



FOR USE IN THE

# SCHOOL AND HOME

Compliments of

# MUSIC LOVERS SHOPPE

INCORPORATED

VICTROLAS AND VICTOR RECORDS

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41 EAST AVENUE

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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# To You, Reader!

We present this little book to our citizens for the purpose of bringing into their hands the songs which true Americans love and always will love. The only price we will accept for "Songs of America" is the promise to commit to memory the words of the four verses of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Upon one of the recents visits of a company of the New York National Guard to Kingston, Ontario, the officers of the company were tendered a banquet by the officers of the 14th Prince of Wales Own Rifles of the latter city. At the close of this banquet the Canadians present arose to their feet and sang three verses of the British National Hymn "God Save the King." When the American guests were called upon to respond by singing their own national anthem it is a fact that not more than three of those present knew the words even of the first verse. Said an American who was present: "Our shame and chagrin for not knowing what every school child ought to be taught with his primer, may be easily imagined."

We particularly recommend that you hear the record "The Star Spangled Banner" which John McCormack has made for the Victor Talking Machine Co. Every patriotic song listed in the this booklet may be found in the Victor catalog, from our ancient "Yankee Doodle Dandy" to the most modern patriotic songs.

# SONGS OF AMERICA

A COLLECTION OF

# PATRIOTIC AND NATIONAL AIRS

WITH

BRIEF HISTORIES OF THE SONGS

ALSO

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE FLAG LINCOLN'S ADDRESS AT GETTYSBURG EXTRACTS FROM LINCOLN'S SPEECHES ETC., ETC.

COMPILED AND ARRANGED ESPECIALLY
FOR USE IN THE

# SCHOOL AND HOME

BY

ARTHUR J. MEALAND



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#### OUR NATIONAL FLAG.

#### ITS ORIGIN AND HISTORY.

In the past, the belief has generally prevailed that the design of our flag was derived from the Washington coat of arms. The only conceivable foundation for such a belief is in the circumstance that a certain resemblance exists between the escutcheon of the Washington family and that of the United States, namely, that each is a shield with stars at the top and stripes below. The resemblance between the two, however, is not close, since that of the Washingtons has the stripes across,—see cover design,—while that of the United States has them up and down. Again, many believed that our flag was derived from the American shield. On the contrary, the shield was derived from the flag.

At the present time we have direct indications, if not absolute proof, that our first flag, the Grand Union of 1776, was copied or adapted from the British flag. The two are alike in color, they are also alike in being divided into field and canton, and, at that time, they stood probably alone among the flags of the world in this respect. Moreover, a most convincing transition form between the two is found in the Grand Union flag which was raised over the Colonial armies on January 1, 1776, and was their flag until supplanted by the Stars and Stripes in June, 1777. That Grand Union flag had a field of red and white stripes and a canton of superimposed crosses. The field was like that of the present American flag, and the canton was the Union Jack of Great Britain. The steps of transition are obvious. The field was retained and the stars were substituted for the crosses in the canton.

As a final proof, it is recorded that George Washington explicitly declared, in reporting to Congress the design of the Stars and Stripes, that it was, at least in part, copied from the flag of the mother country.

#### Our First National Flag, June 14, 1777.

On June 14, 1777, Congress adopted the resolution that the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternating red and white, and that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field. This is the first recorded legislative action for the adoption of a national flag, and it was the first emblem to be officially recognized by the thirteen states of the Union. The 14th day of June, therefore, is known as Flag Day and was first observed as such in 1893.

#### Our Flag of To-day.

By an act of Congress, April 4, 1818, the flag of the United States was established. By this act, it was provided that the thirteen alternate red and white stripes of the original flag of 1777 should represent the thirteen original states, and that each new state thereafter admitted to the Union should be represented by the addition of a star. The additional stars on our flag of to-day mark the increase of the states since that time.



#### THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

The author of this soul-inspiring lyric, Francis Scott Key, was born Aug. 9, 1780, at Terra Rubra, Carroll County, Maryland, and died in Baltimore, Jan. 11, 1843. Mr. Key was a lawyer by profession, and the song which has immortalized his name and become national was inspired and written by him while a prisoner on board the "Minden." He was witnessing the bombardment of Fort McHenry, Md., by the British, between midnight and dawn of Sept. 13, 1814, and the scene made his heart sick with anxiety. The warm patriotism breathed in the song is not the offspring of fancy or mere sentiment or of poetic imagination. He describes what he actually saw in the dim light of the morning, and tells how he felt when he could not see the flag through the smoke of battle, and what his feelings were when the battle was over and the victory won by his countrymen. Every word came warm from his throbbing heart and filled his soul with thankfulness to the Divine hand that turned the tide of battle for Liberty.

The song was first published Sept. 21, 1814, in the Baltimore American, and immediately caught the popular fancy. The music, to which it was at once adapted, is an old French air, long known in England as "Anacreon," and afterwards in America as

"Adams and Liberty."

The following verse (5th) was later added to the song by Dr. O. W. Holmes:

5 When our land is illumined with Liberty's smile, If a foe from within strike a blow at her glory, Down, down with the traitor that dares to defile The flag or her stars and the page of her story! By the millions unchain'd who our birthright have gain'd We will keep her bright blazon forever unstained! And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave, While the land of the free is the home of the brave!

#### IN PRAISE OF THE FLAG.

"I rejoice in nothing more than in this movement, recently so prominently developed, of placing a starry banner above every school house. I have been charged with too sentimental appreciation of the flag. I will not enter upon any defence. God pity the American citizen who does not love it, who does not see in it the story of our great free institutions, and the hope of the home as well as the nation." Benjamin Harrison.

"We join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the

music of the Union." Rufus Choate.

"We believe that we have a government and flag worth fighting for, and, if need

be, dying for." U. S. Grant.

"With patriotism in our hearts and with the flag of our country in the hands of our children there is no danger of anarchy and there will be no danger to the Union." Wm. McKinley.

"If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

Gen. J. A. Dix.

If in love for our country you share,
And "The Star-Spangled banner" are versed in,
You will know where the "bombs burst in air,"
"Twas a national air they burst in.

Judge

#### THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.



#### THE BATTLE-CRY OF FREEDOM.



#### AMERICA.

"America" was written by Rev. S. F. Smith, while a student at Andover Theological Seminary, in 1832. The melody is that of a German hymn, composer unknown. In some collections of patriotic music, Henry Carey is credited as the composer, while in other collections the credit is given to T. Dwight. The simplicity and easy movement of the hymn, however, appealed to Mr. Smith and, under the inspiration of the moment, he seized a scrap of waste paper and put upon it in less than half an hour the verses substantially as they stand to-day. The young student had no idea at the time how much he had done for his country.

The hymn was first sung at a children's Fourth of July celebration in Park Street Church, Boston, in 1832. It has since been sung in every country of the world, the latest translation being into Hebrew. To quote the words of Mr. Smith, "I rejoice if the expression of my own sentiments and convictions still finds an answering chord in the hearts of my countrymen."



## LINCOLN'S ADDRESS AT GETTYSBURG.

President Lincoln's address, when the National Cemetery at Gettysburg, Pa., was dedicated November 19, 1863, was in these memorable words:

"Fourscore and seven years ago, our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new Nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that Nation, or any Nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure.

We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come here to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that Nation might live.

It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our power to add or detract.

The world will little note, or long remember, what we say here; but it can never forget what they did here.

It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have, thus far, so nobly advanced.

It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom; and that government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

## EXTRACTS FROM OTHER ADDRESSES OF LINCOLN.

"God must like the common people, or he would not have made so many of them."

"This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it."

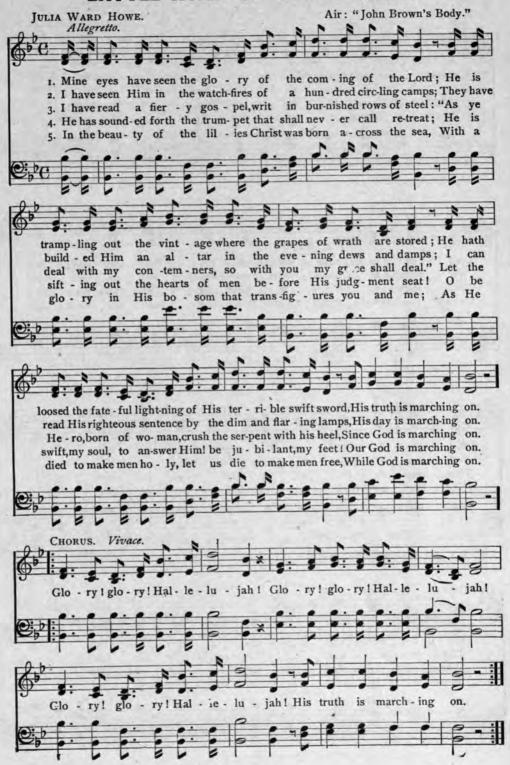
"I appeal to you again to constantly bear in mind that with you — the people — and not with politicians, not with Presidents, not with office seekers, but with you, is the question; Shall the Union, and shall the liberties of the country be preserved to the latest generation?

"With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the Nation's wounds; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

#### BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC.

This song was inspired by a visit of Mrs. Howe to the soldiers' camps around Washington, gathered for the defence of the Capitol, early in the Civil War. The composer of the music is unknown.

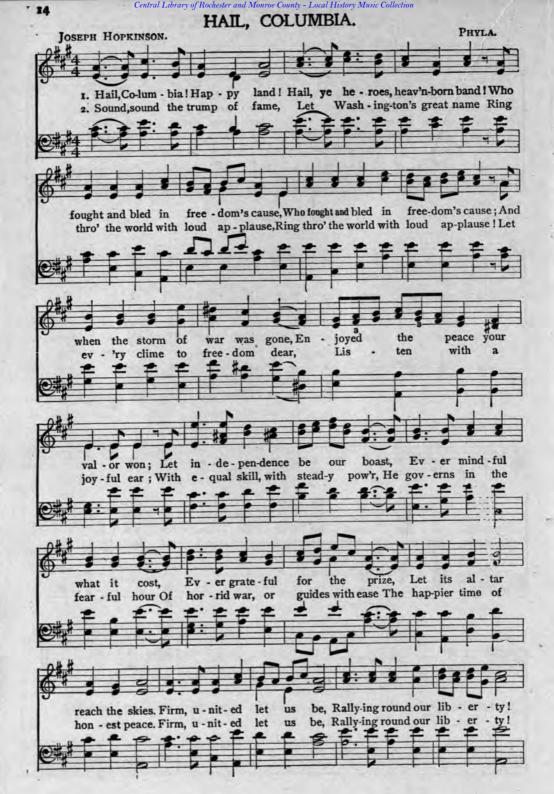
### BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC.

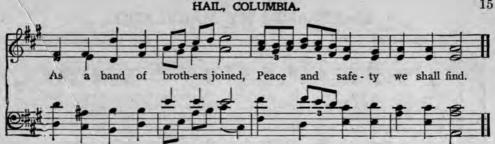


#### THE AMERICAN HYMN.









# THE STORY OF "HAIL, COLUMBIA,"

The song "Hail, Columbia," which has been sinking into neglect of late because another one, "The Star-Spangled Banner," has been declared "official," was written in 1798 by Joseph Hopkinson, a Philadelphia lawyer, who thus describes how he came to write it.

"The contest between England and France was raging, and the people of the United States were divided into parties for the one side or the other, some thinking that policy and duty required us to espouse the cause of 'Republican France,' as she was called, while others were for connecting ourselves with England, under the belief that she was the great preservative power of good principles and safe government.

"The violation of our rights by both belligerents was forcing us from the just and wise policy of President Washington, which was to do equal justice to both, but to part with neither, and to preserve an honest and strict neutrality between them.

. "During this time, a young man whom I had known, and who had some talent as a singer, was about to have a benefit in the theater which was then open in our city. He came to me in despair and said that if he could get a patriotic song adapted to 'The President's March' he did not doubt of a full house; I told him I would try what I could do for him. He came the next afternoon, and the song, such as it is, was ready for him.

"The object of the song was to get up an American spirit, which should be independent of, and above the interests, passion, and policy of both of the foreign Powers. And no allusion is made either to France or England, or to the quarrel between them.

"It was duly advertised that after the tragedy, 'The Italian Monk,' an entirely new song, written by a citizen of Philadelphia, would be performed, to the tune of 'The President's March,' accompanied by a full band, and a grand chorus.

"The house was packed. The song found favor, of course, with both parties, as both were American; and it was encored and reëncored, in wild enthusiasm. Before its seventh repetition the audience, already familiar with the tune, had also learned the words of the refrain, and finally all rose and joined in the chorus, 'Firm united let us be.""

The music of "Hail, Columbia," was written long before the words and there is considerable debate as to the composer. We know definitely, however, that the melody was composed in 1789 and was then called "The President's March."

A son of one of the claimants to the authorship asserts that it was played for the first time as Washington rode over Trenton bridge, on his way to the inauguration in New York, where he took the oath of office on the steps of the Sub-treasury in Wall Street.

#### MARYLAND! MY MARYLAND!

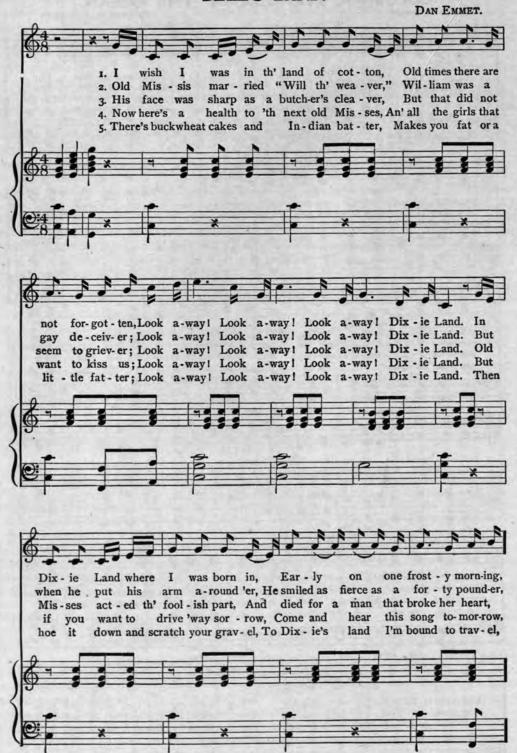


# COLUMBIA, THE GEM OF THE OCEAN.

This song is also known as "The Red, White, and Blue." It was written and composed by David T. Shaw, under the title of "Columbia, the Land of the Brave," and was published in 1843. Though the name and idea seem to have originated with Shaw, an American, the words and music, as now printed and sung, are conceded to Thomas A. Beckett, an Englishman. It was sung for the first time in the fall of 1843, at the Chestnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, Pa.



#### DIXIE'S LAND.





# ORIGIN OF "YANKEE DOODLE."

This time-honored song seems to be a musical vagabond and is wrapt in obscurity While "Yankee Doodle" is national property, it is not a literary treasure. No true-born American, however, is ashamed of the song.

Next to "Dixie," it is still the most popular of our national songs. How it originated no one can be absolutely sure. There are sixteen or more different theories which have sprung up since the song was first generally sung, in 1775. The word "Yankee" was used by the New England colonials as an expression meaning "simon pure," or excellent, and by the British as one of contempt.

The earliest printed version to be found of the air "Yankee Doodle" appears in Walsh's collection of dances of the year 1759, under the title of "Kitty Fisher's Jig." The air was played by the Yankees after the battle of Bunker Hill, and we learn in

the New York Journal of 1768 that it was already sung at that time.

Since the War for Independence, many verses have been written and added to the song. The credit for the best and most original work in this direction, however, belongs to George P. Morris, who wrote the following lines under the title "Origin of Yankee Doodle."

- Once on a time old Johnny Bull
  Flew in a raging fury,
  And said that Jonathan should have
  No trial, sir, by jury.
   Cho. Yankee Doodle, keep it up, etc.
- 2. That no elections should be held,
  Across the briny waters,
  "And now," said he, "I'll tax the tea
  Of all his sons and daughters."
  CHO.
- Then down he sat in burly state, And bluster'd like a grandee, And in derision made a tune Called "Yankee Doodle Dandy."
   Сно.
- "Yankee Doodle," these are facts—
   "Yankee Doodle Dandy.
   My son of wax, your tea I 'll tax—
   Yankee Doodle Dandy."
   Cho.
- 5 John sent the tea from o'er the sea, With heavy duties rated, But whether Hyson or Bohea, I never heard it stated. Сно.

- 6. Then Jonathan to pout began,
   He laid a strong embargo,
   "I'll drink no tea, dear sir!" so he
   Threw overboard the cargo.
   CHO.
- Then Johnny sent a regiment,
   Big words and looks to bandy,
   Whose martial band when near the land,
   Play'd "Yankee Doodle Dandy."
   CHO.
- "Yankee Doodle," keep it up!
   Yankee Doodle Dandy.
   I'll poison with a tax your cup,—
   Yankee Doodle Dandy."

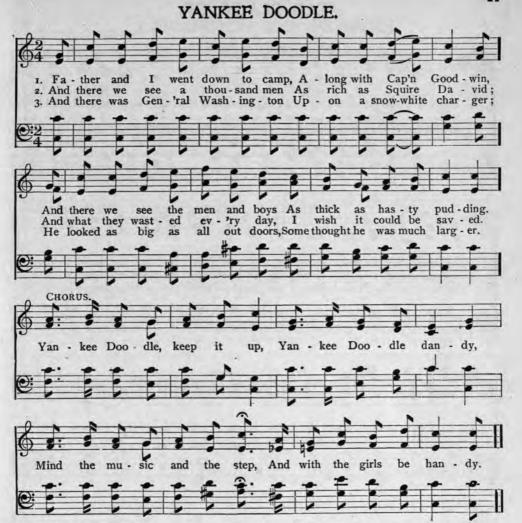
  CHO.
- A long war then they had in which John Bull was at last defeated, And "Yankee Doodle" was the march To which his troops retreated. Сно.
- IO. Cute Jonathan to see them fly,

  Could not restrain his laughter,

  "That tune," said he, "suits to a T,

  I'll sing it ever after."

  CHO.



- 4 And there they had a copper gun,
  Big as a log of maple,
  They tied it to a wooden cart,
  A load for father's cattle.
- 5 And every time they shoot it off, It takes a horn of powder, And makes a noise like father's gun, Only a nation louder.
- 6 I went as nigh to it myself
  As Jacob's underpinin',
  And father went as nigh again ~
  I tho't the deuce was in him.
- 7 And there I saw a little keg All bound around with leather, They beat it with two little sticks, To call the men together.

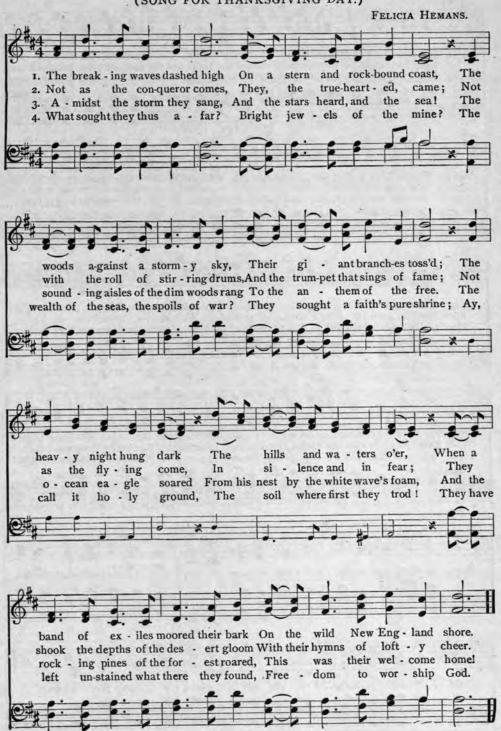
- 8 And then they'd fife away like fun, And play on corn stalk fiddles, And some had ribbons red as blood, All bound around their middles.
- 9 The troopers, too, would gallop up, And fire right in our faces; It scared me almost half to death To see them run such races.
- O Uncle Sam came there to change
  Some pancakes and some onions,
  For 'lasses cakes to carry home
  To give his wife and young ones.
- II But I can't tell you half I see,
  They kept up such a smother;
  So I took my hat off, made a bow,
  And scampered home to mother.

#### OLD BLACK JOE.



#### LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.

(SONG FOR THANKSGIVING DAY.)



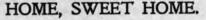


## HOME, SWEET HOME.

The author of this beautiful song, John Howard Payne, was born in New York City,

June 9, 1792, and died at Tunis, Algeria, April 10, 1852.

Originally, the song which the world has taken to its heart because of its simplicity and tenderness, was part of an opera entitled "Clari, the Maid of Milan." It was written while the author was a wanderer in England, and was first sung in Covent Garden Theatre, London. The melody is an old Sicilian Air.





## OLD FOLKS AT HOME.



#### THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.



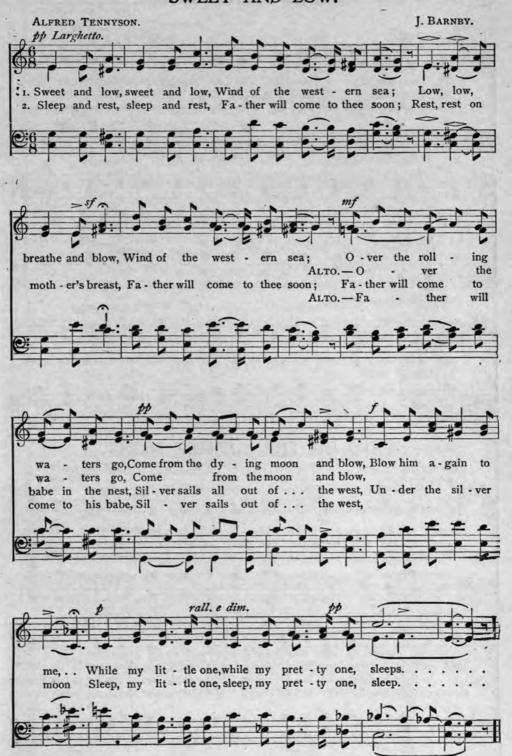








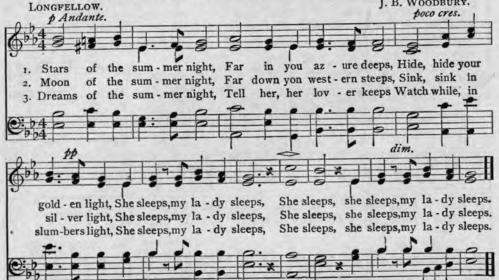
#### SWEET AND LOW.



#### SOLDIER'S FAREWELL.

JOHANNA KINKEL.





# **Patriotism**

Forth 12

Patriotism is the essence of Faith, of Hope, of Charity. Patriotism is faith in your Country's doctrines; in the wisdom of your Country's rulers; in the right of your Country's trials, and faith in your Country itself.

Hope is the horror of evil and the prayer for its ending and the greatest patriot in times of war is he to whom war is not more than the supreme sacrifice that right may triumph, and he will have no other hope except that strife may ever be short.

Charity—"And the greatest of these is Charity." Never for a moment must you forget that today you must be thrown with those whose hearts are bleeding from a double wound. One because the country of their adoption is at war with the land of their childhood, and bleeds again because most of these people in leaving their childhood home where governmental conditions were repulsive to them, did not at the same moment sever their family and social relations.

When our great country was forced to declare a state of war it was not a war upon a nation. It was a war against a government which stood for all that is opposed to the freedom which the whole people of that country craved. And all patriots have forever had their hearts filled, filled to overflowing with Faith, Hope and Charity, and no man can be a patriot without them.

# What the Victrola Means to the World

## What the Music Lovers Shoppe Means to the People of Rochester

When a new song is written, the Victor Talking Machine Co. calls on the one Artist of the Country whose voice is most suitable to that selection. The record is made and is immediately placed before the entire civilized world. A new singer is discovered, New York, Chicago, Rochester, or San Francisco goes into raptures over him or her. Forthwith the Victor Co. records their voices—photographs it, as it were—and again the entire civilized world is offered this production.

Jennie Lind's reputation was so great as to become everlasting. How many were able to have heard her voice?

We have a large and perfectly equipped establishment built with the one distinct idea of demonstrating Victor records and Victrolas in the same atmosphere as will be found in your home. We carry a tremendous stock. Any record manufactured by the Victor Company can be heard and secured direct from us. More than 7.000 different titles are in our stock. In order that every person hungry for music and who is desirous of home entertainment or dance music might secure a Victrola without delay, we have established, a plan of payments so small that any one can immediately obtain the Victrola of their choice, and pay for it according to their means. You are cordially invited to visit our perfectly appointed establishment and hear any composition-instrumental or vocal, the voice of the world's greatest speakers, singers or notable persons.

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