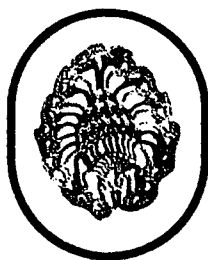


# Music of the Civil War

*Seven settings for piano*

Franklin Eddings



I.

HAIL TO THE CHIEF

II.

LORENA

III.

DIXIE

IV.

BONNIE BLUE FLAG

V.

BATTLE-CRY OF FREEDOM

VI.

MARCHING THROUGH GEORGIA

VII.

ARMISTICE

# Hail To The Chief

1812

"Hail to the Chief" has been played at the inaugural ceremony of every President since Pres. Polk's inauguration, March 4, 1845. In recent times it is played to announce the arrival or recognize the presence of the President. It is a stirring piece similar in style to marches of the Colonial Period. With the words **Hail to the Chief who in triumph advances!** the piece appeared in print for the first time about 1812, published by John Paff of New York. the music is attributed to "Mr. Sanderson" and words to Walter Scott. The words are irrelevant for today's usage and it is always performed as an instrumental march.

At the time of the Civil War, "Hail to the Chief" was significant. It was played to inaugurate Pres. Abraham Lincoln immediate to the beginning of the Civil War. Lincoln was re-elected in 1864 while the war was still in progress. When "Hail to the Chief" was played at Lincoln's second inaugural, the end of the war was near. Pres. Lincoln was assassinated (April 15th 1865) just six days after Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomatox.

$\text{♩} = 88$   
**Spirited**  
**f**

Anonymous  
 Arranged — Franklin Eddings

2

5

4

5

slowing

1

8

3

5

in time

11

2

4

The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of four systems of staves. The first system starts with a tempo marking of quarter note = 88 and a dynamic of 'f'. It includes a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand. The second system has a 'slowing' instruction. The third system has an 'in time' instruction. The fourth system continues the melody and accompaniment. The score is arranged by Franklin Eddings.

14

3

5

5

3

slowing in time

18

2

5

slowing on final

*Fine*

*mp*

22

3

5

3

5

slowing in time

26

3

2

4

30

4

5

5

5

slowing in time

34

4

2

2

*f*

*D.S. al Fine*

# Lorena

1857

The song, "Lorena," was published in 1856 in Chicago. By the time the Civil War began in the spring of 1860, the song had become well known. During the war it became as popular as "Aura Lee" (also known as "Love Me Tender"), another sentimental ballad of that period. "Lorena" has been used from time to time in motion picture soundtracks. Henry DeLafayette Webster, a traveling minister for the Universalist Church, wrote the lyrics. Born in New Hampshire in 1824, he met the composer, Joseph Philbrick Webster (no relation), in Madison, Indiana in 1856. Henry died in Wisconsin in 1896. Joseph was born in Manchester, New Hampshire in 1819 and died in Elkhorn, Wisconsin in 1875. An organist and choirmaster, he wrote many popular songs during and after the Civil War.

♩ = 66

*Expressively and with sentiment*

Joseph Philbrick Webster (1819-1875)

Arranged — Franklin Eddings

mf

mp

6

3

2

hold back

in time

10

2

1

14

hold back

in time

18

cresc.

22

slowing

dim.

1.  
The years creep slowly by Lorena,  
The snow is on the grass again,  
The sun's low down the sky, Lorena,  
The frost gleams where the flow'rs have been.  
But the heart throbs on as warmly now,  
As when the summer days were nigh:  
Oh! the sun can never dip so low,  
Adown affection's cloudless sky.  
The sun can never dip so low,  
Adown affection's cloudless sky.

2.  
A hundred months have past, Lorena,  
Since last I held that hand in mine,  
And felt the pulse beat fast, Lorena,  
Tho' mine beat faster far than thine,  
A hundred months, 'twas flow'ry May,  
When up the hilly slope we climbed,  
To watch the dying of the day,  
And hear the distant church-bells, chimed.  
To watch the dying of the day,  
And hear the distant church bells chimed.

3.  
We loved each other then, Lorena,  
More than we ev'er dared to tell;  
And what we might have been, Lorena,  
Had but our lovings prosper'd well.  
But then, 'tis past the years are gone,  
I'll not call up their shadowy forms;  
I'll say to them, "Lost years, sleep on!  
Sleep on! nor heed, life's pelting storm."  
I'll say to them, "lost years, sleep on!  
Sleep on! nor heed, life's pelting storm."

4.  
The story of that past, Lorena,  
Alas! I care not to repaeat,  
The hopes that could not last, Lorena,  
They lived, but only lived to cheat.  
I would not cause e'en one regret,  
To wranckle in your bosom now,  
For "if we try, we may forget,"  
Were words of thine long years ago.  
For "if we try, we may forget,"  
Were words of thine long years ago.

5.  
Yes, these were words of thine, Lorena,  
They burn within my memory yet;  
They touched some tender chords, Lorena,  
Which thrill and tremble with regret.  
'Twas not thy woman's heart that spoke;  
Thy heart was always true to me:  
A duty stern and pressing, broke  
The tie which linked my soul with thee.

6.  
It matters little now, Lorena,  
The past is in the eternal Past,  
Our heads will soon lie low, Lorena,  
Life's tide is ebbing out so fast.  
There is a Future! O thank God,  
Of life this is so small a part!  
'Tis dust to dust beneath the sod;  
But there, up there, 'tis heart to heart.

# Dixie

1859

"Dixie" or "Dixie's Land" is certainly one of the best known of American folk songs. Written in 1859, a year before the start of the Civil War and before the abolition of slavery, both the words and the music were composed by a Northerner, Daniel Decatur Emmett. He organized the Virginia Minstrels in 1843 and wrote a number of other songs in the style of "Dixie" such as "Old Dan Tucker" and "Blue Tail Fly" also known as "Jim Crack Corn."

First published in New Orleans as a song entitled "I Wish I Was in Dixie's Land," it was quickly adopted as the unofficial national anthem of the Confederate States, and during the Civil War became the popular marching song of the South. Emmett was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio in 1815 and died there in 1904 after a long and successful career.

Daniel Decatur Emmett (1815-1904)

Arranged— Franklin Eddings

♩ = 66

*Freely and with sentiment*

The musical score for "Dixie" is presented in four systems of piano accompaniment. The first system (measures 1-5) begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and includes a first ending bracket. The second system (measures 6-11) features a piano (*p*) and mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The third system (measures 12-17) includes piano (*p*) and mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamics. The fourth system (measures 18-23) includes mezzo-forte (*mf*), piano (*p*), and mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamics, ending with a "slowing dim." instruction.

25 *With spirit*

*mp* detached *mf*

31 *mp*

37 *mf*

43

49

55 broadly

I wish I was in de land ob Cotton,  
 Old times dar am not forgotten;  
 Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land  
 In Dixie Land whar I was born in,  
 Early on one frosty mornin'  
 Look away! Look away! Look away! Dixie Land.

**CHORUS:**

Den I wish I was in Dixie, Hooray! Hooray!  
 In Dixie Land, I'll took my stand, To Lib and die in Dixie,  
 Away, Away, Away down south in Dixie,  
 Away, Away, Away down south in Dixie.



# Bonnie Blue Flag

1861

The folk tune, "The Irish Jaunting Car," is the melody for "Bonnie Blue Flag," the marching song of the Confederate Army. Published in New Orleans in 1861, "Bonnie Blue Flag" was sung at the Mississippi Convention which passed its secession act on January 9th, 1861. The word 'bonnie' means beautiful. The original Confederate flag of South Carolina was blue. As the other Southern States seceded, additional verses were added to the song as were additional stars to the "Bonnie Blue Flag."

Born in England in 1834, Harry Macarthy came to the United States in 1849. He was successful at writing many patriotic songs, and as a performer he billed himself as the 'Arkansas Entertainer.' He died in Oakland, California in 1888.

Harry Macarthy (1834-1888)

Arranged — Franklin Eddings

♩. = 52

*With feeling**p**mp*

16 CHORUS

5-1

*mf*

7

21

26

*f*

2

*dim.*

3

*cresc.*

31

5

2

4

1

*pp*

*leg.*

35

4

*slowing*

*leg.*

*Sua*

1.  
We are a band of brothers  
And native to the soil,  
Fighting for our Liberty  
With treasure, blood and toil;  
And when our rights were threaten'd  
The cry rose near and far,  
Hurrah for the Bonnie Blue Flag  
That bears a Single Star!

2.  
As long as the Union  
Was faithful to her trust,  
Like friends and like brethern  
Kind were we and just;  
But now when Northern treachery  
Attempts our rights to mar,  
We hoist on high the Bonnie Blue Flag  
That bears a Single Star.

3.  
First, gallant South Carolina  
Nobly made the stand;  
Then came Alabama,  
Who took her by the hand;  
Next quickly Mississippi,  
Georgia and Florida,  
All rais'd on high the Bonnie Blue Flag  
That bears a Single Star.

4.  
Ye men of valor, gather round  
The Banner of the Right,  
Texas and fair Louisiana,  
Join us in the fight;  
Davis, our loved President,  
And Stephens, Stateman rare,  
Now rally round the Bonnie Blue Flag  
That bears a Single Star.

5.  
And here's to brave Virginia!  
The Old Dominion State  
With the young Confederacy  
At length has link'd her fate;  
Impell'd by her example,  
Now other States prepare  
To hoist on high the Bonnie Blue Flag  
That bears a Single Star.

6.  
Then cheer, boys,  
Raise the joyous shout,  
For Arkansas and North Carolina  
Now have both gone out  
And let another rousing cheer  
For Tennessee be given  
The Single Star of the Bonnie Blue Flag  
Has grown to be Eleven.

7.  
Then here's to our Confederacy,  
Strong we are and brave,  
Like patriots of old, we'll fight  
Our heritage to save;  
And rather than submit to shame,  
To Die we would prefer,  
So cheer for the Bonnie Blue Flag  
That bears a Single Star.

#### CHORUS:

Hurrah! Hurrah! for Southern Rights  
Hurrah! for the Bonnie Blue Flag  
That bears a Single Star!

FINAL CHORUS (after 7th verse):  
Hurrah! Hurrah! for Southern Rights,  
Hurrah! for the Bonnie Blue Flag  
Has gain'd th' Eleventh Star!

# Battle-Cry of Freedom

1862

"Battle-Cry of Freedom" was one of many popular Civil War songs written by George Frederick Root, born 1820 in Sheffield, Mass. A prolific composer, he wrote the music for the hymns "Hark All Ye Nations" (Come To The Saviour), "In Our Lovely Deseret" (Sheffield) and "School Thy Feelings" (Abbott). A Northerner, Root's life was devoted to education and music publishing. He died at Bailey's Island, Maine in 1895.

♩ = 56

*In a reflective manner*

George Frederick Root (1820-1895)

Arranged — Franklin Eddings

The musical score is presented in four systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has two flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor). The time signature is 4/4. The tempo is indicated as ♩ = 56. The mood is 'In a reflective manner'. The score includes dynamic markings such as *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *p* (piano). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and fingerings (e.g., 3, 2, 4, 2, 3).

18 CHORUS 2

*mp* *p* *cresc.* *mf*

23

*mp* *p* *cresc.* *mf*

26

*mp* *p* *cresc.* *mf*

Coda

*mp* *p* *cresc.* *mf*

*To match music to text, cut from the coda mark in measure 23 to the coda mark in measure 27.*

1.  
Yes we'll rally round the flag, boys, we'll rally once again,  
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom,  
We will rally from the hillside we'll gather from the plain,  
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.

2.  
We are springing to the call for Three Hundred Thousand more,  
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom,  
And we'll fill the vacant ranks of our brothers gone before,  
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.

3.  
We will welcome to our numbers the loyal true and brave,  
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom,  
And altho' he may be poor he shall never be a slave,  
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.

4.  
So we're springing to the call from the East and from the West,  
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom,  
And we'll hurl the rebel crew from the land we love the best,  
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.

#### CHORUS:

The Union forever, hurrah boys, hurrah!  
Down with the Traitor, up with the Star,  
While we rally round the flag, boys, rally once again,  
Shouting the battle-cry of Freedom.

# Marching Through Georgia

1865

"Marching Through Georgia" was published at the end of the Civil War in 1865, and celebrates one of the closing events of the war . . . General Sherman's march on Atlanta near the end of 1864. The lyrics glorify the actions of the Union Army.

Born in Middletown, Connecticut in 1832, H. C. Work wrote the music and lyrics with a Northern perspective. He settled in Chicago in 1855, worked as a printer and became a very successful writer of songs including "Grafted Into The Army" (1861), "Kingdom Coming" (1862), "Grandfather's Clock" (1876) and at least ten others. Needless to say, his war songs were hated in the South. Work died in Hartford, Connecticut in 1884, aged 52.

♩ = 44

*Reflectively*

Henry Clay Work (1832-1884)

Arranged — Franklin Eddings

The first system of the musical score is in 4/4 time, marked *Reflectively* with a tempo of ♩ = 44. It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody in the right hand features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a crescendo (*cresc.*) and then a decrescendo (*dim.*) indicated. The left hand provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter and eighth notes.

The second system continues the melody, marked *mp* (mezzo-piano). It includes first and second endings. The first ending leads back to the beginning of the system, while the second ending features an octave trill (*8va*) and a decrescendo. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment.

The third system begins with a tempo change to ♩ = 88 and a *March style* instruction. The melody is marked *loco* (loco) and *slowing*. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a decrescendo indicated. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment.

The fourth system continues the *March style* section, marked *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *detached*. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with a decrescendo indicated. The left hand continues with a steady accompaniment.

17

CHORUS

21

26

1.  
Bring the good old bugle boys! We'll sing another song—  
Sing it with a spirit that will start the world along—  
Sing it as we used to sing it, fifty-thousand strong,  
While we were marching through Georgia.
2.  
How the darkeys shouted when they heard the joyful sound!  
How the turkeys boggled which our commissary found!  
How the sweet potatoes even started from the ground,  
While we were marching through Georgia.
3.  
Yes, and there were Union men who wept with joyful tears,  
When they saw the honor'd flag they had not seen for years,  
Hardly could they be restrained from breaking forth with cheers,  
While we were marching through Georgia.

4.  
"Sherman's dashing Yankee boys will never reach the coast!"  
So the saucy rebels said, and 'twas a handsome boast,  
Had they not forgot, alas! to reckon with the host,  
While we were marching through Georgia.

5.  
So we make a thoroughfare for Freedom and her train,  
Sixty miles in latitude— three hundred to the main;  
Treason fled before us, for resistance was in vain,  
While we were marching through Georgia.

CHORUS:  
"Hurrah! Hurrah! We bring the Jubilee!  
Hurrah! Hurrah! The flag that makes you free"  
So we sang the chorus from Atalanta to the sea,  
While we were marching through Georgia.

# Armistice

An armistice is the time declared for the ceasing of hostilities---the war's end. This piece is a tone poem memorializing the end of the Civil War.

The American Civil War began April 12, 1860, at Fort Sumter, South Carolina. After four years of devastation, most of which occurred in the South, the war came to an end April 9, 1865, when Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered his troops to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant at Appomattox Court House, Virginia. The Civil War brought about enormous change in 19th Century America. 600,000 soldiers lost their lives—twice the number of Americans killed in World War Two (1941-1945) and over ten times the number of Americans killed in the Vietnam War (1962-1975). Compared to the population of the United States in 1990 (approximately 250,000,000), there were only 31,000,000 people in the U. S. at the beginning of the Civil War. And just 9,000,000 of that number lived in the South. The impact of the Civil War touched almost every family.

$\text{♩} = 66$

*Gently at first*

Anonymous

Arranged — Franklin Eddings

*mp*

*cresc.*

*dim.*

*mf*

*dim.*

*f*

*broadly*



16

*dim.*

1 2 4

21 *Fervently*

*mf*

1 3 2 1

26

*dim.*

2 1 4 *mf*

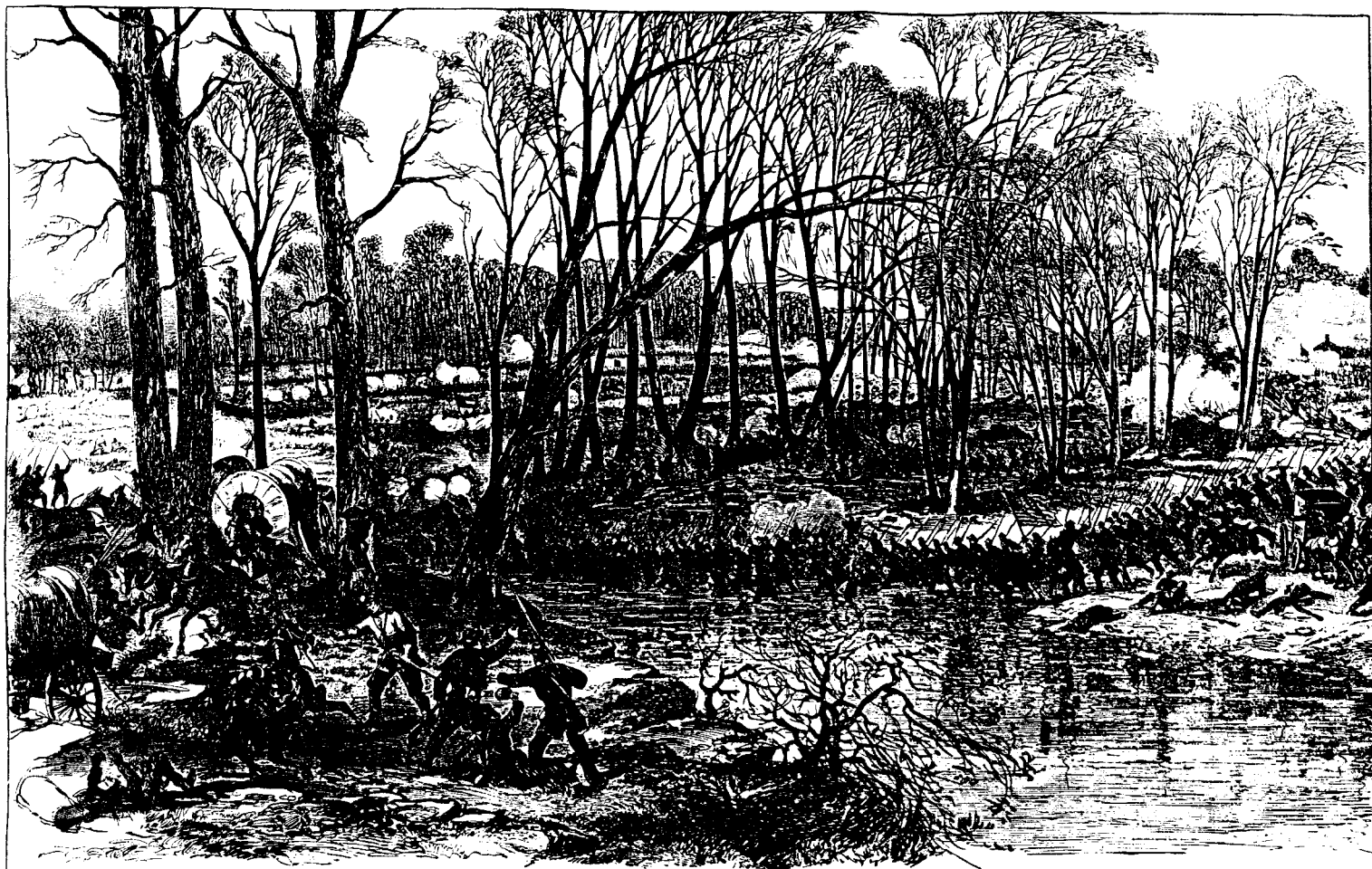
31

*dim.* *f* *cres.* *broadly* *dim.*

36

*ff* *dim.*

1 2



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