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CONTAINING THE MOST POPULAR MUSIC OF THE

ARMY AND NAVY, THE OPERA AND DANCE,

CONSISTING OF

THE UNITED STATES TATTOO, THE REVEILLE, ARMY CALLS,

OAMP DUTIES, &c.



WINNER'S

ALSO, THE BEST

OPERA AIRS, SONG-TUNES, REELS, JIGS, ETHIOPIAN AIRS, &c.

PLAIN COTILLIONS, WITH THE CALLS FOR DANCING,

SCHOTTISCHE QUADRILLES,

MAZOURKAS, FANCY DANCES,

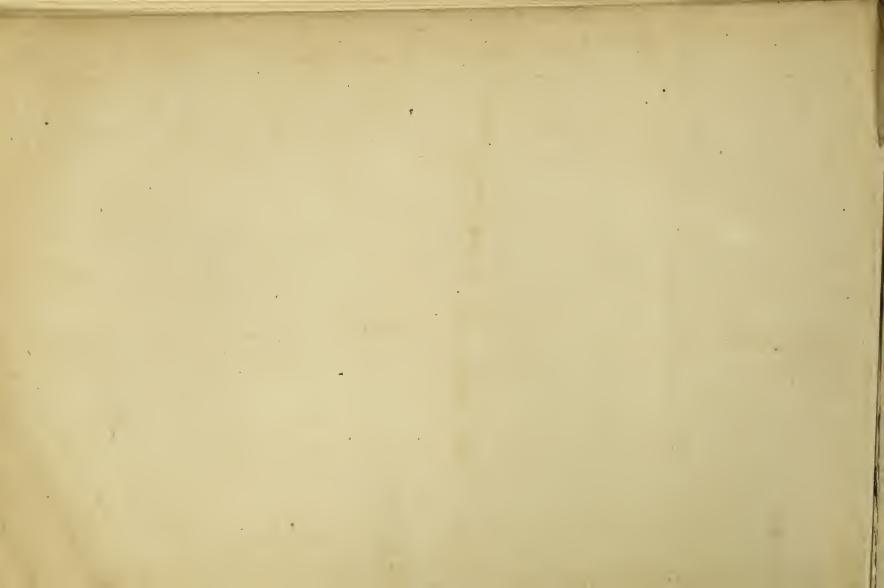
REDOWAS, WALTZES, MARCHES, SCHOTTISCHES, &c. &c.

ARRANGED WITH EASY INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE

ACCORDEON.

By SEP. WINNER.

PHILADELPHIA: PUBLISHED BY LEE & WALKER, 722 CHESTNUT STREET.



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RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC.

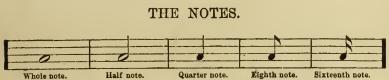
A STAFF consists of five lines and four spaces, which are named as follows :---

THE STAFF.

Fifth	Line,		
		Fourth	Space.
Fourth	Line.		
	T 1	Third	Space.
Third	Line	Second	0
Second	Tine.	Beconu	space.
Decond	2/1001	First	Space
First	Line		whater?

Music for all instruments is written upon the staff in characters called NOTES.

Five different kinds of notes are in general use, which are formed and named as follows :---



Count four to the *whole* note. Each note is but one-half the length of the preceding one.

RESTS are marks of silence corresponding with the different notes.



The Treble Clef is used for all music arranged for the Violin, Flute, Accordeon, Guitar, Banjo, &c.; also for the *right hand* in Piano or Melodeon music.

The Bass Clef is used for the Violoncello, and other deeptoned instruments, and for the *left hand* in Piano-Forte, Melodeon, or Organ music.

LEGER LINES are used to express notes that are required above or below the staff, and are sometimes added to the number of five or six lines:--



A natural.

A flat.

The sound of any note may be changed by the following characters :--

A sharp.

A Sharp raises the note a half-tone. A Flat lowers it a halftone. A Natural restores it to its original sound.

OF TIME.

All music is divided into measures by BARS across the staff according to equal divisions of time.

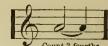
When every bar contains the *value* of a whole note, it is **designated** as COMMON TIME, and must be divided by four beats, or counts.

When the bars contain the value of three fourth notes, it is called TRIPLE TIME, and must be counted with three beats.

The different modes of showing the time are given in the following table :---

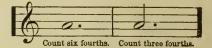


Two or more notes connected with a TIE are sustained as one note the time of all combined, thus :---



Notes of any duration can be made in this manner.

A Dot following any note makes it half as long again, thus:—



When a figure 3 is placed over or under three notes, such notes are called TRIPLETS, and are to be played in the time of two, the time of the middle note

being taken from the other two; and a figure 6, or double triplet, is to be played in the time of four.



When the letters D.C. are placed over a double bar, the first part of the piece must be repeated.

This character \frown signifies a *Pause*. When placed over a double bar, it signifies the end of the piece.

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WINNER'S TUNES OF THE WORLD,

FOR THE

ACCORDEON.

OF THE ACCORDEON.

General Remarks.—The accordeon is but a small instrument, and its execution so easy, that any person may learn to perform ordinary airs in the course of a few hours.

Its tones result from the vibration of metallic tongues, which are eaused to speak by the action of the bellows. These tongues are arranged in such a manner that every key commands two notes, of which one sounds when the bellows is drawn out, and the other when pressed inward; consequently, the notes of the Accordeon are double the number of keys.

The bass keys upon the ends of the instrument make the proper accompaniment (as the bellows is drawn or pressed) to whatever air we wish to perform. The small keys on double-keyed instruments produce the flats and sharps.

METHOD OF HOLDING THE ACCORDEON.

The Accordeon should be held in the right hand, by placing the thumb under the brass rail ar d pressing it upward, keeping the fingers in readiness to open the keys. The bellows should be held with the left hand by placing the thumb on one side and the first, seeond, and third fingers on the other, leaving the fourth finger to open the value at the back of the bellows when required. The bellows should never be set in motion unless some key or value be opened; and it is recommended particularly to beginners to open the bass keys, to avoid straining the bellows or otherwise injuring the instrument.

Particular care should be taken to avoid the habit of extending the bellows too far; and the learner is recommended to open the valve as often as possible, when a succession of notes require it to be *drawn* for a considerable length of time. iv

The figures under the notes indicate the keys that are to be opened, commencing at the lowest note, or first key, with the figure 1, and all notes are to be drawn except when a dot is placed under a figure, thus, 1, which significs press or close the bellows. When the learner becomes familiar with the object of the figures below the notes, it will be necessary to observe a proper position during performance.

The instrument may be played either in a sitting or standing posture; while sitting, the instrument may be supported on the knee, which should be raised so as to allow the bellows to be drawn freely; but as the sitting posture is attended with the least inconvenience, it is recommended as the proper position for any performer. In playing, the keys should be kept outward, as the performer is not required to watch their movement after having acquired some practice and knowledge of the instrument.

SCALES.

Of the Single Eight-Keyed Accordeon.- A regular succession of notes ascending or descending is called a Scale or Gamut.

The note A, , which should follow the first G, is omitted on this instrument; also the note B,

which should occur between the last A and C. It is because the eight keys are not sufficient to perform the complete scale, and these notes, not being required as frequently as the others, are consequently omitted.

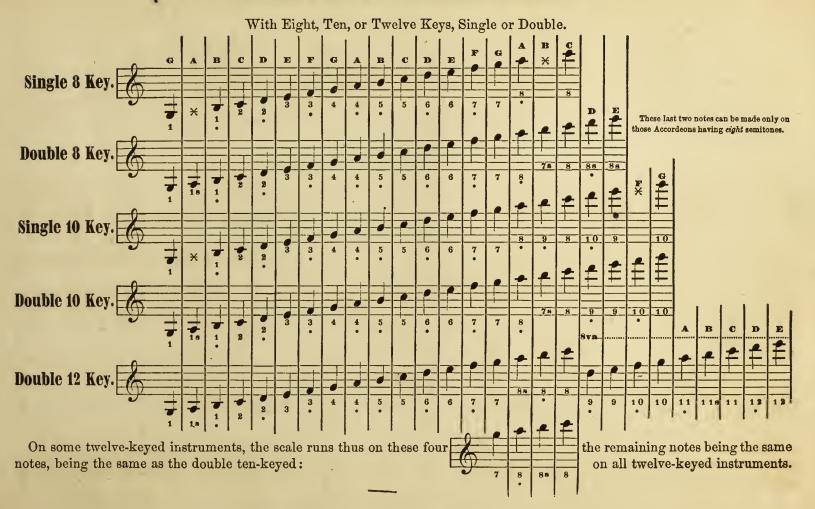
All music written for the single eight-keyed Accordeon can be performed upon the ten or twolve-keyed, single or double, by using the same keys.

Of the Single Ten-Keyed Accordeon.-All music written for the single ten-keyed Accordeon can be performed upon the double

ten-keyed, by making the note B, , with the seventh semitone draw instead of the ninth key press, and the note D, , with the ninth key press instead of the tenth key press.

Of the Double Eight, Ten, or Twelve-Keyed Accordeon.—The larger keys of these instruments produce the same notes as those of the Accordeon without semitones, with the few exceptions already mentioned; and, therefore, the natural scale can be used for all the different varieties of the instrument. The small keys produce the flats and sharps, which will enable the learner to perform any accidentals that may occur.

NATURAL SCALE OF THE FRENCH ACCORDEON.



NATURAL SCALE FOR THE SINGLE EIGHT-KEYED ACCORDEON.

All music written for this Accordeon can be performed upon any other by using the same keys, excepting the last A, which on the double twelve-keyed instruments is made with the 8th semitone press.

TRANSPOSITION.

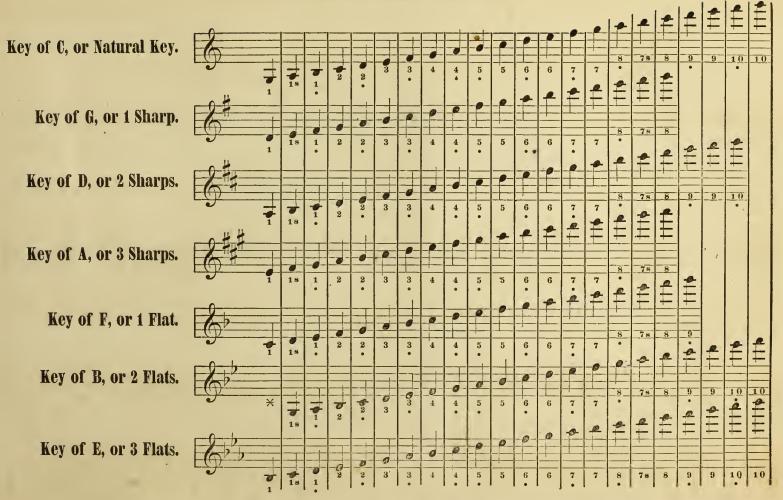
In all other Accordeon instructors every piece is written in the natural key, or key of C; and persons wishing to play a piece from any other collection of music find it impossible to do so without a knowledge of Transposition. Now by learning the second set of scales on page viii, or marking the notes of any particular tune according to the scales as there given, any music whatever, whether written for the Violin, Flute, Piano, &c., can be played upon the Accordeon. In this manner each tune is actually transposed to the natural key, avoiding the time and trouble of the old method of transposition; and it will be observed, that all the airs in this work are marked according to the scales as thus given.

There are other keys than those that are herein explained, but they are so seldom required that it would be of no advantage to present them for practice in this work. Particular care has been taken, also, to arrange its contents in such a manner that any of the music can be performed upon the Violin, Flute, &e., without the task of transposing it.

In order to fully explain the object of these seales, we give the following example in several keys :---



SCALES FOR TRANSPOSITION.



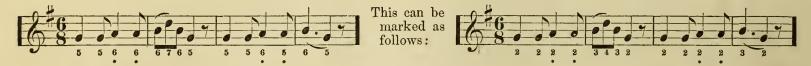
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Observe that the note G is marked as the second key draw; and in other airs throughout the work, it is marked as the fifth key draw.

Also the note A as the second key draw, and in other places as the fifth key draw.

This is explained as follows:—Any music being an octave higher, plays precisely the same as when in its original position, and any person having an eight-keyed Accordeon, finding an air that requires the use of a ninth or tenth key, can write it an octave lower, and mark it accordingly for the use of the eight-key, provided there is no note lower than the fourth key draw, which would become the first key draw when written an octave lower. We give the following example :—

"POP GOES THE WEASEL" is written for the ten-keyed Accordeon as follows, requiring the ninth and tenth keys in the second part:---



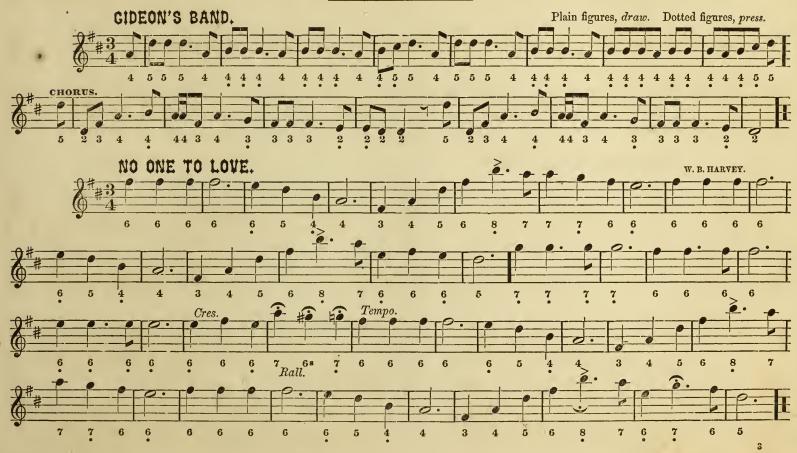
so as to be performed upon the eight-keyed Accordeon, by substituting the second key draw for the fifth key draw, and so on, through the scale as given below:---

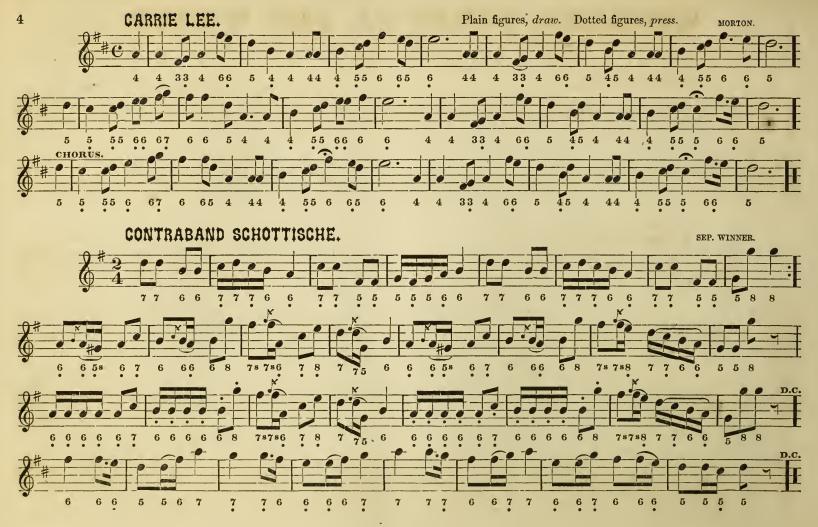


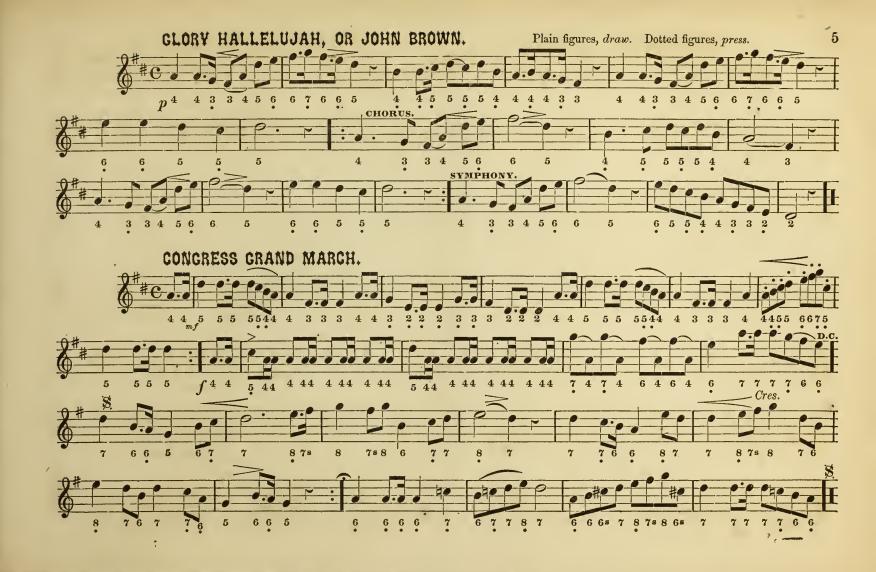


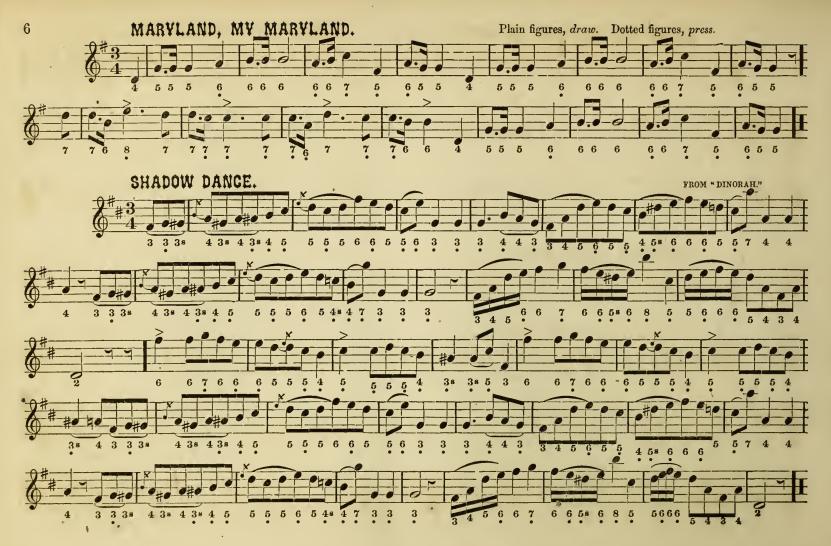
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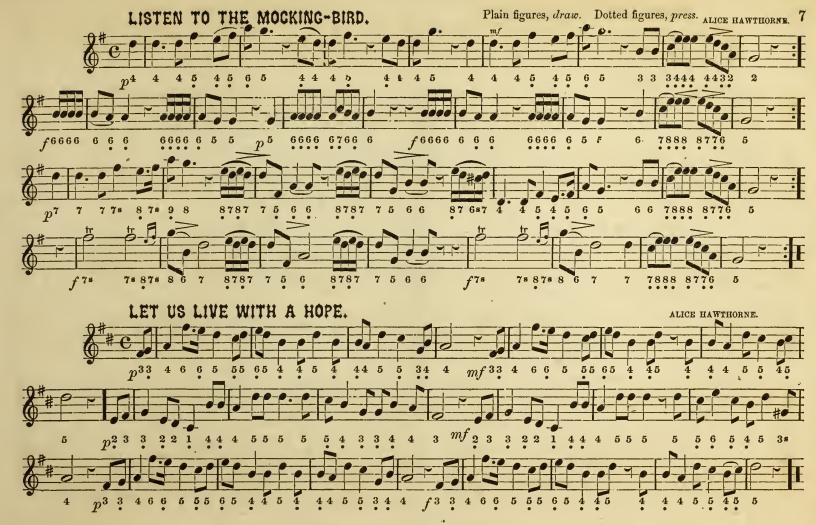
WINNER'S TUNES OF THE WORLD.



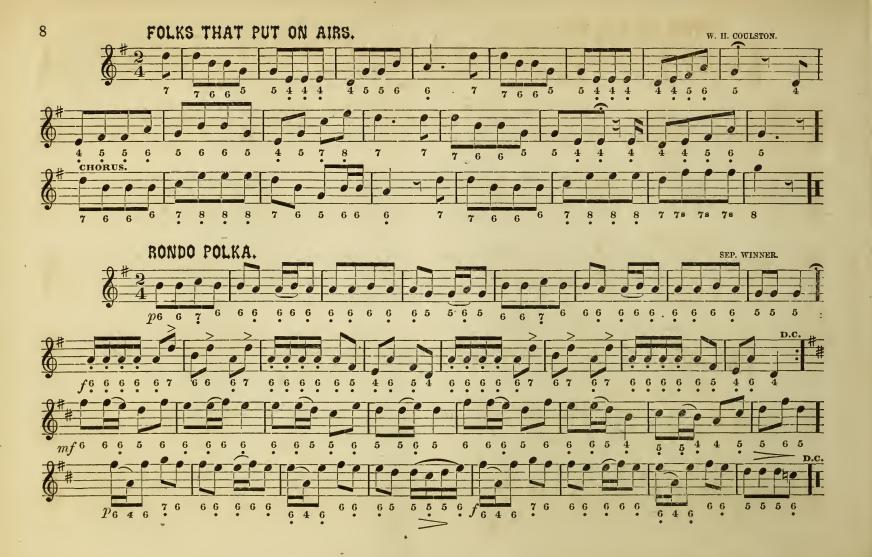


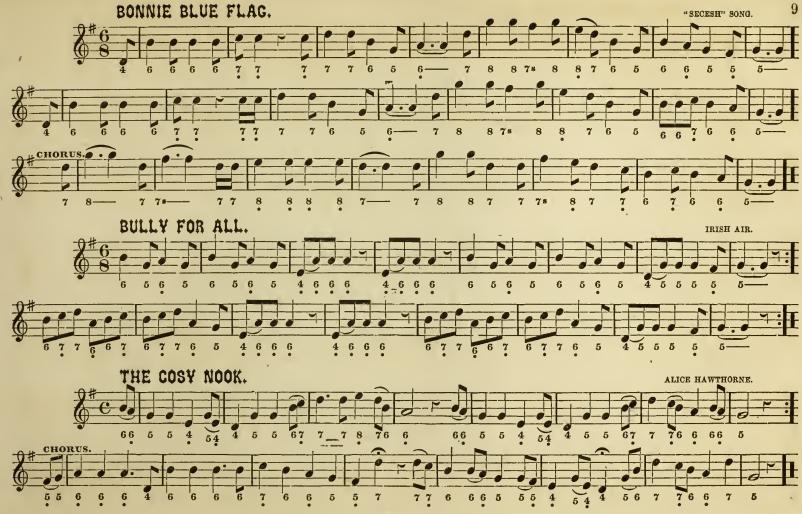






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Aldres

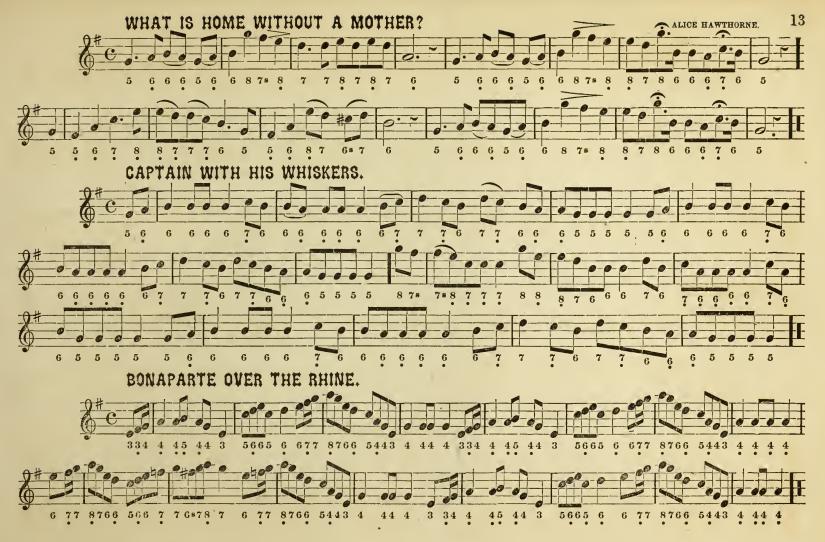




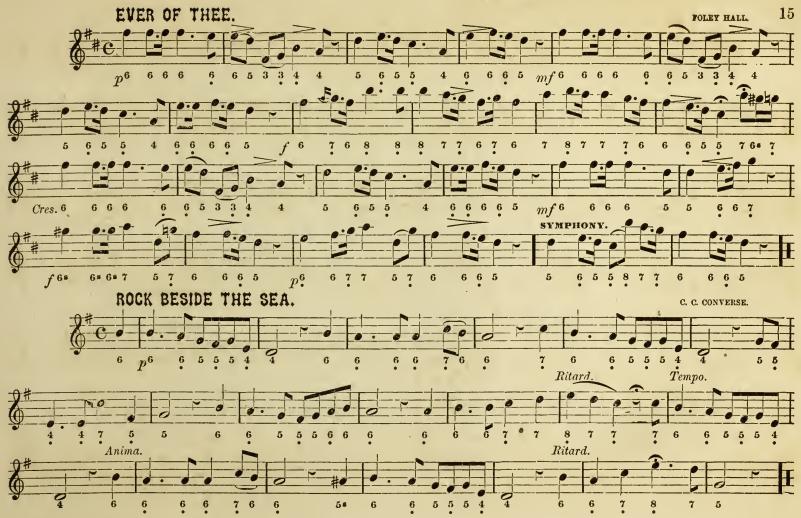
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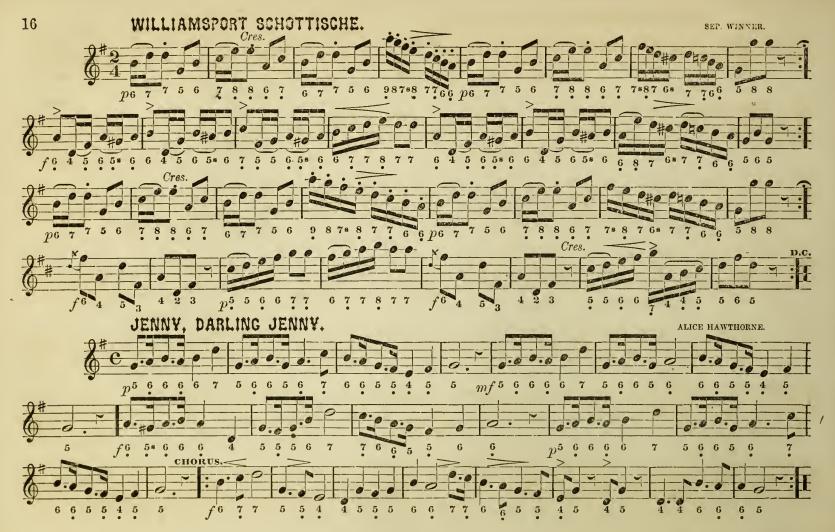


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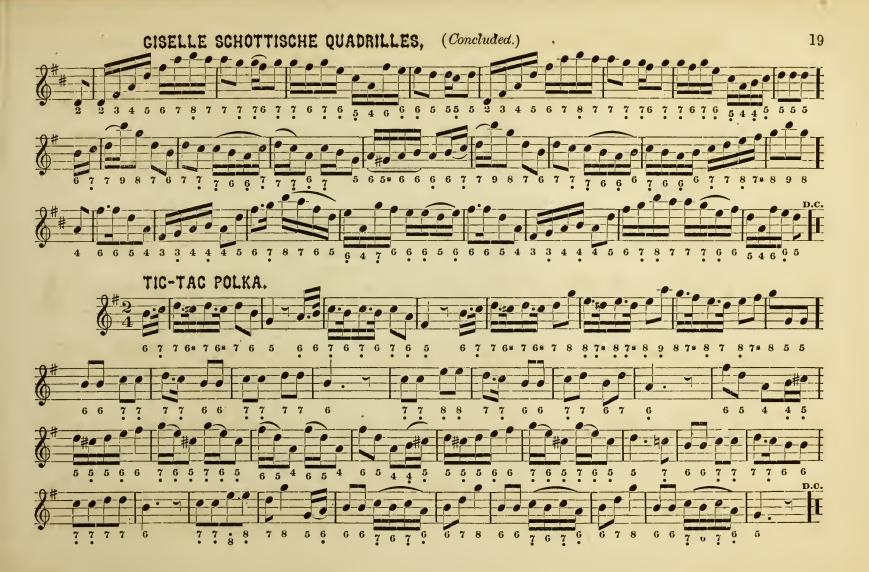




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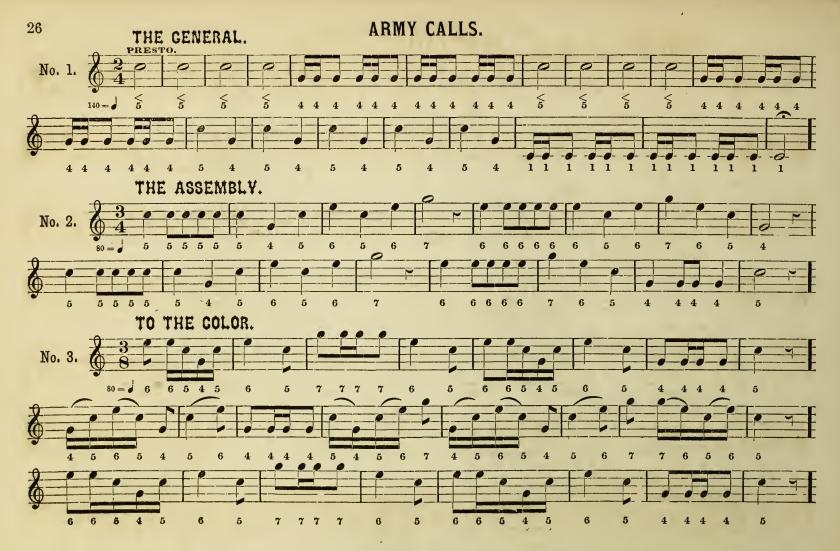


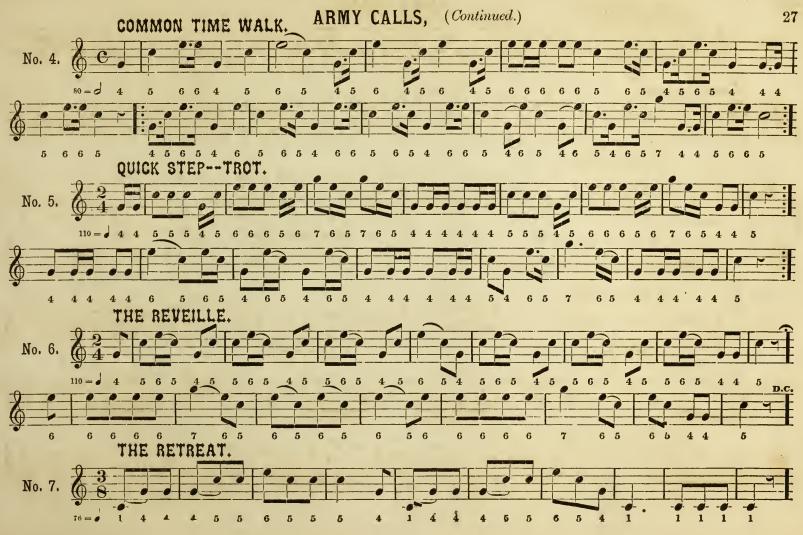
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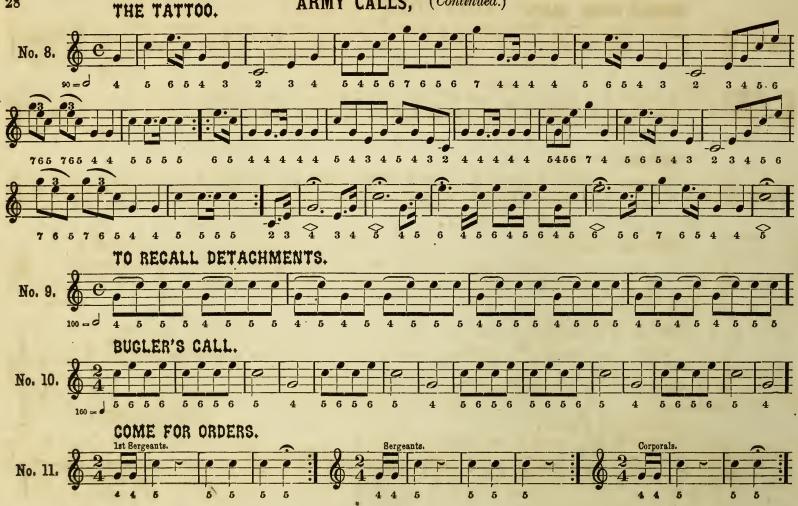






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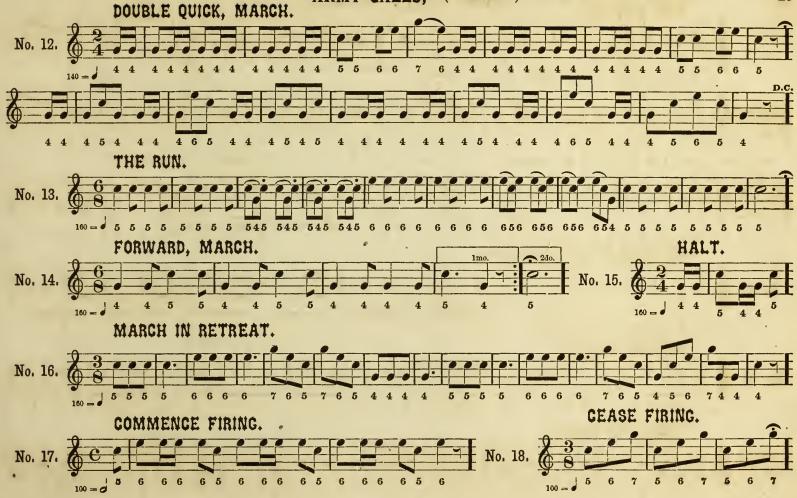
ARMY CALLS, (Continued.)



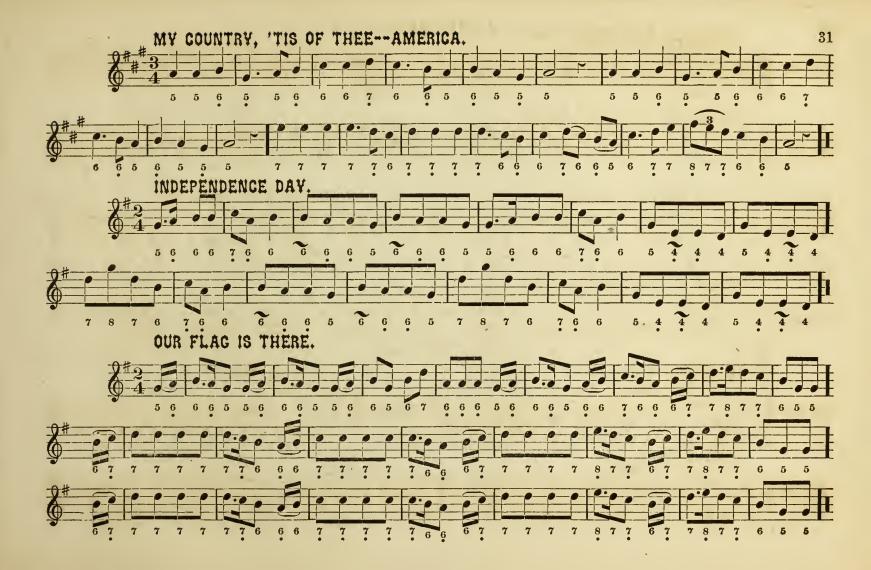
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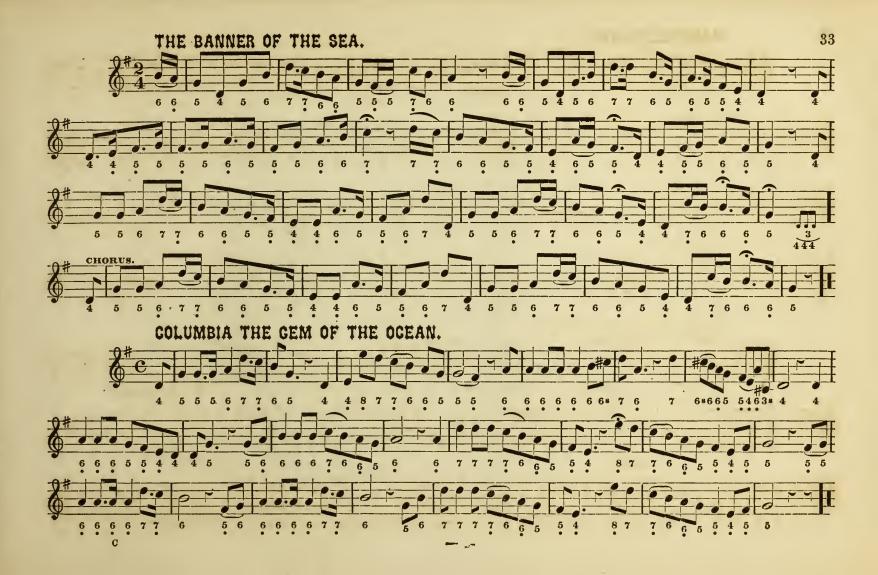
ARMY CALLS, (Continued.)

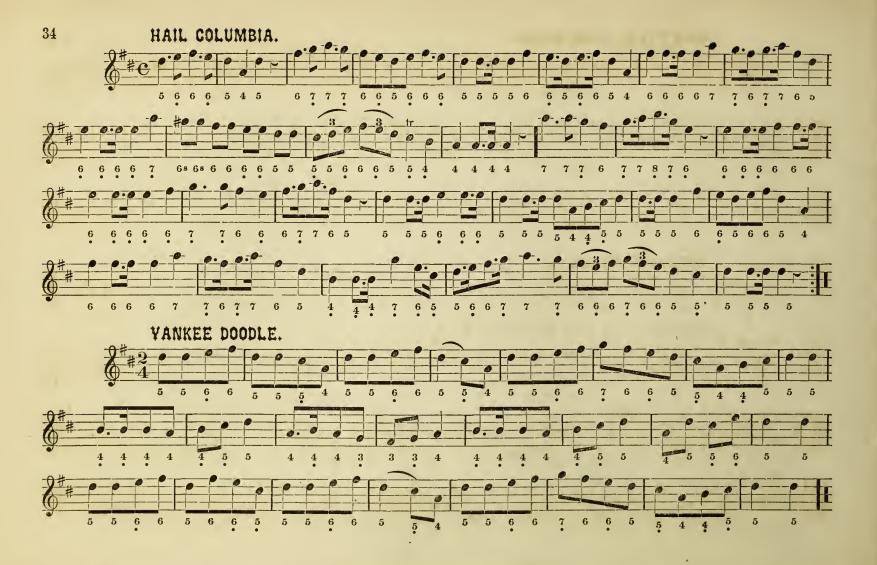


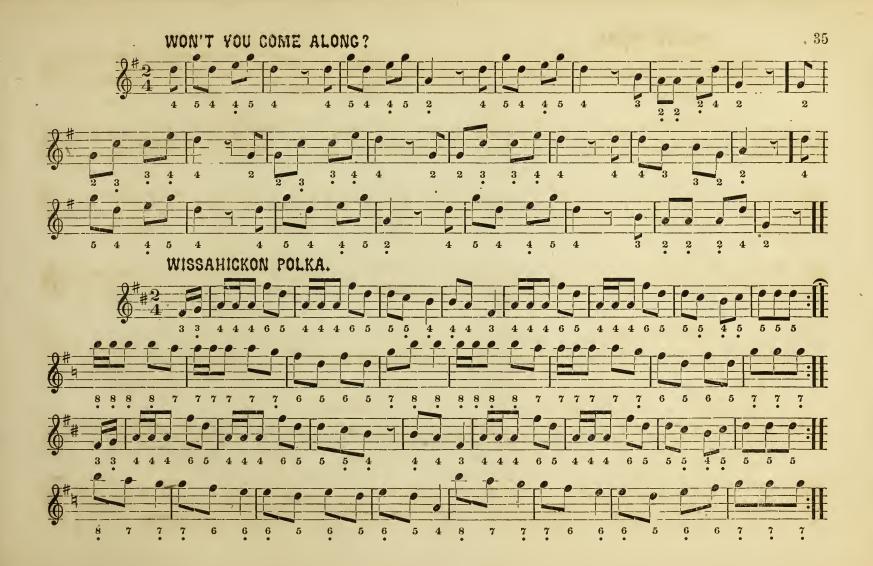


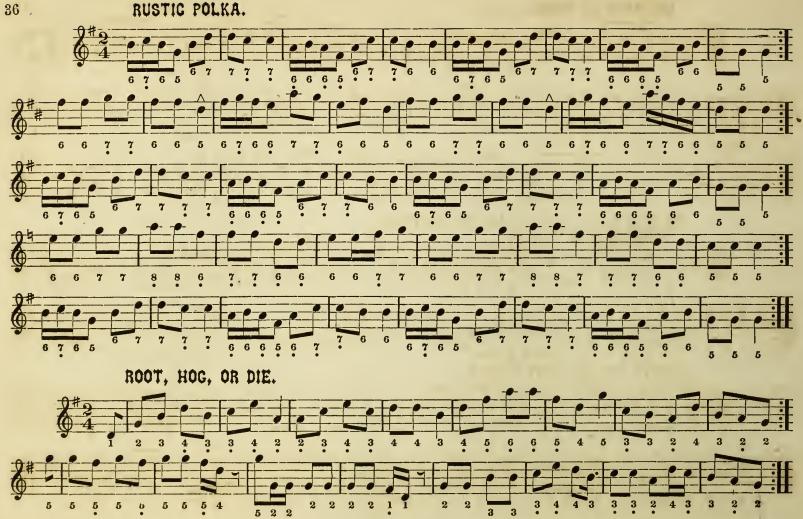




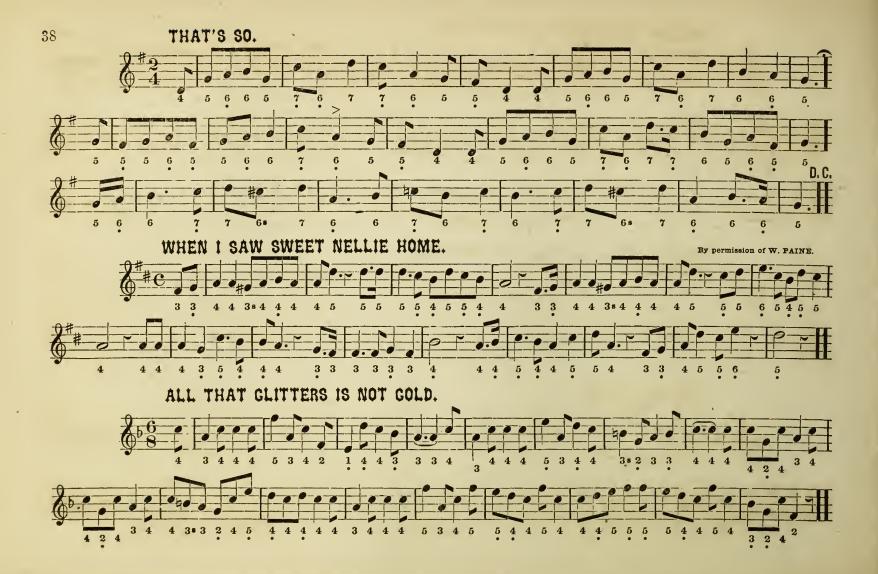


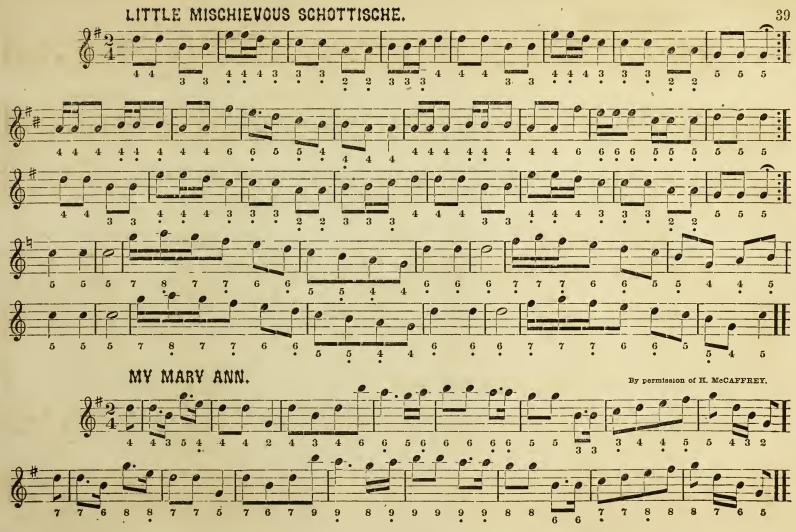












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THE MISTLETOE BOUGH.



SECOND VERSE.

"I'm weary of dancing, now," she cried; "Here tarry a moment, I'll hide—I'll hide; And Lovell, be sure thou'rt the first to trace The clue to my secret hiding-place." Away she ran, and her friends began Each tower to search, each nook to scan; And young Lovell cried, "Oh! where dost thou hide? I'm lonesome without thee, my own dear bride!" Oh! the mistletoe bough! &c.

THIRD VERSE.

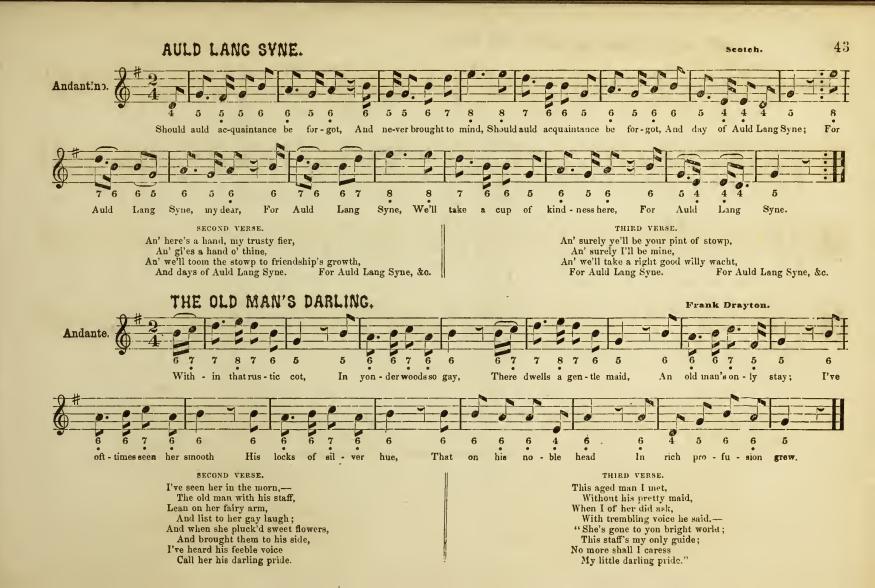
They sought her that night, and they sought her next day, And they sought her in vain when a week pass'd away; In the highest, the lowest, the loneliest spot, Young Lovell sought wildly, but found her not; And years flew by, and their grief, at last, Was told as a sorrowful tale long past; And when Lovell appeared, the children cried, "See, the old man weeps for his fairy bride !" Oh! the mistletoe bough! &c.

FOURTH VERSE.

At length an old chest, that had long lain hid, Was found in the castle: they raised the lid— And a skeleton form lay mouldering there, In the bridal wreath of the lady fair ! Oh ! sad was her fate ! in sportive jest, She hid from her lord in the old oak chest : It closed with a spring ! and her bridal bloom Lay withering there in a living tomb ! Oh ! the mistletoe bough ! &o.



Ν.





As the hart on the mountain my lover was brave, So handsome and manly to view; So kind and sincere, and he loved me so dear, Oh! my Edwin, no love was more true. CHORUS.—Roll on, silver moon, &c.

THIRD VERSE.

But now he is dead, and the youth once so gay Cut down like a rose in full bloom, And he silently sleeps, and I'm thus left to weep, By the sweet silver light of the moon. CHORUS.—Roll on, silver moon, &c.

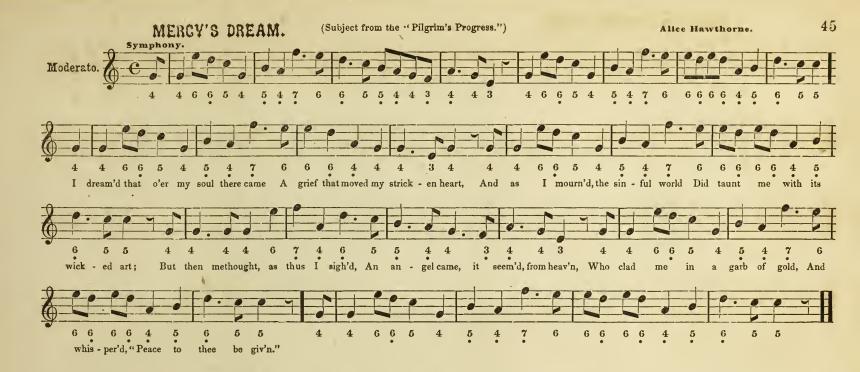
FOURTH VERSE.

But his grave I'll seek out until morning appears, And weep for my lover so brave; I'll embrace the cold earth, and bedew with my tears The sweet flowers that bloom o'er his grave. CHORUS.—Roll on, silver moon, &c.

FIFTH VERSE.

Ah! never again can my heart throb with joy,— My "lost one" I hope to meet soon; And kind friends will weep o'er the grave where we sleep. By the sweet silver light of the moon.

CHORUS.-Roll on, silver moon. &c.



A crown of gold upon my brow, With gentle hand, he kindly placed,
And on my neck a glistening chain, The dust of earth had ne'er defaced;
With silent step he led me forth, Until we reach'd a golden gate,
And, passing onward to a throne, He bid me pause and there to wait.

THIRD VERSE.

The scene was bright "like twinkling stars, Or rather like the noonday sun;" And then I smiled in that sweet dream, A scene so bright to look upon; For he who sat upon the throne Did meet me with a smile of cheer, And with a loving voice exclaim'd, "I welcome thee, my daughter, here."





My heart doth yearn for that dear home, Where I so oft upon the hearth Have sat beside the gleaming fire, And mingled in gay scenes of mirth. But little dream'd I in those days, When all was joy within that cot, That I so young would thus be left, And this would be my gloomy lot. CHORUS.—The days are few, &c.

THIRD VERSE.

I mourn the loss of parents kind,

And cherish'd friends, to me most dear, For since of them I am bereft

There's none to guard when danger's near; There's none on earth the place can fill

Of that dear one who gave me birth; Then ask not why I shed these tears, And cease to join in scenes of mirth. CHORUS—The days are few, &c.





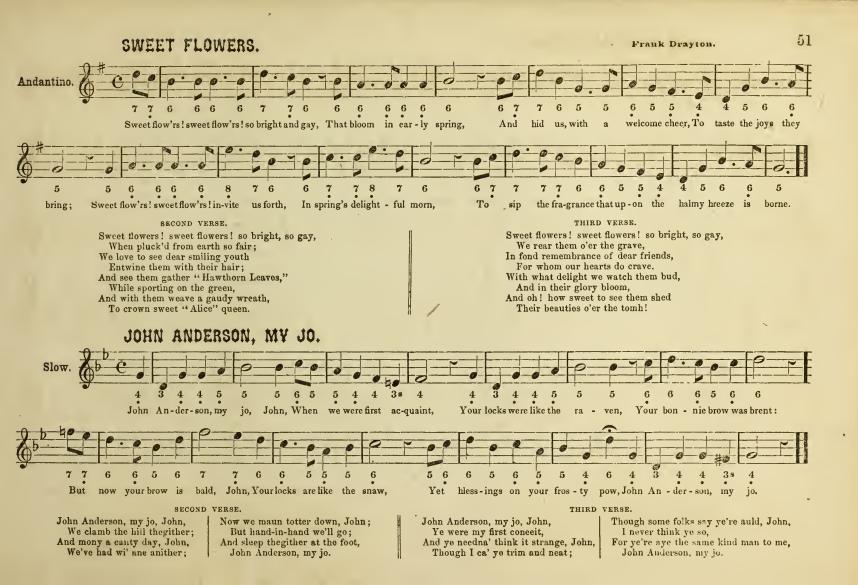


Then come along, dear Phillis, I cannot bear to part; So jump into the wagon, and together we will start.

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CHORUS.-Wait for the wagon, &c

I love you best of all de gals I ever chance to meet : So jump into the wagon, and sit down by my side; Yes, jump into the wagon, dear, and let us take a ride. CHORUS.-Wait for the wagon, &c.





As Dinah was a-waliking the garding one day, The papa comed up to her, and thus he did say----"Go dress yourself, Dinah, in gorgeous array, And I'll bring you a husband both galliant and gay." Singing, Tu-ra-li, &c.

THIRD VERSE.

"Oh! father, dear papa, I've not made up my mind; To marry jest yet I don't feel inclined; And all my large fortin' I'll gladly give o'er, If you'll let me live singuel a year or two more." Singing, Tu-ra-li, &c.

FOURTH VERSE.

As Villikens was a-waliking the garding all round, I'e spied his dear Dinah laying dead on the ground; A bottle of cold poison lay down by her side, And a billet-dux, which said—'twas by poison she died. Singing, Tu-ra-li, &c.

FIFTH VERSE.

Then he kiss'd her cold corpus a thousand times o'er, And call'd her his Dinah, though she was no more; Then he swallow'd the bottle, and sung a short stave— And Villikens and his Dinah were laid in one grave.

Singing, Tu-ra-li, &c.

SIXTH VERSE.

At twelve the next night, by a tall popular tree, Miss Dinah's grim ghost the parient did see, Arm-and-arm with her Villikens, and both looking blue, Said, "We shouldn't have been poison'd if it hadn't been for you." Singing, Tu-ra-li, &c.

MORAL.

Now the moral is this—number one is not reckon'd— So this is the first moral, though it comes second; You may learn from my song, which is true every word, All this wouldn't have happen'd, if it hadn't have occurr'd. Singing, Tu-ra-li, &c.



Or when glory leads the way, You'll be madly rushing on, Never thinking if they kill you That my happiness is gone. If you win your day, perhaps A general you'll be; Though I'm proud to think of that, What will become of me? Oh! if I were Queen of France,
Or, still better, Pope of Rome,
I would have no fighting men abroad,
No weeping maids at home;
All the world should be at peace,
Or, if kings must show their might,
Why, let them who make the quarrels
Be the only men to fight—
Yes, let them who make the quarrels
Be the only men to fight !



They served four kinds of meat, When the boarders came to eat, 'Twas sheep, ram, lamb, and mutton; So I tried to eat a slice, For it look'd so mighty nice; But I couldn't if I'd been an awful glutton: I sâid I had enough, For it was so mighty tough, That I couldn't eat the piece that I chaw'd on: So the landlord took the bread, And struck me on the head, Art biacken'd up the cye of Johnnie Jordan. Сиокиз.—Then I took off my coat, &c.

THIRD VERSE.

The landlord said, "Oh, no! Young man, you cannot go, You can't leave this house until you poney; And I'll hit an awful smash On that curly calabash, If you don't plank down with your money." He kept a skinny horse, And a dog so mighty cross, With a broad brass collar with a cord on; He caught me by the hip, When out I thought to slip, And nearly was the death of Johnnie Jordan. Chorus.—Then I took off my coat, &c.



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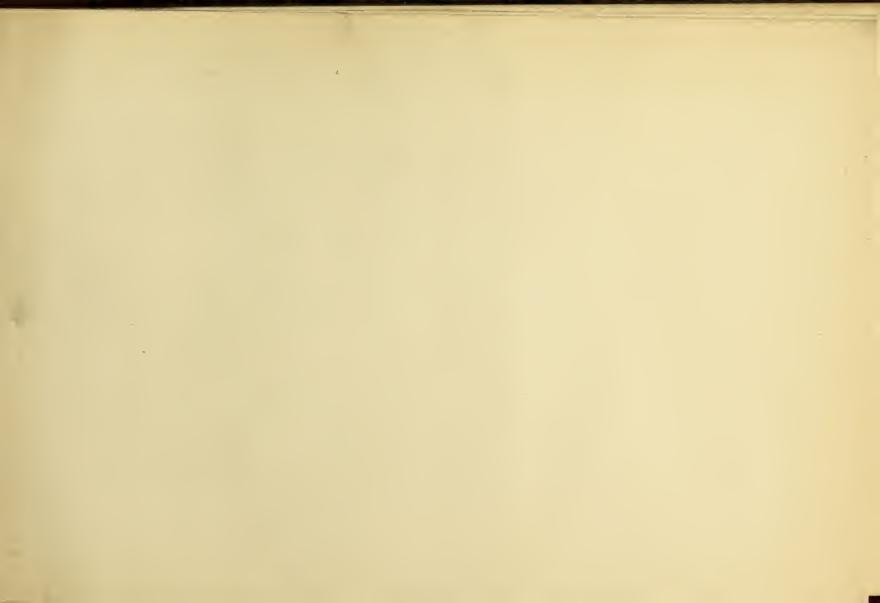
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