

Recd April 20. 1850.

TO
Gustave Messner Esq

SOCIAL CIRCLE

OR
DRAWING ROOM COMPANION

A SET OF

Quadrilles, Polka, Spanish Dance,

SCOTCH REEL & WALTZ

DESIGNED TO AID IN THE SOCIAL SOIREES WITHOUT THE AID OF A MASTER

BY
JOHN C. ANDREWS.

50 Cts. nett

New York Wm. HALL & SON 239 Broadway

Troy J. W. KINNICUTT.

Entered according to act of Congress D. 1850 by Wm. Hall & Son in the Clerk's Office of the district Court of the Southern district of New York

497.

Deposited in the Clerk's Office S. Dist. N. Y. March 30. 1850

THE FIVE FRIENDS.

John C. Andrews.

MARY. *f* Balance.

Ladies Chain.

Da Capo.

1. Play the first strain alone.
2. First four right and left.
3. Balance to Partners.
4. Ladies Chain.
5. Da Capo, First part for Promenade, the side couples do the same. Play twice over.

JENNIE.

The first system of music for 'JENNIE.' consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, providing a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

The second system of music continues the piece. It features a repeat sign (double bar line with dots) in the middle. The instruction "Forward two." is written above the right-hand side of the repeat sign. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns and chordal textures in both staves.

The third system of music includes the instruction "Chasses." written above the right-hand side of the system. This section features more complex rhythmic figures, including sixteenth-note runs in the upper staff and corresponding chordal accompaniment in the lower staff.

The fourth system of music continues the composition. It features a double bar line at the end of the system, indicating the end of a section. The notation maintains the established melodic and harmonic style.

The fifth and final system of music on the page. It includes a key signature change to one flat (Bb) in the middle of the system. The notation concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots. The piece ends with a final chord in the lower staff.

1. Play the first strain alone. 2. Forward two and cross over. 3. Chasses to the right and left, then, cross to places. 4. Balance to partners.

Play four times over.

EMMA.

The musical score is written for piano in 6/8 time and consists of five systems. The first system begins with a repeat sign (♩). The second system contains a repeat sign (♩) and a double bar line. The third system continues the piece. The fourth system features a repeat sign (♩) and a double bar line. The fifth system concludes with a 'Da Capo' instruction and a repeat sign (♩).

1. Play the first strain. 2. Forward and back four first Gent. leaves his Lady to the left of the Gent. opposite. 3. Forward and back twice. 4. Gents. turn opposite Ladies. Turn partners. 5. Four hands half round. Right and left to places. 6. All promenade. Play four times over.

S A R A H.

1. Play the first strain. 2. First Lady cross with the right hand back with the left.
 3. Balance in line, half promenade. 4. Two Ladies forward and back; Gents. the same
 5. Forward and back four, half right and left to places. Play four times over.

ELIZA.

One Lady forward twice.

Da Capo.

1. Play the first strain alone.
2. One Lady forward twice.
3. One Gent the same.
4. Da Capo first part for all promenade.

Play four times over.

GRAND HUNGARIAN POLKA.

POLKA.

D.C.

FORM AS A QUADRILLE.

1. Take the Lady's left hand in your right, placing the other hand on your side, making the Polka; Promenade round. This takes 16 bars. 2. All go round again in opposite motion; the Gent. going to the left; Ladies to the right; when you meet your partners, turn them once round and proceed to your place, turning your partner when at your place.-16 bars. 3. Polka Waltz all round- 16 bars. 4. (Retreat) This is done by giving the right hand to each other and also the left hand. The Lady retreats by throwing her right foot back making the Polka step; the Gent. advances with the same step-16 bars. 5. (Chase) The chase is made thus: The Lady Polkas round the room, peeping right and left, to see if her partner follows, with her arms folded. The Gent. follows with his hands above her head, seeming as though he was ready to shield her-16 bars. 6. (Heel and toe) Take your partner by the waist and strike the heel and toe, Polka 1,2,3; left foot the same. 7. (Glisando) The Gent. makes 3 steps to the left

with his left foot forward. Lady, 3 steps to the right, right foot forward, and back 3 steps; then turn once round with the Polka step. 8 & 9. Same as 2 & 1. - 10. Salute partners and seat them.

SPANISH DANCE.

SPANISH DANCE. A dance in 3-4 time, it is composed of 6 changes, danced in waltz time. A gentleman with his partner takes the forward and back step and turns the opposite lady, this makes one change, he forwards again turning the opposite lady, and so on until he turns his partner. Balance to partner, Waltz or Promenade.



NEW SCOTCH REEL.



NEW SCOTCH REEL. Four stand in a line, four opposite, then commence figure, thus:—
 1. Gent. turns his partner with the right hand and lefthand. 2. Balance and turn with both hands.
 3. Four Ladies forward and back; Gents. the same. 4. Forward all eight and cross over.

MALIBRAN GRAND WALTZ.

Arranged by

JOHN C. ANDREWS.

Waltz.

First system of musical notation. The right hand (treble clef) begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. A dynamic marking *lr* is placed above the first measure. The left hand (bass clef) plays a series of chords: G2-B2, A2-C3, B2-D3, C3-E3, B2-D3, A2-C3, G2-B2, and finally a whole note chord G2-B2.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand (treble clef) plays a continuous eighth-note melody: G4-A4-B4-C5-D5-E5-F5-G5. The left hand (bass clef) plays a series of chords: G2-B2, A2-C3, B2-D3, C3-E3, B2-D3, A2-C3, G2-B2, and finally a whole note chord G2-B2.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melody: G4-A4-B4-C5-D5-E5-F5-G5. The left hand (bass clef) plays a series of chords: G2-B2, A2-C3, B2-D3, C3-E3, B2-D3, A2-C3, G2-B2, and finally a whole note chord G2-B2.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand (treble clef) begins with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. A dynamic marking *lr* is placed above the first measure. The left hand (bass clef) plays a series of chords: G2-B2, A2-C3, B2-D3, C3-E3, B2-D3, A2-C3, G2-B2, and finally a whole note chord G2-B2.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melody: G4-A4-B4-C5-D5-E5-F5-G5. The left hand (bass clef) plays a series of chords: G2-B2, A2-C3, B2-D3, C3-E3, B2-D3, A2-C3, G2-B2, and finally a whole note chord G2-B2.

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melody: G4-A4-B4-C5-D5-E5-F5-G5. The left hand (bass clef) plays a series of chords: G2-B2, A2-C3, B2-D3, C3-E3, B2-D3, A2-C3, G2-B2, and finally a whole note chord G2-B2. The word "Fine." is written at the end of the system.