

Adams and Liberty

Most popular song on "To Anacreon" melody before Key's Banner 1798



Words by Thomas Paine Music by John Stafford Smith



(C Major • High Voice)
Edited by Mark Clague and Andrew Kuster



Adams and Liberty, 1798

Lyric by Thomas Paine (1773–1811); Music by John Stafford Smith (1750–1836)

Historical Note

Often referred to as America's first presidential campaign song, "Adams and Liberty" was rather inspired by the so-called "XYZ Affair" and the subsequent undeclared Quasi-War (1798–1800) between the U.S. and France. Attempting to remain neutral in the war between Britain and France, U.S. diplomatic relations with its former ally deteriorated after a U.S. trade deal with London and a refusal to pay off debts owed to the (former) French king. French privateers began seizing American ships. As a result, the U.S. Congress revitalized the Navy, passed the regressive Alien and Sedition Acts, and on July 7, 1798 rescinded its treaties with France. Only President John Adams's lonely and controversial refusal to declare war kept the nation from overt military action. The song thus serves as a Federalist Party anthem in support of a beleaguered leader.

Poet and editor Thomas Paine (1773–1811) was the son of lawyer and signer of the Declaration of Independence Robert Treat Paine. Commissioned by the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society, he wrote nine verses to the tune of "The Anacreontic Song." The resulting 1798 publication of the soon popular song was the first U.S. imprint to offer musical notation of the melody that would become the national anthem. The melody and accompaniment here are already variants from the original. Most charming is a new active accompaniment that carries the music's momentum through a rather long text. The tune's English origins may represent another rhetorical layer for America's pro-British Federalist party, of which Francis Scott Key was a member.

Title and text seem to invoke the young nation's first patriotic anthem—John Dickinson's 1768 "Liberty Song"—by calling on the "Sons of Columbia" to recognize the peace and prosperity brought by the 1776 Revolution and with the chorus' vow that never again would they be slaves to another nation. Here, of course, Paine was not calling for freedom for the New World's African slaves, rather, that the white male elite of the nation would not be subjugated to colonial rule.

Verses that follow parallel contemporary events, to suggest that commerce should not be used as a means of war and that faction (partisanship) must not threaten the nation. Verse 4 makes rather clever use of two meanings of the word "Constitution," referring both to the nation's founding document ratified in 1789

as well as to the 1797 warship (later known as Old Ironsides). This verse also mentions France explicitly, criticizing the revolutionary republic "recumbent in blood," while refusing to barter American sovereignty, justice or fame for peace—likely a reference to the bribes requested of U.S. diplomats by "XYZ."

Verses 3, 5, 7, and 9 each make reference to the rule of American law, likely endorsing the President's Alien and Sedition Acts that restricted foreigners and limited speech critical of the government. America's "pride is her ADAMS—his laws are her choice" proclaims the lyric, calling for unity in the face of a greater threat to liberty. Armed resistance is called for only obliquely in this final stanza when "Leonidas' band" is mentioned, recalling the Spartan king's sacrifice in defending ancient Greece from Persian invasion.

Two confusions persist regarding the song. First, Paine changed his name to Robert Treat Paine, Jr. in 1801 for three reasons: to honor his deceased brother Robert, to honor his father, and to avoid confusion with the more famous Revolutionary War pamphleteer of *Common Sense* (1776) and the *Rights of Man* (1791). It is also not a campaign song. Elected in 1796, Adams was already serving as his nation's second President.

Performance Suggestions

Consider a selection of verses (1, 5, 6, 8, & 9 work well) and dividing them among men, women, solo, trio, and choral presentations. All (possibly including listeners) should sing the repetition of the chorus; soloists rest.

Sources

This edition based on the "Second Edition-Corrected" published by Linley & Moore (Boston), 1799 or 1800.

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Words So Thomas Paine, A. M. later named Robert Treat Paine, Jr. (1773–1811)

Song in support of U.S. President John Adams. 1798 Music Anacreon in Heaven John Stafford Smith Arr. Unknown



















