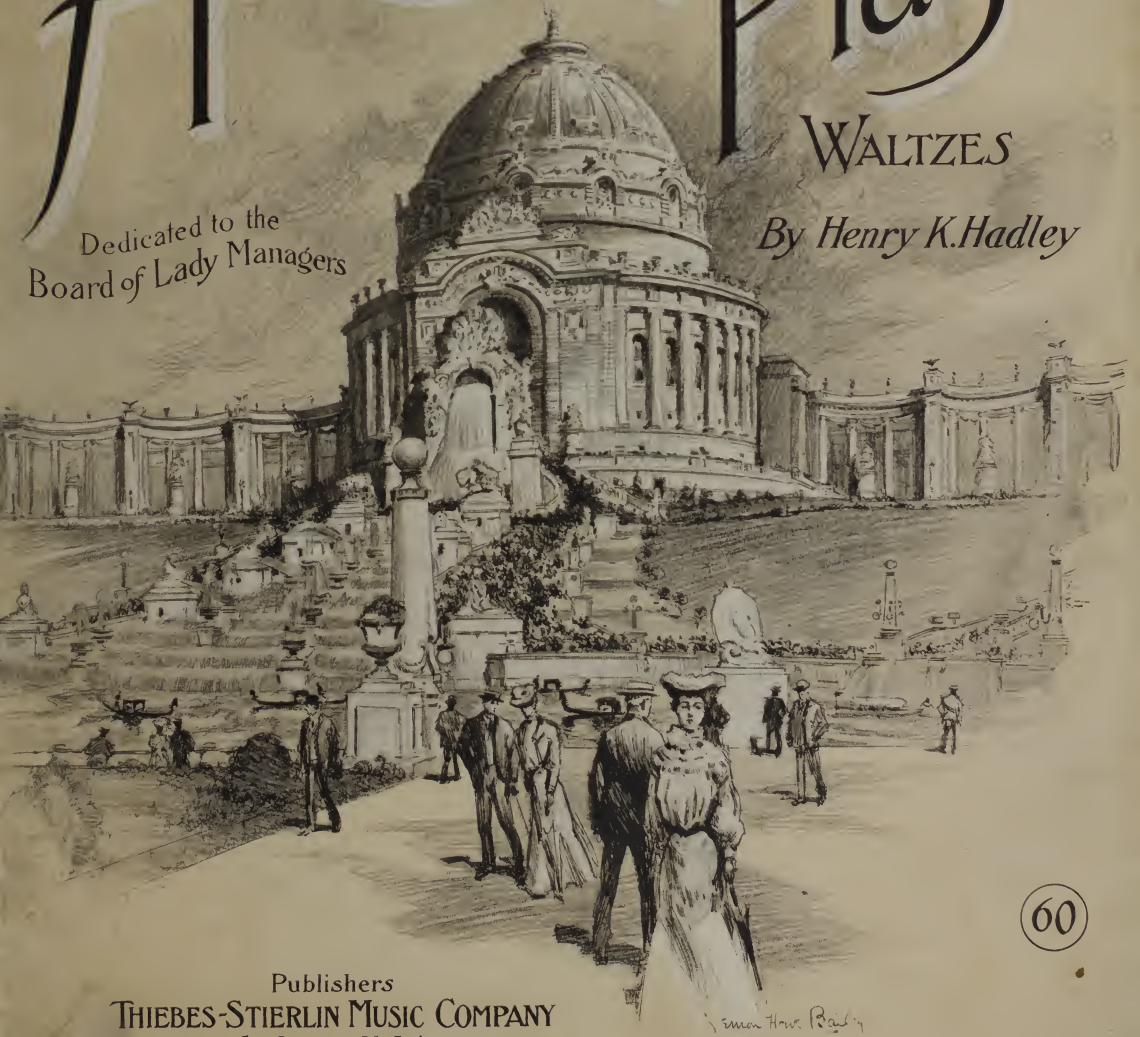


Along the Plaza

WALTZES

Dedicated to the
Board of Lady Managers

By Henry K. Hadley



60

Publishers
THIEBES-STIERLIN MUSIC COMPANY
ST. LOUIS, U. S. A.

Simon Hovee Peck



HENRY KIMBALL HADLEY

Henry Kimball Hadley, the distinguished young composer of the "Along the Plaza" waltzes, the official waltzes of the World's Fair of 1904, is a rising American musician whose reputation as a composer has been firmly established by his work during the last few years. Mr. Hadley was born in Somerville, Mass., in 1871, and from childhood displayed marked musical talent. The development of his musical ability began early. He studied at different times under Stephen A. Emery and George W. Chadwick in Boston, and later went to Vienna, where he spent several years pursuing the study of the violin and other branches of music under the best instructors the Austrian capital afforded.

When Mr. Hadley returned to America in 1895, his attainments and reputation were such that he was immediately appointed instructor in music at St. Paul's School, Garden City, Long Island, the great Protestant Episcopal collegiate institute. While at St. Paul's Mr. Hadley published several noteworthy compositions. He is now the organist of All Souls' Church, New York City.

Mr. Hadley's published compositions include over 150 songs and pieces arranged for the piano-forte, besides a number of more pretentious works. Probably his most celebrated composition is his Second Symphony, entitled "The Four Seasons," for which in 1902 he received the prize that is awarded every three years for the best symphonic musical composition, by the Paderewski Fund and the New England Conservatory of Music. The prize offered by the Oliver Ditson Company of Boston for the best cantata was also won by Mr. Hadley with his composition called "In Music's Praise." This cantata has been sung by some of the best musical organizations in the United States, a noteworthy production being that given by the Morning Choral Society in St. Louis in 1902, when the beauty of the music aroused great enthusiasm and won high praise from discriminating critics.

Other notable compositions by Mr. Hadley include his first Symphony, "Youth and Life," and his well-known Concert Overture, "Hector and Andromache." Many of his other compositions are also well known and popular. They include his Festival March, two other Concert Overtures, an Oriental Suite, several trios, quartettes and other chamber music and four ballads for solo, chorus and orchestra.

In the field of comic opera Mr. Hadley has achieved a marked degree of success with the music of the popular production, "Nancy Brown." He has also written two other comic operas and a number of minor compositions, his versatility being one of his most pronounced characteristics.

In "Along the Plaza" Mr. Hadley has composed a set of waltzes that equal in musical excellence the best of his former compositions.

First system of a musical score. The right hand plays a continuous sixteenth-note pattern. The left hand has a few notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. A fingering '21' is shown above the first two notes of the left hand.

Second system of a musical score. Similar to the first system, with a sixteenth-note pattern in the right hand. A dynamic marking 'mf' is present. A fingering '21' is shown above the first two notes of the left hand.

Third system of a musical score. The right hand has a sixteenth-note pattern. The left hand has a melodic line. A dynamic marking 'p' is present. A 'rit.' (ritardando) marking is above the right hand. A 'l.h.' (left hand) marking is below the left hand.

Fourth system of a musical score, marked 'I.'. The right hand has a melodic line with a dynamic marking 'p'. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. The tempo is marked 'Semplice'.

Fifth system of a musical score. The right hand has a melodic line with a dynamic marking 'p'. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. A dynamic marking 'cresc.' (crescendo) is present. A 'rit.' (ritardando) marking is present at the end of the system.

Sixth system of a musical score. The right hand has a melodic line. The left hand has a simple accompaniment. The tempo is marked 'a tempo'.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass clef. The treble clef contains a melodic line with a slur over the first four notes and a fermata over the fifth. The bass clef contains a chordal accompaniment. A dynamic marking *V=5* is present above the treble staff.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef has a melodic line with a slur and a fermata. The bass clef has a chordal accompaniment. A dynamic marking *f* is present at the beginning of the system.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef has a melodic line with a slur and a fermata. The bass clef has a chordal accompaniment. The system concludes with two first endings, labeled 1. and 2., with a *D.C.* marking below the second ending.

Fourth system of musical notation, marked with a Roman numeral **II.** and a dynamic marking *p*. The treble clef has a melodic line with a slur and a fermata. The bass clef has a chordal accompaniment.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef has a melodic line with a slur and a fermata. The bass clef has a chordal accompaniment. A dynamic marking *cr. ENC.* is present in the lower right of the system.

Sixth system of musical notation. The treble clef has a melodic line with a slur and a fermata. The bass clef has a chordal accompaniment.

Second time *f*

First system of the piano part. The treble clef contains a melodic line with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass clef contains a bass line with notes G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4. Dynamics include *p* and *f*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

Second system of the piano part. The treble clef continues the melodic line with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass clef continues the bass line with notes G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4. Dynamics include *p* and *f*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

Third system of the piano part. The treble clef continues the melodic line with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass clef continues the bass line with notes G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4. Dynamics include *p* and *f*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

Fourth system of the piano part. The treble clef continues the melodic line with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass clef continues the bass line with notes G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4. Dynamics include *p* and *f*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5. First and second endings are marked.

Section III. Musical notation for the fifth system. The treble clef contains a melodic line with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass clef contains a bass line with notes G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4. Dynamics include *f*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

Sixth system of the piano part. The treble clef contains a melodic line with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The bass clef contains a bass line with notes G2, A2, B2, C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4. Dynamics include *mf*, *cresc.*, *ff*, and *f*. Fingerings are indicated with numbers 1-5.

CODA.

Musical score for the first system of the CODA section. The piece is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. The right hand features a melodic line with fingerings 2 3, 3 4 5, 3, 2, 2 1 3, 5 3 5, 3, 2, 2 1 4, 5 4 5, 3, 2. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment. Dynamics include piano (*p*) and crescendo (*cresc.*).

Musical score for the second system of the CODA section. The right hand continues the melodic line with fingerings 4, 4, 4, 3, 2 3 5 4 3 2. The left hand accompaniment is more active. Dynamics include fortissimo (*ff*).

Musical score for the third system of the CODA section. The right hand features a melodic line with fingerings 1 4, 1 3, 2 3 5 3 2 1, 2 3 5. The left hand accompaniment is sparse. Dynamics include fortissimo (*ff*) and fortissimo (*fff*).

Semplice.

Musical score for the first system of the Semplice section. The piece is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. The right hand features a melodic line with fingerings 5, 3, 5, 1, 5, 3, 5, 1, 5. The left hand accompaniment is simple. Dynamics include piano (*p*).

Musical score for the second system of the Semplice section. The right hand continues the melodic line with fingerings 5, 5, 3, 5, 2, 5, 5, 3 2 1, 4 3 2. The left hand accompaniment is simple. Dynamics include ritardando (*rit.*).

a tempo.

First system of a piano score. The right hand features a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes and various rests. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Second system of the piano score. The right hand includes fingerings such as 3, 4, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2, 5, 4, 1, 5. The left hand continues with harmonic support, including a *p* dynamic marking.

Third system of the piano score. The right hand shows fingerings 5, 1, 4, 2. The left hand features a triplet of eighth notes and continues with chordal accompaniment.

Fourth system of the piano score. The right hand includes fingerings 4, 3. The left hand has a *cresc.* marking. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Fifth system of the piano score. The right hand includes fingerings 2, 1, 4, 5, 2, 3, 4, 2, 2. The left hand includes fingerings 5, 2, 3, 2, 1. The system concludes with a double bar line.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains chords and melodic lines with accents (>) and a dynamic marking of *p*. The bass clef staff contains a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features chords and a melodic line with accents and dynamic markings. The bass clef staff continues the accompaniment with some chordal textures.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has chords and melodic lines with accents. The bass clef staff has a consistent eighth-note accompaniment.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has chords and melodic lines with accents. The bass clef staff has a consistent eighth-note accompaniment. A dynamic marking of *p* is present.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff has chords and melodic lines with accents, dynamic markings (*cresc.* and *ff*), and a final triplet of notes (3 2 1). The bass clef staff has a consistent eighth-note accompaniment.

Musical score system 1, featuring piano accompaniment with chords and triplets in both hands. The right hand has triplets of eighth notes with fingerings 3 2 1. The left hand has triplets of eighth notes with fingerings 3 2 1. The system concludes with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic marking and accents (v) over the final notes.

Grandioso.

Musical score system 2, featuring piano accompaniment with chords and melodic lines in both hands. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand has a bass line with chords and slurs.

Musical score system 3, featuring piano accompaniment with chords and melodic lines in both hands. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand has a bass line with chords and slurs. The system includes dynamic markings *mf*, *stretto.*, and *cresc.*

Musical score system 4, featuring piano accompaniment with chords and melodic lines in both hands. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents. The left hand has a bass line with chords and slurs. The system includes dynamic markings *ff* and accents (v).

Musical score system 5, featuring piano accompaniment with chords and melodic lines in both hands. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and accents, including fingerings 1 2 1 4 1, 2 3 4 3 2 1, and 4 3 5 4 2 1. The left hand has a bass line with chords and slurs.



THE MUSIC AT THE EXPOSITION.

In planning the scheme for music at the Saint Louis Exposition the Bureau of Music realized that the educational side of Musical Art was so well developed during the winter by high grade concerts, recitals, lectures and lessons, that the public preferred purely entertaining music during the summer. Past Expositions learned the truth of this when elaborate classic plans failed and had to be given up because the public refused to attend concerts of an educational nature. Therefore the Bureau determined to have chiefly popular music.

This has resulted in the engaging of some of the greatest European military bands, as well as the most important American bands. The Exposition Orchestra of eighty men also appears twice each day in popular concerts in the Tyrolean Alps. Only once or twice a week the Exposition orchestra will give classic concerts in Festival Hall. Seventy-two of the most distinguished American Organists are engaged to give daily organ recitals, the admission to which is but ten cents. The greatest living organist and composer for the organ, M. Alexandre Guilmant, gives recitals for six weeks from the middle of August to the end of September.

If a particularly valuable contribution to the progress of music in the United States is to be realized by the Exposition, it will be in the choral and band contests; because the class of music to be rendered, the standard set, and the compliance with rigid rules will all be instrumental in securing far-reaching results. Through these contests the Bureau hopes to have a marked influence upon choruses and bands throughout the land.

GEO. W. STEWART.

George W. Stewart, Manager of the Music Bureau of the St. Louis World's Fair, was born in Cambridge, Washington County, New York, and acquired his musical education through his own efforts. Very early in life he became a professional musician, and within six years was regarded as a virtuoso on the trombone, which instrument he played as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra for ten years, having assisted in the organization of that famous musical company. Combining with marked musical ability a rare degree of business acumen, Mr. Stewart in 1888 began the organization of the Boston Festival Orchestra, which has given Music Festivals under his direction in the principal cities of the United States.

Mr. Stewart was appointed Manager of the World's Fair Music Bureau in August, 1902, and since then has devoted practically all of his time to the work of selecting from the musicians and musical organizations of the world those best qualified to render the highest class of music for the entertainment and inspiration of the visitors to the great Exposition. He spent three months in the fall of 1903 in Europe, where the greatest musical organizations gave private concerts for him and it is through his efforts that the splendid musical features of the Exposition have been obtained.

GEORGE D. MARKHAM.

George D. Markham, Chief of the Bureau of Music, is the senior member of the St. Louis insurance firm of W. H. Markham & Co., founded in 1871. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, a director in the Mercantile Trust Co., president of the Mercantile Library Association, vice-president of the St. Louis Insurance Agents' Association, a director in the University Club, and a member of a number of other clubs. Mr. Markham was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1859. He is a graduate of Harvard University, Academic Department, class of 1881, and a graduate of the St. Louis Law School, Washington University, class of 1891.

Mr. Markham's connection with music dates from his return from college, where he received musical instruction under Professor John K. Paine, the dean of American musicians and composer of the music of the official hymn of the World's Fair, entitled "Hymn of the West" for which Edmund Clarence Stedman wrote the words. After singing in church choirs he became chairman of the music committee at the Compton Avenue Church, and has been president of the Association of Music Chairmen. He was connected with the St. Louis Choral Symphony Society for twenty years as director and vice-president. Mr. Markham has supervisory control of the bureau.

ERNEST R. KROEGER.

Ernest R. Kroeger was born at St. Louis, Mo., where he pursued his musical and literary studies and where he now resides. His activity embraces the field of pianoforte and organ playing, composition, conducting, lecturing and writing upon musical topics. In an article referring to his work as a pianist the New York Musical Courier said: "In his recitals during the past five years Mr. Kroeger has played upward of three hundred standard compositions from memory. His repertory is one of the most extensive of any pianist before the public and includes all schools of piano composition."

During his career he has been President of the Music Teachers' National Association; President of the Missouri State Music Teachers' Association; is Instrumental Adjudicator of the Annual Kansas Music Festival; is a founder member of the American Guild of Organists; is Director of the College of Music at the Forest Park University for Women; is Conductor of the Morning Choral (Ladies') Club, and is Organist at the Church of the Messiah (Unitarian) at St. Louis. His compositions have been extensively published in this country and in Europe and have been considered as typical of some of the best work done by American composers.



"MUSIC," BY ROBERT F. BRINGHURST.
Statuary Group on Palace of Education.