SCOTT JOPLIN  PIANO RAGS

BOOK TWO

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SCOTT JOPLIN AND HIS MUSIC

Scott Joplin was born into a poor negro family in Texas in 1868—just three years after the abolition of slavery in the United States. By the time he was ten years old his self-taught piano-playing was skillful enough to attract attention, and he was brought to a local white teacher to acquire the rudiments of a musical education. In his teens he left home to earn a living as a saloon pianist in St Louis; he played cornet in a brass band for a period, and also organized a vocal group, at the same time continuing with studies in harmony and composition.

St Louis, a bustling cosmopolitan port on the Mississippi, was the birthplace of the new negro art of Ragtime, the exuberant piano-style which had developed from the mildly-synchronized minstrel songs and dances. Among many talented negro pianists and entertainers, Scott Joplin was the first with the ability to set down in musical notation the new rhythms, and melodies played off-the-beat.

His second published rag, Maple Leaf, swept the country in 1899 as a nationwide hit; it remains the most famous ragtime number; its success enabled Joplin to retire from public performance and devote himself to composition. He was already accepted as the leading Ragtime composer, and a steady development is shown in the string of rags he produced over the next ten years.

The early Joplin compositions contain elements familiar among the creative ragtime professors: many strongly rhythmic strains built from reiterated syncopations, as in Maple Leaf Rag and the driving last strain of Elite Syncopations; and many other lilttly tuneful strains developed from the cake-walk and from negro folk-lore, as in The Entertainer and The Ragtime Dance (which was first published as a song-and-dance number). In his later work we see the development of a wholly personal style, with a gentle melancholy in the graceful themes that are overlaid on the jaunty ragtime rhythms. These mature compositions are well represented in the present two albums, including Rose Leaf Rag (a worthy counterpart to the early Maple Leaf); the complex Euphonic Sounds; and Solace, his most personal statement of all, where the steady onward rhythm is broken by emotionally-charged pauses.

The final period of advanced rags, experimental both in rhythm and harmony, with many strains in minor keys, is represented by Scott Joplin's New Rag and Magnolia Rag. Joplin also published waltzes, songs and marches, and increasingly concentrated his efforts on his ambitions to become an operatic composer. He lived to see the formal intricacies of piano ragtime lose favour before the new craze for the jazz bands, and died in 1917 in a mental hospital, his mind broken after the failure to secure a hearing for the ragtime opera Treemonisha to which he had devoted so many years work.

Charles Wilford
May 1974

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The pieces in this album will be found on Joshua Rifkin’s recording, ‘Piano Rags by Scott Joplin’, Volume II, issued by Nonesuch Records as an L.P. (H-71264), a cassette (ZCH-71264), and a cartridge (Y8H-71264).
ELITE SYNCOPATIONS

INTRO.

Not fast

[Music notation]

16138
EUGENIA

Note: Do not play this piece fast.
It is never right to play 'Ragtime' fast.

Composer

Slow march tempo \( \frac{j = 72}{\text{}\text{}} \)

\[ \text{music notation} \]

\[ \text{music notation} \]
Respectfully dedicated to Miss Minnie Wade.

LEOLA
Two Step

Note: Do not play this piece fast.
It is never right to play 'Ragtime' fast.

Composer

Slow march tempo
Respectfully dedicated to the C.V.B.A.

PARAGON RAG

Note: Do not play this piece fast.
It is never right to play 'Ragtime' fast.

Composer

Slow march time

\[ \text{MIDI Sheet Music} \]
SOLACE
A Mexican Serenade

Very slow march time
Respectfully dedicated to the Five Musical Spillers.

PINE APPLE RAG

Note: Do not play this piece fast.
It is never right to play 'Ragtime' fast.

Composer

Slow march tempo \( \dot{d} = 100 \)