

**Adelphi Band Concert**  
**Clarksburg Field Day Saturday July 28, 2007 1:00 PM**

**Good afternoon.**

**The Adelphi Community Band would like to welcome you and thank you for attending their concert today.**

**My name is Sherry Mathew and I will be announcing the songs for today's concert, and will be giving you some information about the songs the band will be playing for your enjoyment.**

**The Adelphi Community Band is from Adelphi Ohio, a small town in northeast Ross County. The band was formed in 1880 and is one of the oldest community bands in the nation.**

**The members are made up of brothers, fathers, sons, uncles, and musicians who enjoy playing music and the fellowship.**

**They come from various counties in Ohio, and some even return from out-of-state as their schedules permit to play with the band.**

**The band performs 25-30 times each summer, to include ice cream socials, county fairs, community festivals, and even birthday parties and anniversaries. They have even performed for presidential candidates and for an Ohio Governor's inauguration.**

**The band always welcomes new members, and if you are interested in joining the band just contact anyone in the band for information on practice times, locations, and the schedule of engagements.**

**At this time, I would like to introduce the Director of the band, Mr. John Brown.**

**John has selected for the first song, today, " Trombone King".**

**(GO ON TO READ SONG INTRODUCTION)**

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**(NOTE: Play List and Order)**

1.	<p><b>TROMBONE KING:</b></p> <p>Written in 1945 by Karl L. King</p> <p>Karl King was born in Paintersville, Ohio in 1891 and died in 1971. He grew up in several Ohio cities, to include Canton and Cleveland.</p> <p>He began taking cornet lessons at the age of 11, and later traded the cornet in for a euphonium.</p> <p>He also started composing and publishing songs while still a teenager.</p> <p>Starting at age 19, he played with several circus bands, to include the Barnum and Bailey's Circus Band.</p> <p>He wrote 260 various works for the concert band. His work inspired Meredith Wilson's 1957 stage production <i>The Music Man</i>.</p> <p>The Adelphi Band has many compositions by Karl King in its library, and would be hard pressed to play any concert without including at least one of his marches.</p>
2.	<p><b>KIEFERS SPECIAL:</b></p> <p>William H. Kiefer( 1872-1920) was a nationally known composer of march and circus music, whose other compositions include "Raggy Trombone".</p> <p>This was a trombone novelty number similar to the ones composed by Henry Filmore, who we will talk about later in this program.</p>

**3. LASSUS TROMBONE:**

**Written 1915 by Henry Filmore.**

**We will be playing many of Filmore's compositions today.**

**This piece showcases the trombone's ability to perform smears and slurs.**

**For those of you who are not familiar with the term "trombone smear", it basically just means the trombone's ability to slur from one note to another using the slide, and sometimes in an exaggerated manner.**

**Filmore wrote a series of fifteen novelty tunes featuring trombone smears called "The Trombone Family", including "Miss Trombone", "Sally Trombone", "Lassus Trombone" and "Shoutin' Lisa Trombone". Interestingly, "Shoutin Liza Trombone" is based on the basic melody from The Hallelujah Chorus.**

**Lassus Trombone is the most famous of all these trombone pieces, and as expected, features our trombone section. In Filmore's lifetime, he saw sheet music sales of this song exceed two million copies.**

**His piece "Lassus Trombone" also became a popular brass feature during the swing era and beyond, finding its way into the repertoire of "Spike Jones and His City Slickers" as well.**

**In fact, the Spike Jones' arrangement of Lassus Trombone was one of Filmore's favorites, and he would listen to the recording of it often.**

**In addition, John Philip Sousa was a friend of Filmore's, and Sousa's band performed it almost daily for several years.**

**4. QUEEN CITY:**

**W.H. Boorn (W. Hakon Boorn)**

**Not much information can be readily found about either the march or the composer.**

**However, it is written in classic march style with and could be considered as a “screamer” that could easily be used in the circus, as with many of the piece played today by the band.**

***(Maybe talk about the members of the band and the years of membership-like you did in Laurelville.)***

<b>5.</b>	<b>NEW COLONIAL:</b>  <b>Written by Robert Brown Hall, also known as “R.B. Hall”.</b>  <b>He was an American cornet player, bandmaster, and composer</b>  <b>He was born in 1858 in Maine, and died in Portland Maine sin 1907. In fact, he seldom left the state of Maine during his lifetime.</b>  <b>The last Saturday in June every year is officially Robert Browne Hall Day in the State of Maine.</b>  <b>He also directed the Bangor Band in Bangor, Maine, from 1882-1890.</b>  <b>Around 1890, he became director of the Waterville Military Band in Waterville, Maine. He wrote a number of other marches that led him to be known as the “New England March King.”</b>  <b>Having suffered a stroke in 1902 from which he never recovered, he died in poverty five years later.</b>  <b>His widow sold the manuscripts of many compositions. He left over a hundred marches and other compositions, including such classics as:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Officer of the Day March</b></li><li>• <b>Independientia March</b></li></ul>
<b>6.</b>	<b>AMONG MY SOUVENIERS:</b>

**Written by Edgar Leslie (December 31, 1885, Stamford, Connecticut – 1976) who was an American songwriter**

**He was a founding member of the American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers (ASCAP) in 1914 and its director from 1931 to 1941 and from 1947 to 1953.**

**He was inducted into the Songwriters Hall of Fame in 1972.**

**Other songs he composed included such classics as:**

- *Tain't No Sin (to Take Off Your Skin, and Dance Around in Your Bones)*
- *All the Quakers Are Shoulder Shakers*
- *Put It On, Take it Off*

**7. COLONEL BOGEY:**

**“Colonel Bogey” is one of the most famous marches ever written.**

**It is certainly one of the most profitable. First published in 1914, it quickly made the best-seller sheet music lists and by the early Thirties it had sold well over a million copies.**

**In 1958 it was chosen as the theme tune for the film "The Bridge on the River Kwai".**

**Its composer was Lieutenant F J Ricketts (1881-1945), a military bandmaster who was Director of Music for the Royal Marines at Plymouth in England.**

**Because at that time Service personnel were not encouraged to have professional lives outside of the military, Ricketts published 'Colonel Bogey' and his other compositions under the name Kenneth Alford.**

**The story goes that one of the Rickett's hobbies was to play golf and it was on the local course that he sometimes encountered an eccentric colonel.**

**One of the Colonel's habits was to whistle a descending minor third instead of shouting 'Fore' to warn golfers.**

**That sound is the heart of this march, and features our Euphonium section.**

**For those of you who are not familiar with the euphonium, it is very similar to the baritone. (Have the euphonium section raise their hands to show who they are).**

**This is personally one of my favorite marches.**

<b>8.</b>	<b>AMERICAN'S WE:</b>  <b>Written by Henry Filmore in 1929.</b>  <b>Filmore was born in Cincinnati, Ohio in 1881 and died in Miami, Florida in 1956,</b>  <b>Filmore's band was giving a series of concerts at the Cincinnati Zoo, and he had written a march specifically to be introduced there.</b>  <b>At that time, the zoo concerts were also broadcast on the WLW radio station, and Filmore thought that the march would get more exposure that way by performing it at that concert.</b>  <b>Filmore subsequently played the march at several concerts, but could not decide on a title. At some times, it was called "The Cincinnati Zoo", and at others it was called " Pure Food and Health".</b>  <b>Filmore personally considered this march one of his finest, if not <u>the</u> finest, and it wasn't until the march was published that he titled it "Americans We".</b>  <b>His dedication of the march is simple but powerful: "To All of Us".</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>CROSLEY MARCH:</b>  <b>Written by Henry Filmore and was played for the first time on a special Christmas Day broadcast in 1927 which went over the NBC radio network.</b>  <b>Filmore considered this one of his favorite compositions.</b>



**10. GIFTED LEADERSHIP:**

**Written by Henry Filmore in 1927.**

**In the face of the stock market crash of 1929, the American Rolling Mill Company, also known as ARMCO, initiated weekly radio broadcasts led by their own professional band, known as the ARMCO BAND.**

**This band was led by Frank Simon, an old friend of Henry Filmore. In fact, two years earlier, Filmore had written the march Gifted Leadership for Simon two years earlier.**

**Simon was from Middletown, Ohio and had been a solo cornet player with the Sousa band.**

**Simon was the also the founder of the American bandmaster's Association.**

**11. CIRCUS BEE:**

**Written by Henry Filmore in 1908**

**This was the first song that Filmore was allowed to compose using his own name, due to a very strict father.**

**In fact, he published under eight names to prevent saturating the market with his own name. by using the names Harold Bennett, Al Hayes, Will Huff, Gus Beans, Ray Hall, Harry Hartley, and even feminine name of Henrietta Moore.**

**Many of you may be familiar with the name Will Huff, who was also a march composer from the Chillicothe are. In fact, the Filmore family publishing company published many of his marches after Filmore had already used that as a pen name.**

**The rest of the story connection between Henry Filmore and Will Huff is much too long to go into detail here, but The Adelphi Band is proud to also have performed compositions by the “real” Will Huff.**

**Circus Bee was the most difficult march Filmore had written thus far.**

**When he was asked about its unusual title, Filmore replied that he had written it for an imaginary circus newspaper.**

**After all, there were other news papers that had the word “BEE” in the title, so he would give his imaginary circus their own newspaper.**

**Interestingly, he also wrote a march in tribute of Karl King, titled, "King Karl King". King composed the first song played today by the band, and they play many of Kings compositions.**

<b>12.</b>	<b>NOBLE MEN:</b>  <b>Written by Henry Filmore in 1922 and dedicated to the Potentate of a Shrine Temple and its members.</b>  <b>Filmore considered this one of his favorite compositions, and it was written for the occasion of the Filmore’s Shrine Band traveling to San Francisco by train in order to perform at the Shrine convention held there in 1922.</b>  <b>For this trip, the band was made up of several professional musicians from the Cincinnati Symphony, and from the Dayton and Columbus area.</b>  <b>Paul Bierley’s biography on Henry Filmore, “Hallelujah Trombone”, relates several stories about what happens when you get a bunch of musicians on a train with both their instruments and alcohol, but I won’t share them all with you. The book does go on to say that at during many of the train stops on the way to San Francisco, the band would pile out of the train playing “California, Here I Come”.</b>
<b>13.</b>	<b>BEAUTIFUL OHIO:</b>  <b>The first lyrics were written by Ballard MacDonald and the music by Robert A. "Bobo" King, who used the name Mary Earl</b>  <b>"Beautiful Ohio" became the state song in 1969, and in 1989, the Ohio legislature adopted an amendment that changed the original words of the state song.</b>  <b>The new lyrics are the work of Youngstown attorney Wilbert McBride.</b>  <b>It was originally written as a waltz.</b>

**14. STARS AND STRIPES FOREVER:**

**Written 1896**

**By act of Congress, this is now our "National March".**

**In his autobiography, "Marching Along", Sousa told how he composed it on Christmas Day 1896.**

**He had just learned of the recent death of the manager of the Sousa Band.**

**Sousa was on a ferry in Europe at the time, and he composed the march in his head. He committed the notes to paper on arrival in America.**

**Soon after it was written, it was played in every performance by the Sousa band. At first it was not unusual for the band to play it two or three times in the same performance.**

**Interestingly, Sousa never claimed that the title to the song was original. In fact, Bandmaster Patrick Gilmore would use as a toast "Here's to the stars and stripes forever".**

**Plus, Sousa's publisher had already published a song by the same name in 1861—35 years earlier.**

**Sousa died at age 77, after conducting a rehearsal for a band in Pennsylvania. The last piece he conducted was "The Stars and Stripes Forever".**

**END**