

EVOLUTION MARCH



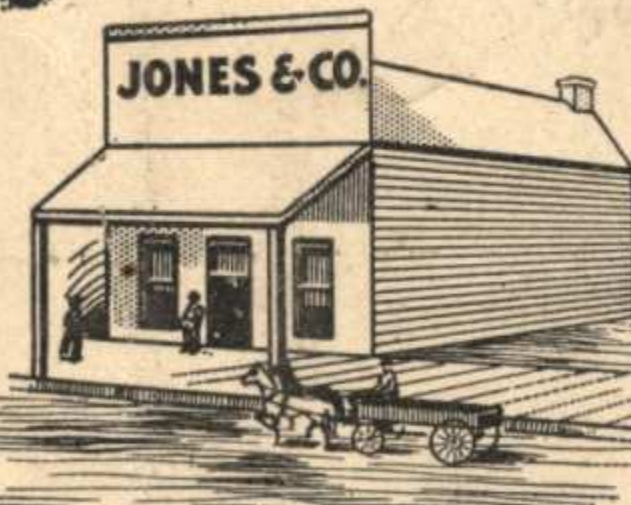
1893



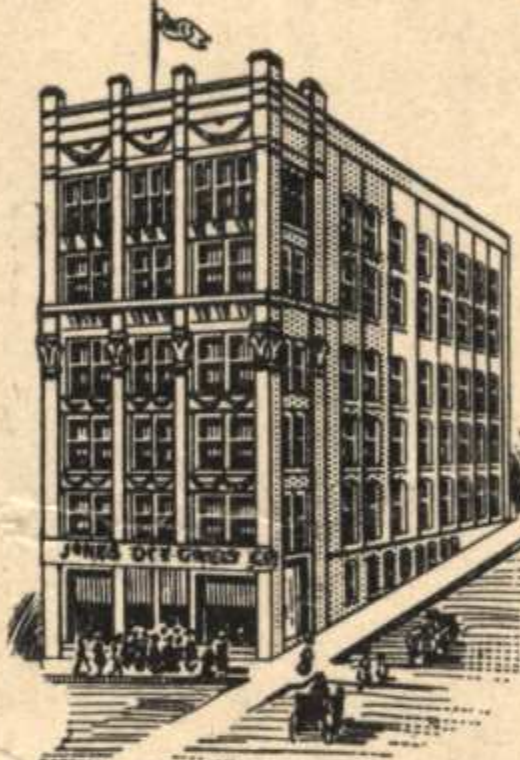
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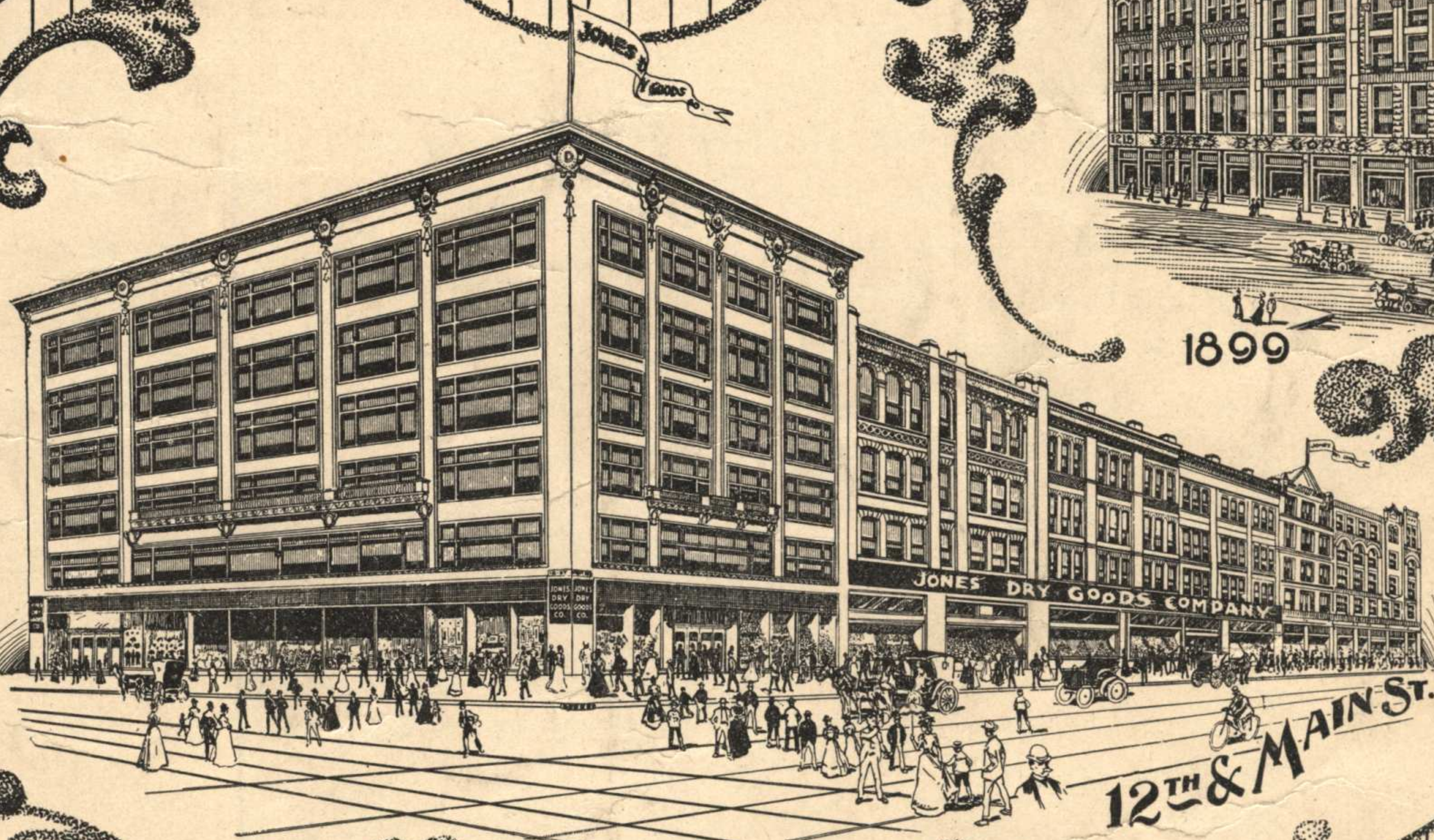
1896



1898



1899



1902

EVOLUTION OF A
DEPARTMENT-STORE

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1887

1902

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E58
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EVOLUTION —MARCH—

On the wind swept plains of Western Kansas in 1887, the evolution of this department store began. In a little single room store, twenty by sixty feet, the set determination to WIN, had its baptism in the privations of a pioneer village. Sitting amidst the wild lonely plains, nearly three hundred miles west of Kansas City, the plucky little village of Stafford, Kansas, fought its way through vast difficulties to prosperity. For three successive years this store located in that village, went through the hot winds that withered and scorched the crops, converting them into shriveled brown stretches of ruin and desolation. During these three years the store grew and business expanded. The founders of it caught the spirit from the daring pioneers, who smiled grimly when their crops were shriveled, and said "Well, this is the Garden Spot of God, it will be all right yet; we'll stay with it." They did stay and WON. We stayed until the business outgrew the town, then we came to Kansas City. Out of the evolution of this Department Store grew this beautiful piece of music "Evolution March." Its happy tones, its tender pathos, its strong determined swells, its pathetic cadences, its chords of sadness and its peals of victory, tell the story of the struggles, the achievements of this store since its start in 1887. This "Evolution March" exemplifies the steady tramp, from the little country store up through all difficulties, surmounting all obstacles to the present Great White store. Out of this store's heart, on fire for achievement, grew this inspiring piece of music.

One ship drives east, and another drives west,
With the self-same winds that blow,
'Tis the set of sails and not the gales,
Which tell us the way to go.

Like the waves of the sea are the ways of fate,
As we voyage along thro' life,
'Tis the set of the soul which decides its goal,
And not the calm or strife.

—ELLA WHEELER WILCOX

EVOLUTION MARCH.

HARRIET BIRD.

The musical score for "Evolution March" by Harriet Bird, page 3, is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of six systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The first system begins with a forte fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic and includes accents and slurs. A mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking appears at the start of the second measure of the first system. The second system continues the rhythmic pattern with various chordal textures. The third system features more complex chordal structures and some melodic lines in the treble. The fourth system includes first and second endings, marked with '1' and '2' above the staff, and a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The fifth system continues the piece with similar chordal patterns. The sixth system also includes first and second endings, marked with '1' and '2' above the staff, and concludes with a final cadence. The paper shows signs of age, including a horizontal tear across the middle of the page.

Trio.

The musical score is written for piano and consists of six systems of music. The first system is labeled 'Trio.' and begins with a *mf* (mezzo-forte) dynamic. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system features a *f* (forte) dynamic marking. The fourth system shows a change in the bass line with more active movement. The fifth system continues the melodic development. The sixth system concludes with a *ff* (fortissimo) dynamic and includes several accents marked with a 'V' symbol. The piece ends with a repeat sign and a final cadence.

The musical score is arranged in six systems, each containing a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and accents. Dynamics like *mf*, *ff*, and *fff* are indicated throughout the piece. The score is written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature.