Edward was born on June 2nd, 1857 in a small town near Worcester, England. His father had a music shop and tuned pianos.

Edward studied sheet music that was in his father’s shop and taught himself how to play a variety of instruments.

Edward was exposed to a rich musical environment through his father’s work and associates.

Edward became a music teacher and church organist and worked part time in a solicitor’s office. He began composing music on the side for church, various organizations and community events. He was for the most part a self-taught composer.

Slowly his reputation as a composer grew from his small town to greater areas in England.

He married Caroline Alice Roberts in 1889. Her father was a famous British General in India. Her family protested her marrying Edward because they felt she was marrying beneath her station in life.

Alice Elgar was one of her husband’s strongest supporters and advocates. She not only offered enthusiastic support, but she also walked miles to post Elgar’s manuscripts and proofs. She even ruled bars on manuscript paper for him. She took over the drudgery of his daily life’s needs. Although she often collaborated with Edward, the two of them actually produced a musical suite based upon her poems about holidays spent in Germany, titled “Scenes from the Bavarian Highlands.”

After Alice’s death, Elgar was so bereaved and saddened by this loss and the social changes of the First World War, that he lived alone with the company of his dogs and only an occasional visit to London.

Although Elgar had some early successful compositions, his first big success came with “Variations on an Original Theme (Enigma) in 1899 which he dedicated “to my friends pictured within.” Elgar’s talents in form and orchestration received accolade to the point where he was considered the leading English composer of his day.

Elgar’s other compositions of note:

“Sea Pictures” – song cycle for contralto and orchestra
“The Dream of Gerontius” – one of his most religious works
“Cockaigne (In London Town)” – concert overture
“Pomp and Circumstance Marches” – the trio of the first march was to become “Land of Hope and Glory”.
“In the South” – a concert overture
“Introduction and Allegro for Strings” – dedicated to Professor Sanford of Yale University.
“The Apostles” and “The Kingdom” – two of an unfinished trilogy of oratorios
“Symphony No. 1 in A flat major” – dedicated to Hans Richter
“Violin Concerto in B minor” – dedicated to Fritz Kreisler
“Symphony No. 2 in E flat major” – dedicated to the memory of King Edward VII
“The Music Makers” – ode for contralto, chorus & orchestra based upon a poem by Arthur O'Shaughnessy
“Falstaff” – a symphonic study based upon Shakespeare’s work. Elgar felt this was one of his best works.
The “Starlight Express” – incidental music for a children’s play
“The Spirit of England” – a musical setting for three warm poems by Laurence Binyon
“The Sanguine Fan” – a ballet
“Violin Sonata in E minor, String Quartet in E minor, and Piano Quintet in A minor” – three of Elgar’s last chamber works
“Cello Concerto in E minor” – widely acknowledged as his last great masterpiece
“The Spanish Lady” – opera
“Symphony No. 3” – the last symphony in his catalogue
Legends & Mysteries Series

*Elgar's Enigma and the Mystery of the Confederate Gold*

Part 1 - Edward Elgar the Person (continued)

- Elgar's enthusiastic quote about the trio of his first Pomp and Circumstance March (Later to become known as “Land of Hope and Glory”) – “I’ve got a tune that will knock em’, knock em’ flat! A tune like that comes only once in a lifetime!”

- The First World War greatly depressed Elgar which affected the mood and style of his works during and after.

- After “The Dream of Gerontius”, Richard Strauss praised Elgar as the first English progressive musician.

- Elgar is known as a man of letters. He enjoyed writing to his friends and loved-ones. Whether love-letters or engaged in literary & scholarly discussion, Elgar was known for his “dry wit.”

- Elgar was a soccer (football) fan especially in his younger days and especially of the “Wolves” However, motivation could have been also to see the Rector’s daughter, Dora Penny.

- Elgar was also an amateur chemist. His most well known invention was the “Elgar Hydrogen Apparatus.” (A devise that was used to synthesize hydrogen sulphide.

- Elgar was a dog-lover for his entire life. The 11th of the “Enigma Variations” supposedly depicts a friend’s bulldog named “Dan” as he fell into the River Wye.

- Elgar was so loved and revered in England that his distinguished mustachioed face appeared on the 20 pound note until 2010 in the UK.

- Elgar was a recording pioneer. He was one of the first composers to fully embrace recorded music.

- Elgar was a regular cyclist, though he would avoid the rain. He frequently referred to his Royal Sunbeam Bicycle as “Mr. Phoebus.”

- Elgar is said to have loved puzzles and mysteries.

- Sir Edward Elgar was knighted by King Edward VII in 1904. His wife, Alice, felt this was the “crowning achievement” and recognition that Elgar so richly deserved.
Legends & Mysteries Series

Elgar’s Enigma and the Mystery of the Confederate Gold

Part 2 - Edward Elgar’s “Variations on an Original Theme (Enigma)”

• Origin: After a long and particularly difficult day of teaching, Edward Elgar returned home to his wife, Alice, on October 21st 1898. After he finished dinner, he sat down at the piano to relax. He began by just “doodling” or playing anything that came to his mind. Elgar described it as follows: In a little while, soothed and rested, I began to play when suddenly my wife interrupted by saying, “Edward, that’s a good tune.” I responded, “tune, what tune?” She said, “play it again, I like that tune.” As I played some more, she said, “That’s it, that’s the tune!” “What is it for?” I answered, “Nothing, but something might be made of it.” Just think that if Alice hadn’t interrupted her husband’s playing, the world might never have had one of the greatest English orchestral works.

• Overview: The “tune” or theme was loosely derived from two motifs from Mozart’s “Prague” Symphony which Elgar had recently heard. An exercise that began merely as fun found Elgar adapting the theme to make musical caricatures of some of his family and friends. As he tried different treatments (variations), he would ask Alice to guess who that melody might represent. Gradually, Elgar began to seriously set these individual caricatures as a set of orchestral variations. The original title was “Variations on an Original Theme, Op.36”. There was no mention of the word enigma; however, the word did appear in pencil on his original manuscript. Each variation was entitled by the initials of the person portrayed. For example, the first variation is “C.A.E.” meaning Caroline Alice Elgar, Edward Elgar’s wife. Each musical caricature either illustrates an aspect of the person’s personality or an incident involving the person. The piece is a musical cryptogram because the melody that inspired the them and variations is never identified. Elgar said, “the larger theme ‘goes’ but is not played.” Similar to a theatrical production where the main character is never on stage. Many musical experts have attempted to solve the puzzle of the main melody but it has never been conclusively proven. The mystery continues.

• Summary of the Theme and Variations as you will hear in this production:
  Theme (Enigma: Andante): Listen for something of a musical signature “Edward Elgar” in the falling melody as the melody goes from g minor to a major key. This movement leads to the first variation without pause.
  Variation I (Listesso tempo) “C.A.E.”: This is written for Elgar’s wife, Caroline Alice Elgar. Listen for the 4 note melody which is said to be a short melody Elgar whistled when he came home each night to his wife. The mood is sensitive and romantic.
  Variation II (Allegro) “H.D.S-P”: This is written for Hew David Steuart-Powell, a friend of Elgar’s who was a well-known pianist and chamber musician. The mood suggests a humorous interaction and light in nature.
  Variation III (Allegretto) “R.B.T”: This written to depict an old male actor as he begins with a low voice but is occasionally prone to going into a higher voice to accentuate a statement or phrase. This variation is dedicated to Richard Baxter Townshend, a friend and lecturer at Oxford University.
  Variation IV (Allegro di molto) “W.M.B.”: The shortest of the variations, this depicts a decisive individual who expresses himself energetically. This variation is written for William Meath Baker who was a squire and benefactor.
  Variation V (Moderato) “R.P.A.”: Richard Penrose Arnold a friend of Elgars and an amateur pianist also son of poet Matthew Arnold. This variation leads to the next without pause.
  Variation VI (Andantino) “Ysobel”: As any beginning string player knows, it takes much patience and practice to cross the strings with a bow. This variation begins slowly, almost as a practice exercise. It was written for a violin student of Elgar, Isabel Fitton.
Variation VII (Presto) “Troyte”: This variation is written for Arthur Troyte Griffith, one of Elgar’s best friends and a local architect. The time signature is 1/1. The story could actually go in two directions. Either the music mimics Arthur’s enthusiastic incompetence on the piano or it could be written to tell about the time Elgar and Arthur were on a walk and got caught in a thunderstorm.

Variation VIII (Allegretto) “W.N.”: If the story of the thunderstorm with Elgar and Arthur is true, then this is the house in which they took refuge. At any rate, the picture to ponder is that of a 18th century house and its resident, Winifred Norbury, one of the secretaries of the Worchester Philharmonic Society. Listen for the sedate collection of personalities of the ladies and a hint of Winifred’s characteristic laugh. This variation is linked to the next by the first violin holding a single note.

Variation IX (Adagio) “Nimrod”: Now, before you interpret the name of this variation as a possible affront of Elgar’s close friend, constructive critic, and music editor, Augustus J. Jager, you should know a little more about their relationship and Elgar’s intended humor in his title. At one low point in Elgar’s compositional career, Augustus came to him and told Elgar, “Beethoven was a man of many worries but wrote more beautiful music. This is what YOU must do!” Listen in the opening bars for a hint, not a quote, of Beethoven’s Piano Sonata No. 8 Pathetique.) Nimrod is described in the Old Testament as “a mighty hunter before the Lord.” Jager is German meaning hunter. Augustus’ last name is Jager, the correlation to the title Nimrod. This popular variation has been played as a standalone piece for funerals, memorial services, and the opening of the London 2013 Olympic Games. An adaptation of this variation was even used for the ending of the 2017 film Dunkirk.

Variation X (Intermezzo: Allegretto) “Dorabella”: Dora Penny was a long-time friend of Elgar. She was also the recipient of another of Elgar’s enigmas, the Dorabella Cipher (an enciphered letter Elgar wrote to Dora which has never been successfully translated.). Listen for a gentle parody of her stutter played by the woodwinds.

Variation XI (Allegro di molto) “G.R.S.”: George Robertson Sinclair was the organist at Hereford Cathedral; However, this variation actually is not about him. Elgar wrote it for Sinclair’s bulldog, Dan. One day, Elgar witnessed Dan falling down an embankment into the River Wye and then paddling upstream to find a place to get out of the water. Upon hearing Dan’s bark celebrating his escape, Sinclair told Elgar, “set that to music.” Elgar did!

Variation XII (Andante) “B.G.N.”: The fact that this variation begins and ends with solo cello is a nod to Basil George Nevinson who was an accomplished cellist who played chamber music with Elgar. This variation leads into the next variation without pause.

Variation XIII (Romanza: Moderato) “***”: What we do think is that this variation portrays an ocean voyage. Listen for the drums as the throb of distant engines of a ship. The clarinet quotes a phrase from Mendelssohn’s Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage. There is some speculation that the variation is written for a woman. It may be for a wealthy patron of a local music festival, who was on a voyage at the time of the composition. Another possibility supported by variation’s marking of “Romanza” is that it was written for Helen Weaver who had broken off an earlier engagement to Elgar in 1884 before literally sailing out of his life forever aboard a ship bound for New Zealand.

Variation XIV (Finale: Allegro) “E.D.U.”: This was written for Elgar himself. Elgar’s wife nicknamed him Edu
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Elgar’s Enigma and the Mystery of the Confederate Gold

Part 2 - Edward Elgar’s “Variations on an Original Theme (Enigma)”

(continued)

from the German for Edward. There are reprises of both “C.A.E.” and “Nimrod” which reflect that these two people were the two greatest influences on Elgar’s life and on his composition. Elgar commented on these references as, “entirely fitting to the intention of the piece.”

- The original version of the finale is almost 100 measures shorter than the version now usually played. Apparently, a month after the original version was finished, Jaeger kept pressing Elgar to make the finale a little longer. Elgar eventually agreed and added an organ part. This new version was performed for the first time with Elgar conducting on September 13, 1899.
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Part 3 - Historical Background

Harbor Springs and Petoskey During the Civil War Years

“Elgar’s Enigma and the Mystery of the Confederate Gold” is a fictional account drawn from folk legend and historical information about Harbor Springs and Petoskey around the time of the Civil War. At this time in history, this area was changing from Native American settlements and French fur-trader settlements to larger towns which began to grow rapidly because of railroads and lumber harvesting due to the Great Chicago Fire of 1871. Below are some historical points that relate to our story line.

• The earliest name of what would later be called Harbor Springs was a Native American name of Wequetonsing. In 1847, a French Catholic mission became known as L’Arbre Croche meaning Crooked Tree. During this time period, Crooked Tree had the largest population of Native Americans in Michigan. French traders arriving in more numbers renamed the area Petit Traverse or Little Traverse which remained the active reference until the village of Harbor Springs was incorporated in 1880.

• One of the village’s (Harbor Springs) more prominent European-American residents was Ephraim Shay. He was known for his invention of the Shay Locomotive. His hexagonal-shaped house still stands today in downtown Harbor Springs and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

• Petoskey was first known as Bear River until being renamed in 1873. After the Treaty of Washington in 1836, Odawa Chief Ignatius Potosega took the opportunity to purchase lands near Bear River. In the language of the Odawa, “Petoskey” means “Where the light shines through the clouds.” Potosega’s father was a French-Canadian fur trader and his mother was Odawa.

• Petoskey’s oldest building is the St. Francis Solanus Mission built in 1859. Symons General Store, built in 1879 shows the trend at that time toward brick buildings. The building now known as Stafford’s Perry Hotel was Petoskey’s first brick hotel. At the turn of the century, the Perry Hotel was advertised as the only fire proof hotel in town and is the only original resort hotel still operating in Petoskey.

• Amos Fox and Hirem Rose were entrepreneurs who had made considerable wealth during the California Gold Rush and also in Northport selling lumber and goods to passing ships. In the 1850’s they expanded their business to Charlevoix and Petoskey.

• “Captain” Rose (Hirem) became known as the “Father of Petoskey” due to all of the various enterprises he brought to the area. He, in partnership with Amos Fox and Archibald Buttars established a general store known as “Fox, Rose and Buttars.” Rose also went on to establish a limestone business and he built an impressive Arlington Hotel (which unfortunately has since burned down.) Hirem Rose was the first village president, established a city dock into Lake Michigan, and is said to have been the first person to plat the growing city of Petoskey. He also was a patron of the arts and built the Petoskey Grand Opera House.

• Hirem Rose’s partnership with the railroad established a line from Walton Junction in Petoskey to Traverse City. Petoskey became the most northern terminal for the Chicago and West Michigan Railroad.

• Dr. William Little was only in Petoskey for two years before his death, but he accomplished an amazing amount of progress for the community. He was Petoskey’s first postmaster, the first physician, he was the first to open a hotel, opened the first drug store, organized the first school board, and the first to publish a newspaper in Petoskey. Dr. Little also established the Greenwood Cemetery and unfortu-
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*Elgar's Enigma and the Mystery of the Confederate Gold*

Part 3 - Historical Background

Harbor Springs and Petoskey During the Civil War Years (continued)

- nately became the first person to be buried there.

- During the Civil War, a group of Native Americans came out of the wilderness of northern Michigan to join the army. They fought for the Union in “Company K” of the 1st Michigan Sharpshooters regiment. Warriors from Objibwa, Odawa, and Potawatomi tribes fought together in Company K through many tough campaigns in Grant’s army.

- Michigan was very loyal to the Union during the four years of the war. It voted for Lincoln in 1860 and 1864, for Governor Blair in 1860 and 1862, and Governor Crapo in 1864. All three leaders refused to allow the Union to be defeated. Although Michigan was spared from combat theaters in the Civil War, the state contributed many troops and several generals including George Armstrong Custer.

- There were enslaved people living in Michigan until 1837 many years prior to the Civil War.

- The Farragut Cannon in Petoskey's Arlington Park was used on the USS Hartford in the 1964 Battle of Mobile Bay in Alabama. (Remember Admiral Farragut's famous quote?) The discovery of this cannon was also somewhat of a mystery in that it was initially believed to be a part of the old sewer line buried near the Stafford's Perry Hotel when the public service crews were installing new sewer lines. There are various stories of how it came to rest in Petoskey, Michigan.

- The current site of the Farragut Cannon also marks the spot where the 1899 Grand Army of the Encampment occurred. Over three thousand Civil War Veterans and their families attended this festivity held in Arlington Park from June 28th until July 5th 1899. The purpose of this occasion was somewhat of a reunion of the veterans and also the speeches and gatherings helped the healing process of this horrible war. There were periodic Cannon shots across the bay honoring those who had died in battle. It is believed that the Farragut Cannon may have been used for those occasions.
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Part 4 - Suggested Activities for Students

**Musical Signatures:**
- Have students clap the syllables (beats) of their names.
- Have students create a musical melody of their name with the syllables, experimenting with different pitch intervals and rhythms.

**Characteristics of Friends:**
Although we all exhibit some “sameness” as human beings, we also develop unique characteristics that make us individuals. Elgar’s “sketches” of friends exhibit his observations of some of their endearing characteristics or events he experienced with them.

Have your students identify non-defaming characteristics of some friends or fun events they have experienced with them. Then, discuss how these characteristics or events help define us individuals.

**Profiles of Expression:**
Watch an appropriate short audio-video presentation (eg. motion picture trailer on YouTube, etc.)
- Have the students visually graph the video over time for the following variables:
  - Activity (drama, excitement, etc.)
  - Volume (softness vs. loudness)
  - Texture (layers of activity or different types of sound)
- Compare notes and discuss common trends, as well as how we may perceive things differently.
- Further analyze the audio elements in relation to the video elements and the effect on the overall video presentation.

**Information Gathering and Framing:**
- Have students read and discuss the historical Information related to the GLCO presentation.
- Have students read and discuss the biographical information related to Edward Elgar.
- Have students listen to, read and discuss the musical Information related to Elgar’s Variations on an Original Theme, op.36 “Enigma.”
- As appropriate for your class curriculum, have students further research the information in order to tap into their creative curiosity and gain more related knowledge.
- Incorporate guest speakers/field trips to further highlight or enhance the information presented. (e.g. Lake Michigan Shipwrecks, Civil War re-enactors, city tours and/or historical documents, etc.)

**Activity Sheets Provided:**
Feel free to copy and/or reproduce the provided activity sheets.
- Word scrambles of Elgar’s friends as profiled in his Variations on an Original Theme, op.36 “Enigma”
- Musical term crossword puzzle
- Learning game “The Trail of Mystery and Enlightenment” to be played in pairs. The goal is to be able to travel from start to finish on the playing board in 2 minutes or less. Of course, the hidden and over-arching goal is to learn the material in the process.
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Part 5 - Educational Standards

This program addresses some of the following standards of the Michigan Department of Education.

**MUSIC:**
- Standard 1: Apply Skills and Knowledge to Perform in the Arts
- Standard 2: Apply Skills and Knowledge to Create in the Arts
- Standard 3: Understand, Describe and Evaluate Works of Art
- Standard 4: Understand, Analyze, and Describe the Arts in their Historical, Social and Cultural Contexts
- Standard 5: Recognize, Analyze, and Describe Connections Among the Arts; Between the Arts and other Disciplines; Between the Arts and Everyday Life.

**THEATER:**
- Standard 1: Apply Skills and Knowledge to Perform in the Arts
- Standard 2: Apply Skills and Knowledge to Create in the Arts
- Standard 3: Understand, Describe and Evaluate Works of Art
- Standard 4: Understand, Analyze, and Describe the Arts in their Historical, Social and Cultural Contexts
- Standard 5: Recognize, Analyze, and Describe Connections Among the Arts; Between the Arts and other Disciplines; Between the Arts and Everyday Life.

**SOCIAL STUDIES:**
- The Arc of Inquiry:
  - Dimension 1: Developing Questions and Planning Inquiries
  - Dimension 2: Applying Disciplinary Concepts and Tools
  - Dimension 3: Evaluating Sources and Using Evidence
  - Dimension 4: Communicating Conclusions and Taking Informed Action

Social Studies Processes and Skills Standards:
- P1: Reading and Communication – Read and Communicate Effectively
- P2: Inquiry, Research and Analysis
- P3: Public Discourse and Decision Making
- P4: Civic Participation
You've reached the end of this journey!
This learning game finds you only competing with yourself. The Goal is to see if you can finish the trail in two minutes. To accomplish this goal, you must answer each question correctly before moving to the next question and the next step in your journey. You must try to guess the answer three times (Your game buddy will tell you if you’re correct.) before moving to the next step. You will probably have enough questions, but if you run out, start over with Number 1. Remember, you have two minutes to finish your trail and find enlightenment! As you will see, enlightenment may be with you always - even when you least expect it.

QUESTIONS:

1. Edward Elgar had 4 jobs before his compositional career flourished. He was a music teacher, worked part time in a solicitor’s office, and was a __________ ___________.
2. Amos Fox and Hirem Rose gained considerable wealth from the California __________ ___________.
3. French Fur Traders arrived in this area and renamed it Petit Traverse which translates in English to be __________ ___________.
4. Edward Elgar’s bicycle had a name. Mr. ____________
5. Caroline Alice Elgar’s father had been a British __________
6. Elgar was an amateur ______________
7. The 3 Native-American Tribes that formed Company K during the Civil War were the Objibwa, Odawa, and ____________
8. Petoskey was first known as Bear _______.
9. Besides cycling, Edward Elgar also enjoyed this sport ___________.
10. One of Elgar’s variations depicted a bulldog who fell into a river. What was the dog’s name? _______
12. This mission was one of the first buildings in what was to become Petoskey _________________
13. Elgar enjoyed writing _______________
14. Dr. William Little was the first physician in Petoskey, opened the first hotel, opened the first drug store, and was the first ______ _________.
15. Hirem Rose built the Petoskey Grand ________ House.
16. Petoskey became the northern most terminal for the Chicago and West ________ Railway.
17. This Elgar variation featured a short melody Elgar whistled every night when he came home. It was the __________ variation.
18. Edward Elgar and his wife, Alice, worked together to write music based upon her poems entitled “Scenes from the _________ Highlands
19. Ephraim Shay invented the Shay __________
20. (True or False) There were enslaved people who lived in Michigan. __________
21. The main theme of Elgar’s Theme and Variations contains his musical __________._
22. The German word for Hunter is ____________
23. NIMROD is the Elgar variation depicting his friend, Augustus J. ____________
24. Elgar’s face appeared in the UK on their _____ pound note.
25. Petoskey was named after Odawa Chief _________ Petosega
26. Ephraim Shay built a house that still stands today in Harbor Springs. The shape of the house is _________________
27. Hirem Rose became known as the “__________ of Petoskey.”
28. Petoskey in Odawa means, “Where the Light Shines Through the _________.”
29. The 2nd version of Elgar’s Enigma Variations is __________ than the first.
30. Edward Elgar wrote his Egnima Variations after _____________
The Trail of Mystery and Enlightenment

Game Answers

This learning game finds you only competing with yourself. The goal is to see if you can finish the trail in two minutes. To accomplish this goal, you must answer each question correctly before moving to the next question and the next step in your journey. You must try to guess the answer three times (Your game buddy will tell you if you’re correct.) before moving to the next step. You will probably have enough questions, but if you run out, start over with number 1. Remember, you have two minutes to finish your trail and find enlightenment! As you will see, enlightenment may be with you always - even when you least expect it.

ANSWERS:

1 Edward Elgar had 4 jobs before his compositional career flourished. He was a music teacher, worked part time in a solicitor's office, and was a Church Organist.
2 Amos Fox and Hirem Rose gained considerable wealth from the California Gold Rush.
3 French Fur Traders arrived in this area and renamed it Petit Traverse which translates in English to be Little Traverse.
4 Edward Elgar’s bicycle had a name. Mr. Phoebus.
5 Caroline Alice Elgar’s father had been a British General.
6 Elgar was an amateur Chemist.
7 The 3 Native-American Tribes that formed Company K during the Civil War were the Objibwa, Odawa, and Potawatomi.
8 Petoskey was first known as Bear River.
9 Besides cycling, Edward Elgar also enjoyed this sport Soccer (Football).
10 One of Elgar’s variations depicted a bulldog who fell into a river. What was the dog’s name? Dan.
11 King Edward VII knighted Edward Elgar in 1904.
12 This mission was one of the first buildings in what was to become Petoskey St. Francis Solanus Mission.
13 Elgar enjoyed writing Letters.
14 Dr. William Little was the first physician in Petoskey, opened the first hotel, opened the first drug store, and was the first Post Master.
15 Hirem Rose built the Petoskey Grand Opera House.
16 Petoskey became the northern most terminal for the Chicago and West Michigan Railway.
17 This Elgar variation featured a short melody Elgar whistled every night when he came home. It was the First “C.A.E.” variation.
18 Edward Elgar and his wife, Alice, worked together to write music based upon her poems entitled “Scenes from the Bavarian Highlands.
19 Ephraim Shay invented the Shay Locomotive.
20 (True or False) There were enslaved people who lived in Michigan. True only until 1837.
21 The main theme of Elgar’s Theme and Variations contains his musical Signature.
22 The German word for Hunter is Jager.
NIMROD is the Elgar variation depicting his friend, Augustus J. Jager.

Elgar’s face appeared in the UK on their 20 pound note.

Petoskey was named after Odawa Chief Ignatius Petosega.

Ephraim Shay built a house that still stands today in Harbor Springs. The shape of the house is Hexagonal.

Hirem Rose became known as the “Father of Petoskey.”

Petoskey in Odawa means, “Where the Light Shines Through the Clouds.”

The 2nd version of Elgar’s Enigma Variations is Longer than the first.

Edward Elgar wrote his Enigma Variations after Dinner.
Complete the crossword puzzle below

Across
1. played with feeling; tenderly
3. quicker or lighter than Andante
6. same tempo as before
7. at a moderate pace
8. a brief interlude
9. fast tempo
10. the last part; the end
11. very

Down
2. moderately slow tempo
4. moderately fast
5. quick tempo
9. slow tempo
Enigma Musical Terms
Complete the crossword puzzle below

Across
1. played with feeling; tenderly (romanza)
3. quicker or lighter than Andante (andantino)
6. same tempo as before (listesso)
7. at a moderate pace (moderato)
8. a brief interlude (intermezzo)
9. fast tempo (allegro)
10. the last part; the end (finale)
11. very (molto)

Down
2. moderately slow tempo (andante)
4. moderately fast (allegretto)
5. quick tempo (presto)
9. slow tempo (adagio)
Elgar’s Friends Word Scramble

Unscramble the names of Edward Elgar’s friends!

LRAENCO ECILA RELAG

LILIWAM HEMAT KEBAR

HARDICR SENPROE NARDOL

SELBAI NOTITF

RUHTRA YRETOT FIGHIFT

RIDFINEW BURYRON

DINMOR

SABLI ROGECEO NIVENNOS

BONUS SCRAMBLE:
DWAERD RAGLE
Elgar’s Friends

Word Scramble Solutions

LRAENCO ECILA RELAG
Caroline Alice Elgar

LILIWAM HEMAT KEBAR
William Meath Baker

HARDICR SENPROE NARDOL
Richard Penrose Arnold

SELBAI NOTITF
Isabel Fitton

RUHTRA YRETOT FIGHIFT
Arthur Troyte Griffith

RIDFINEW BURYRON
Winifred Norbury

DINMOR
Nimrod

SABLI ROGECEO NIVENNOS
Basil George Nevinson

BONUS:
DWAERD RAGLE
Edward Elgar
VIDEO PRODUCTION SYNOPSIS

Scene One – Prologue

Scene opens up on a group of 3 teenagers rummaging through some crates in a dark room that appears to be a basement. Random dialogue occurs as the kid's look through various articles, when one of the kids finds a long map leather case. After they blow the dust off, they open it and find a parchment. About the time they open it, the grandfather of one of the kids appears. They show the parchment to the man. He reads it and then exclaims that the kids found a treasure. The group then set off on their adventure to find the treasure.

(Orchestra Begins)

Scene Two – Jefferson Davis’ house in Virginia

Scene opens with spot on two men sitting in wing-backed chairs. Jefferson Davis is conferring with another gentleman lamenting the state of the Civil War from the confederate perspective. Davis comments that they need their allies in Britain to intervene on their behalf. General Robert E. Lee bursts into the room and warns Jefferson Davis that he needs to take his family and flee because Union forces are about to arrive. The scene ends with Davis telling the other gentleman to prepare two convoys – one for Davis and his family and the other for the Confederate treasury of gold & silver.

(Orchestra Begins)

Scene Three – Meeting of two Union Officers

The Union has intercepted the Confederate Convoy. The ranking officer commands the other soldier to take the treasure north away from danger alluding that this is money for the nation to start over. They put together a quick plan to transport the treasure up the Mississippi and get it as far as northern Michigan.

(Orchestra Begins)

Scene Four – Two Men on a boat on Lake Michigan formulating a plan

The two men are debating what to do with their gold. One man indicates that the government may be looking for them because word has reached government authorities that the two men have considerable monies confiscated from the Confederate Army. They decide that they can’t be caught with the money, and devise a quick plan to wreck the ship and come back for the treasure later when they are beyond suspicion.

(Orchestra Begins)

Scene Five – Kids and grandfather discover the location

The kids and their grandfather piece together the clues and discover the treasure on the floor of Lake Michigan. They celebrate and talk about what they will do with the money. The grandfather reminds them that this treasure was used to finance a war that caused the deaths and sufferings of many people. The grandfather tells the group the only way to lift the curse of the treasure is to use it for good. Ultimately, They decide that they will return the money to the government to help alleviate debts and suffering caused by the war. As they celebrate with reservation, they exit the stage...

(The Orchestra Begins the Finale)
[SCENE 1]

KID 1 – “I don’t understand why my Grandpa wants us to go through this junk. He bought this building. He should just get some guys with a truck and get this junk out of here.”

KID 2 - “Didn’t your Grandpa say some of this stuff has been here for a long time?”

KID 3 - “I remember him saying some of this may have been left over from right after the Civil War. Didn’t he say soldiers might have hidden stuff here?”

KID 1 “I dunno, just look at all this junk. What's this? [He picks up an old long map case.]

[GRANDFATHER enters]

GRANDFATHER - “Good, glad to see you guys are working. Find anything worth keeping?”

[Kid 1 hands the Grandfather the long map case.]

KID 1 - “Here you go. What's this?

[Grandfather wipes away the dust, opens it and withdraws a piece of parchment. As he reads, he becomes more animated.]

GRANDFATHER - “WOW! Now, this is some treasure! Look, it’s a hand-drawn map showing some sort of shipwreck..NO! it says something about Confederate Gold!! And it looks to be not far from here, close to Harbor Springs Listen kids! I think you’ve really found some treasure!”

KID 2 “But how,...why... where?”

KID 3 [interrupting] “How are we gonna get it?”

KID 1 - “I know a charter captain down at the marina. Grandpa. can we go look for it?’

(All hurry off the stage with GRANDFATHER holding the parchment in the air! )

[SCENE 2] [Two men dressed in Confederate Uniforms talking in a Parlor]

JEFFERSON DAVIS - “Well, Major Wellington I’m afraid that things do not look good for the Confederacy. Unless the war takes a quick turn, it appears that we may have lost. I trust you contacted your friends in England. If they agree to help overthrow the Union government, we may still have a chance to at least accomplish why this War ever began.”

MAJOR WELLINGTON – “President Davis, I am afraid that it may take a little time to convince the British to intervene. They want assurance, they want the gold reserves you are holding from the banks here in Richmond.”

JEFFERSON DAVIS - “Well, assure them, but time is of the essence. I’m afraid we can't hold out much longer unless they give us their assistance.”

[GEN. ROBERT E. LEE bursts into the room.]

GEN. LEE - “Sorry Sir, Union troops are about 10 miles away and, unfortunately, making pretty fast advances through our ranks. They will be looking for President Jefferson Davis. You need to gather your family and get out of here fast! See if you can get to Georgia. But go now!

JEFFERSON DAVIS - “Thank you General Lee. We’ll go now. Major Wellington get us an escort. Make two convoys – one for my family and me and the other for the gold. The Union troops will be after me, and won't even look for the second convoy."
[General Lee exits. Major Wellington acknowledges Davis’ orders, shakes hands. WELLINGTON and DAVIS quickly exit]

[SCENE 3] [Two Union officers]

COLONEL MITCHELL - “Sergeant Aurora, You and your men have done well. Rumor has it that this Confederate gold you intercepted was meant to finance the war. My next assignment for you and a small group of your men is to get this gold safely out of danger. See if you can’t get it over to the Mississippi and get it as far north as Michigan. We’ll need this gold to help get our recovery started once this war is finished.”

SERGEANT AURORA - “Yes Sir, we’ll make sure this gets north and in safe hands.”

[As he salutes to leave, he says] SERGEANT AURORA “Colonel Mitchell, Sir, You can count on us!” [Stage goes Black as actors exit.]

[SCENE 4] [Two men on a boat standing near a chest and holding some gold bricks]

GEORGE - “Well, looks like we made it. Sure is nice finally lookin’ out on Lake Michigan. The war’s over. I think we say we lost the gold. What’ll they gonna do? Who knows anyhow?

SAM - “Well George, I sure hope this don’t come back to bite us. I didn’t fight no war to just come back here and spend my life in jail.”

GEORGE - “Sam, you gotta have a plan man. Let’s just sink this boat and tell folks it got sunk in a storm and that we don’t rightly know where she went down. I’ll write it down on a map and hide away for safe keeping. They’re building a big church or something down there on Howard Street. Let’s say in a year or so, when things have settled down, we’ll go get the map and come back. Why, it’ll be safer here than in a bank!”

[SCENE 5] [The grandfather and the three kids are looking at a chest and the grandfather is holding a gold brick]

GRANDFATHER - “Well Everyone, I think our adventure has come to a successful end. Good work! I know what I want to do with the money, but I think you should also weigh in on what we do next.”

KID 3 “- Well, I just got my Driver’s License. I kinda want to go down to Fletch’s and get one of those Mercedes Coupes.”

KID 2 - “Heck Yeah! Maybe a boat to go with it, too?”

KID 1 - “Grandpa, I know what you’re gonna say – we’ve got to be responsible – right?”

GRANDFATHER - (Grandfather holds up the brick and says) - “You know this gold is cursed in a way. It seems to have been in the hands of many people who all met disastrous ends. This gold was used to finance a war that ended up causing a lot of people misery and even death. I think we’ve got to break the curse!”

KID 1 - “How do we do that? Do we need some secret charm or ceremony for somethin’ like that?”

[Grandfather looks at the gold brick and then turns to the boys.] GRANDFATHER - “The only way to break this kind of curse is to do something good with it. I’m afraid we need to look past ourselves and turn this in to some people that can help those now in need. I know it’s gonna be hard, but are you with me?”

[The kids are looking down at the ground, shuffling their feet, moaning but finally nodding their heads reluctantly with agreement.] GRANDFATHER – “Who knows maybe you’ll get a reward for finding it after all these years. Why I bet you’ll even get your picture in the Petoskey Sun!”

[All four grab the handles of the heavy chest and trundle off stage.”]

(The Orchestra begins the FINALE)