

OUR MISSOURI

A PAGEANT



NANCY JANE KNOCH

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OUR MISSOURI

OUR MISSOURI

A PAGEANT IN TWO ACTS FOR SCHOOLS, CHURCHES

P.T.A. OR OTHER COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS.


TIME OF PRESENTATION — ONE HOUR

ONE STAGE SETTING

By

NANCY JANE KNOCH

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 BURTON PUBLISHING COMPANY
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DEDICATED TO

My husband, Harve J. Knoch and our children, Guen, (Mrs. J. T. Walker) H. Kermit Knoch, M.D., Jean, (Mrs. J. L. Williams) and J. Kenneth Knoch—All native Missourians!

PRODUCTION STAFF

Director	Narrator
Musicians	Special Reader
Pianist	Voice Soloists

CAST OF CHARACTERS—in order of appearance

Scene I	Children
Indian Chief	Pioneer Teacher
Indian Mother	Pioneer School Children
Indian Hunter	Negro Slaves—(four adults and two children)
Indian Lovers	Thomas Benton
Tomtom Player	Alexander McNair
Indian Children	James S. Rollins
DeSoto	Representative of Mormons
La Salle	Soldier in Gray (Confederate)
Laclede	Trumpeter
Madam Chauteau	Soldier in Blue (Federal)
Thomas Jefferson	Mark Twain
Lewis and Clark	Huckleberry Finn
Daniel Boone	Tom Sawyer
Pioneer Family—Mother, Father, Children	Two Children for “Bow of Appreciation”
Other Settlers—Women, Men,	
Scene II	College
The Farmer	Church
Rep. of Manufacturer	Religious Education
Rep. of Commerce	Art
Miner	Journalism
Transportation	Recreation—Swimming, Fish- ing, Hunting, Baseball, Football, Basketball, Tennis
Physician	
Nurse	
Public School	

Kindergarten
Neighborhood Supervised Play
 (Cowboy stunts — several
 children)
Asthetic Dancing
P.T.A. Organizations
Federated Clubs
4-H Clubs
Girl Scouts
Boy Scouts
Modern Mother

Modern Grandmother
General John Pershing
General Omar Bradley
President of the United States,
 Harry S. Truman
Patriotic Drill (8 girls),
 Junior age
Columbia
Flag Bearers
Chorus of Singers

OUR MISSOURI

As curtain is drawn the "Missouri Waltz" as arranged by Fredereick Knight Logan may be played by orchestra, band or piano and violin.

Narrator

This Pageant, "Our Missouri", has been arranged for the purpose of awakening pride and interest in our state. We hope by recalling the early history of Missouri and reviewing the present status you will be inspired to greater effort in promoting activities which will keep Missouri in an honored place among the Union of States.

Special reading, "Missouri", by Louise Abney.

Music
Traumeri

Use strains of Schumann's "Traumeri" as a musical accompaniment to poem, used by author's permission.

MISSOURI

Spring

There are miracles each year
In Missouri.
When the Dryad Spring comes here
In Missouri;
She awakes the dreaming hills,
Coaxes laughter from the rills
Summons crowds of daffodils
To Missouri.

Summer

Summer is a languid lady
In Missouri.
By sequestered pools and shady
In Missouri.

Summer takes her life of ease,
Sheltered by old friendly trees,
Lulled by music of the breeze
In Missouri.

Autumn

Out of August's drowsy days
In Missouri;
Autumn dances down the ways
To Missouri.
She's a wanton gypsy bold,
Clad in scarlet and in gold,
Gay and gorgeous to behold
In Missouri.

Winter

After harvesting is done
In Missouri,
Winter like a kindly nun
Moves along with quiet tread,
Tucks each sleepy hill in bed,
Snow veils fall from winter's head
On Missouri.

Narrator

Not many generations ago, where you now live
enjoying the gratifying exuberances of Christian
civilization, the wild prairie grass waved in the
summer breezes and the small untamed creatures
of the wildwood ran about unmolested and un-
scared.

*Begin musical accompaniment. Keep music soft-
sweet.*

"Humoreske"
No. 7
Dvorak

The hills covered with giant oak, elm, elder
and cottonwood were the hibernating abode of
black bear, raccoon, o'possum, wild goat and hogs.
Horses too shared the protection of the hills and
forests. Squirrels and chipmunks feasted at will

on the slopes and low ground. Along the streams, luscious wild plums, crabs, apples, grapes and various wild berries made the place a veritable Garden of Eden. In the beautiful valleys, tender-eyed deer fed on the verdure and lingered by the deerlicks in the open.

Discontinue "Humeresque".

Music—
"Happy
Farmer"

Beneath the same sun that rolls over your head, the heroic INDIAN CHIEF ruled the affairs of the powerful Missouri's, who owned and occupied the Missouri River country for miles on each side.

Schubert

Start music, "Happy Hunter", for the entrance of Indian Hunter.

Enter
Indian
Chief

Here, too, the INDIAN HUNTER pursued the wild game.

Enter
Squaw
Stays
in back-
ground.

Narrator pauses as the Indian Hunter runs on stage from right back entrance shooting arrows to right and left. Takes place to the left of the Indian Chief where he remains until all Indians exit. Music continues until Hunter is in his place. Narrator continuing

Indian
Hunter
enters

Gazing on the same moon that smiles for modern youth the Indian Lover wooed his mate.

Music,
"Endearing
Young
Charms"

Use music while the lovers enter and stroll across stage, back of Chief, up stage front and back to left where they rest on a log. Cease music gradually.

Special Vocal Solo, "By the Waters of Minnetonka" or chorus of "Indian Love Call".

Narrator

No
music

Indian children frolicked about ardent students of nature, skilled in archery, submissive to the commands of the Great Chief. Taught early in life to seek favors of the Great Spirit through

various dances, the INDIAN CHILDREN lived an interesting life in the wildwood.

INDIAN FROLIC DANCE

See close of Pageant for instructions for dance. Simple Indian Dance Music in Mo. State Course of Study or Victor Record No. 22144.

Narrator

Music
two-four
time

The great Missouri's, for whom Missouri River was named, were heroic and held their own against the warlike Sacs and Foxs on the one side and the fearless Osage Indians on the other. Truly the Indians were monarch of all they surveyed until the coming of the White Man.

No
music

The first white man to set foot on Missouri soil (start music) was HERNANDO DeSOTO. The Indians believed him to be the Son of the Sun, who could not die.

Indians on stage show signs of worship as DeSoto walks about.

Enter
DeSoto

DeSoto was looking for gold. He was not interested in teaching the Indians or founding homes, so he wandered on, reaching the Mississippi in 1542, where he died and his body was wrapped in a mantle and sunk in the dark waters of the great river he had discovered. Over it was chanted the First Requiem ever heard in the Mississippi Valley.

Music
"Pontificate
March"

Music
"Soldiers
Farewell"

This may be chanted by a soloist or the chorus off stage.

an Ancient Benedictine

Shepherd of souls That stumbleth by the way Have mercy on our souls

Have mercy on our souls

Chorus
or Male
Quartet

The Soldiers Farewell, Johanna Kinkel.
Community Sing Book.

Narrator

The French were the first to found a settlement in Missouri territory. In 1682 LaSALLE, a Frenchman from Quebec formally explored the Mississippi River and took all of the land drained by the river in the name of Louis XIV, then the reigning King of France, and named it Louisiana.

Enter
La Salle

No
music

Within the next fifty years settlements were started along the Missouri River, which at first was called Pekitanow by Marquette. This is an Indian name meaning muddy waters. About 1812 the name was changed to Missouri for the tribe of Indians who occupied the land from the first.

The first permanent settlement was made at Saint Genevieve in 1775 by the French Explorers.

Music
8 measures
"Fairy
Queen
Waltz"

The next settlement was made by PIERRE LACLEDE, whose keen commercial sense directed him to a bluff on the west side of the juncture of the two great rivers, Missouri and Mississippi. In February, 1764, Laclede cleared away the heavy timbers and established a fur trading post which was afterwards named Saint Louis.

"Missouri
Waltz"
Music

The first woman in this section was MADAM CHATEAU, called the Mother of Saint Louis. She cared for the trading post while her husband hunted for furs. She was a woman of strength, initiative and courage.

Enter
Laclede

France continued to have control of this vast territory from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico until the treaty made with Spain in 1763 when Louisiana territory was ceded to Spain as an indemnification. The Spanish rule was brief. The few settlers far from civilization were pleased

Enter
Madam
Chateau

Music
"Tannhauser
March"
Martial

however as there were no taxes, no officers and the Indians were amicable.

In 1800 NAPOLEON BONEPARTE was at the height of his military power. He wanted Louisiana for France and diplomatically gained control of it, by promising the King of Spain that he would make the King's son-in-law ruler of Etruria in exchange for this vast territory in the United States — reaching from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

Enter
Thomas
Jefferson

At this time the United States under the Presidency of THOMAS JEFFERSON feared that Napoleon might decide to set up a government in this section, which no doubt would cause trouble with the new democracy. So to avoid this, President Jefferson, in 1803, sent James Monroe to France to seek negotiations with Napoleon and the latter being hard pressed for money, the great territory was purchased for \$15,000,000 and came under the rule of the United States government and James Wilkerson was appointed the first territorial Governor.

James Monroe
James
Wilkerson

Enter
Lewis
and
Clark

As the United States at this time was only along the eastern coast, the Federal Government knew little about the new purchase until the famous explorers, LEWIS AND CLARK passed through the territory and seeing that it was especially adapted for Agriculture and would make good home sites, returned east telling wonderful tales of this new land of "milk and honey".

Music
continued
"Tannhauser
March"
from
its
beginning

Enter
Daniel
Boone
No
music

Soon after this, Daniel Boone, a man whose sturdy qualities this country will never again see, came and with his faithful dog traveled over what is northwest and central Missouri, aiding the pioneers as they came seeking home sites.

Pioneer Family consists of a Father, Mother,

an adolescent lad, a younger girl and a baby. If stage is large use a gentle pony and old fashioned side saddle—horse is optional.

Enter
Pioneer
Family

Pioneer Family moves to center of Stage and pauses. The Indian Chief, Squaw, Hunter and children fall back toward the back of the stage—half of the Indian children to the left and half to the right—with the Chief and Hunter. Hold these positions as the Narrator reads the "Madonna of the Trail".

Music
"Home on
the Range"

Narrator

Music
"Mother
McCrea"

"Much do we owe the Madonna of the trail
The pioneer Mother, who side by side, with her
rugged mate,
As brave and as fearless as he,
Followed the trail to the Golden Gate,
On the shores of the sunset sea.
Her goal was the goal of the sunset stream
And far and wide did they roam,
But the gold that she gave was the golden gleam
In the love and light of home."

William L. Stidger

Pioneer father assists the mother from the horse, then leads horse from stage. The mother busies herself visiting with Daniel Boone, the pioneer children assist Mother, place the baggage at goodly places at left of stage. The father returns and the Pioneer family gather close together. Let this unit be in center down stage front.

Retreat

Narrator

Music

Indians leave
Heads bowed

With the coming of the Pioneers, the Indians were pushed farther and farther into the background and slowly and sadly they wended their way to newer and happier hunting grounds.

Music The Pioneers become settled. The Pioneer lot was romantic yet it required stern hardihood to endure it. The Indians were not always friendly and when the pioneers least expected trouble the Indians would storm down upon the new home. Wild animals stalked about, yet these hardships imbued the Pioneers with self confidence and a purpose which still today marks their descendents with buoyancy and optimism.

Music
One verse of
"Home
Sweet
Home"

Indians during above action sneak back and peer in upon the settlers.

Narrator

More Settlers arrive.

Music
"Coming
Thru
the Rye"

Several settlers, men, women and children arrive at left carrying carpet bags, sacks, bundles of clothing. The Pioneers and Daniel Boone move out to greet them. There is joy in this welcome, as they visit together.

Narrator

No
Music

Schools built of logs sprung up all through the woods. BOYS and GIRLS could be seen wending their way through the forests to the little Log School House where the blue back speller, the Bible and the rudiments of arithmetic were faithfully taught by the conscientious TEACHER, who boarded 'round among the Homesteaders.

Enter
Boy and Girl

School children carry slate, Bible and other old type books. The Teacher follows. Boy gives Teacher an apple. Children sit on floor and eat their lunch—corn bread and bottle of milk and a few sugar cookies—Use bottle with a cork.

Enter
Teacher

Special Vocal Duet, Chorus of "School Days".

Off stage.

No

Narrator

Music

Another early day notable who was considered a part of every family was the ITINERANT PREACHER with his saddle bags.

Enter

Preacher

Off stage by the Chorus, The Hymn, "O Happy Day" or "On Jordan's Stormy Banks I Stand".

Narrator

Music

Gradually the wilderness began to take on the dress of eastern civilization. The Homesteaded farms were fenced and frame and brick houses took the place of the log cabins. Gradually the people formulated themselves into groups of states and Missouri applied for admission into the Union of States in 1820. At this time contentions arose over SLAVERY and the sentiment of the Homesteaders was divided.

No

Music

Enter

Slaves

Slaves enter singing "Carry Me Back to Ole Virginny".

Narrator

Enter

Alexander

McNair

In 1821 the group contentions were ironed out by the Missouri Compromise Bill and Missouri entered the Union of States as the 24th state and ALEXANDER McNAIR was elected the first Governor.

State

Emblem

carried
down **right**
to stage

The State Legislature of 1822 directed what the device of the emblem of the State should be and the "United we stand, divided we fall" will ever be treasured by all Missourians.

No

Music

Enter

Thomas H.

Benton

One of the outstanding notables of this day was THOMAS HART BENTON, who served as U. S. Senator for thirty years. Being a man possessed with an imperial will, superb courage, physical and moral strength he was to accomplish much

for the young state which might not have been true of one less confident.

Enter
James S.
Rollins

Among the early day "Who's Who" in Missouri History none excel JAMES S. ROLLINS, the Father of the State University. (Rollins may walk to center of stage and recite the following lines:)

"Coming to Missouri in 1860 to visit my father who had homesteaded near Columbia, Mo., I was delighted with the rich farming land and saw the possibilities for the making of a great state. Always a believer in the benefits of a higher education and seeing the need for training received through schools of higher learning here in Missouri I decided to stay in Missouri and use my influence toward founding an institution for Missouri Youth whereby the state could finance the operation of a school by some form of taxation.

"In order that I might be able to accomplish my "dream" of a State University supported by taxes, I made the race for the State Legislature and when elected made my "first speech" in the Legislature in support of a bill which I had written providing for a school of higher education financed by taxes on Missouri land. The bill passed. My "dream" became a reality when the Missouri University was established at Columbia.

Music
March

Rollins steps back in line with other early day notables.

Narrator

With the increase in population, the growth in agriculture and commerce, it became more and more necessary to establish a better system of currency in Missouri than had previously prevailed. The State was flooded at this time with paper money from the banks in other states,

called "shinplasters", "wildcat", "white dog", "blue dog", or "blue pup" currency (according to the color of the paper issued.) Fortunately for Missourians the constitutional convention of 1820 had been "conservative in making provision for a bank", yet it was not until 1837 that the legislature authorized the opening of a State Bank in Saint Louis, which proved to be a thriving and beneficial institution.

Enter
Early
Day
Banker

For ten years the Bank of the State of Missouri was the only bank of any sort in the State, but in 1847 the Boatman's Saving Institution was established in Saint Louis and still exists today under the name, "Boatmen's Bank". In 1857 private banks were established in Saint Joseph and Kansas City which relieved the rush on the Lexington Banks.

Enter
Alexander
Doniphan

In 1846-48 the war between the U. S. and Mexico was popular in Missouri. Volunteers joined the Alexander Doniphan expedition of Clay County and started out, all together 7000 of them, to face difficulties, hardships and real suffering to win for the United States Government the Treaty with Mexico in 1848.

Enter
"Mormons"

It was during the governorship of L. W. Boggs (1833) that the Mormons, a religious sect, followers of Joseph Smith, one of their prophets, settled in Caldwell County and built the famed city of Far West and laid the foundation for the Mormon Temple. Soon a thriving city of 3000 inhabitants was established. But because of dissensions arising between the Mormons and the neighboring "Gentiles", this marked the beginning of the end for the Mormons in Missouri, and a state of civil war ensued in Caldwell, Daviess and Carrol Counties. The Mormons vanished

Music from the State and Far West became a memory.

“Dixie”
as soldier in
gray enters

At this time there was a great deal of uneasiness and restlessness throughout the Nation because of slavery. Missouri did not escape the controversy. Although Missouri did not secede from the union the citizens were divided in their sentiment and Missouri’s Sons joined both the “Blue” and “Gray”. From the South land came the sounds of “Dixie” as the soldiers in gray appeared to defend the ideals of the “old South”.

Trumpet
Call

Soldier in gray marches briskly to center front and stands at attention.

“To Arms”

Soldier in “Blue” steps in briskly during the “Call to Arms” and stands at attention by the soldier in gray.

Music

The Union soldier immediately arose to need to defend “Old Glory” and keep the country united.

“Union
Forever”

Chorus off stage sings “Union Forever—Hurrah Boys Hurrah.”

Narrator

Music
Missouri
Waltz

When the strife was over Missouri Citizens joined hands, worked in harmony and before long neighbors were again enjoying quilting bees and social dances in peace.

Enter
Mark Twain
Tom Sawyer
Huckleberry
Finn

Throughout the early days of formation Missouri had a variety of interests. Although the lack of eastern culture was evident in many sections, yet even in the earliest days Missouri writers told of the beauty of Missouri life and in due time Missouri produced one of the world’s most famous humorists, MARK TWAIN. The world loved Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn from the very first.

“Missouri
Waltz”

Music ceases

No
Music

From the pen of Eugene Field, another early day writer, comes a poem that has touched the hearts of millions of lovers of children.

Use here a special reader for Field's "Little Boy Blue".

For this use the poem, as arranged by Ethelbert Nevin. Pub. by The Boston Co., Mass. or Jenkins Music Co., Kansas City. It is very pleasing and effective to use music with this beloved poem.

Begin
"Missouri
Waltz"

Narrator

At this time we make our bow of appreciation to the noble leaders who endured many hardships patiently, yet possessed with indomitable courage stood firmly for the right in all of their endeavors as they moulded the destiny of this great state.

Bow of appreciation by a small boy and girl dressed cleverly—Let this be colorful.

The children may skip in from side entrances, meet at center and holding hands make a formal bow.

Curtain

N.B.—If the pageant has been presented without the use of curtains, then at this time blink lights and use a March (piano or orchestra) for Characters to clear the stage. Alexander McNair leading, other characters follow in order of appearance.

Part II

Music
"Missouri
Waltz"

Narrator

Now we enter the latter part of the history of our Missouri (pronounced Mizz-zoo-ry)—a State of many interests and different from other states in that it is sometimes called a Southern State and again a Western State. The area of the State is sixty-eight thousand, seven hundred and thirty-five square miles and is divided into 114 counties.

It is not strange that with such a hardy, dominant ancestry, who had respect for law, the Church and higher education that we find Missourians of today holding to high ideals of citizenship in public and private life and proudly boasting that "No country in the world can show a more industrious, peaceable people, honestly devoted to the highest pursuits of civilized life."

All hail to the different industries found within Missouri.

No
Music

Note that the music changes here to March time.—Any good lively march. The Narrator calls the Industries and the representatives march to the center of stage, down front, pause a moment, then move to their places in a semicircle back-stage. Narrator should use caution not to hurry the characters too fast, yet keep them moving in direct and goodly time. See positions at close of Pageant for Stage directions.

Music
March
"Tannhauser"

Narrator

First, the Farmer. If a King were to be chosen to represent Missouri, the honor should go to the Farmer as Missouri is primarily an Agricultural State.

(The Farmer remains at center stage down front until the script lines are completed, then move to center back.)

Manufacture and Commerce

Miner

Transportation

Physician

Missouri has made a marked advance in internal medicine and surgery. Some of the best equipped hospitals in the country are found in Missouri. The Missouri State Medical Association of the present day was organized as early as December, 1867.

Nurse

Through the Public Health service, now, the general health of the State has been greatly improved. This department has established free Health clinic for public school children, and thus indirectly raised the scholastic standard of the Missouri Child.

Public School

No

Music

Chorus may sing the local High School song.

Chorus may sing The Alma Mater song or "Crimson and Gold".

Church

Religious Education

Art

Resume

Tannhauser

Journalism

Missouri boasts of having established the first school of Journalism at M.U. Sept 4, 1908. The Missouri Press Association was founded in 1867. Authors and Composers

The Missouri Writers Guild, organized May 4, 1915, has done much to promote interest in the

long list of Missouri writers. The popularity of music has offered encouragement to musicians and the result is numerous musical compositions. Musical organizations abound throughout the State.

Cease March Narrator continues

Long have Missourians believed in the old adage that all work and no play is not conducive to healthy growth, so over the State are public parks, schools and private playgrounds which offer ample opportunity for—

Swimming

Fishing

Hunting

At this time the Chorus sings part of the song "A Hunting We Will Go."

Begin Baseball
March Basketball
again Football
 Tennis
 Neighborhood Supervised play—

Cease music *Bring in children playing "Cowboy—Jumping*
to two-four *rope stunts, tag—use several small children, or*
time *ones from 8 to 12 years.*

Indoor asthetic development through Rhyth-
metic dancing.

Music *Use a special dance number — several small*
Tannhauser *children.*
March

P.T.A. and Federated Clubs
Character Building Organizations

Boy Scouts

Girl Scouts

4 H Clubs

Change music Camp Fire Girls

No
Music

All hail the Modern Mother, who, infused with the spirit of the Pioneer Mother, is awake to the needs of modern youth and cheerfully co-operates with the Character Building Organizations in creating a tolerant, active, high purposed American citizenry.

Note the Modern Mother, during the reading by the Narrator, strides to center of stage as the Modern Grandmother enters the scene, the Modern Mother moves a bit to the left and waits for the Modern Grandmother.

Narrator

Music
"Mother
Macrea"

All hail to the Modern Grandmother, who no longer sits by the fireside knitting, but has enlarged her horizon to the needs and duties of modern times and is thus able to contribute intelligent comprehension to the modern mode of living.

Note—Grandmother and Mother move to center back and stand just in front of the other characters.

Complete the melody of "Mother MacCrea". The music creates a pleasing atmosphere.

Music
"Missouri
Waltz"

Narrator

Missouri has developed farther and faster the last quarter of a century than in all previous history and yet the sentiment of every student of Missouri History is that the real development of the State has hardly begun.

While mistakes have been made during her 128 years of Statehood, yet the thoughtful citizen may reflect with pride that there has been a distinct approach toward the realization of the State

motto—"Let the welfare of the people be the supreme law."

The Narrator should pause here and allow the theme of the music to be completed.

"Stars
and Stripes
Forever"

In all the glorious Union no State outranks Missouri in her loyalty to our Central Government. We recall with pride during World War 1 that it was a Missourian, General John (Black Jack) Pershing, whose leadership led the American "Dough Boys" to Victory. Again when the heavy thunders of World War II shook the universe, 1941-1945, it was a Missourian who stepped into prominence,—General Omar Bradley, and since the cessation of strife has been honored by being chosen Head of the Peacetime Army. Whenever there has been an SOS for the support of "Old Glory", Missouri has promptly answered with her natural resources as well as her manpower. Today Missouri is urging her citizenry to be loyal to our Central Government, our Constitution and the forefathers who framed this great Union of States.

Enter
Gen.
Pershing

Narrator pauses a moment for the music to be enjoyed.

Enter
Gen.
Bradley

Narrator

Music
Continues

From a Missouri farm to the highest position the Country offers went a Missouri boy. Upon the death of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry S. Truman, Jackson County, became the Chief Executive of the United States.

November 2, 1948 will always be a memorable day for Missourians. On that day Harry S. Truman was elected President of the United States in his own rights by a large plurality, and this quotation from our President, "Our goal must be not Peace

Enter Mr. Truman in our time but Peace for all time," became a world goal.

Mr. Truman enters at left, moves to center of stage, pauses in center, then moves to back of stage at left of space arranged for Columbia. See Stage directions drawings.

Music
"Hail
to
The Chief"

Along all lines Missouri is pressing forward. True to her founders in courage and persistency, the Missourians of today are holding aloft the torch and with head up, Missouri strides into the Dawn.

This may be the closing if the Director desires. However, a very effective closing may be obtained by continuing on after the Narrator closes her story by the following: See full directions for the Patriotic drill and stage arrangement for spirited closing.

Stars and
Stripes
continued

Patriotic Drill

Ten or twelve Junior High Girls carrying 10" x 12" flags.

Note—All early day characters in Scene 1 may fall in uneven lines back of the Scene 1, present day characters at upper back of stage—let the numbers divide into equal numbers to right and left.

Music ceases

COLUMBIA APPEARS

See directions for her appearance that it may be a complete surprise to audience.

Music

Vocal duet—God Bless America—(can be trio or quartet.)

American Legion Flag bearers enter from left and right entrance at back of stage. One carries the American Legion Flag, the other carries Amer-

ican Flag. Pass to front corners of stage. American Flag at the left and Legion Flag at right.

CHORUS—Star Spangled Banner. (This should be animated, Flags flying.)

CURTAIN

Explanations—If no curtain, then to the strains of a lively march, the group on stage makes its exit. Flag bearers first making way for Columbia, Chief Executive and the others fall in in order of appearance.

The stage may be ablaze with small American Flags if two appointed persons can quietly and unnoticed pass small flags to each character on stage during the Patriotic Drill. Then when Columbia appears all raise the flags even with shoulders. The closing should be quite enthusiastic and spirited. The movement should be swift.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE DIRECTOR

The secret of success in the presentation of "OUR MISSOURI" lies in 100% co-operation of all participants.

Three rehearsals with the entire group is all that is necessary providing the Pianist and Narrator work out their parts well alone.

The Indian Frolic Dance and the Uncle Sammy Drill can be worked out separately.

It is well to give full explanation regarding costumes, positions on stage and read the pageant through at the first rehearsal. The third rehearsal should be "dress rehearsal."

There need be no lull in the presentation if each character keeps his place in the line back stage awaiting his turn. It is helpful to have a large placard back stage which bears the names of the cast in order of appearance labeled plainly Scene I; Scene II.

The Narrator should read very distinctly and announce each character by a special emphasis on each name. The Narrator should be near to and in front of the piano.

The Pianist should be some musician who will study the Pageant and feel the story so that she may furnish the proper support to the Narrator. She should be in a position to see the stage and begin the music at the proper time. While the Pianist is very important in the presentation of Our Missouri—yet, the Pianist should be conscious of the fact that this is not an exhibition of piano solo ability but an exhibition of co-operation and understanding.

The members of the Chorus should be seated by the piano.

If a microphone is used, make a trial test to be sure that the reading and music harmonize. Let the music be a background for the speaking.

If possible, have the Narrator and the musicians off stage; but if not possible to do so and they must be on stage, place the piano either right or left down stage front. The Narrator may stand just in front of the piano and the singers be grouped about the piano. In this case use a screen (the screen may be made of "trees"—See suggestions for the stage setting for "trees") to separate the reader and musicians from the stage proper.

As the Narrator announces the entrance of each character, he should pass to the center front of stage—a few feet back from the edge of stage and pause until the script lines relating to his part of the history of Missouri are given, then pass to the position designated for him in the stage directions.

As the curtain rises, if there is a curtain, allow the audience the privilege of enjoying the stage arrangement momentarily before the Pageant opens. A musical number at the opening is pleasing—in this event, the curtain may be opened a little while before the close of the musical numbers—(orchestra or band).

The 54th General Assembly of Missouri named the bluebird the official bird of the State. The Hawthorn is the official state flower. General Assembly 1923.—State day—the first Monday in October (1915).

Industrial Art classes can participate by making a few bluebirds for the "trees". A few natural or artificial Hawthorn blossoms may add to scene.

Indian Frolic Dance

(Use an even number of children Junior High Age for this dance. The director may judge the number by the stage space. However, there should be at least ten or twelve children. Some may prefer to use all girls—others all boys.)

Indian Children divided equally in two lines, enter stealthily

Stop: stand erect.

1—Bow held high—aim, hold 4 counts—relax four counts.

2—Repeat above, but aim arrows higher than before.

3—Repeat number 1.

Following the leader, run to left down stage, form a compact circle. All Indian children facing each other, kneel on left knee. Aim bow and arrow high, relax. All aim toward center—relax. Aim to right, aim to left. Rise.
Run to right down stage.

Repeat same drill as did at the left of stage.

Following the same leader form a semicircle in front of Chief. Sit cross legged on floor.

Hold this position 4 counts.

Each Indian places her bow and arrow on the partner's bow and arrow on the floor.

Hold 4 counts.

Repeat above three times. Throw arrows and bow to center. Pause 4 counts.

Place hands arm length on floor and bend head down, hold 8 counts.

Lift arms high, palms upward—8 counts.

Place hands arm length on floor, head bent down—8 counts.

Hands high above head—8 counts.

Hands over arm length on floor—heads down—8 counts.

Hands high above head—head thrown back—8 counts.

Over on floor, head low—8 counts.

Rise, run around the Chief two times yelling "Wow—wow" as previously.

Separate into original single file as beginning of Frolic "A" and "B".

Run to sides of stage and sit in straight line (crossed legged) until the coming of the Pioneers, then creep stealthily back to a

group position at side of stage. (See directions for the Main Stage setting).

Patriotic Drill

Use an even number of girls, Junior High School age.

(Each girl should carry a small U. S. Flag—about 10" x 12"—“A” and “B” leaders.)

1—Enter from left and right back stage entrances in single file.

2—“A” and “B” lead their respective lines down the sides of stage to front (side).

3—Turn corners squarely, lines pass to opposite side of stage.

4—Turn corners squarely, pass to rear corner of stage.

5—“A” and “B” then lead their lines diagonally across the stage.

6—Lines intersect at center of stage.

7—At corner each leader leads her line to back stage corner.

8—Cross stage diagonally again intersecting at center of stage.

9—Leaders “A” and “B” lead lines down side of stage to back corner.

10—“A” and “B” then lead lines to center back of stage. (This makes a straight line across back of stage.)

11—March in solid line to front of stage.

12—Pause and sing “Here’s to Uncle Sammy”.

13—Entire line step backward to back of stage.

14—“A” and “B” turn to face each other and form a couple.

15—“A” and “B” lead their lines together down to center front. (Each member goes to center back center to meet partner.)

16—This makes two straight lines in center of stage.

17—Line “A” and line “B” move in solid line to side of stage, one line at the right and the other at opposite side on left.

18—Solid lines move together in center again.

19—“A” and “B” step to center and others fall in line to form a wheel.

20—Revolve twice to right.

21—Face about and revolve twice to left.

22—"A" leads her line to right down stage corner and "B" leads her line to left down stage corner.

23—In single file the leaders take the lines to back stage marching down the side to back. Turn the corners squarely.

24—Pass down back of stage to center back. (This places "A" and "B" together in the center back.

25—In solid line march to front of stage.

26—Pause, sing "Here's to Missouri" twice.

27—At the beginning of the second "Toast of Here's to Missouri" "A" and "B" swing their lines to a semicircle at the right and left of the stage. Hold this position until the close of the pageant. Flags are held in an easy "elbow" up height. All flags should be even.

Note—The Characters in Scene I who return for the grand finale should do so as the Drill members are singing "Here's to Missouri."

TOAST TO MISSOURI

The musical score is written on four staves in 4/4 time. The melody is simple and repetitive. The lyrics are: "Here's to Missouri Here's to Missouri Here's to Missouri Grand" on the first staff; "Here's to Missouri Here's to Missouri For her we'll take our stand" on the second staff; "Here's to Missouri Here's to Missouri Here's to Missouri" on the third staff; and "Here's to Missouri Here's to Missouri Here's to Missouri Grand / *ff*" on the fourth staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a final chord.

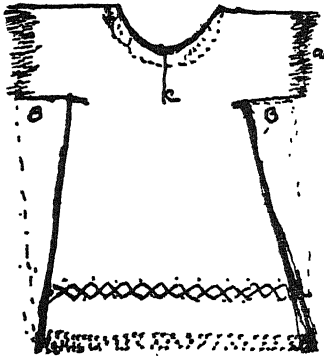
For use in the Patriotic Drill. Sing the "Toast to Our Country" to melody of "Stars and Stripes Forever".

Toast to Our Country

Here's to Uncle Sammy, loyal and brave.
Here's to Our Country, folks died to save.
Here's to Old Glory, our Red, White and Blue.
Here's to Our Country, to her we'll be true.

Instructions for Costumes

Make the costumes for the Indian children from plain burlap—the ordinary “gunny sack” material.



Costume for Indian Child

a—Fringe out cloth.

b—Fold in pleats for fullness.

c—Front opening.

d—Designs, painted or embroidered.

Length, 12 or 13 inches from floor.

Make the Indian head band from a strip of the same material as the dress. Fold the cloth about one and one-half inches. Use colored beads or colored embroidery design across the front of band. Use one bright feather in back of head band.

Indian Mother should carry a papoose on back. (This may be a doll, laced on a heavy cardboard. See pictures of Indian dress in any history of U.S.) The famous long black braids may be made from black hose or strips of old soft black cloth, braided and fastened to a cap made from the top of a black stocking.

Tepee may be made from ordinary tree limbs tied together at the top and two blankets folded across the sticks. (This tepee should be removed from the stage when the Pioneers enter the scene.)

Costumes for Adult Indians

Indian Chief—Should wear a feathered head band, customary Indian Chief's blouse and trousers, tan colored with fringe down side seams, embroidery decorating the front of the blouse. The fringe of the Chief's costume and the Indian Hunter trousers, (as the Hunter wears no blouse) may be cut from strips of brown percale.

Indian Squaw—Long black braids made as the Indian children's from soft black cloth, braided and fastened to a black cap made from the top of a black stocking. Squaw wears a blanket (bright colored) and moccasins. She carries a papoose on her back. She may wear a feather in her hair.

DeSoto—Showy costume, large felt hat turned up on side with a long plume. Belted three-quarter broadcloth coat, knee pants. He carries a sword which he holds high as he enters the stage. He is smooth shaven.

LaSalle—Iron gray hair, worn in long curls. These may be made from inch rope and fastened to a tight cap made from very thin lawn and tacked to the sides of his hat. Customary long, dark coat, belt and Explorers' kit. He should wear a mustache.

Laclede—Business suit of the 1760's.

Madam Chateau—Long, full black skirt, tight bodice, large shawl draped about her shoulders. She wears a scarf knotted about her head.

Thomas Jefferson—Three cornered hat, powdered hair, knee trousers and buckled slippers.

Lewis and Clark—Powdered hair, combed well back off of face. Hair tied with black bow. Belted coat, high cravat, guns and Explorers' staff.

Daniel Boone—A sturdy man, face browned from outdoor life, hair not too well kept. Wears a fur cap and three-quarter fur coat, heavy boots, fur at ankle. Carries an old type army rifle (Flint lock), a heavy sack. A large Shepherd dog stays close by his side.

Pioneers—Dressed plainly—home spun effect clothing. Mother wears a flat sun bonnet, long plain dress, full skirt, a tie-around apron that reaches almost to hem of dress. The father wears his shirt collar open, his trousers and shirt of heavy home spun material. They may have a dog, a horse—old carpet bag satchels, odds and ends that a Pioneer may have had with them. The horse should be gentle and same applies to the dog.

Pioneer School Teacher—Long, flowing skirt—tight bodice, corkscrew curls, a fancier and shorter apron than the Pioneer Mother. Apron should be white. Carries old fashioned books.

Itinerant Preacher — Old fashioned swallowtailed preachers' Coat—Trousers, show wear—and ill fitting. Carries saddle bag and Bible which taken from bag when convenient.

Pioneer School Children—Girl wears a long sleeved apron, long braids, sunbonnet hanging on back of neck. Boy—dressed in blue jeans that are too small. Shirt faded and patched. They carry a Bible, blue backed speller, a gallon sized dinner pail. They sit on floor and eat cornbread, apples, and have milk in a bottle with cork.

Itinerant Preacher—Old fashioned “swallow tail coat”—carries well worn saddle bags and Bible.

Slaves—If possible use Negroes. Otherwise, use cold black cream stick for make-up and be careful to “make up” back of ears and under collar, wear black gloves. All dress in old, well worn, tattered clothing—some too large, some too small, carry hoes and rakes. (See make-up directions in any good Make-Up book.)

Thomas Benton—Gray hair, combed well toward the front of forehead to give a shaggy effect. Long side burns, black band around throat and edge of collar protrudes above the band. Tucked shirt front, regular 1820 style business suit.

Alexander McNair—High silk hat, smooth shaven, dress suit.

James S. Rollins—Long black beard that comes far down on chest. (This may be made from raveled black yarn.) Straight brown rimmed hat, plain long skirt coat.

Soldier in Gray and Blue—Use the old fashioned soldier kits— (See pictures of Civil War soldiers in History of U. S.) Old fashioned gun with bayonet, breech loading.

School Girl and Boy—The customary plain rough dress. Girl's

dress long, wears a sun bonnet, long sleeved apron—plain with pockets in front and a large tie bow of the material in back. The boy wears boots, one trouser leg inside of boot top. Clothes too large, faded. They carry a basket or pail with lunch—(apple, cookies, bottle of milk, plain bottle with a cork). The children carry a blue back speller and a Bible.

Negro—Use native Negroes if possible. (If not, see that they are well “made up”—The Mammy fat, a long dress-apron. Men, sort of shabbily dressed but clean. Children with red string tied on the many “pig tails”, and barefoot. The Negro men carry hoes and rakes. The Mammy a tea towel over shoulder, and a broom. Children’s clothes are too short and too tight, the shoulders leaving “gaps” between buttons.

Soldier in Gray and Blue—Use the regulation Civil War soldier suits for the man in “blue”, the man in Gray wears a plain gray shirt and gray trousers. Cap should be made similar to the boy in Blue, only of gray material, watch the flat, over the beak appearance of the caps.

Mormon—A costume similar to the Quakers—broad rimmed, low crowned hat, a long heavy beard.

Mark Twain—Long, fluffy powdered hair. No hat. An all white suit and white shoes.

Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn—Old torn shirts, trousers too short, one pant leg rolled up, one suspender broken and tied together with string. The boys are barefoot, each have at least one toe bandaged with soiled cloth. Hair tousled, and faces none too clean.

Little Boy Blue—If the pantomine “Little Boy Blue” is used as the Reader reads the poem, let this character be a very attractive little boy about four or five years of age. He should wear a night shirt or pajamas. Sit on the floor and plays with old fashioned toys. He should leave the stage after the reading.

Children Who Make Bow of Appreciation—This may be children about five years of age, very attractively dressed, modern, “up to the minute” garbs.

Consult Missouri and U. S. Histories for costumes and head-dress for all early day characters. (Hinsdale or Radar's—Barns or Fiske.)

Scene II—Costumes

Farmer—Overalls, straw hat, carries pitch fork—or anything suggestive of the modern farmer.

Manufacture and Commerce—Well dressed business man, carries advertisements of manufactured products.

Miner—Blue denim overall and jacket. Wears a miner's cap, small lamp fastened on brim of cap.

Transportation—Regulation bus driver's uniform.

Doctor—Carries a medicine case.

Nurse—Nurse's graduate uniform.

Public Schools—Use the local Superintendent of Public Schools for this rep.

College—Black cap and gown.

Church—Use the local minister.

Religious Education—It is helpful to use here a well known Sunday School worker who carries Church School material.

Art—An artist's brush and spatula—or a small picture.

Journalism—Business dress, carries notebook and pencil. Writes, walks on stage and to position.

Fishing—A man wearing sport clothes carrying a rod and reel or a barefoot lad carrying a fishing pole and small bucket.

Hunting—Regular hunting jacket, cap, boots, carries a rifle.

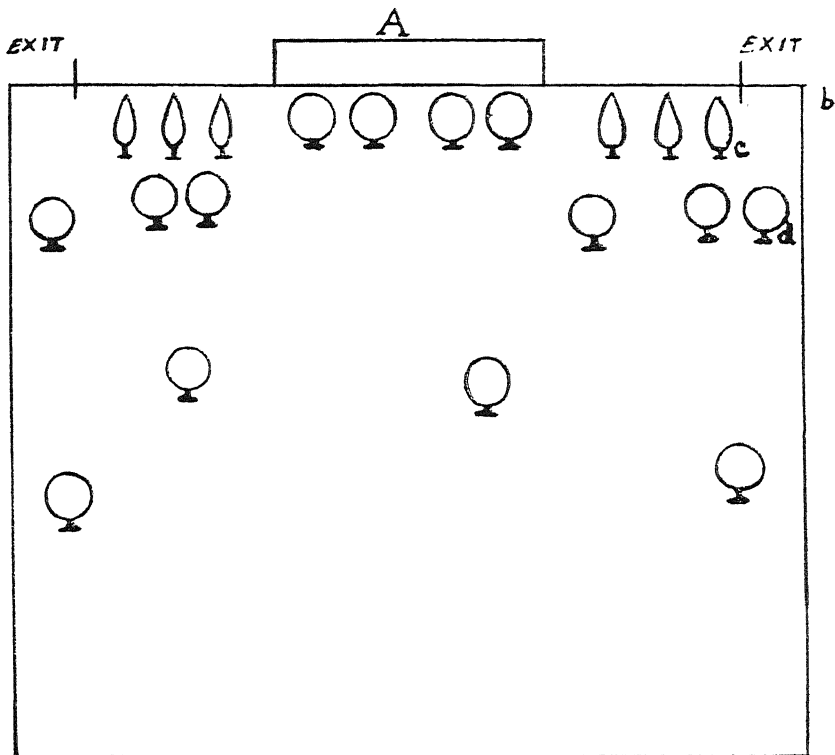
Baseball and Football—Customary outfits for these sports.

Tennis—Shorts, blouse. Carries a tennis racket.

Dancers—Any pretty modern dance costume.

Art—Small easel or an artists brush and spatula, paper.

- Journalism—Note book and pencil, writes as pass across stage.
- Author and Composer—Each carry manuscripts, packet of notebooks.
- Swimming—Use two or more small children dressed in swimming suits.
- Playmates—A play Cowboy suit, dress girls in sun suits.
- Campfire Girls—Boy Scouts and 4 H in regulation uniforms.
- Modern Mother and Modern Grandmother—Dress in neat, attractive present time garb, tend toward the modest yet pleasing and attractive.
- Columbia—Gold crown, white drape, hold a large U. S. Flag across chest. Star on staff held high with right hand. (Note the box on which Columbia stands should be covered with black cloth so as to attract little attention. This should be pushed into position by someone standing near the center back.) The Farmer is in the line of characters who form a screen for Columbia during the Patriotic Drill. This person should push the box forward as the line opens for the girls drilling. As the girls complete the toast "Here's to Missouri" Columbia is in place and the song "God Bless America" starts immediately.
- Col. Doniphan—If you have the Colonel appear, use a cap, coat and all paraphernalia correct to the date of this noted expedition. See full costumes in U. S. History.
- General Omar Bradley and General Pershing—Use the regulation World War II and World War I uniforms.
- Chief Executive Pres. Harry S. Truman—Use a plain, neat business suit or a full dress with high hat. The choice is optional.



Stage Setting

A Picture of Missouri State Capitol.

B Back Stage

C Tall limb "trees".

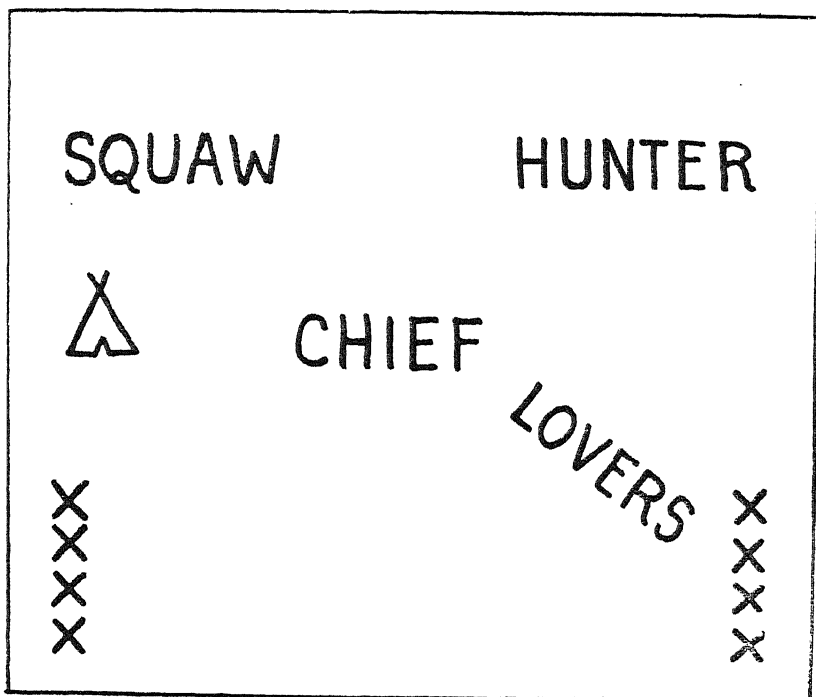
D Short limb "trees".

Tree Holder

Use two pieces of board about seven inches in length. Cross the boards, bore hole in center large enough to hold securely the limb used for a tree.

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SCENE I



Positions of stage for the Indian scene.

All characters pass to center of stage, stand as the Narrator reads lines pertaining to each, then pass to marked position of stage.

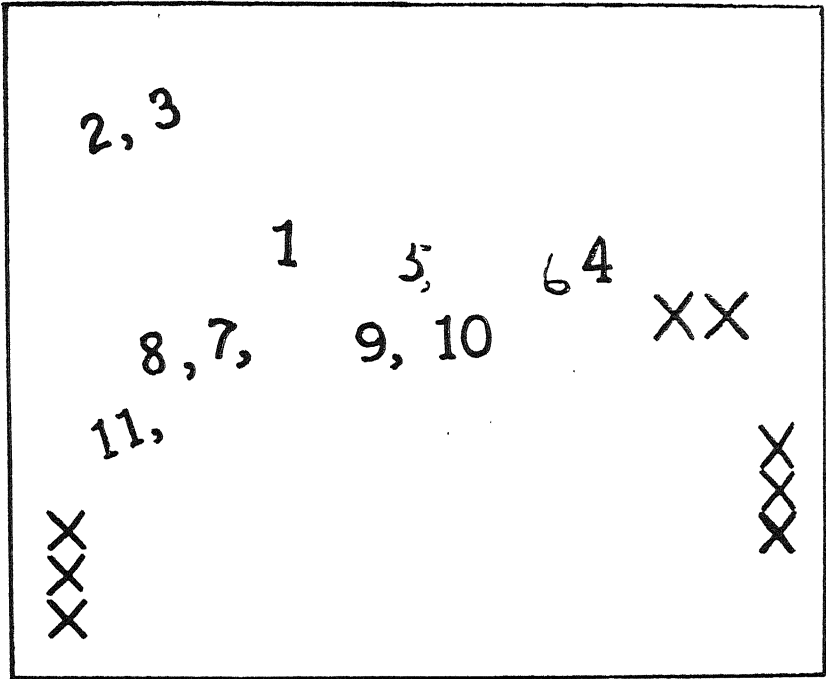
Indian Children (following the Indian frolic dance).

Lovers sit on log, Hunter stands, Chief, stand at attention.

Squaw stands near the tepee—moves to a sitting position in

~~front of the~~ following the frolic.

SCENE Ia



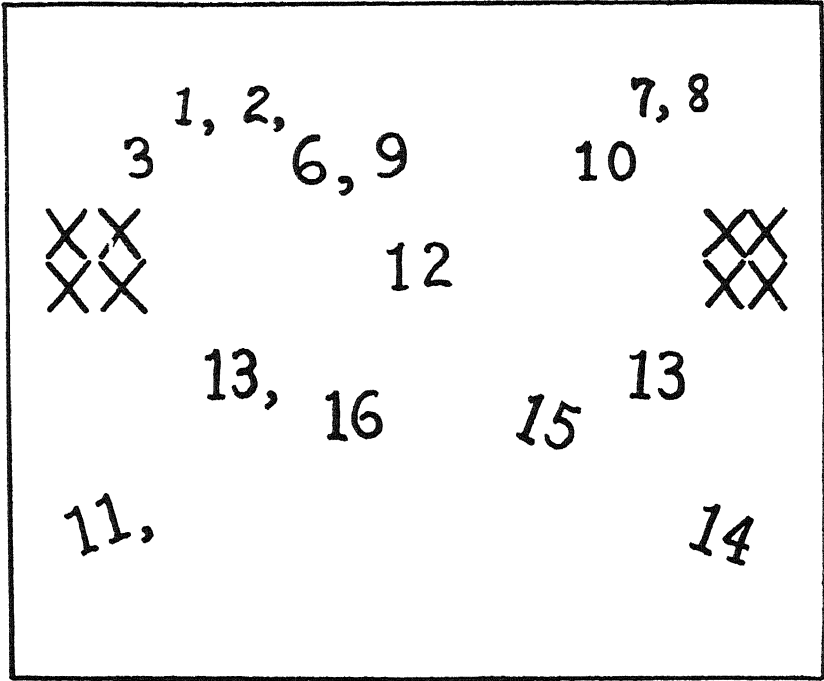
Position on stage following the Indian Scene.

Characters may enter stage from either down stage left or back stage left—in either case, pass to center stage, for the Narrator's introduction, then pass to suggested stage position above. Notice that the Indians remain on stage from Scene 1—but retire to marked positions.

x—Indian Children
1—Indian Chief
2—Indian Squaw
3—Indian Hunter
4—Indian Lovers
5—DeSoto

6—La Salle
7—Laclede
8—Madam Chateau
9—President Jefferson
10—Lewis and Clark
11—Daniel Boone

[B]



Stage positions for Part I, Scene B and C

Note that when the Pioneer Family arrive other characters on stage move to the background.

Scene B

12—Pioneer Family

13—Other settlers

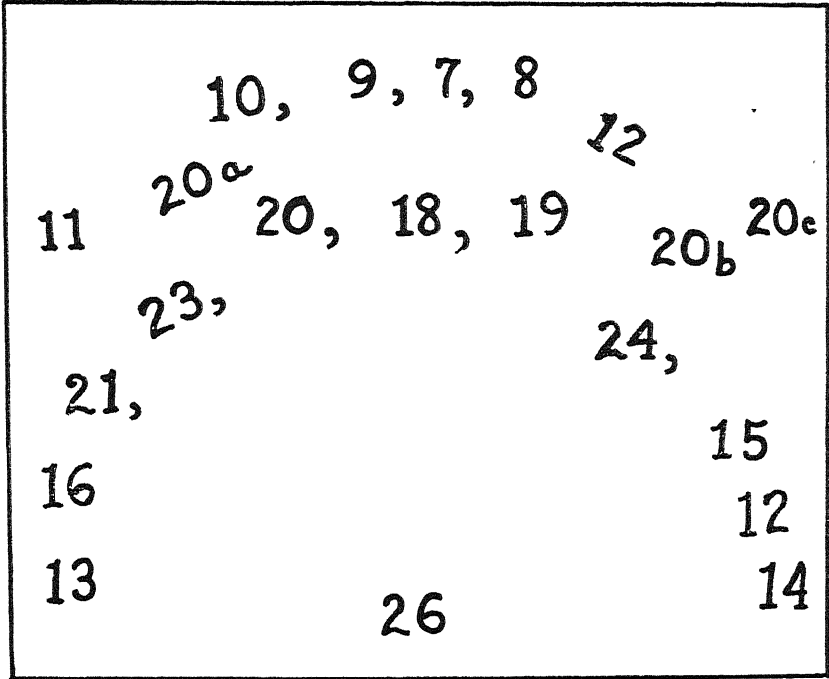
14—School girl and boy

15—School Teacher

16—Pioneer Preacher

17—Negro Slaves (to left of 13).

[C]



Scene C

Characters 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 have made exit.

18—Alexander McNair

19—Thomas Benton

20—James Rollins

20a—Early Banker

20b—Alexander Doniphan

20c—Mormon

21—Soldier in Gray

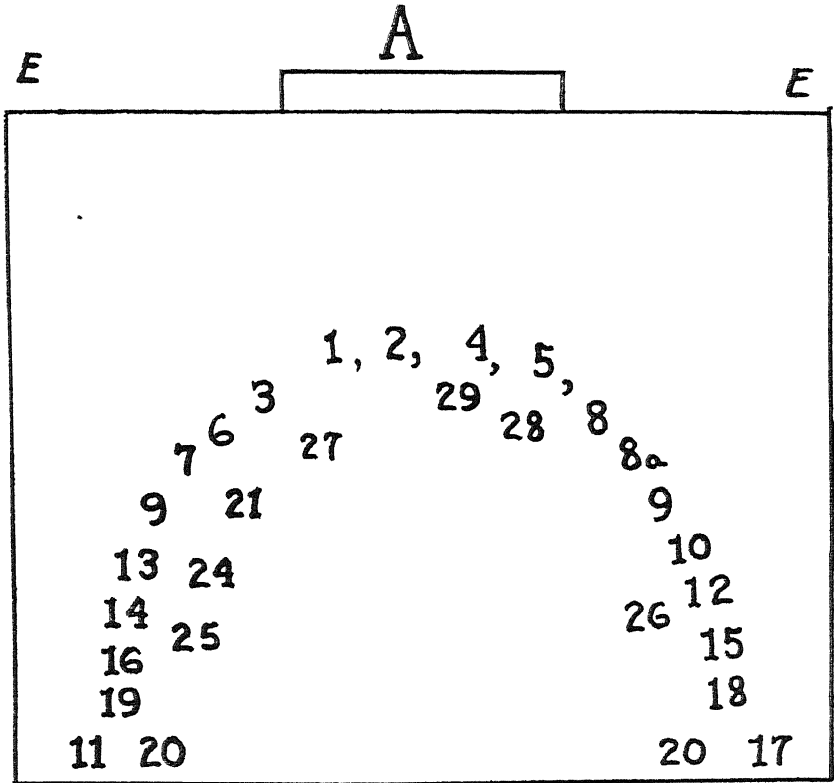
22—Trumpeter (off stage)

23—Soldier in Blue

24—Mark Twain

25—Eugene Field (to right of
21)

26—Bow of Appreciation



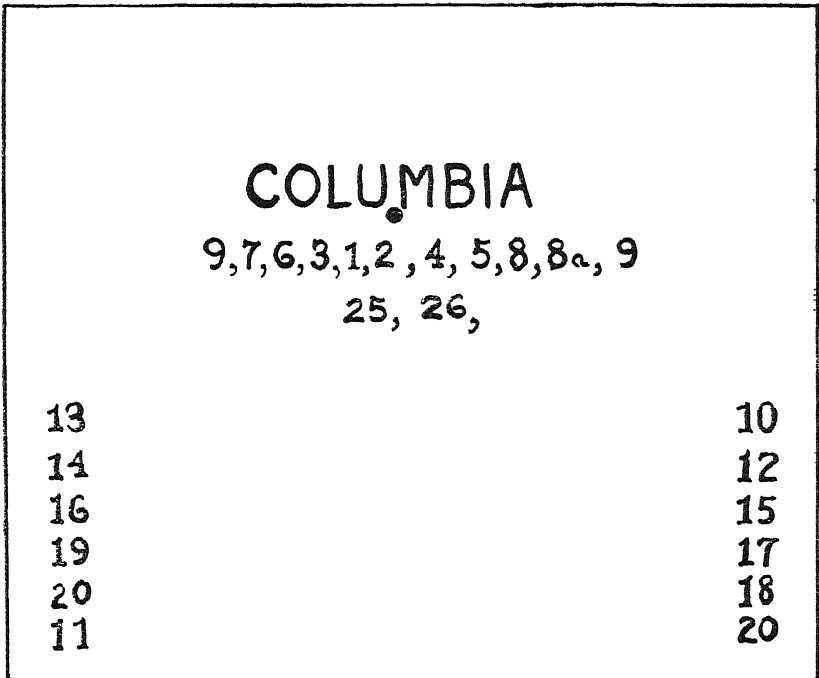
Part II—Stage Positions for Scene A

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1—Farmer | 17—Tennis |
| 2—Manufacture and Commerce | 18—"Playmates" |
| 3—Miner | 19—"Cowboys" |
| 4—Physician | 20—Asthetic Development |
| 5—Nurse | 21—4 H Clubs |
| 6—Public School | 22—Boy Scouts |
| 7—Colleges | 23—Girl Scouts |
| 8—Churches | 24—Camp Fire Girls |
| 9—Art | 25—Modern Mother |
| 10—Journalism | 26—Modern Grandmother |
| 11—Writers | 27—World War I veteran |
| | 28—World War II veteran |

- 12—Swimming
- 13—Fishing
- 14—Hunting
- 15—Baseball
- 16—Football

- 29—Chief Executive,
H. Truman
- 30—Uncle Sam Patriotic Drill
- 31—Columbia

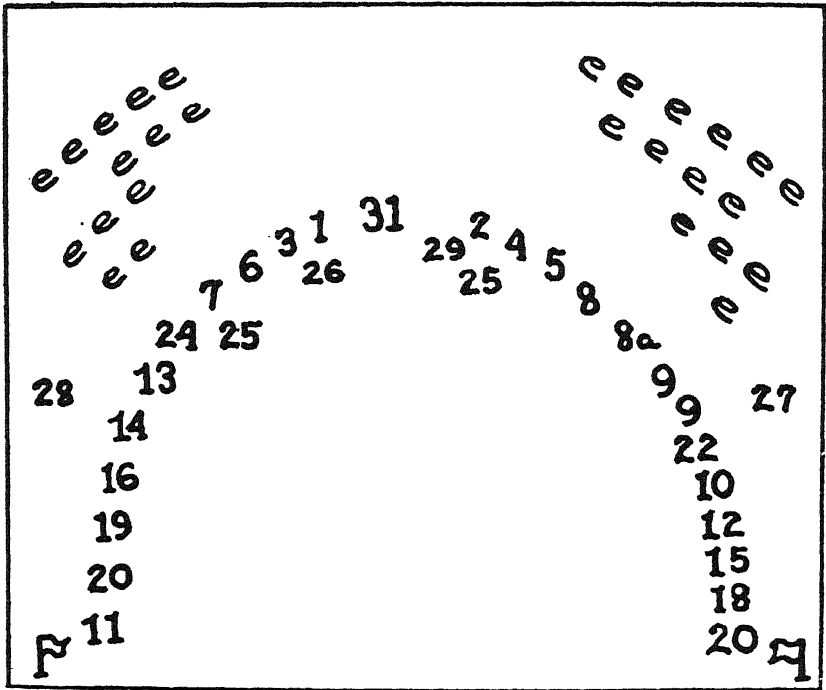
B



Explanation for Stage Drawings in Part II, Scene B and Last Scene:

Note that the characters on stage have moved to side and back stage positions to allow room for the presentation of the Patriotic Drill and some have formed a screen for Columbia (marked on drawing.) During the singing of the Toast "Here's to Missouri", Columbia takes her place just back of the line of Industries. As the Chorus begins "God Bless America" the lines in back separate and Columbia appears. See 31, Last Scene.

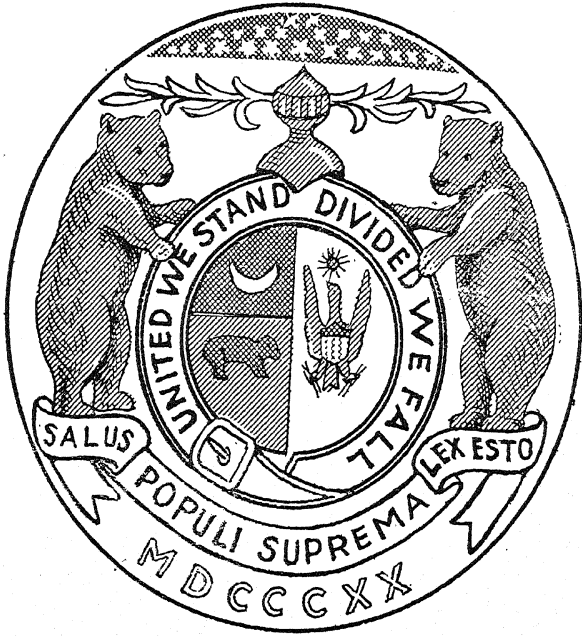
LAST SCENE



American Legion Flag

"Old Glory"

e-e-e-e Represents the Characters who appeared in part One and now gather in the background for the Finale.





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