

Scott Joplin – Ragtime (Full Album)

Scott Joplin (November 24, 1868 – April 1, 1917) was an American composer and pianist. Joplin achieved fame for his [ragtime](#) compositions and was dubbed the King of Ragtime. During his brief career, he wrote over 100 original [ragtime pieces](#), one ragtime ballet, and two operas. One of his first and most popular pieces, the “[Maple Leaf Rag](#)”, became ragtime’s first and most influential hit, and has been recognized as the archetypal rag.

Track List:

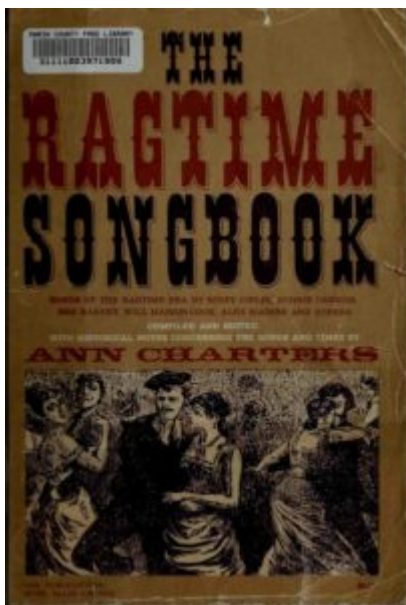
[[00:00](#)] The Entertainer [[03:47](#)] Maple Leaf Rag [[06:37](#)] Elite Syncopations [[09:33](#)] The Ragtime Dance [[12:20](#)] The Easy Winners [[15:07](#)] Weeping Willow [[18:22](#)] The Cascades [[21:10](#)] A Breeze From Alabama [[24:34](#)] The Favorite [[27:29](#)] Gladiolus Rag [[30:39](#)] Cleopha

Joplin grew up in a musical family of railway laborers in [Texarkana, Arkansas](#), and developed his own musical knowledge with the help of local teachers. While in [Texarkana, Texas](#), he formed a vocal quartet and taught mandolin and guitar. During the late 1880s he left his job as a railroad laborer and travelled the [American South](#) as an itinerant musician. He went to Chicago for the [World’s Fair](#) of 1893, which played a major part in making ragtime a national craze by 1897.

Joplin moved to [Sedalia, Missouri](#), in 1894 and earned a living

as a piano teacher. There he taught future ragtime composers [Arthur Marshall](#), [Scott Hayden](#) and [Brun Campbell](#). He began publishing music in 1895, and publication of his “Maple Leaf Rag” in 1899 brought him fame. This piece had a profound influence on writers of ragtime. It also brought Joplin a steady income for life, though he did not reach this level of success again and frequently had financial problems.

In 1901 Joplin moved to [St. Louis](#), where he continued to compose and publish, and regularly performed in the community. The score to his first opera [A Guest of Honor](#) was confiscated in 1903 with his belongings for non-payment of bills, and is now considered lost.



In 1907, Joplin moved to New York City to find a producer for a new opera. He attempted to go beyond the limitations of the musical form that made him famous, but without much monetary success. His second opera, [Treemonisha](#), was never fully staged during his lifetime.

In 1916, Joplin descended into [dementia](#) as a result of [syphilis](#). He was admitted to Manhattan State Hospital in January 1917, and died there three months later at the age of 48. Joplin’s death is widely considered to mark the end of ragtime as a mainstream music format; over the next several years, it evolved with other styles into [stride](#), [jazz](#), and

eventually big band [swing](#).

Joplin's music was rediscovered and returned to popularity in the early 1970s with the release of a million-selling album recorded by [Joshua Rifkin](#). This was followed by the [Academy Award](#)-winning 1973 film [The Sting](#) that featured several of Joplin's compositions, most notably "[The Entertainer](#)", whose performance by pianist [Marvin Hamlisch](#) received wide airplay. *Treemonisha* was finally produced in full, to wide acclaim, in 1972. In 1976, Joplin was posthumously awarded a [Pulitzer Prize](#).

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