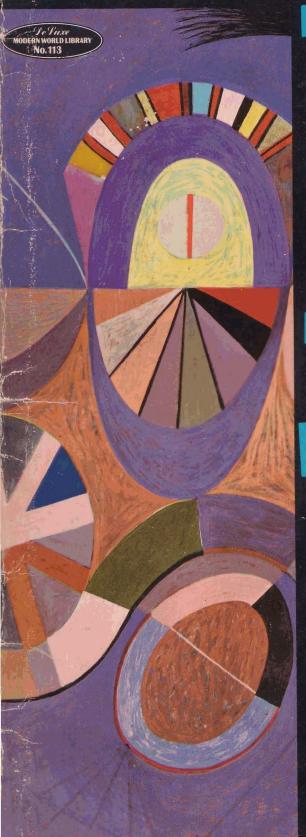
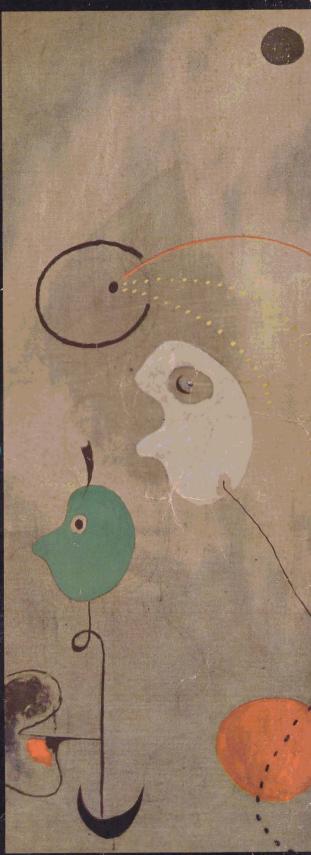
THE DAVE BRUBECK QUARTET



FURTHER

includes music from these two hit record albums





HEDAVE BRUBECK QUARTET

includes music from these two hit record albums

Contents

Page No.	
2	"About Time Out"
3	Blue Rondo A La Turk
13	Strange Meadow Lark
22	Take Five
26	Three To Get Ready
31	Kathy's Waltz
37	Everybody's Jumpin'
44	Pick Up Sticks
49	Notes On Performance - "Time Further Out"
52	It's A Raggy Waltz
61	Bluette
66	Charles Matthew Hallelujah
71	Far More Blue
76	Maori Blues
82	Unsquare Dance
85	Bru's Boogie Woogie
91	Blue Shadows In The Street
96	"Brubeck About Brubeck"

ABOUT TIME OUT

Should some cool-minded Martian come to earth and check on the state of our music, he might play through 10,000 jazz records before he found one that wasn't in common 4/4 time.

Considering the emancipation of jazz in other ways, this is a sobering thought... and an astonishing one. The New Orleans pioneers soon broke free of the tyranny imposed by the easy brass key of B-flat. Men like Coleman Hawkins brought a new chromaticism to jazz. Bird, Diz and Monk broadened its harmonic horizon. Duke Ellington gave it structure, and a wide palette of colors. Yet rhythmically, jazz has not progressed. Born within earshot of the street parade, and with the stirring songs of the Civil War still echoing through the South, jazz music was bounded by the left-right, left-right of marching feet.

Dave Brubeck, pioneer already in so many other fields, is really the first to explore the uncharted seas of compound time. True, some musicians before him experimented with jazz in waltz time, notably Benny Carter and Max Roach. But Dave has gone further, finding still more exotic time signatures, and even laying one rhythm in counterpoint over another.

The outcome of his experiments is this album. Basically it shows the blending of three cultures: the formalism of classical Western music, the freedom of jazz improvisation, and the often complex pulse of African folk music. Brubeck even uses, in the first number, a Turkish folk rhythm.

* * * *

BLUE RONDO A LA TURK plunges straight into the most jazz-remote time signature, 9/8, grouped not in the usual form (3-3-3) but 2-2-2-3. When the gusty opening section gives way to a more familiar jazz beat, the three eighth-notes have become equivalent to one quarter-note. Later on, the alternate double bars of 9/8 and 4/4 serve to re-introduce the returning theme. The whole piece is in classical **rondo** form.

STRANGE MEADOW LARK opens with a long **rubato** passage introducing the main theme freely. The tempo settles down into a steady beat for the two improvisations built around it, and then the main theme returns once again in free **rubato** style.

TAKE FIVE is a Paul Desmond composition in 5/4, one of the most defiant time-signatures in all music, for performer and listener alike. The entire piece is built on a one-measure two-chord **ostinato** pattern, and, contrary to any normal expectation — perhaps even the composer's! — it really swings.

THREE TO GET READY promises, at first hearing, to be a simple, Haydn-esque waltz theme in C major. But before long it begins to vacillate between 3/4 and 4/4 time, and the pattern becomes clear: two bars of 3, followed by two bars of 4...a metrical scheme which suits Dave Brubeck down to the ground.

KATHY'S WALTZ (dedicated to Dave's little daughter) starts in a swing 4, only later breaking into quick waltz time. In the third improvisation, the right hand plays in 6/8 as opposed to the left hand's 3/4, and the cross-rhythms and accents so produced form a time experiment of great complexity. With the return of the Theme, however, the music settles down into a simple 3/4 once more, and ends quietly.

EVERYBODY'S JUMPIN' opens without any precise feeling of key and with a vague impression of 6/4 time and a strong beat. During the three improvisations that follow, the shifting time-signatures of 4/4, 3/2 and 3/4 produce a most interesting effect, as the always-steady beat moves through them to a thundering climax.

PICK UP STICKS develops the earlier hint of 6/4 into a positive, continuous rhythm. As so often occurs in Brubeck's time experiments, it is the bass part which supplies the anchor for the musical development. This time the bass part takes the form of a one-measure, boogie-type **passacaglia**, on which the whole structure of this brilliant piece is built. Even more astonishing is the fact that throughout the entire piece only one chord is used as basic harmonic material... the $B_b7!$

* * * *

In short, **TIME OUT** is an experiment with time which may well come to be regarded as more **than an** arrow pointing to the future. Something great has been attempted... and achieved. The very first **arrow has** found its mark.

Blue Rondo A La Turk

DAVE BRUBECK





















Strange Meadow Lark



















Take Five

PAUL DESMOND









Three To Get Ready

DAVE BRUBECK











Kathy's Waltz

DAVE BRUBECK



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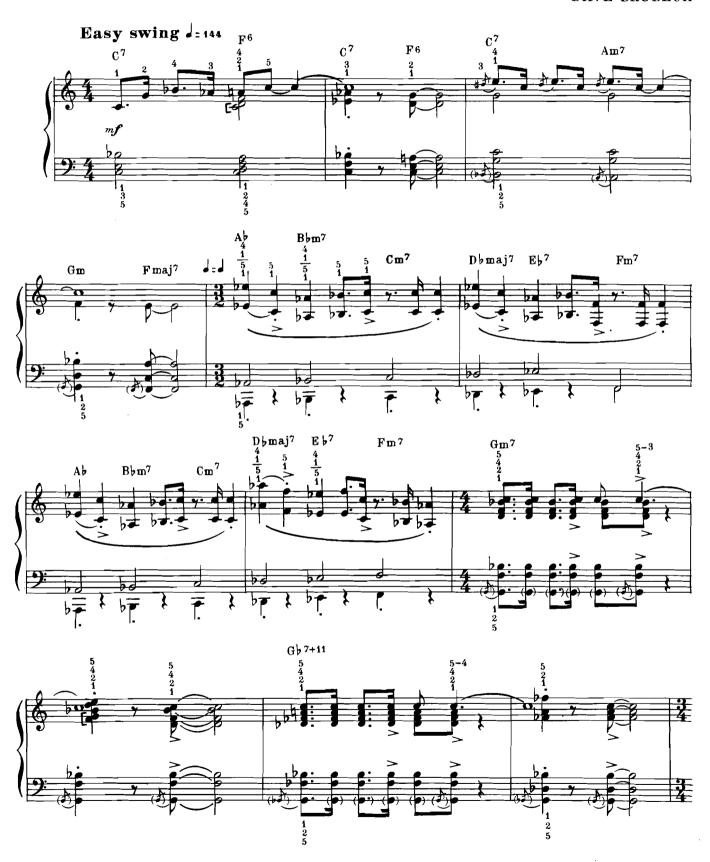








Everybody's Jumpin'



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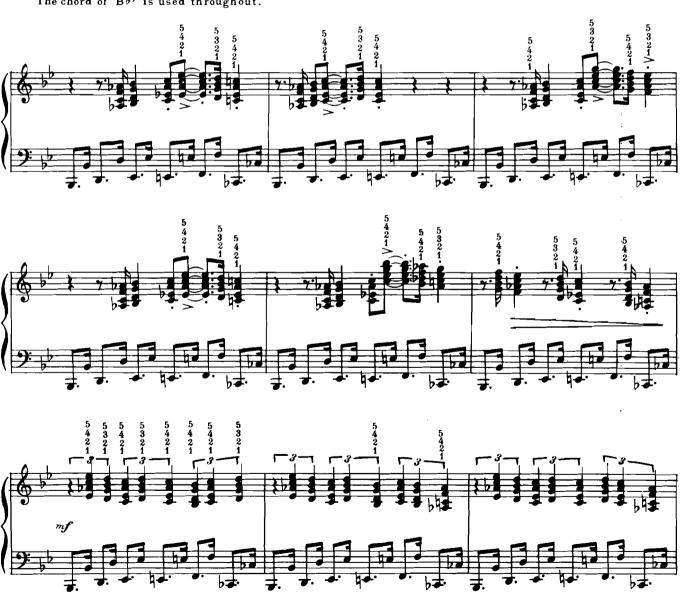
Pick Up Sticks

DAVE BRUBECK



The upper note of the bass pattern should be very soft.

The chord of Bb? is used throughout.



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The tempo and dynamic indications are approximately those used in the recordings. The player should feel free to vary these to suit his own preference and ability. The fingering indicated should be treated as an approximation only and may be changed if desired. A fingering is "bad" only when it hinders a performer from realizing his own interpretation. Usually there will be more than one "good" fingering possible.

Dave Brubeck's hands are large. He thinks big chords. If the player's hands are on the small side, he should feel free to omit certain notes or to roll the chords. In several places, indications have been given for easier performance of rather wide stretches by the use of parenthesis marks around notes which may be omitted.

The chord symbols have been chosen to give the simplest possible interpretation of the harmonic structure. In many cases, the chords actually played almost defy analysis in anything but complex terms. However, since they are all written out, there need be no problem. The performer may interpret the symbols to suit himself in terms of the exact notes given. In fact, he is even encouraged to attempt his own improvisation on the melodies and chords as given.

All of the compositions in **TIME FURTHER OUT** are based on the twelve bar blues. Some variations of this form can be observed in **UNSQUARE DANCE** and **IT'S A RAGGY WALTZ.** In the first case, the form is condensed to six bars because the metric scheme is unusual. In the waltz, a bridge of eight measures is used to form an ABA pattern of 32 bars (12-8-12). Both are unusual, but not surprising in the hands of Dave Brubeck. The unusual meters used in this album present a real challenge. To meet this with success brings the performer the added delight of being freed from the restrictions of the basic meters which have dominated jazz from its origin to the present. For first-rate instruction in playing these pieces, the best advice to offer is to refer the performer to the recordings (Columbia CL 1690 and CS 8490).

HOWARD BRUBECKLa Mesa, California
December, 1961

It's A Raggy Waltz



















Bluette



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Charles Matthew Hallelujah





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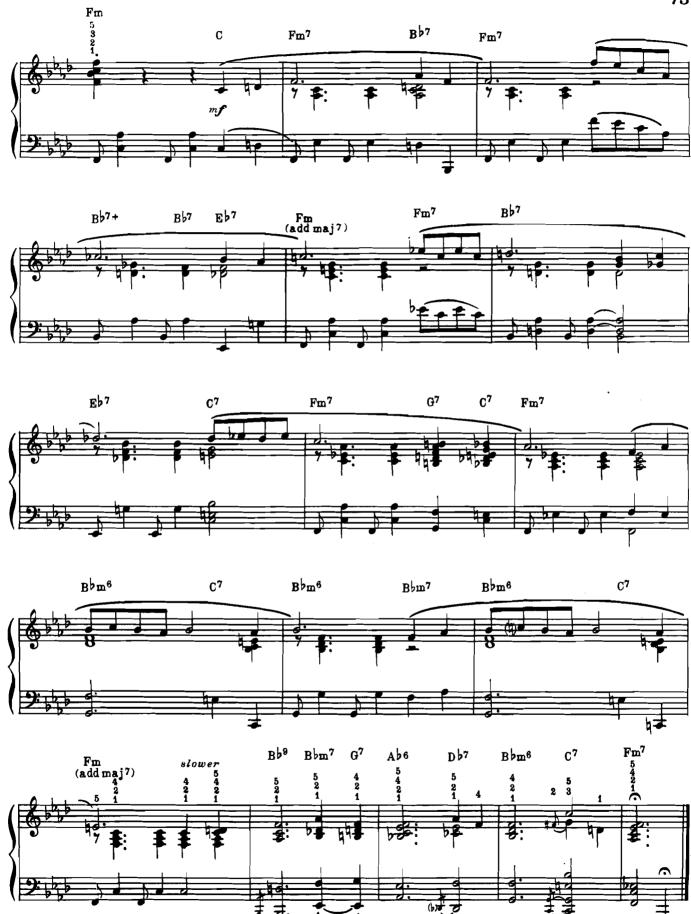
Far More Blue











T

Maori Blues

DAVE BRUBECK





If the player's hand is small, the lower note of the chords may be omitted.











Unsquare Dance

DAVE BRUBECK



^{*} The hand clapping and drum parts cued in this arrangement are those used by Dave Brubeck and the Quartet in their Columbia recording (CL 1690-CS 8490). They are included in case the pianist may have help from one or two friends in performance. Without such help, the section from a to may be omitted.





Bru's Boogie Woogie



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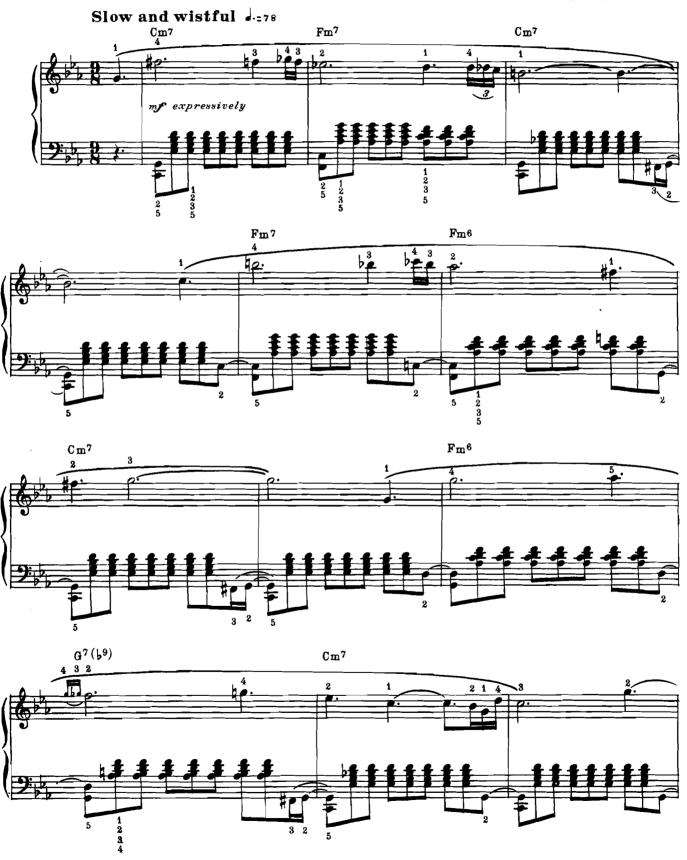


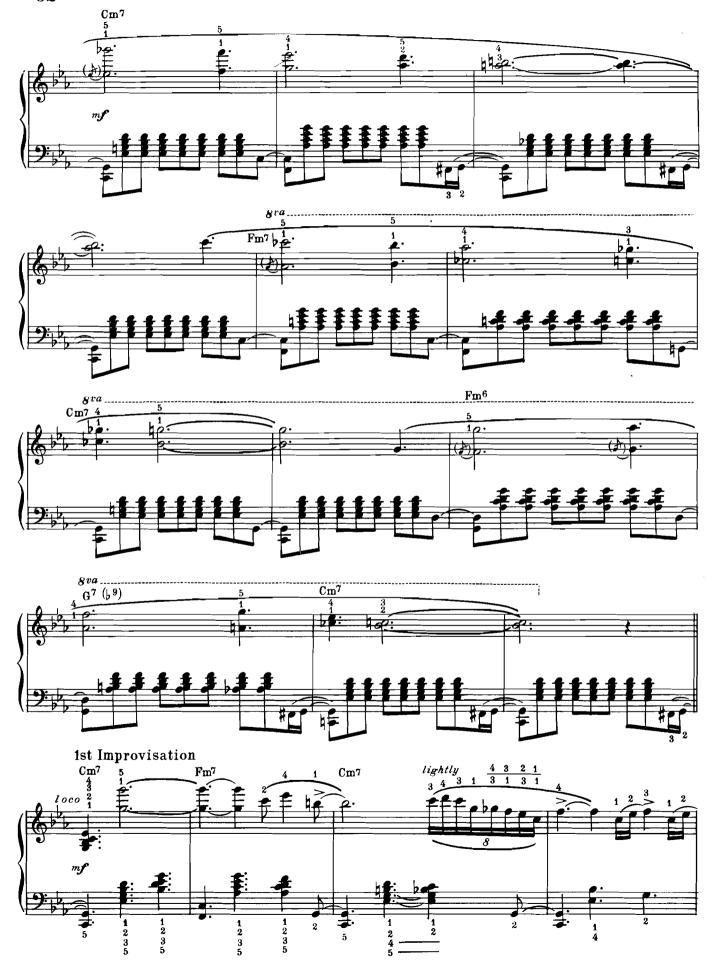




Blue Shadows In The Street

DAVE BRUBECK











The Epappoggiatura and the chord tone Eb are attacked on the beat. The Fb (Enatural) follows after the attack. Both Eb and Fb are held for the remainder of the beat.