

THE LONIOUS MONK

ORIGINALS & STANDARDS

ARRANGED FOR PIANO BY CHARLEY GERARD

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Arranged for Piano

Charley Gerard

GERARD AND SARZIN
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Thelonious Monk: An Original

Thelonious Sphere Monk (1917-1982) was one of the most creative figures in the history of jazz. His music is a mixture of the complex and the simple. Monk was delighted by almost inanely rudimentary melody lines and hokey old standards; the same man reveled in highly chromatic melodic lines and difficult chord changes. People accordingly responded to his music by labeling it hopelessly inaccessible or easy to like. Monk's piano playing had features of the student jazz pianist in his seeming inability to play smooth passages in the Oscar Peterson style: at the same time, his pianistics were supported by a sophistication of musical thought which helped him outdo the jazz virtuosos of the world.

In Monk the person, there was the same combination of the easy to like and the inaccessible. He was a private person whose life was restricted to his family and a few friends in his midtown Manhattan neighborhood. His wife Nellie, the central person in his life, often acted as a conduit between him and the rest of the world. Although Monk went through periods when he went without sleep and did not speak to anyone for days, at other times he was open and personable. One club owner who knew Monk in his twenties described his personality as follows:

Monk is definitely a character. He's the type of fellow who thinks an awful lot but doesn't have much to say....He just doesn't seem to be present unless he's actually talking to you and then sometimes all of a sudden in the middle of a conversation his mind is somewhere else. He may still be talking to you but he's thinking about something else....I always used to be so disgusted with him [for being late], and yet *you never knew such a likeable guy.*

Monk's Early Years

Monk was born on October 10, 1917 in Rocky Mount, North Carolina. His parents moved to New York when he was four years old. He began playing the

piano when his older sister took lessons, and Monk claimed that he "learned to read just by looking over her shoulder." Monk began taking formal lessons at the age of eleven, and formed an early preference for Fats Waller, Duke Ellington and James P. Johnson. Aspects of Monk's style go back to his teens, when he was a perennial talent show winner at Harlem's Apollo Theatre for his stride¹ style. After developing his own style, he used stride as a sort of counter-feature to his other modes of playing. One of Monk's first jobs was with a traveling gospel group. He retained the rhythmic propulsion of gospel in his own music, although it was expressed in a style that otherwise owes nothing to gospel music.

The Forties

Monk became well known for his performances as the house pianist at Harlem's Minton's Playhouse, one of the spawning grounds of bebop. In 1944 he made his first commercial recording as a sideman with Coleman Hawkins. In 1946, he joined Dizzy Gillespie's big band for a short while, which gave airplay to a few of his compositions. The following year, Blue Note Records contracted with him to make his first records as a leader, and the records introduced his compositions to a wider audience.

Monk's style of composing was established by his mid-twenties, a fact made clear by the dates when his compositions were first recorded. A tape recording done at Minton's Playhouse in 1941 when Monk was twenties includes a performance of "Rhythm-a-ning"; "Round Midnight" was recorded by Cootie Williams in 1944; and "Ruby, My Dear" has been said to have been composed when Monk was a teen-ager. All of the Monk compositions in this collection come from this period.

Mary Lou Williams and other musicians who knew Monk in the 1940s claimed that his distinct manner of playing the piano was not developed until after 1945. He was said to play in a more fluid manner, with occasional

¹Stride was a popular piano style in the '20s and '30s. The style is characterized by the action of the pianist's left hand, which alternates from a bass note (on beats 1 & 3) to a chord (on 2 & 4) several octaves above.

Tatumesque runs. Budd Johnson was one of Monk's companions at the time, and he attributed the change in Monk's style to hurt feelings over not getting any significant credit for the bebop style. Charlie Parker and Dizzy Gillespie were getting the credit which Monk rightly felt was his to share. At one point, Monk announced to Johnson: "I'm gonna let them take that style and go ahead, and I'm gonna get a new style."

The Fifties and Sixties

Although he had a consistent flow of recordings from Blue Note and Prestige in the early 1950s, Monk's career was floundering. Work began to fall off. After an unfair drug-related charge, Monk lost his cabaret identification card. Until 1966 when the law licencing club employees was abolished, performers needed the card to work in New York City nightclubs. This meant that for a time, Monk was shut out of the club scene, which was then the main source of income for jazz musicians. Furthermore, Prestige was no longer especially interested in recording any more Monk albums, prefering to concentrate on more lucrative jazz artists such as Miles Davis.

Monk's signing with Riverside in 1955 was the beginning of an upsurge in his popularity that was to culminate with his face appearing on the cover of *Time Magazine* and a recording contract with Columbia Records. At one point, his quartet featuring long-time associate tenor saxophonist Charlie Rouse was one of the most popular jazz groups in the world.

Monk composed less and less as he became more famous. On his Columbia recordings of the 1960s, Monk concentrated on re-recording his older compositions. The one notable exception was an album recorded in December, 1967 entitled "Underground," for which he composed three works: "Green Chimneys," "Ugly Beauty" (Monk's only piece in $\frac{3}{4}$) and "Boo Boo's Birthday." Unfortunately, the hope that Monk would begin composing more was not borne out. After a couple of years in which his popularity quickly ebbed, Monk retired. A long period of near total reclusivity ended when Monk died in 1982.

Everything I play is different. Different melody, different harmony, different structure. Each piece is different from the other one. I have a standard, and when the song tells a story, when it gets a certain *sound*, then it's through...completed.

—Thelonious Monk

Monk's Works

It is remarkable whenever a musician develops a truly original music which commands the approval of musicians from out of several different genres and, at the same time, succeeds with the public. Thelonious Sphere Monk was one of a handful of musicians who fit this description.

Coming out of the bebop tradition (indeed, an architect of the style), he was not really a bebop musician. He added qualities to bebop which were not otherwise a feature of the style. I am thinking especially of his campy spoofs, his stride left hand, and his jagged, disjunct melodies. There were the exposed dissonances, the way in which he held notes for a dramatically over-long period, making them seem to float, the way he crushed notes and the way he kept one note sustained while the rest were mysteriously released.

Some Characteristics of Monk's Compositions

Monk's music is distinguished from the work of more run of the mill jazz composers by his extensive utilization of motivic building blocks—blocks as small as an interval. For example, "Epistrophy" is based on the 2nd, and "Misterioso," on the 6th. A melodic segment of a handful of notes is used as the subject of extensions, transpositions, ellisions and combinations of these techniques of transmuting the material at hand. The way in which Monk skillfully makes everything in a composition grow from a single interval or a small group of notes calls to mind the work of twentieth century classical composers.

Monk's compositions are incomplete without their secondary lines; nearly every one possesses passages with prescribed voicings. Leave out the major 2^{nds} in "Hornin' In," the parallel 6^{ths} in "Crepuscle with Nellie," or the parallel 3^{rds} in "Blue Monk" and these compositions lose a touch of their Monkishness.

Monk had a fondness for *rhythmic displacement*: "The repetition of a...melodic segment with a different relationship to the meter in which it is found."¹ One such melodic segment is found in the first five notes of "Straight,

¹The Language of Twentieth Century Music: A Dictionary in Terms, by Robert Fink & Robert Ricci (New York: Schirmer Books, 1975).

No Chaser:" F - Bb - C - C# - D. The first note of the segment begins on 4 and, then the segment repeats beginning on 3 and.

A sizable number of Monk's compositions are based on the chord changes of pop standards. This technique of composition can be called *harmonic borrowing*. Although it has been used throughout the history of jazz, it is most closely identified with the bebop era of the 1940s when hundreds of tunes were composed borrowing the chord changes of pop standards, especially George Gershwin's "I Got Rhythm."

Monk Composition

Pop Standard Borrowed

Let's Call This	Sweet Sue
Bright Mississippi	Sweet Georgie Brown
Evidence	Just You, Just Me
Hackensack	Lady, Be Good
Let's Cool One	Bridge, Honeysuckle Rose
Rhythm-n-ing	I Got Rhythm
52nd Street Theme	A section, I Got Rhythm; Bridge, Honeysuckle Rose
Little Rootie Tootie	A section (for solos), I Got Rhythm
Humph	I Got Rhythm (substitute changes)
In Walked Bud	A section, Blue Skies

Monk's compositions were not etched in stone, and sometimes he created several versions of the same tune. "Blue Monk" came out with a transmogrified ending when he recorded it with Art Blakey and the Jazz Messengers. "Thelonious" sounds somewhat more finished in the 1968 piano trio version than in its first recorded version of 1947 for three horns and rhythm section. Alfred Lion, who produced Monk's first recording sessions as a leader, noted Monk's mercurial approach to his compositions:

He didn't then write much of anything down.....And even if he had written it down, he might have changed his mind fifteen times between the time a musician had learned his part and the final take.

Some of Monk's compositions have been better known in the manner in which other musicians arranged or recomposed them than in Monk's versions. It is not generally known that Dizzy Gillespie wrote the introduction to "Round Midnight" which has become an intrinsic element of Monk's most famous ballad. Miles Davis effectively recomposed "Well, You Needn't," giving it a new bridge with a similar melody but a different sequence of chords. Due to Milt Jackson's interpretation of "Epistrophy" on one of Monk's first recordings, the tune is often performed with a slightly different melody than the way in which Monk subsequently recorded it.

The authenticity of a few of Monk's pieces has been called into question. Jazz critic Ira Gitler states in his *Swing to Bop: An Oral History of the Transition of Jazz in the 1940s* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1985) that "Rhythm-a-ning" was taken from Mary Lou Williams' arrangement of "Walkin' and Swingin'" for a 1936 Andy Kirk recording. Idrees Sulieman claims that he wrote the first 16 measures of "Eronel," one of Monk's more bop-oriented compositions, while Sadik Hakim wrote the bridge. At the time, Lenore was a girl friend of Hakim, and the title is her name spelled backwards. Sulieman and Hakim played the piece for Monk, who changed just one note of the melody. According to Sulieman, Monk had promised to split the credits (and the royalties) but never did.

A Catalog

Monk's recorded body of work consists of 62 compositions. I have catalogued his pieces based on their earliest known recording dates.² His compositions fit into seven periods: the pre-Blue Note years (1941-1944), the Blue Note recordings (1947-1952), the Prestige recordings (1952-1955), the 1955 Signal recording session with Monk playing as a sideman for saxophonist Gigi Gryce, the Riverside recordings (1955-1961), the Casino recording date of 1961 and the Columbia recordings (1962-1968). A handful of titles listed as Monk compositions are actually improvised blues. These titles are: "Functional" (recorded 1957); "Bluehawk," "Round Lights" (rec. 1959); "North of the Sunset" (rec. 1964); "Blue Sphere" and "Something in Blue" (rec. 1971).

²See Leen Bijl and Fred Canté's discography, *Monk on Record* (available from Golden Age Records in Amsterdam).

These titles are not in my catalog. In addition, I did not include compositions Monk did not record such as the bebop classic "52nd Street Theme" and "A Merrier Christmas," recorded by Sphere after Monk's death.

Pre-Blue Note

1941

Rhythm-a-ning

1944

Round Midnight

Blue Note

1947

Humph

Introspection

In Walked Bud

Monk's Mood

Off Minor

Ruby, My Dear

Thelonious

Who Knows

1948

Epistrophe

Evidence

I Mean You

Misterioso

Well, You Needn't

1951

Eronel

Ask Me Now

Criss Cross

Four In One

Straight, No Chaser

1952

Homin' In

Let's Cool One

Sixteen

Skippy

Prestige

1952

Bemsha Swing

Bye-Ya

Little Rootie Tootie

Monk's Dream

Reflections

Trinkle Tinkle

1953

Friday the 13th

Let's Call This

Think of One

1954

Blue Monk

Hackensack

Locomotive

Nutty

We See

Work

Signal

1955

Gallop's Gallop

Shuffle Boil

Brake's Sake

Riverside

1956

Bolivar Blues

Brilliant Corners

Pannonica

1957

Crepuscle with

Nellie

1958

Coming on the

Hudson

Five Spot Blues

Light Blue

1959

Jackie-ing

Played Twice

1960

San Francisco

Holiday

Casino

1961

Bright Mississippi

Columbia

1963

Osk T.

1964

Teo

Monk's Point

Stuffy Turkey

1966

Green Chimneys

1967

Ugly Beauty

Boo Boo's Birthday

1968

Raise Four

Consecutive Seconds

Well, You Needn't

Thelonious Monk

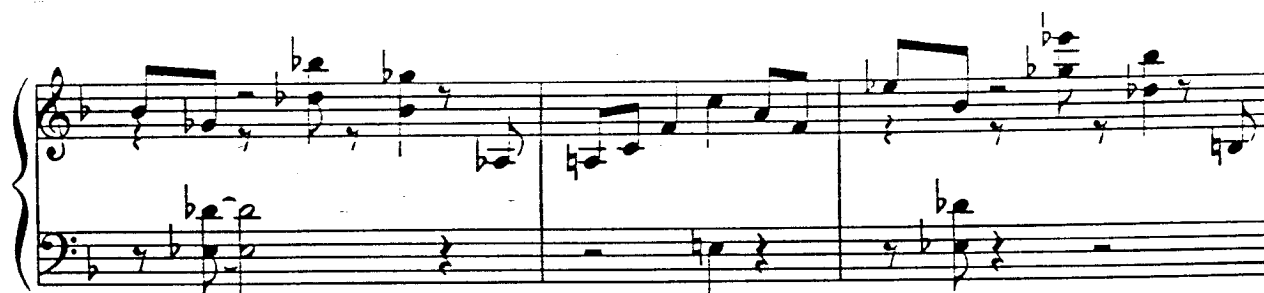
- “Well, You Needn’t,” like most of Monk’s compositions, comes to life when the subsidiary lines intended especially for this piece are included in the arrangement. Note, for example, that in the 2nd, 4th and 6th measures of the A section Monk provided a mimicking response an octave above the melody line. The chromatically step-wise moving figure in the bass is another example of a subsidiary line essential to balancing the melody line.

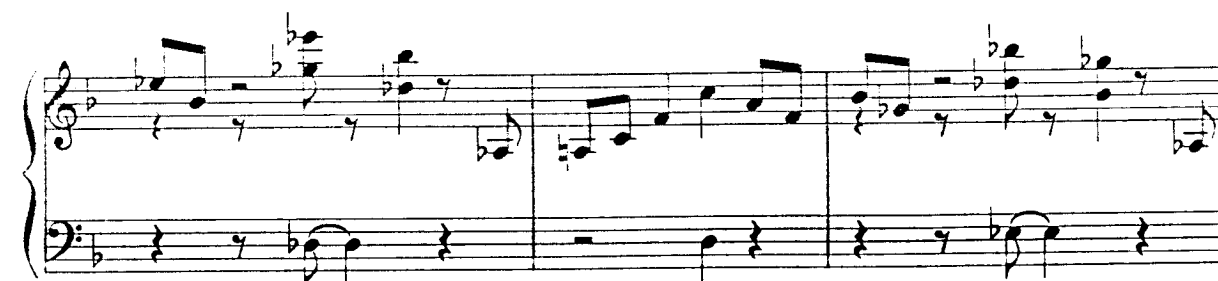
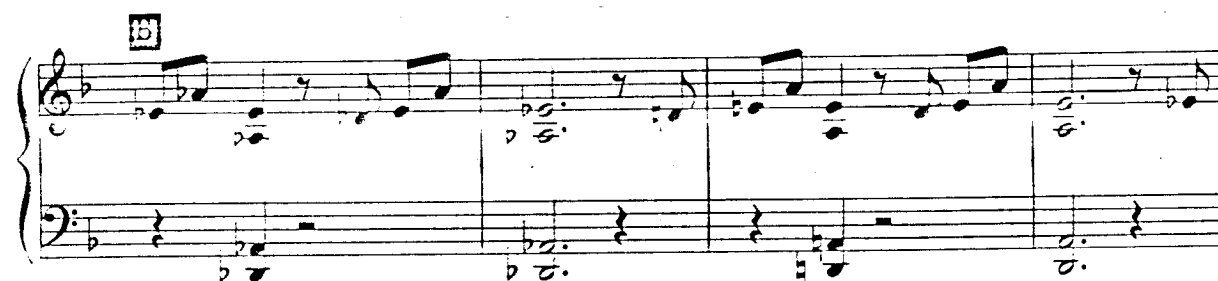
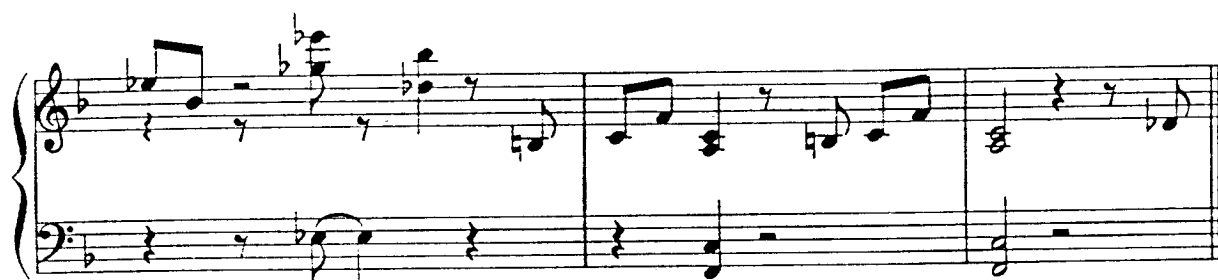
The transcription of the *Bridge* is based on a Monk Quartet recording of the late 1960s, in which the motive begins with a major 2nd rather than the more well-known minor 2nd. Monk insisted in a 1966 *Downbeat* Blindfold Test that “Well, You Needn’t” “starts with a Db major 9.” But on the selections on which I based my arrangement, the chords are all dominant 9ths.

Well, You Needn't

Thelonious Monk

Medium Fast





A SOLOS

B

A

Piano accompaniment for section A, measures 1-4. The music is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and ties. The left hand provides harmonic support with chords and a bass line. Chords are labeled: B⁹ C⁷, F⁶, G⁷_b⁶, and F⁶.

Piano accompaniment for section A, measures 5-8. The music continues with the same melodic and harmonic patterns. Chords are labeled: E^bmi⁷, F⁶, G⁷_b⁶, and F⁶.

Piano accompaniment for section A, measures 9-12. The music concludes with a final chord and a double bar line. Chords are labeled: F⁶, F⁶, G⁷_b⁶, and F⁶.

D.S. al coda $\oplus$ CODA

Piano accompaniment for the CODA section. The music is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat. The right hand has a melodic line with slurs and ties. The left hand provides harmonic support with chords and a bass line. Chords are labeled: F⁶, F⁶, G⁷_b⁶, and F⁶.

Off Minor

Thelonious Monk

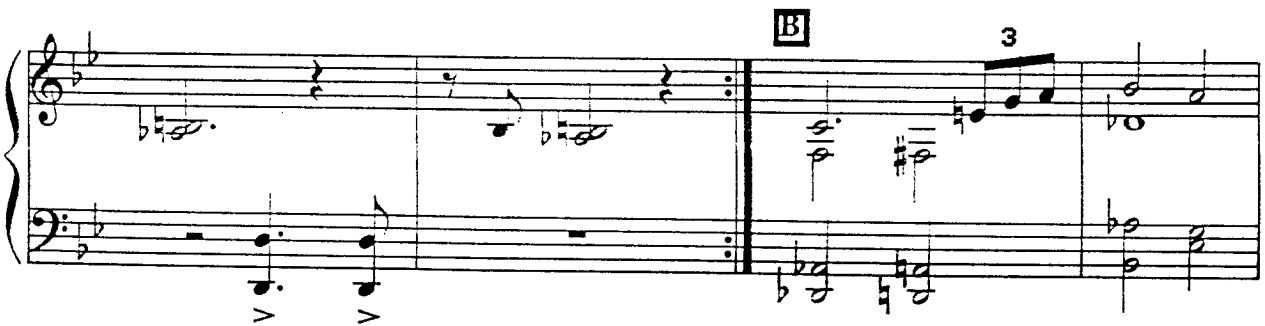
- This macabre theme was first recorded at a 1947 Blue Note session. My arrangement is a transcription of the Monk–Overton big band chart written for a concert at New York City's Town Hall on February 28, 1959.

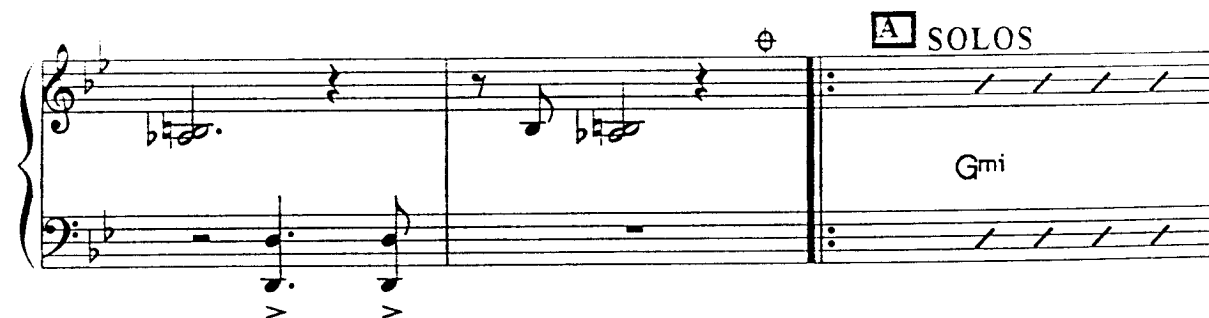
The tune is cast in the traditional 32 measure AABA form. All of its 8 measure segments end on a D¹³ chord with both the 5th and 9th flatted. Monk had a penchant for this chord, and it is found in several of his compositions and arrangements. "Off Minor's" harmonic path is torturous, and it presents a real challenge to the jazz improviser.

Off Minor

Thelonious Monk

Medium





C#7 F#7	Bmi7 Bb7	Ebma7 D7	Gmi

Bb13[11]	D13[11]	D13[11]	Dbma7 D7

B

Bbmi7 Eb7(b5)	Bmi7	E13(b9)	Emi7

Emi7 A7	D13[11]	D13[11]	Gmi

A

C#7 F#7 Bmi7 Bb7 Ebma7 D7 Gmi

D.C. al coda

Bb13[b9] D13[b9] D13[b9]

CODA

I Mean You

Thelonious Monk

- "I Mean You" was first recorded at a 1948 Blue Note session. It was heard on the soundtrack of "Straight, No Chaser," the recent documentary on Thelonious Monk, where it was given the subtitle, "Stickball." My arrangement is a transcription of the chart Monk wrote with Hall Overton for Monk's second big band concert, which took place at New York's Lincoln Center on December 30, 1963.

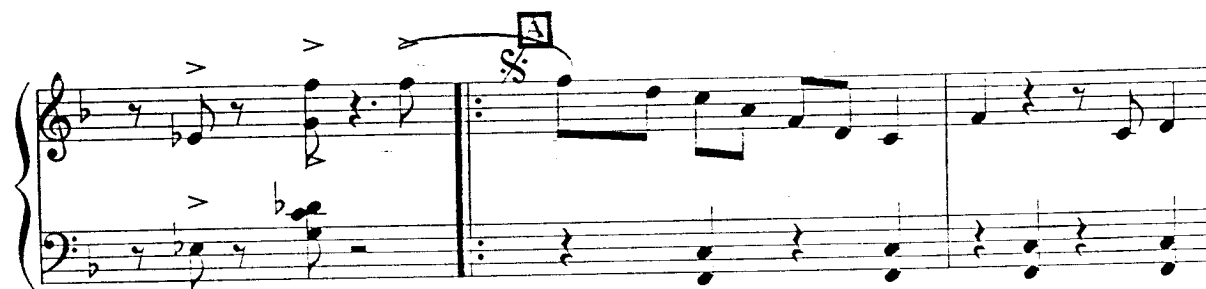
The tune begins with a 4 measure passage which is repeated as a tag ending. In some recordings, Monk assigned the soloing instrument to end this passage with a G in the melody line rather than an F.

I Mean You

(Stickball)

Thelonious Monk & Coleman Hawkins

Intro



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1. 2. [B]

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. It begins with a first ending bracketed and marked '1.', followed by a second ending bracketed and marked '2.'. A section marker '[B]' is placed at the end of the first staff. The second staff has a bass clef and continues the musical line.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. Both the treble and bass staves feature triplet markings over groups of three notes. The music continues with various note values and rests.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. It continues the musical line with triplet markings and a slur over a group of notes in the treble staff.

[A]

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. A section marker '[A]' is placed at the beginning of the first staff. The music continues with various note values and rests.

The fifth system of musical notation consists of two staves. It continues the musical line with various note values and rests, including a slur over a group of notes in the treble staff.

[tag]

[A] SOLOS

Fine

1.

D ⁷ 7	D7	Gmi7	C7	F6 D7
------------------	----	------	----	-------

2.

[B]

G7 C7	F6	F6	E ^b 9	E ^b 9
-------	----	----	------------------	------------------

F6	F6	D ^b 7	D ^b 7	C7(b5)
----	----	------------------	------------------	--------

A

C7(b5)	F6	F6	D ^b 7	D7

Gmi7	C7	F6 D7	G7 C7

D.S.

Ruby, My Dear

Thelonious Monk

- Perhaps Monk's most romantic piece, "Ruby, My Dear" was first recorded at a 1947 Blue Note session. In the 1950s, Monk recorded it as a feature for an early mentor, saxophonist Coleman Hawkins. The classic recording of this ballad was made with John Coltrane.

My arrangement is based on two unaccompanied solo performances recorded in 1959 and 1965.

Ruby, My Dear

Thelonious Monk

Ballad

The musical score for "Ruby, My Dear" is presented in four systems, each with a piano (p) and vocal (v) staff. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats), and the time signature is 4/4. The first system begins with a boxed section marker 'A'. The piano part features complex chordal textures and arpeggiated figures, while the vocal line consists of a single melodic phrase. The second system continues the piano accompaniment with triplet markings (indicated by a '3' over the notes) and includes a vocal line. The third system features a boxed section marker 'A1' and shows the piano part transitioning to a new harmonic structure. The fourth system concludes the piece with a final piano accompaniment. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble and bass clefs, notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

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First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff begins with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. It contains several chords and a triplet of eighth notes. The bass clef staff continues the harmonic accompaniment with various chords and single notes.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a key signature change to one flat (B-flat) and includes a section marked with a boxed letter 'B'. The bass clef staff provides accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff shows a key signature change to one sharp (F-sharp) and contains sixteenth-note passages. The bass clef staff features a prominent sixteenth-note arpeggiated pattern, indicated by a bracket with the number '6'.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff includes a triplet of eighth notes and a dynamic marking of '>' (accent). The bass clef staff continues with accompaniment, including a triplet of eighth notes.

Fifth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a section marked with a boxed letter 'A'. The bass clef staff includes a 'Ped.' (pedal) marking and a fermata over a final chord. A small asterisk is placed below the staff.

First system of piano music. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: two flats (B-flat, E-flat). The music consists of chords and eighth notes.

Second system of piano music. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: two flats. Includes a triplet of eighth notes in the treble staff.

Third system of piano music. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: two flats. Includes a triplet of eighth notes in the treble staff. A section labeled **[A] SOLOS** begins, with a repeat sign and a key signature change to one flat (F major/C minor). The solo section contains the chords $Fmi9$ and $Bb7(b9)$.

Fourth system of piano music. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one flat. This system contains four measures of chords: $Ebmaj7$, $Gmi9$ $C7(b9)$, $Fmaj7$, and $Bbmaj9$ $Ebmaj(b9)$.

Fifth system of piano music. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: one flat. This system contains four measures of chords: $Abmaj7$, $Bbmaj7$ $Amaj9$, $Bmi7(11)$ $Bbmaj(b5)$, and $A6$. A section labeled **[B]** begins at the start of this system.

Bmi7 E7[b9]	A ⁶ / ₉ Ama7	B ^b 6Bo[add G]	Cmi7
-------------	------------------------------------	---------------------------	------

[A]

Cmi7 Dmi7	E ² mi7	A ⁷ 7[b5] E ² 7[#9]	Fmi9 B ⁷ 7[b9]
-----------	--------------------	---	---------------------------

E ^b ma7	Gmi9 C7[b9]	Fma7	B ^b mi9 E ^b 7[b9]
--------------------	-------------	------	---

D.C.al coda

A ^b ma7	B ^b mi7 E9	F [#] 6/ ₉ B7[b9] B ^b 7[b9]
--------------------	-----------------------	--

CODA

Whole tone scale

Rit.

*

....

Tenuto

8va

The musical score consists of two staves, treble and bass. The bass staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a half note. The treble staff begins with a series of eighth notes, followed by a half note. The word 'Tenuto' is written above the treble staff, and '8va' is written above the treble staff with a bracket indicating an octave shift. The score ends with a double bar line.

In Walked Bud

Thelonious Monk

- "In Walked Bud" was first recorded at a 1947 Blue Note session. The *Bud* in the title is Bud Powell, one of the great bebop pianists. The tune is in the standard AABA song form. The *A section* is based on the chord changes of the Irving Berlin standard, "Blue Skies." Vocalist Jon Hendricks added lyrics for a 1967 Columbia recording.

Monk played most of the tune in unison with the horn soloist or vocalist. He added a counter line in the *Bridge* when the melody line has a whole note. And during the first 3 measures of the last *A Section*, Monk added some echoing high C's.

In Walked Bud

Thelonious Monk

Medium-Fast

A

1. 2. **B**



A SOLOS

3

3

Fmi

Fmi[add ma7]

Fmi7

Bb7 Eb7

Ab6

Bbm7 Eb7(b5)

B

Ab6

Ab6 C7

Fmi7

Fmi7

Db7

Db7

Fmi7

Fmi7

A

Db7	Db7 C7(b9)	Fmi	Fmi[add ma7]

Fmi7	Bb7 Eb7	Ab6	Bbm7 Eb7(b5)

		DC.al coda CODA	
Ab6	Ab6 C7		

Monk's Mood

Thelonious Monk

- "Monk's Mood," which received its first recording at a 1947 Blue Note recording session, is Monk's most somber composition. My arrangement is a transcription of Monk's piano introduction to a big band setting of the tune, which was recorded live at Town Hall in New York City on February 28, 1959. Although the composition was written entirely in $4/4$, I inserted a few measures of $5/4$ to indicate Monk's performance on this particular recording.

This concert was most likely the first time that tenor saxophonist Charlie Rouse recorded with Monk. Rouse was to become a fixture in the Thelonious Monk Quartet in the 1960s.

Monk's Mood

Thelonious Monk

Rubato

A

8va-

This system of musical notation is for the first system of the piece. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various chords, single notes, and a melodic line in the treble clef. A bracket labeled 'A' is placed over the first measure. A '8va-' marking is placed above the final measure, indicating an octave shift.

Accel. Rit.

This system of musical notation is for the second system of the piece. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various chords, single notes, and a melodic line in the treble clef. A bracket labeled 'A' is placed over the first measure. A '8va-' marking is placed above the final measure, indicating an octave shift.

A Tempo

This system of musical notation is for the third system of the piece. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The notation includes various chords, single notes, and a melodic line in the treble clef. A bracket labeled 'A' is placed over the first measure. A '8va-' marking is placed above the final measure, indicating an octave shift.

A1

First system of musical notation, measures 1-2. Treble and bass staves. A box labeled 'A1' is above the first measure.

8va

Second system of musical notation, measures 3-4. Treble and bass staves. A box labeled '8va' is above the third measure.

Third system of musical notation, measures 5-7. Treble and bass staves.

B

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 8-10. Treble and bass staves. A box labeled 'B' is above the eighth measure.

Twice as Slow

The first system of music is written for piano. The right hand features a series of eighth notes in the first measure, followed by a half note chord in the second measure, and then a series of eighth notes in the third measure. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment throughout the system. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

A Tempo

The second system of music continues the piece at the original tempo. The right hand has a more active melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The key signature remains one flat.

The third system of music shows a continuation of the melodic and harmonic themes. The right hand has a series of eighth notes, and the left hand has a steady accompaniment. The key signature remains one flat.

All

8va

The fourth system of music is marked 'All' and '8va', indicating an all-overtone or octave variation. The right hand features a series of eighth notes, and the left hand has a steady accompaniment. The key signature remains one flat.

Fine

A

Fmi7 B$\flat$7[$\sharp 11$_{$\flat 9$}] Cma9			
D$\emptyset$7 G7[$\sharp 11$_{$\flat 9$}] D$\flat$ma7[$\sharp 11$]			

1.

B$\flat$7 A7[$\flat 9$] E7[$\flat 9$] E$\flat$7[$\sharp 9$]			
D7sus4 E7sus4 D7sus4 B$\flat$7[$\sharp 11$_{$\flat 9$}]			

2. B

$A^b7[\sharp 13]$	$G7$	$D^bma7[\sharp 11]$	B^b/C	A/C
-------------------	------	---------------------	---------	-------

B^b/C	$F^\sharp mi7$	$F^\sharp mi7$	$B7[\sharp 13]$	E^s	$A\emptyset7$	A^b7	$G7sus4$	$A^b\emptyset$
---------	----------------	----------------	-----------------	-------	---------------	--------	----------	----------------

$A\emptyset7$	$F7[\sharp 13]$	$F7sus4$	D^b7sus4/B^b	$D7sus4$	$B^b7[\sharp 11]$
---------------	-----------------	----------	----------------	----------	-------------------

A

$Fmi7$	$B^b7[\sharp 11]$	$Cma9$		$D\emptyset7$	$G7[\sharp 11]$	$D^bma7[\sharp 11]$
--------	-------------------	--------	--	---------------	-----------------	---------------------

B $\flat$ 7 A7(b9) E7(b9) E $\flat$ 7(#9) A $\flat$ 7(b13) G7

DC.

D $\flat$ ma 7(#11)

Thelonious

Thelonious Monk

- This appealing theme, first recorded in 1947, is based on the constant reiteration of a single note. "Thelonious," which is 36 measures long, has the following structure: A (8 measures) — A^1 (10 measures) — B (8 measures) — A^2 (10 measures). A^1 is A with a 2 measure extension; A^2 has a different last measure than A^1 . In most performances, this ultimate measure of the tune was improvised. But the tune had a well-defined, composed ending in the big band version written by Monk and Hall Overton. I borrowed only the last measure of this arrangement; the rest of my arrangement is a transcription of a trio recording done in the late 1960s.

Thelonious

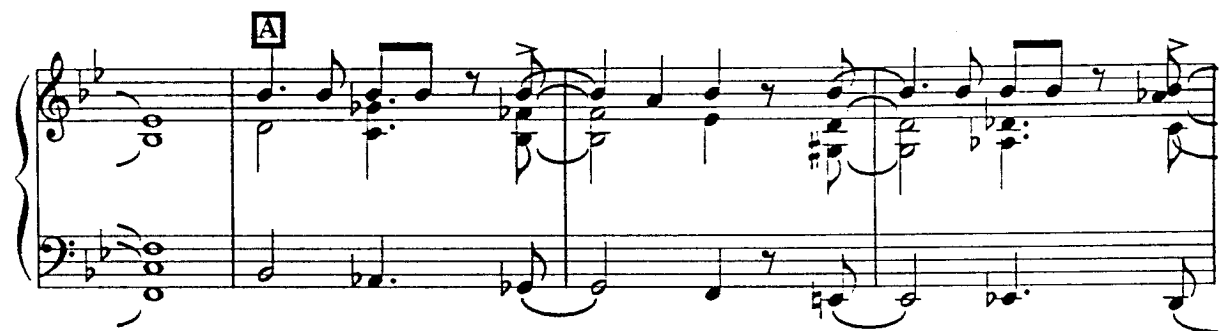
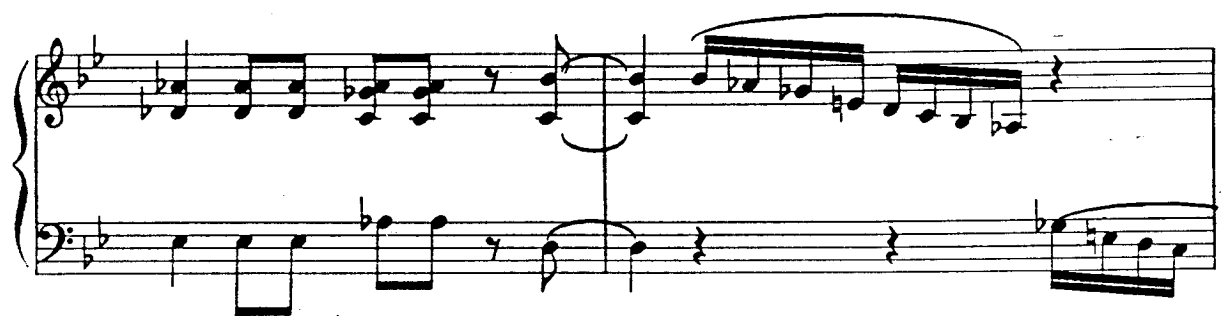
Thelonious Monk

Fast

A

1. 2.

B



First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff with various notes and rests.

A SOLOS

Second system of musical notation, including a 'SOLOS' section and a 'Fine' marking.

Third system of musical notation, showing a sequence of chords.

1. 2.

Fourth system of musical notation, showing two first and second endings.

Cø7	F7(b9)	C7sus4	F7	Bbma7
-----	--------	--------	----	-------

B

D7	Ebmi7	Ab7	D7
----	-------	-----	----

Db7	Db7	G7	C7
-----	-----	----	----

A

F7sus4	F7	Bb7	Ab7	Gb7	F7
--------	----	-----	-----	-----	----

E7 Eb7	D7 Db7	C7 F7	Gb7 B7
--------	--------	-------	--------

Bb7 Eb7	Cø7 F7(b9)	C7sus4 F7
---------	------------	-----------

DC.

Bbma7

Epistrophy

Thelonious Monk

- “Epistrophy” was Monk's theme song. He concluded most, if not all of his appearances with at least a “tune only” performance. In an earlier incarnation it was called “Fly Right,” and it was trumpeter Cootie Williams’ theme song. Monk first recorded it at a 1948 Blue Note session, and went on to record it 24 times!

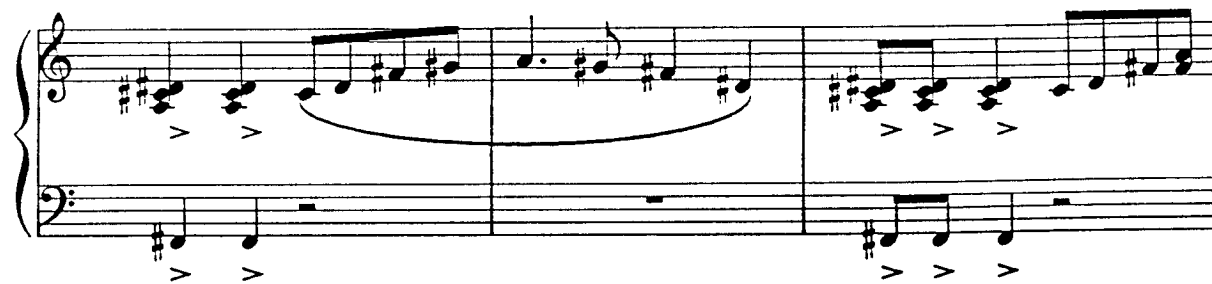
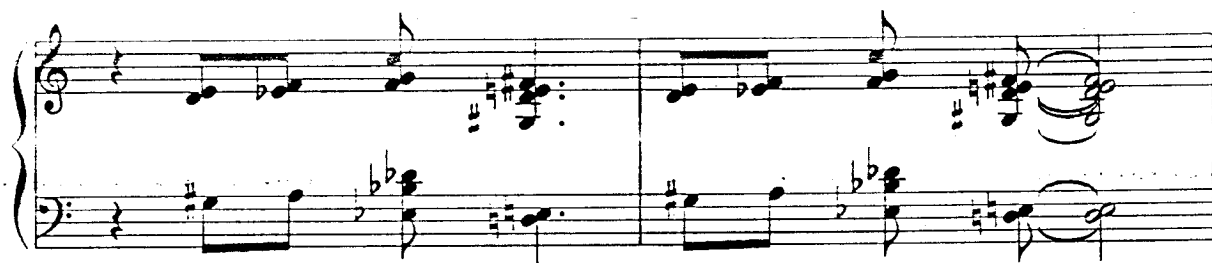
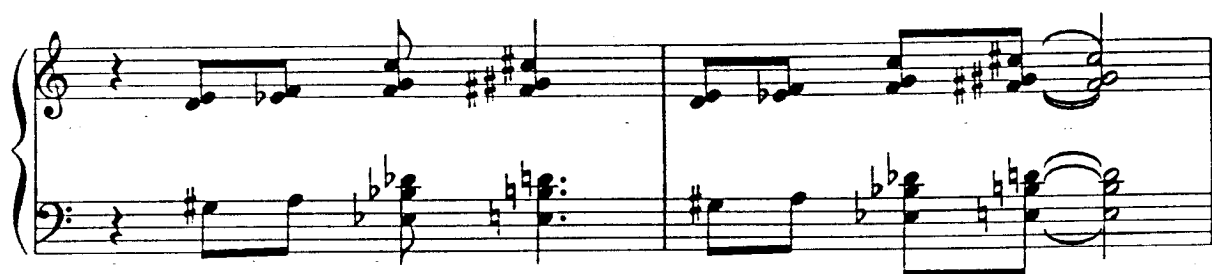
My arrangement is a transcription of the Monk–Overton big band version. The melody is slightly different than in the 1948 recording, on which Milt Jackson plays the tune while Monk comps. Many musicians have learned Jackson's rendition in which the “Epistrophy” motive begins with a major 2nd, but the recordings I heard have Monk playing a minor 2nd.

Epistrophy

Medium

Thelonious Monk & Kenneth S. Clarke





The first system of musical notation consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The treble staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, followed by a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and an accent (>). The bass staff begins with a bass clef and contains a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and an accent (>). The system concludes with a double bar line.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The treble staff features a series of eighth notes, a quarter note, and a half note, followed by a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and an accent (>). The bass staff contains a series of eighth notes and a quarter note. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The third system of musical notation shows the continuation of the melody and accompaniment. The treble staff has a series of eighth notes and a quarter note, followed by a half note. The bass staff contains a series of eighth notes and a quarter note. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The fourth system of musical notation continues the piece. The treble staff features a series of eighth notes and a quarter note, followed by a half note. The bass staff contains a series of eighth notes and a quarter note. The system concludes with a double bar line.

The fifth system of musical notation is the final system on the page. The treble staff has a series of eighth notes and a quarter note, followed by a half note. The bass staff contains a series of eighth notes and a quarter note. The system concludes with a double bar line.

SOLOS

C#7 D7 C#7 D7

C#7 D7 C#7 D7 E7 E7 E7 E7

E7 E7 E7 E7 E7 E7 E7 E7

E7 E7 E7 E7 C#7 D7 C#7 D7

C#7 D7 C#7 D7 F#mi 6 F#mi 6

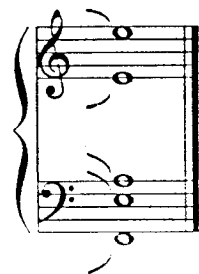
Treble: $F^{\#}mi6$ $F^{\#}mi6$ $B7$ $B7$
 Bass: $F^{\#}mi6$ $F^{\#}mi6$ $B7$ $B7$

Treble: D^b9 $D9$ E^b7 $E7$ E^b7 $E7$
 Bass: D^b9 $D9$ E^b7 $E7$ E^b7 $E7$

Treble: E^b7 $E7$ E^b7 $E7$ $C^{\#7}$ $D7$ $C^{\#7}$ $D7$
 Bass: E^b7 $E7$ E^b7 $E7$ $C^{\#7}$ $D7$ $C^{\#7}$ $D7$

Treble: $C^{\#7}$ $D7$ $C^{\#7}$ $D7$ $CODA$
 Bass: $C^{\#7}$ $D7$ $C^{\#7}$ $D7$ $CODA$

Treble: $C^{\#7}$ $D7$ $C^{\#7}$ $D7$ $CODA$
 Bass: $C^{\#7}$ $D7$ $C^{\#7}$ $D7$ $CODA$



Introspection

Thelonious Monk

- This intriguing theme, which seems to begin in the middle of an ongoing melody, was first recorded at a 1947 Blue Note session. Monk did not record it again until 1965. My arrangement is a transcription of the premiere recording.

The tune is 36 measures long, and is cast in the 32 measure AABA form with an extra 4 measures extending the final A session. Although the tune eventually finishes in the key of Db major, it lacks a tonal center.

Introspection

Thelonious Monk

Medium Fast

The musical score is written for piano and saxophone in 4/4 time. It begins with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a tempo marking of 'Medium Fast'. The score is divided into three systems. The first system starts with a piano introduction in the left hand, followed by a saxophone entry marked with a box 'A' and a repeat sign. The second system continues the piano accompaniment and saxophone melody. The third system features a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.) for the saxophone, with a repeat sign at the end of the first ending. The piano part provides harmonic support throughout, with various chord voicings and rhythmic patterns.

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and a bracket. A box labeled 'B' is positioned above the staff, with a bracket indicating a measure. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and a bracket. A double bar line is present after the first measure.

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and a bracket. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and a bracket. A double bar line is present after the first measure.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and a bracket. A box labeled 'A' is positioned above the staff, with a bracket indicating a measure. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and a bracket. A double bar line is present after the first measure.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and a bracket. The bass clef staff contains a bass line with a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' and a bracket. A double bar line is present after the first measure.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff with various chords and melodic lines. Accents (>) are placed over certain notes.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. The word "Fine" is written at the end of the system.

A SOLOS

Section A: SOLOS. Musical notation for the first four measures of the solo section, showing chords in a grand staff format.

Cmi7	D ^b 7(b5)	C7(b5)	B7(b9)
B ^b mi7	E ^b 7(b5)	E ^b 7	A ^b ma7

Section A: SOLOS. Musical notation for the second part of the solo section, showing chords in a grand staff format. A first ending bracket is indicated above the final measure.

B ^b 7(b9)	B7(b5)	G7(b13)	B7(b5)
A7(b9)	Dma7	Dma7	Bmi7

2. B

Dma7	D ^b ma7	Dma7	D ^b ma7
------	--------------------	------	--------------------

D ^b ma7 Dma7	E ^b ma7	Dma7	Dma7 D ^b ma7	D6 B7(b5)
-------------------------	--------------------	------	-------------------------	-----------

A

Cmi7 D ^b 7(b5)	C7(b5) B7(¹³ _{b9})	B ^b mi7 E ^b 7(b5)	E ^b 7 A ^b ma7
---------------------------	--	---	-------------------------------------

B ^b 7(b9) B7(b5)	G7(b13) B7(b5) A7(¹³ _{b9})	Dma7	Dma7
-----------------------------	--	------	------

D.S.

The musical score consists of four measures. The first three measures contain a single chord in the bass clef: D^bma7 , $Dma7$, and D^bma7 respectively. The fourth measure contains the D^bma7 chord in the bass clef and a melodic line in the treble clef. The melodic line begins with a whole rest, followed by a quarter note G#4, an eighth note A4, and a quarter note B4. The *D.S.* marking is positioned above the final measure.

Measure	Chord	Melody (Treble Clef)
1	D^bma7	Whole rest
2	$Dma7$	Whole rest
3	D^bma7	Whole rest
4	D^bma7	Whole rest, G#4 (quarter), A4 (eighth), B4 (quarter)

Monk as an Interpretive Artist

At one point, the idea of Monk playing pop standards was regarded as out of character. Before he joined Riverside Records in the mid-1950s, Monk had recorded a few standards on his own sessions, but his albums featured his own compositions. So Riverside's decision to begin his stay at the company with an all-Ellington record, followed by an album of old standards, was a surprise. Both of these albums helped uncover new aspects of Monk's music: his affinity with Ellington (the pianist, not the composer) and his ability to bring stride into a harmonically and rhythmically adventurous context. Later in his career, Monk gave full rein to his ability to make a distinctive interpretation of pop songs of the 1920s. For example, one of the highlights of Monk's big band concert at New York's Lincoln Center in 1963 was his solo piano performance of a tune that few people in the audience had ever heard—"When It's Darkness on the Delta." Monk gave to modern jazz a sardonic wit and appreciation of camp in interpretations of old-fashioned, "square" songs such as "There's Danger In Your Eyes, Cherie," "Lulu's Back In Town," "Dinah," "Just a Gigolo," and "Everything Happens To Me."

Monk recorded the music of other jazz composers besides Ellington. In 1950, as a member of Charlie Parker's quintet featuring Dizzy Gillespie, he recorded several Parker originals. During the rest of that decade, Monk was a sideman for various recording sessions led by Sonny Rollins, Miles Davis, Gigi Gryce, Art Blakey and Clark Terry during which he played compositions by other jazz composers. In addition, there was a 1957 recording with Gerry Mulligan in which Monk recorded one Mulligan composition along with some of his own.

The tunes of other jazz composers when juxtaposed with Monk compositions pale by comparison. Most lack the harmonic adventurousness, structural originality and sophistication that typify Monk's music.

In this collection, I have tried to provide several aspects of Monk as an interpretive artist. "I Surrender Dear" and "I'm Getting Sentimental Over You" feature Monk's distinctive style of ballad playing, which is marked by long fermatas (held notes) and dramatic pauses. The stride pianist in Monk comes out in full play on "Dinah," and "Sweet and Lovely." Also in the collection are a pair of Ellington originals, "Solitude" and "Don't Mean A Thing (If It Ain't Got That Swing)." The collection concludes with "Just You, Just Me"—the prototype of the well-known Monk tune, "Evidence"—and "Carolina Moon."

When Monk arranged a pop song, he sometimes had a penchant for altering it to such a degree that it scarcely resembled the sheet music version of the tune. His 1952 arrangement of "Carolina Moon" is a good example. Monk developed a new melody by speeding up the original, giving it Monk harmonies and adding a bass line. He arranged it for trumpet, two saxophones, piano, bass and drums. The recording is full of irony for at least two reasons: first, that a jazz composer considered to be in the avant-garde at the time of the recording saw any worth in such a run-of-the-mill song; and two, that it is the product of a son of the Carolinas!

STRIDE

Dinah

Sam Lewis and Joe Young

Sweet and Lovely

Gus Arnheim, Harry Tobias and Jules Lemare

- In Harlem in the 1920s, a virtuoso style of solo piano came into being through the talents of James P. Johnson, Luckyeth Roberts, Willie "The Lion" Smith and others. The stride style is characterized by the constant quarter note movement of the left hand. The stride pianist usually alternates from a single bass note on beats 1 and 3 to a full chord on beats 2 and 4. Or s/he plays 10^{ths} on each beat, moving in stepwise motion.

"Dinah" shows Monk the master of stride, flawlessly taking the old standard at a fast clip. His version of "Sweet and Lovely" was slow-paced, and replete with ingenious substitute chords.

Dinah

Sam Lewis & Joe Young

Fast Stride

The musical score for "Dinah" is presented in three systems of piano accompaniment. The first system is marked with a boxed "A" and includes handwritten notes "Ab6" and "Db7(b9)". The second system includes a handwritten "3" above the first measure. The third system is marked with a boxed "A1". The music is written for piano with treble and bass staves.

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First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes in the third measure. The bass clef staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat).

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff continues the melodic line with a half note and a quarter note. The bass clef staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. The key signature remains three flats.

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff features a key signature change to two flats (B-flat, E-flat), indicated by a square box containing the letter 'B' with a flat. The bass clef staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. The key signature remains two flats.

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a triplet of eighth notes in the second measure. The bass clef staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. The key signature remains two flats.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes in the final measure. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Second system of musical notation, marked with a boxed 'A' in the first measure of the treble staff. The treble staff continues the melodic line, while the bass staff features a more active accompaniment with eighth notes and chords.

Third system of musical notation, continuing the piece. The treble staff has a melodic line with some rests, and the bass staff has a steady accompaniment of chords and eighth notes.

Fourth system of musical notation, concluding the page. It features a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure of the treble staff. The system ends with a double bar line. The text "D.C. al coda" is written above the final measure of the treble staff.

CODA



15mar



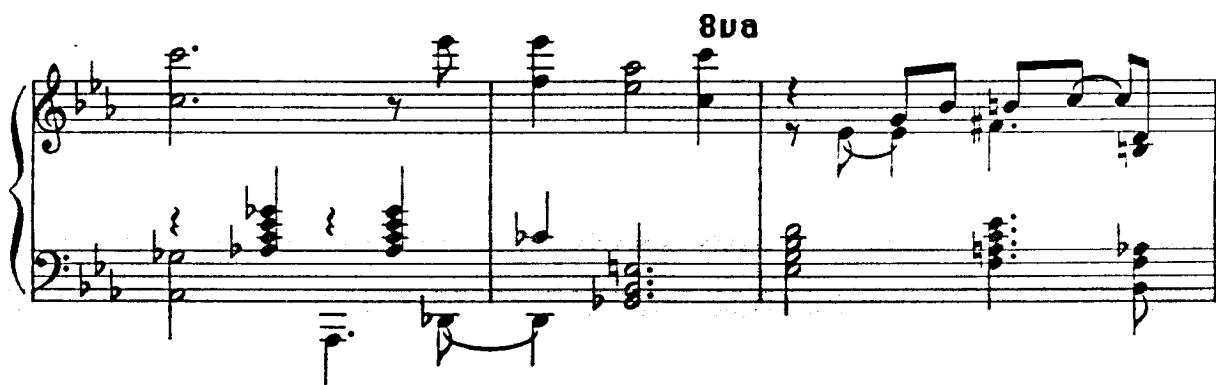
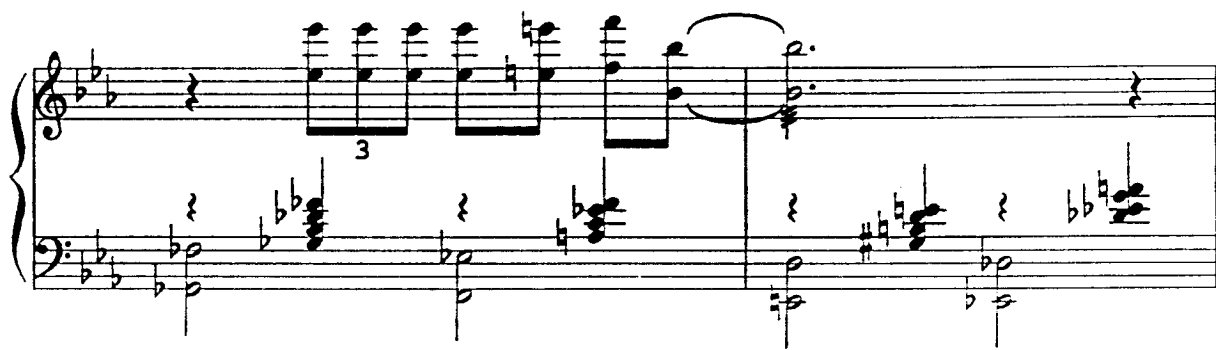
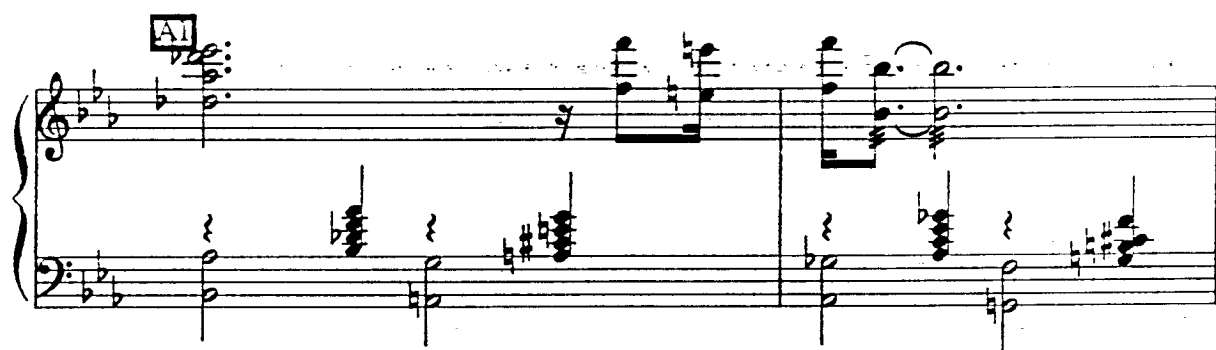
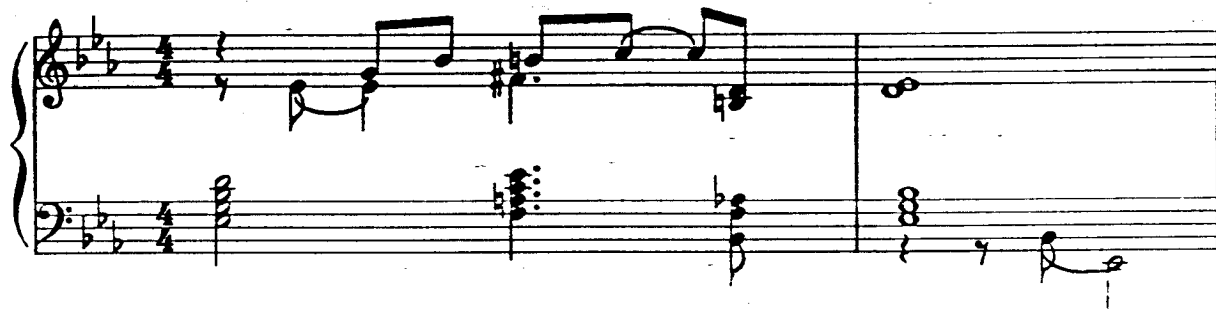
Sweet and Lovely

Gus Arnheim, Harry Tobias & Jules Lemare

Slow Stride

The musical score is written for piano in 4/4 time. It consists of three systems of music. The first system is marked with a boxed 'A' and a key signature of two flats. The second system features a triplet in the right hand. The third system ends with a double bar line and a '2/4' time signature change, followed by a final measure marked '8va'.

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8va

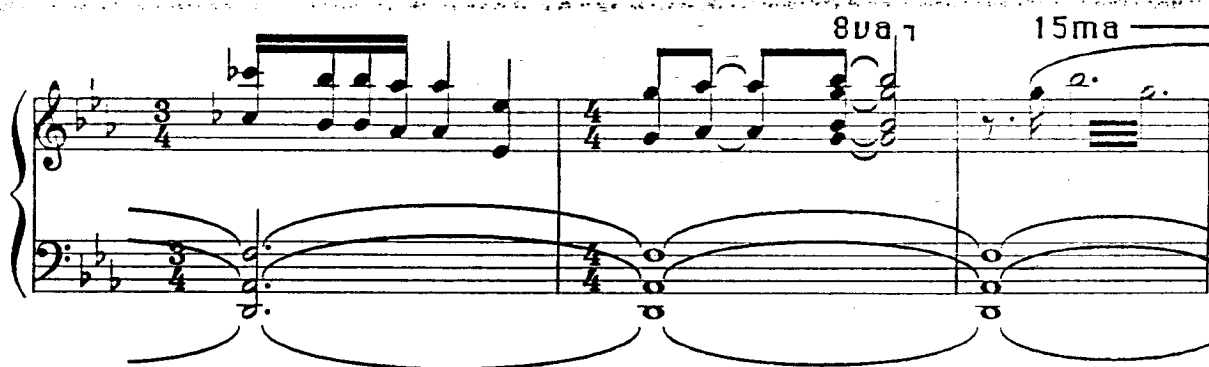
The first system of musical notation consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 3/4. The melody in the treble clef begins with a quarter rest, followed by an eighth note, a quarter note, and a half note. The bass clef part starts with a half note, followed by a quarter note and a half note. The system concludes with a measure where the treble clef has a half note and the bass clef has a half note.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The treble clef features a half note followed by a quarter note, then a half note. The bass clef has a half note, followed by a quarter note and a half note. The system ends with a measure where the treble clef has a half note and the bass clef has a half note.

The third system of musical notation shows the treble clef with a half note, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. The bass clef has a half note, followed by a quarter note and a half note. The system concludes with a measure where the treble clef has a half note and the bass clef has a half note.

8va

The fourth system of musical notation features a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 3/4. The melody in the treble clef begins with a quarter rest, followed by an eighth note, a quarter note, and a half note. The bass clef part starts with a half note, followed by a quarter note and a half note. The system concludes with a measure where the treble clef has a half note and the bass clef has a half note.



ELLINGTONIA

It Don't Mean A Thing (If It Ain't Got That Swing)

Duke Ellington and Irving Mills

Solitude

Duke Ellington, Irving Mills and Eddie DeLange

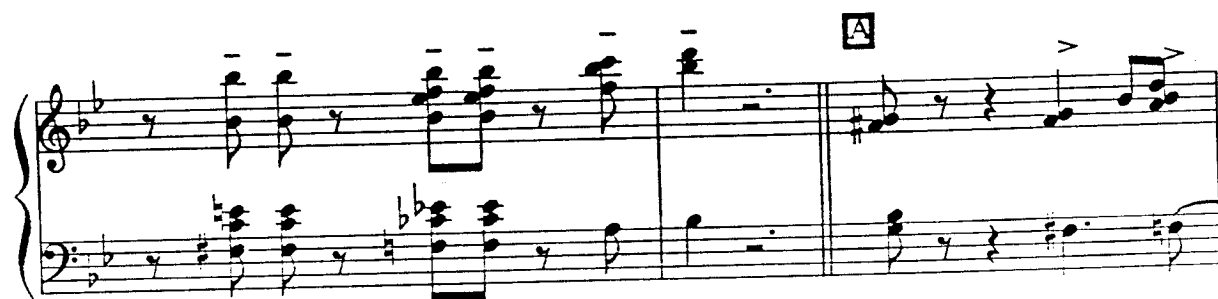
- When Monk began recording with Riverside Records in 1955, his producer, Orrin Keepnews, decided that Monk needed to be demystified for the jazz audience. The idea was that Monk could meet his potential fans halfway by recording familiar material. The first fruit of this venture was an exemplary album devoted to the music of Ellington, from which I chose two selections.

It Don't Mean A Thing

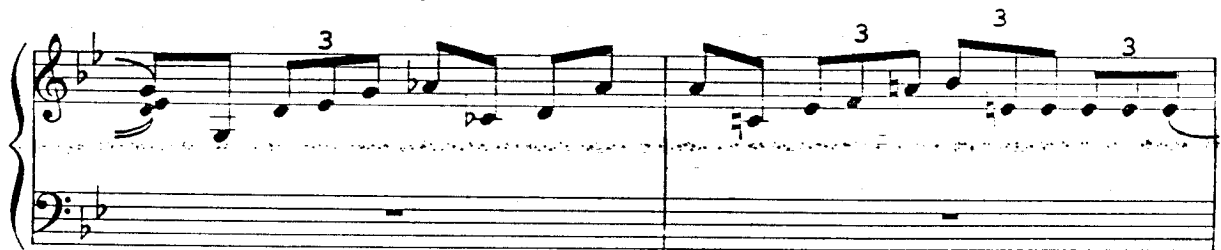
(If It Aint Got That Swing)

Duke Ellington

Medium Fast





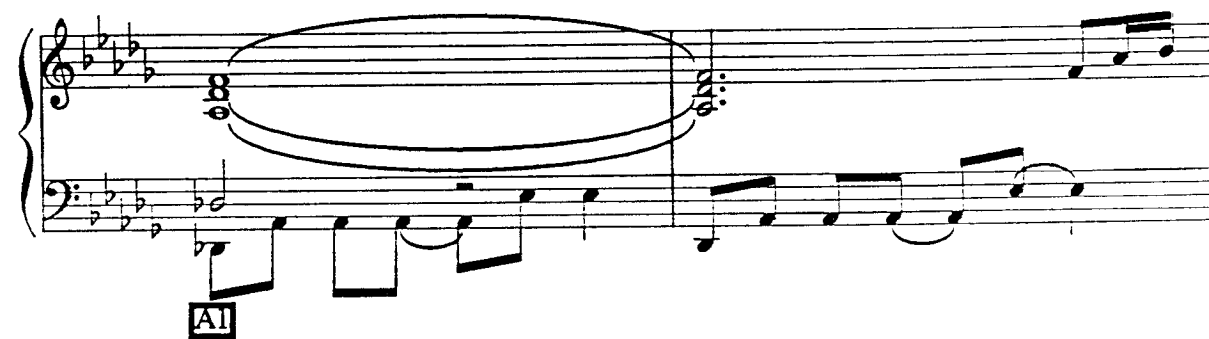
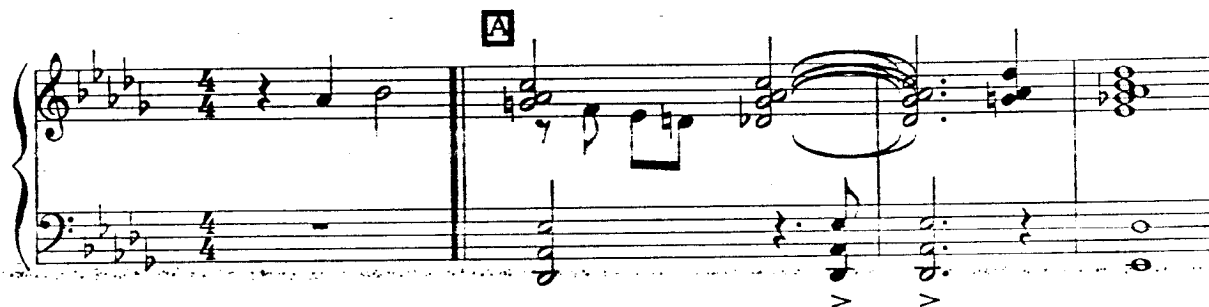




Solitude

Duke Ellington

Slow



First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. The bass line has a whole note chord in the first measure and rests for the remainder of the system.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of three flats. The melody features a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a sixteenth-note run, and ends with a half note. The bass line has a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a half note and a quarter note. The label "8vb" is positioned below the bass line.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of three flats. The melody consists of chords and eighth notes. The bass line has a half note in the first measure, followed by a quarter note and an eighth-note run.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of three flats. The melody includes a triplet of eighth notes and a measure with a boxed-in triplet of eighth notes. The bass line has a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. A double bar line is present.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of three flats. The melody features a triplet of eighth notes, a half note, and another triplet of eighth notes. The bass line has a half note, a quarter note, and a half note. A triplet of eighth notes is also present in the bass line.

3

3

This system contains two staves of music. The upper staff features a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' above it. The lower staff has a bass line with a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' above it. The key signature has three flats.

This system continues the musical piece. The upper staff has a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' above it. The lower staff has a bass line with a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' above it. The key signature has three flats.

This system continues the musical piece. The upper staff has a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' above it. The lower staff has a bass line with a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' above it. The key signature has three flats.

This system continues the musical piece. The upper staff has a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' above it. The lower staff has a bass line with a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' above it. The key signature has three flats.

8va

This system continues the musical piece. The upper staff has a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' above it. The lower staff has a bass line with a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' above it. The key signature has three flats.

The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. It contains two measures of music, primarily using chords and some single notes. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It contains two measures of music, featuring a melodic line in the first measure and a series of beamed eighth notes in the second measure.

The second system of musical notation also consists of two staves. The upper staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three flats, and a 2/4 time signature. It contains a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a series of beamed eighth notes that ascend across the staff. Above this ascending line, the label "8va" is written with a slur, indicating an octave transposition. The system concludes with a double bar line. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature. It contains two measures: the first measure has a whole note with the marking "ad. o" below it, and the second measure has a whole note with the marking "8vb" and a sharp symbol (#) below it.

TWO BALLADS

I'm Getting Sentimental Over You

George Bassman and Ned Washington

I Surrender, Dear

Harry Barris and Gordon Glifford

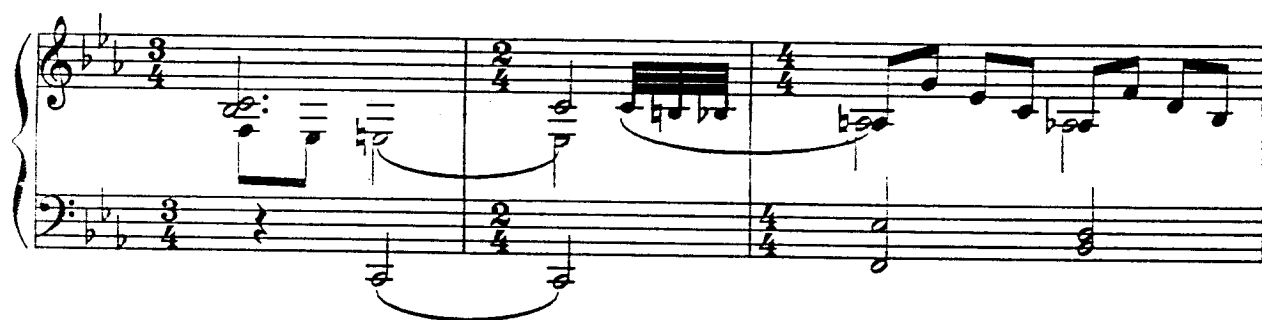
- Monk, unlike other musicians of the bebop era, had a fondness for songs from the 1920s. He was especially fond of "I'm Getting Sentimental," which he recorded 11 times.

My arrangements are based on unaccompanied solo recordings. In this setting, Monk typically eschewed strict adherence to the beat and favored a *rubato* approach using held-out notes. In order to replicate this effect on paper, I disregarded the 4/4 of the originals to more precisely indicate Monk's unique rhythmic approach.

I'm Getting Sentimental Over You

Ballad

George Bassman & Ned Washington





The first system of musical notation consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The first measure features a complex chordal texture in the bass and a melodic line in the treble. The second measure has a 3/4 time signature and shows a melodic progression in the treble. The third measure has a 4/4 time signature and includes a repeat sign. The system concludes with a final note in the treble. Below the staff, there are several small, illegible markings.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a 4/4 time signature. The first measure includes a triplet of eighth notes in the treble. The second measure has a triplet of eighth notes in the bass. The third measure contains a complex chordal texture. The fourth measure shows a melodic line in the treble. The system ends with a final note in the bass.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a 4/4 time signature. The first measure includes a triplet of eighth notes in the treble. The second measure has a triplet of eighth notes in the bass. The third measure contains a complex chordal texture. The fourth measure shows a melodic line in the treble. The system ends with a final note in the bass.

Musical score for piano and voice, measures 1-3. The piano part is in the left hand, and the voice part is in the right hand. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The first measure is marked "Rit." (Ritardando). The second and third measures are marked "8va 1" (Octave 1). The piano part consists of a series of chords and single notes. The voice part consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Musical score for piano and voice, measures 4-5. The piano part is in the left hand, and the voice part is in the right hand. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The fourth measure is marked "8va 1" (Octave 1). The piano part consists of a series of chords and single notes. The voice part consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes.

I Surrender Dear

Ballad

Harry Barris & Gordon Glifford

First system of musical notation, marked with a boxed **A** in the first measure. The key signature is one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 4/4. The system contains three measures of music for both treble and bass staves. The first measure has a boxed **A**. The second measure has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble staff. The third measure has a half note in the treble staff and a half note in the bass staff.

Second system of musical notation, marked with **Accel.** above the treble staff. The system contains three measures of music for both treble and bass staves. The first measure has a half note in the treble staff and a half note in the bass staff. The second measure has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble staff and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass staff. The third measure has a triplet of eighth notes in the treble staff and a triplet of eighth notes in the bass staff.

Third system of musical notation, marked with **A tempo** above the treble staff and a boxed **AI** in the first measure. The system contains three measures of music for both treble and bass staves. The first measure has a half note in the treble staff and a half note in the bass staff. The second measure has a half note in the treble staff and a half note in the bass staff. The third measure has a half note in the treble staff and a half note in the bass staff.

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff features a triplet of eighth notes (F4, G4, A4) and a quarter note (B4). Bass staff features a half note (F3) and a quarter note (B2). The system concludes with a fermata over a half note (F4) in the treble and a half note (F3) in the bass.

Second system of musical notation. Treble staff features a triplet of eighth notes (F4, G4, A4) and a quarter note (B4). Bass staff features a half note (F3) and a quarter note (B2). The system concludes with a fermata over a half note (F4) in the treble and a half note (F3) in the bass.

Third system of musical notation. Treble staff features a triplet of eighth notes (F4, G4, A4) and a quarter note (B4). Bass staff features a half note (F3) and a quarter note (B2). The system concludes with a fermata over a half note (F4) in the treble and a half note (F3) in the bass.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble staff features a triplet of eighth notes (F4, G4, A4) and a quarter note (B4). Bass staff features a half note (F3) and a quarter note (B2). The system concludes with a fermata over a half note (F4) in the treble and a half note (F3) in the bass.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff includes a section marked with a boxed 'A' and contains triplet markings (3). The bass staff includes a section marked with a circled 'A'.

Second system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains triplet markings (3). The bass staff contains a section marked with a circled 'A'.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff includes a section marked 'Rit.' and contains triplet markings (3). The bass staff contains a section marked with a circled 'A'.

Fourth system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff includes a section marked '8va' and contains triplet markings (3). The bass staff contains a section marked with a circled 'A'.

Carolina Moon

Benny Davis and Joe Davis

- “Carolina Moon” is one of the few pieces in 3/4 recorded by Monk. He recorded this 1928 standard only once in his career — in 1952 for Blue Note. His clever arrangement for saxophones, trumpet and rhythm section, kept aloft by a double-time drum part, retains only a hint of the original melody. My arrangement combines the horn lines with some of Monk’s improvised and written piano figures.

Carolina Moon

Double Time Feel

Benny Davis & Joe Burke

INTRO



B

A

A SOLOS

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Bass clef, key signature of one flat (Bb). The first measure contains a melodic line in the treble and a bass line in the bass. The second measure is a whole rest in the treble and a whole note chord in the bass. The third measure is a whole rest in the treble and a whole note chord in the bass.

Gma7	Dmi7 G7
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Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Bass clef, key signature of one flat (Bb). The first measure is a whole rest in the treble and a whole note chord in the bass. The second measure is a whole rest in the treble and a whole note chord in the bass. The third measure is a whole rest in the treble and a whole note chord in the bass. The fourth measure is a whole rest in the treble and a whole note chord in the bass.

Gma7	Cmi7 F7	Gma7	Ami7 D7[b9]
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Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Bass clef, key signature of one flat (Bb). The first measure is a whole rest in the treble and a whole note chord in the bass. The second measure is a whole rest in the treble and a whole note chord in the bass. The third measure is a whole rest in the treble and a whole note chord in the bass. The fourth measure is a whole rest in the treble and a whole note chord in the bass.

Gma7	Ami7 D7[b9]	G7	Cma7
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Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Bass clef, key signature of one flat (Bb). The first measure is a whole rest in the treble and a whole note chord in the bass. The second measure is a whole rest in the treble and a whole note chord in the bass. The third measure is a whole rest in the treble and a whole note chord in the bass. The fourth measure is a whole rest in the treble and a whole note chord in the bass.

Cmi7 F7	Gma7	Bmi7 E7	A7
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Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). Bass clef, key signature of one flat (Bb). The first measure is a whole rest in the treble and a whole note chord in the bass. The second measure is a whole rest in the treble and a whole note chord in the bass. The third measure is a whole rest in the treble and a whole note chord in the bass. The fourth measure is a whole rest in the treble and a whole note chord in the bass.

A7	Ami7	D7[b5]	Gma7
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Treble clef: / / / / /
 Bass clef: / / / / /

Chords: Dmi7 G7 Cma7 Cmi7 F7 Gma7

D.S. al coda

Treble clef: / / / / /
 Bass clef: / / / / /

Chords: Ami7 D7(b9) Gma7 Ami7 D7(b9)

CODA *Out of tempo* 8va

Treble clef: Melodic line with slurs and ties.
 Bass clef: Sustained chords with slurs.

Treble clef: Melodic line with slurs and ties.
 Bass clef: Sustained chords with slurs.

8vb

Just You, Just Me

Jesse Greer and Raymond Klages

- “Just You, Just Me” developed two identities under Monk’s pen: a modified version of the original melody and a new composition called “Evidence” (one time given the title “Justice”). His arrangement of this 1929 standard is in no way related to “Evidence” and stands as an entirely different artistic statement.

“Just You, Just Me” is not one of the most inspiring melodies. But Monk took advantage of its short and distinct phrases to create a subsidiary bass line. This additional line has a rhythmic and harmonic complexity totally absent from the bland melody, and sets up an imaginative counterpoint.

Just You, Just Me

Raymond Klages, Jesse Greer & David Wolpe

Fast

A

The musical score is written for piano in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. It begins with a first ending bracket labeled 'A'. The piece is marked 'Fast'. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like '>' and '^'.

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1. 2. B

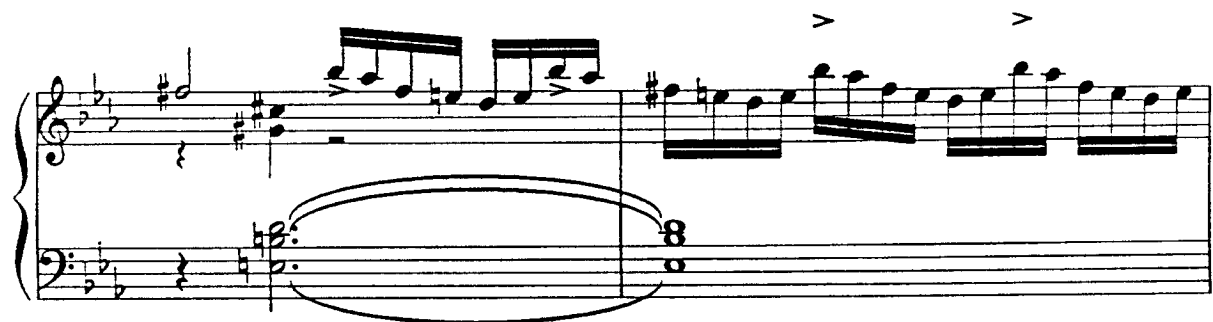
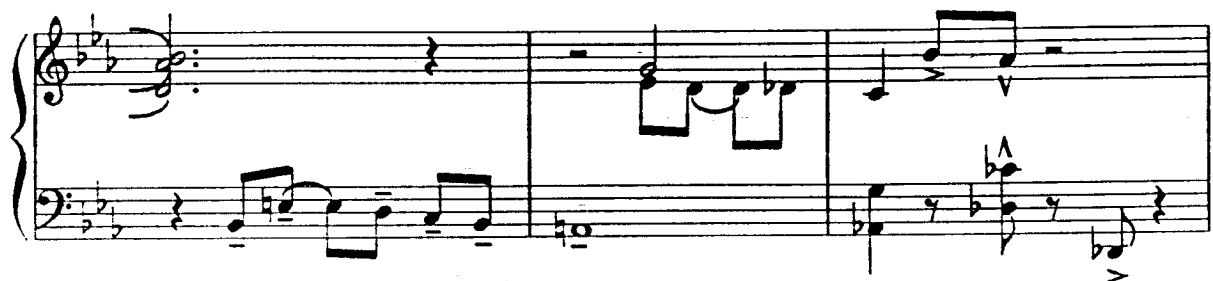
The first system of musical notation consists of two staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. It begins with a first ending bracket over two measures, followed by a second ending bracket over two measures. A section marker 'B' is placed above the third measure. The second staff has a bass clef and a key signature of three flats. It begins with a first ending bracket over two measures, followed by a second ending bracket over two measures. A section marker 'B' is placed above the third measure.

The second system of musical notation consists of two staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. It begins with a first ending bracket over two measures, followed by a second ending bracket over two measures. A section marker 'B' is placed above the third measure. The second staff has a bass clef and a key signature of three flats. It begins with a first ending bracket over two measures, followed by a second ending bracket over two measures. A section marker 'B' is placed above the third measure.

The third system of musical notation consists of two staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. It begins with a first ending bracket over two measures, followed by a second ending bracket over two measures. A section marker 'B' is placed above the third measure. The second staff has a bass clef and a key signature of three flats. It begins with a first ending bracket over two measures, followed by a second ending bracket over two measures. A section marker 'B' is placed above the third measure.

A

The fourth system of musical notation consists of two staves. The first staff has a treble clef and a key signature of three flats. It begins with a first ending bracket over two measures, followed by a second ending bracket over two measures. A section marker 'A' is placed above the third measure. The second staff has a bass clef and a key signature of three flats. It begins with a first ending bracket over two measures, followed by a second ending bracket over two measures. A section marker 'A' is placed above the third measure.





Final Notes

Thelonious Monk: Originals and Standards attempts to present his music in a more accurate and revealing light than the few existing editions of Monk transcriptions have. It is the first time that Monk's performances of pop standards have been published in a collection.

Monk was not the sort of composer who perfected a piece; instead, he was always involved in developing new versions of the same tune. My goal was to present the highlights of how he played each selection. I took features from one recording of, say, "Well, You Needn't" and added them to a transcription of another recording. In other instances, I took the *Bridge* from one source while using the *A section* of another source.

Arrangements based on jazz transcriptions always involve choices. In general, I wrote in the chord changes of the Monk originals but chose not to include the chord changes of the standards. I wrote the changes separate from the tunes for two reasons: because the chord changes Monk used in the improvisation section were sometimes a little different than in the statement of the tune; and for enhanced legibility. I wrote out Monk's introductions only when they had a melody different from that of the tune. As a result, I did not include in the selections many of Monk's characteristic introductions, which were simply an extract from the beginning or end of the tune. For my arrangements of ballads, I used meters other than the original 4/4 in order to replicate Monk's unique rhythmic feel. Unlike other books on jazz composers, this one does not include improvisations, as I intended to focus only on Monk's talents as a composer of his own music and an arranger of pop standards.

I wrote the standards as complete pieces. I did this by transcribing the first statement of the tune, followed by the concluding measures of the recording. These selections could be ideal recital pieces for classical pianists with an interest in Monk.

I hope this book stimulates the imagination of jazz pianists and composers. Monk will *always* be a timely influence for musicians who want to escape the hackneyed formulas, stylistic rigidity and blatant commercialism that afflict the world of jazz.