



John Gibson

Arranger, Composer, Publisher, Teacher

United States (USA), Vancouver, Washington

About the artist

John Gibson is the owner/operator of JB Linear Music and music4woodwinds.com

John was born in Dallas, Texas and began studying with Oakley Pittman, who was director of bands at Southern Methodist University and principal clarinetist of the Dallas Symphony. John and his family moved to Denver, Colorado where he studied with the retired principal clarinetist of the Denver Symphony, Val (Tiny) Henrich. Further studies with David Etheridge, Jerry Neil Smith, and John McGrosso completed his studies and resulted in a music education degree and a masters of music performance degree from the University of Colorado. During his time at CU, John discovered his interest in arranging, taking classes in that topic whenever possible.

While clarinet has been his principal instrument, he also played oboe, flute, saxophone and penny whistles in other venues. Presently, John plays clarinet in the Vancouver, Washington Symphony and in the Oregon Chamber Players in Portland, Oregon. He is an instructor of clarinet and saxophone. Although John loves marketing his music through JB Linear Music, he also gets great pleasure from giving it away in his monthly newsletter.

Personal web: <http://www.music4woodwinds.com>

About the piece



Title: Bad Joke Blues [For young quartet with piano and jokers]

Composer: Gibson, John

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Instrumentation: Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bassoon

Style: Blues

Comment: This was originally a little piece I wrote for one of my young bands and I have reset it for a quartet. This would be appropriate for students in their 2nd year of playing who have started playing some chromatic notes. It is set for flute, oboe/2nd flute, clarinet, bass (bassoon, bass clarinet, bari sax, or bass guitar), piano (not for beginners), and 2 spoken joker parts. A bad joke script is provided, although you are welcome to chose your own... (more online)

John Gibson on free-scores.com

<http://www.free-scores.com/Download-PDF-Sheet-Music-linear-music.htm>

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Score

Bad Joke Blues for a Young Quartet

With Keyboard and Two Jokers

by John Gibson

Moderately slow ♩ = 100

Flute

Oboe/flute 2

Clarinet in B♭
(electric bass, bassoon, bass clarinet, bari sax)

Bass

Keyboard

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Bass

Keyb

17

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Bass

Keyb

Solo

23

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Bass

Keyb

Solo

Double Time (♩ = ♩)
Keyboard and Jokers

29

Fl. Keyboard uses repeats 1, 2, and 3 in any order while jokes are told. When jokes are done play the 4th ending.

Ob.

Cl.

Bass

29

Keyb

37

Fl. 1. 2.

Ob. 1. 2.

Cl. 1. 2.

Bass 1. 2.

37

Keyb

Moderately slow ♩ = 100

Musical score for measures 45-52. The score is for a woodwind quartet (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bass) and keyboard. Measures 45-52 are marked with a '3.' and a '4.' above the staves, indicating a 3-measure rest followed by a 4-measure rest. The keyboard part has a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

Musical score for measures 53-58. The score is for a woodwind quartet (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bass) and keyboard. Measures 53-58 are marked with a '53' above the staves. The woodwind parts (Flute, Oboe, Clarinet, Bass) are marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The keyboard part has a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand.

59

Fl.

Ob.

Cl.

Bass

Keyb

This musical score is for a woodwind quartet and keyboard, covering measures 59 to 64. The score is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. The instruments are Flute (Fl.), Oboe (Ob.), Clarinet (Cl.), Bass, and Keyboard (Keyb). The woodwind parts (Fl., Ob., Cl., Bass) feature melodic lines with various articulations such as accents and slurs. The keyboard part provides harmonic support with chords and single notes. The score is presented in two systems, with the first system containing measures 59-62 and the second system containing measures 63-64.

Joke Script

(Suggestions: use your own bad jokes if you want.
Have someone hold up "boo" and/or "hiss" signs to cue the audience after each joke.)

Joker 1: Say, what did the judge say when the skunk walked in?

Joker 2: I don't know.

Joker 1: Odor in the court. Odor in the court.

Joker 2; What did the frog say when he jumped in the shallow pond?

Joker 1: What?

Joker 2: Knee deep. Knee deep.

Joker 1: That was really bad!

Joker 2: Thank you!

Joker 1: What did one ear say to the other ear?

Joker 2: I'm afraid to say.

Joker 1: We are living on the same block.

Joker 2: I'll bet you can't beat this one.....Why do the birds fly South for the winter?

Joker 1: Because it is too far to walk.

Joker 2: How about this one?.....Where did the car go after it lost two tires?

Joker 1: I don't know.

Joker 2: No-where.....It was just TWO tired.

Joker 1: What kind of pet makes a lot of noise?

Joker 2: A dog?

Joker 1: No. a Trum-Pet.

Joker 2: Bad, really bad.

Joker 1: Thank you!

Joker 2: What do you call a frightened deep sea diver?

Joker 1: What?

Joker 2: Chicken of the Sea.....I think we had better leave now!

Flute

Bad Joke Blues for a Young Quartet

With Keyboard and Two Jokers

Moderately slow ♩ = 100

by John Gibson

The musical score is written for a flute in the key of B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It consists of ten staves of music. The first five staves (measures 1-27) are marked *f* (forte). The sixth staff (measures 28-34) is marked **F** and **Double Time** (♩ = ♪), with the instruction "Keyboard and Jokers". The seventh staff (measures 35-51) is marked *f* and includes a piano cue. The eighth staff (measures 52-55) is marked *f*. The ninth staff (measures 56-60) is marked *f*. The tenth staff (measures 61-68) is marked *f*. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. Chord boxes labeled B, C, F, G, and H are placed above the staff at measures 10, 12, 28, 52, and 56 respectively. A **Solo** section is indicated above measures 18-27. Measure numbers 6, 12, 18, 23, 28, 35, 52, 56, and 61 are placed at the beginning of their respective staves. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the tenth staff.

Oboe/flute 2

Bad Joke Blues for a Young Quartet

With Keyboard and Two Jokers

Moderately slow $\text{♩} = 100$

by John Gibson

The musical score is written for Oboe/flute 2 in a key of two flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor) and common time. It consists of 11 staves of music. The first five staves (measures 1-24) are marked *f* and include dynamic markings and articulation. The sixth staff (measures 24-28) is marked **Solo** and includes first and second endings. The seventh staff (measures 29-36) is marked **Double Time** ($\text{♩} = \text{♩}$) and is for the Keyboard and Jokers. The eighth staff (measures 37-52) includes first and second endings, a **4** measure rest, and a **3** measure rest, with a **(piano cue)** marking. The final two staves (measures 53-60) continue the melody with articulation and dynamics.

Measures 1-5: *f* [B]

Measures 6-11: [C] *f* [D]

Measures 12-17: [E]

Measures 18-23: *f* [E]

Measures 24-28: **Solo** 1. 2.

Measures 29-36: [F] **Double Time** ($\text{♩} = \text{♩}$) **Keyboard and Jokers**

Measures 37-41: 1. **4** 2. **4** 3. **4** 4. **3** (piano cue)

Measures 42-52: [G] [H]

Measures 53-58: *f* [I]

Measures 59-60: *f* [I]

Clarinet in B \flat

Bad Joke Blues for a Young Quartet

With Keyboard and Two Jokers

Moderately slow $\text{♩} = 100$ A

by John Gibson

9 B C *f*

17 D E

23 Solo 1.

28 2. F Double Time ($\text{♩} = \text{♩}$)
Keyboard and Jokers

35 1. 4 2. 4 3. 4 4. 3

52 Moderately slow $\text{♩} = 100$ G
(piano cue) *f*

57 H

61 I

Bass Clarinet

Bad Joke Blues for a Young Quartet

With Keyboard and Two Jokers

(electric bass, bassoon, bass clarinet, bari sax)

Moderately slow $\text{♩} = 100$

by John Gibson

A

7 **B** **C**

14 **D**

20 **Solo** **E** 1.

28 **F** **Double Time** ($\text{♩} = \text{♩}$) **Keyboard and Jokers** 1.

41 2. 3.

Moderately slow $\text{♩} = 100$

49 4. (Piano cue) **G** **H**

58 **I**

Baritone Sax.

Bad Joke Blues for a Young Quartet

With Keyboard and Two Jokers

(electric bass, bassoon, bass clarinet, bari sax)

by John Gibson

Moderately slow $\text{♩} = 100$

The musical score is written for Baritone Saxophone in treble clef with a common time signature (C). It consists of nine staves of music. The first staff (measures 1-5) begins with a dynamic marking of *f* and includes section marker **A**. The second staff (measures 6-11) includes section marker **B**. The third staff (measures 12-17) includes section markers **C** and **D**. The fourth staff (measures 18-24) includes section marker **E** and a **Solo** instruction. The fifth staff (measures 25-34) includes section marker **F**, a **Double Time** instruction ($\text{♩} = \text{♩}$), and the instruction **Keyboard and Jokers**. The sixth staff (measures 35-48) contains three first endings (1., 2., 3.) and the tempo marking **Moderately slow** ($\text{♩} = 100$). The seventh staff (measures 49-57) includes section marker **G**, a **(Piano cue)** instruction, and a dynamic marking of *f*. The eighth staff (measures 58-64) includes section marker **I**. The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of the eighth staff.

Bass (Bassoon, Bass Guitar)

Bad Joke Blues for a Young Quartet

With Keyboard and Two Jokers

(electric bass, bassoon, bass clarinet, bari sax)

by John Gibson

Moderately slow $\text{♩} = 100$

The musical score is written in bass clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature (C). It consists of nine staves of music, each with a measure number and a lettered section marker (A through I).
- **Staff 1:** Measure 1, marked with a forte *f* dynamic and a box labeled 'A'.
- **Staff 2:** Measure 6, marked with a box labeled 'B'.
- **Staff 3:** Measure 13, marked with boxes labeled 'C' and 'D'.
- **Staff 4:** Measure 20, marked with a box labeled 'E' and the word 'Solo'. It includes a first ending bracket.
- **Staff 5:** Measure 28, marked with a box labeled 'F' and the text 'Double Time (♩ = ♩)' and 'Keyboard and Jokers'. It includes a second ending bracket.
- **Staff 6:** Measure 35, featuring four first ending brackets with measures of 4, 4, 4, and 3.
- **Staff 7:** Measure 52, marked with a box labeled 'G' and the text 'Moderately slow ♩ = 100' and '(Piano cue)'. It includes a forte *f* dynamic.
- **Staff 8:** Measure 57, marked with a box labeled 'H'.
- **Staff 9:** Measure 61, marked with a box labeled 'I'.
The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents (>), and dynamic markings.

Keyboard

Bad Joke Blues for a Young Quartet

With Keyboard and Two Jokers

by John Gibson

Moderately slow $\text{♩} = 100$

A

Keyboard

Musical notation for section A, measures 1-5. Treble clef, bass clef, common time, key signature of two flats. Dynamics include forte (f). The bass line features a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

B

Keyb

Musical notation for section B, measures 6-10. Treble clef, bass clef, common time, key signature of two flats. The notation continues the accompaniment from section A.

C

Keyb

Musical notation for section C, measures 11-15. Treble clef, bass clef, common time, key signature of two flats. The notation continues the accompaniment from section A.

D

Keyb

Musical notation for section D, measures 16-20. Treble clef, bass clef, common time, key signature of two flats. The notation continues the accompaniment from section A.

E

21

1.

Keyb

F

Double Time (♩ = ♩)
Keyboard and Jokers

Keyboard uses repeats 1, 2, and 3 in any order while jokes are told. When jokes are done play the 4th ending.

28

2.

Keyb

33

Keyb

37

3

Keyb

41

Keyb

45 3.

Keyb

This system contains measures 45 through 48. The music is in a 3/4 time signature with a key signature of two flats. Measure 45 starts with a treble clef and a whole rest, while the bass clef has a quarter note G4. Measures 46 and 47 feature a melodic line in the bass clef with eighth and quarter notes, and a treble clef with whole rests. Measure 48 concludes with a whole note chord in the bass clef and a whole rest in the treble clef. A repeat sign with a first ending bracket is at the end of the system.

49 4. Moderately slow $\text{♩} = 100$ G

Keyb

This system contains measures 49 through 53. Measure 49 begins with a treble clef and a melodic line of eighth notes, while the bass clef has a whole rest. Measure 50 continues the eighth-note melody in the treble clef. Measure 51 features a melodic line in the bass clef with eighth notes. Measure 52 has a treble clef with a whole note chord and a bass clef with a whole note chord. Measure 53 ends with a treble clef whole note chord and a bass clef whole note chord. A box labeled 'G' is placed above the treble clef in measure 53. A repeat sign with a first ending bracket is at the end of the system.

54 H

Keyb

This system contains measures 54 through 59. Measure 54 starts with a treble clef and a melodic line of eighth notes, while the bass clef has a whole note chord. Measure 55 continues the eighth-note melody in the treble clef. Measure 56 features a melodic line in the bass clef with eighth notes. Measure 57 has a treble clef with a whole note chord and a bass clef with a whole note chord. Measure 58 continues the eighth-note melody in the treble clef. Measure 59 ends with a treble clef whole note chord and a bass clef whole note chord. A box labeled 'H' is placed above the treble clef in measure 57. A repeat sign with a first ending bracket is at the end of the system.

60 I

Keyb

This system contains measures 60 through 65. Measure 60 begins with a treble clef and a melodic line of eighth notes, while the bass clef has a whole note chord. Measure 61 continues the eighth-note melody in the treble clef. Measure 62 features a melodic line in the bass clef with eighth notes. Measure 63 has a treble clef with a whole note chord and a bass clef with a whole note chord. Measure 64 continues the eighth-note melody in the treble clef. Measure 65 ends with a treble clef whole note chord and a bass clef whole note chord. A box labeled 'I' is placed above the treble clef in measure 62. A repeat sign with a first ending bracket is at the end of the system.