

The Cambridge Companion to Jazz

The vibrant world of jazz may be viewed from many perspectives, from social and cultural history to music analysis, from economics to ethnography. It is challenging and exciting territory. This volume of nineteen specially commissioned essays provides informed and accessible guidance to the challenge, offering the reader a range of expert views on the character, history and uses of jazz. The book starts by considering what kind of identity jazz has acquired and how, and goes on to discuss the crucial practices that define jazz and to examine some specific moments of historical change and some important issues for jazz study. Finally, it looks at a set of perspectives that illustrate different 'takes' on jazz – ways in which jazz has been valued and represented.

Mervyn Cooke is Professor of Music at the University of Nottingham. He is the author of *Jazz*, *The Chronicle of Jazz*, and *Britten and the Far East*; co-author of *Benjamin Britten: Billy Budd*; editor of *The Cambridge Companion to Benjamin Britten* (1999) and *The Cambridge Companion to Twentieth-Century Opera* (forthcoming) and is currently writing a history of film music for Cambridge University Press. He is also a composer and pianist.

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The Cambridge Companion to
JAZZ

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EDITED BY

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and

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Contents

- List of plates* [vii]
Notes on contributors [viii]
Acknowledgements [xii]
A brief chronology of jazz [xiii]

The word jazz *Krin Gabbard* [1]

Part One • Jazz times

- 1 The identity of jazz *David Horn* [9]
- 2 The jazz diaspora *Bruce Johnson* [33]
- 3 The jazz audience *Jed Rasula* [55]
- 4 Jazz and dance *Robert P. Crease* [69]

Part Two • Jazz practices

- 5 Jazz as musical practice *Travis A. Jackson* [83]
- 6 Jazz as cultural practice *Bruce Johnson* [96]
- 7 Jazz improvisation *Ingrid Monson* [114]
- 8 Spontaneity and organisation *Peter J. Martin* [133]
- 9 Jazz among the classics, and the case of Duke Ellington *Mervyn Cooke* [153]

Part Three • Jazz changes

- 10 1959: the beginning of beyond *Darius Brubeck* [177]
- 11 Free jazz and the avant-garde *Jeff Pressing* [202]
- 12 Fusions and crossovers *Stuart Nicholson* [217]

Part Four • Jazz soundings

- 13 Learning jazz, teaching jazz *David Ake* [255]
- 14 History, myth and legend: the problem of early jazz *David Sager* [270]
- 15 Analysing jazz *Thomas Owens* [286]

Part Five • Jazz takes

- 16 Valuing jazz *Robert Walser* [301]
- 17 The jazz market *Dave Laing* [321]
- 18 Images of jazz *Krin Gabbard* [332]

vi Contents

Notes [347]

Works cited [357]

Principal musicians cited [377]

Index [389]

Plates

- 1.1 Marsha Hammel, *Saxman*, by courtesy of Felix Rosenstiel's Widow & Son Ltd, London [22]
- 1.2 Aaron Douglas, *Aspects of Negro Life: Song of the Towers*. Art and Artifacts division, Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations [23]
- 2.1 Morris Goode (New York) and Roger Bell (Australia). Source: Bruce Johnson [48]
- 2.2 The Graeme Bell band in 1952. Source: Bruce Johnson, Mike Sutcliffe [52]
- 3.1 Alexander Rodchenko, photomontage for Vladimir Mayakovsky's poetry book *About This* [56]
- 9.1 Erik Strøyer, cartoon inspired by Duke Ellington's *Peer Gynt Suite* (*Arbeiderbladet*, Oslo, 9 June 1966) [166]
- 14.1 Buddy Bolden and his New Orleans band [276]
- 14.2 Buddy Bolden and his New Orleans band (orientation flipped) [276]
- 18.1 Ella Fitzgerald with Dizzy Gillespie and Ray Brown: photograph © William P. Gottlieb. Library of Congress Collection [339]

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Darius Brubeck is a pianist, composer and Director of the Centre for Jazz and Popular Music and Professor of Jazz Studies at the University of Natal, Durban. Named after Darius Milhaud, his father Dave's postgraduate composition teacher, Darius grew up in an intensely musical environment where he learned more by osmosis than through study. He later majored in ethnomusicology and history of religion at Wesleyan University, and during the 1970s he and his brothers, Chris and Dan, toured internationally with Dave Brubeck as Two Generations of Brubeck or The New Brubeck Quartet. At Natal University in 1983, Darius started the first Jazz Studies course to be offered by an African university. In recent years, he has toured extensively, mainly with his own bands from South Africa, visiting England, Italy, France, Germany, Turkey, Thailand, Peru and the US. He has performed regularly with his family and the London Symphony Orchestra, most recently in 2000 when his composition, 'Four Score in Seven', was premiered, and in 1999–2000 he was a Visiting Fellow in Music at the University of Nottingham.

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Krin Gabbard has published extensively on literature, theatre, film studies and psychoanalysis. His first book, *Psychiatry and the Cinema* (University of Chicago Press, 1987), has recently been published in a second edition. He was one of the creators of a new jazz studies when he published 'The Quoter and His Culture' in 1991 (in *Jazz in Mind*, ed. R. Buckner and S. Weiland, Wayne State University Press). He later brought the insights of critical theory to jazz study with two anthologies, *Jazz Among the Discourses* and *Representing Jazz* (both published by Duke University Press, 1995). In 1996 he published *Jammin' at the Margins: Jazz and the American Cinema* (University of Chicago Press), the first extended study of the interactions between jazz and film. He is currently writing a book on the representations of masculinity in recent American cinema.

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Dave Laing is Reader in the School of Communication and Creative Industries at the University of Westminster and an editor of the journal *Popular Music*. During a lengthy career as a journalist, editor, researcher and teacher, he has written extensively on music and the music business. His books include *The Sound of Our Time* (1969), *Buddy Holly* (1970), *The Marxist Theory of Art* (1979), *One Chord Wonders* (1985) and *The Guerilla Guide to the Music Business* (2001, with Sarah Davis). He has edited reports on the music business in Europe and the UK for the European Commission and the National Music Council. He was co-editor with Phil Hardy of the pioneering *Encyclopedia of Rock* in the mid-1970s and of the *Faber Companion to Twentieth-Century Popular Music* in the 1990s.

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Stuart Nicholson is the author of five books on jazz. His biographies of Billie Holiday and Ella Fitzgerald have both received 'Notable Book of the Year' citations from the *New York Times Review of Books*. His first book, *Jazz: The 1980s Resurgence* (1990), was a landmark study of an important renascent decade for jazz, and his *Jazz-Rock: A History* (1998) was praised by *Kirkus Review* for its 'impeccable musical scholarship'. His documentary biography of Duke Ellington, *Reminiscing in Tempo: A Portrait of Duke Ellington* (1999), was nominated 'Book of the Week' by the *Mail on Sunday*. Stuart Nicholson is co-author (with Max Harrison and Eric Thacker) of *The Essential Jazz Recordings Vol. 2: Modernism to Postmodernism*.

Thomas Owens, a native of California, studied at El Camino College (AA) and the University of California at Los Angeles (BA, MA, PhD); in addition, he studied privately with Myron Floren (accordion), Sam Saxe (jazz improvisation) and Eduardo Delgado (piano). Though a part-time jazz musician, Owens is primarily a music educator, and has taught at El Camino College (1966–91,

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Jeff Pressing was a cognitive scientist, mathematical modeller and internationally recognised composer and jazz/avant-garde keyboard performer. He published extensively in the fields of theoretical chemistry, microbiology, cognitive psychology, motor behaviour and skill, expertise, musical cognition, improvisation, time series analysis, financial prediction and self-organising systems. Formerly Associate Professor of Music at Berklee College of Music in Boston, composer-in-residence with the Australian Broadcasting Corporation and Head of Music at La Trobe University, Melbourne, he was subsequently a tenured researcher in the Department of Behavioural Science at the University of Melbourne, where he was Director of the Intelligences Research Group. His World Rhythm Band was active in Australia and he performed internationally as a keyboardist. He was also a music critic for the *Melbourne Age*.

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David Sager studied trombone from the age of nine, and in 1983–95 worked as a professional musician in New Orleans, from which base he toured the US and Europe with singer Banu Gibson and the New Orleans Hot Jazz. He has performed with Al Hirt, Pete Fountain and the Preservation Hall Jazz Band, and recorded with Branford Marsalis, Danny Barker and John Gill's New Orleans Novelty Orchestra. He currently works in the Recorded Sound section of the Motion Picture, Broadcast and Recorded Sound Division of the Library of Congress, and is trombonist with Dan Levinson's Roof Garden Orchestra (which specialises in jazz of the late 1910s and early 1920s). Alongside his professional work, he is pursuing a postgraduate programme in jazz research and history under Lewis Porter at Rutgers University.

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With sadness we record the death of contributor Jeff Pressing on 28 April 2002, while this book was in press.

A brief chronology of jazz

- 1890s The ragtime craze begins with the publication of ragtime songs by Ben Harney, Ernest Hogan and others, and piano rags by William H. Krell and Tom Turpin (1897). Scott Joplin's *Maple Leaf Rag* (1899) quickly becomes a bestseller. The blues is also fully fledged at this time, though not preserved in print or recorded form.
- 1900 John Philip Sousa's concert band performs ragtime arrangements in Paris. John Stark moves his successful ragtime publishing business to St Louis.
- 1901 First acoustic recording of piano rags issued by Victor.
- 1902 New Orleans's Lincoln Park becomes major venue for ragtime. Jelly Roll Morton claimed to have invented jazz in this year (though he was only 12 years old at the time).
- 1903 Scott Joplin composes his first ragtime opera. Pianist Eubie Blake publishes his first rags.
- 1904 Cornettist Buddy Bolden is active in New Orleans, fusing elements drawn from both ragtime and the blues.
- 1905 Ragtime songs criticised for racism in the black press. Morton composes 'Jelly Roll Blues', later to become the first published jazz piece (1915).
- 1906 Trumpeters Freddie Keppard and Bunk Johnson active in New Orleans.
- 1907 Buddy Bolden committed to an asylum for the mentally ill. Musicians begin gradual migration from New Orleans to Chicago and New York.
- 1908 French composer Claude Debussy emulates ragtime in his piano suite, *Children's Corner*. Freddie Keppard takes his New Orleans jazz on tour.
- 1909 Ragtime publication peaks in this year.
- 1910 Cornettist King Oliver is playing in New Orleans. Bandleader James Reese Europe founds the black musicians' Clef Club in New York.
- 1911 Trombonist Kid Ory and clarinettist Sidney Bechet active in New Orleans.
- 1912 W. C. Handy publishes 'Memphis Blues', the first blues to appear in print. Singer Bessie Smith active in minstrel shows.
- 1913 James Reese Europe's Society Orchestra records ragtime arrangements in New York. Freddie Keppard tours with his Original Creole Orchestra. The word 'jazz' appears in print for the first time.
- 1914 George Gershwin begins work, aged 15, as a song-plugger on Tin Pan Alley. W. C. Handy publishes his 'St Louis Blues'.

- 1915 Clarinetists Jimmie Noone and Johnny Dodds active in New Orleans.
Scott Joplin stages his second ragtime opera, *Treemonisha*, in Harlem.
- 1916 Johnny Stein's Dixie Jass Band performs in Chicago.
Stride pianist James P. Johnson begins cutting piano rolls.
- 1917 The Original Dixieland Jass Band performs in Manhattan and makes the first jazz recordings. Rejected by Columbia, their music is issued by Victor on 7 March, and 'Livery Stable Blues' becomes an instant hit.
The Storyville naval base in New Orleans closes, intensifying the migration of musicians to Chicago and New York.
- 1918 Cornettist Louis Armstrong plays with Fate Marable's band on Mississippi steamboats, then joins Kid Ory in New Orleans.
- 1919 The Original Dixieland Jazz Band creates a sensation in London.
Will Marion Cook's Southern Syncopated Orchestra tours Europe, where Sidney Bechet elects to stay.
- 1920 In New York, singer Mamie Smith cuts the first blues recordings.
King Oliver forms a band in New Orleans.
- 1921 Jazz is banned in Zion, Illinois, for being 'sinful'.
Pianist Fletcher Henderson directs the Black Swan Record Company in Harlem.
- 1922 Kid Ory's Sunshine Orchestra records in Los Angeles.
Louis Armstrong joins King Oliver's band in Chicago.
First recordings by pianists Fats Waller and Count Basie, and by the New Orleans Rhythm Kings.
The first European jazz club opens, in Paris.
- 1923 A recording boom results in recordings by Bessie Smith, Ma Rainey, King Oliver's Creole Jazz Band, Jelly Roll Morton, Sidney Bechet and Bennie Moten.
Columbia launches its 'race records' series.
New bands formed by Fletcher Henderson and Elmer Snowden in New York.
- 1924 George Gershwin composes *Rhapsody in Blue* for Paul Whiteman's 'Experiment in Modern Music'.
First recordings by trumpeter Bix Beiderbecke, and by Duke Ellington as leader of The Washingtonians.
Robert Goffin organises jazz parties in Brussels.
- 1925 Louis Armstrong records variously with Sidney Bechet, Bessie Smith and Fletcher Henderson, and with his own Hot Five in Chicago.
Electric recording technology introduced.
Dancer Josephine Baker and Sidney Bechet perform in Paris.
- 1926 Louis Armstrong pioneers 'scat' singing with 'Heebie Jeebies'.
Tenor saxophonist Coleman Hawkins records with Fletcher Henderson.
Jelly Roll Morton records in Chicago with his Red Hot Peppers.
Sidney Bechet visits Moscow.
First critical book on jazz published, in Paris.
- 1927 Duke Ellington's band takes up its residency at Harlem's Cotton Club.
Bix Beiderbecke plays with the bands of Jean Goldkette and Paul Whiteman.

- 1928 First recordings by clarinettist Benny Goodman.
Louis Armstrong (who records 'West End Blues' this year) moves to New York, as does Jelly Roll Morton.
Pianist Earl Hines establishes his big band in Chicago.
- 1929 Count Basie records with Bennie Moten's Kansas City band.
Trumpeter Cootie Williams joins Duke Ellington's band.
Bessie Smith stars in the movie *St Louis Blues*.
- 1930 Drummer Lionel Hampton records the first jazz vibraphone solo.
Duke Ellington records 'Mood Indigo'.
Paul Whiteman appears in the movie, *The King of Jazz*.
- 1931 Chick Webb's band plays at Harlem's Savoy Ballroom.
Hungarian composer Mátyás Seiber establishes the first academic jazz class, in Frankfurt.
- 1932 Louis Armstrong and Fats Waller tour Europe.
Hot Club de France founded in Paris.
Duke Ellington records 'It Don't Mean a Thing (If It Ain't Got That Swing)'.
- 1933 First solo recordings by pianist Art Tatum, and first recordings by singer Billie Holiday.
Duke Ellington tours Europe.
- 1934 Coleman Hawkins plays in London.
Ella Fitzgerald is vocalist with Chick Webb's band.
Formation of Quintette du Hot Club de France, featuring violinist Stephane Grappelli and guitarist Django Reinhardt.
Journal *Down Beat* launched in Chicago.
Hugues Panassié publishes his book, *Le Jazz Hot*, in Paris.
- 1935 Benny Goodman's band phenomenally successful in Los Angeles, playing Fletcher Henderson's arrangements; Goodman also performs small-combo jazz with players of mixed race this year.
Count Basie takes over leadership of Bennie Moten's band in Kansas City.
UK Musicians' Union announces ban on visits by US musicians (revoked in 1954).
Nazi party announces plans to ban all jazz broadcasts in Germany.
- 1936 Revival of blues-based 'boogie-woogie' piano style.
Count Basie records for Decca, his band including tenor saxophonist Lester Young.
First jazz discography published, by Charles Delaunay in Paris.
- 1937 Count Basie's band appears at Harlem's Savoy Ballroom and Apollo Theatre, and records 'One O'Clock Jump'.
In Los Angeles, Nat King Cole forms the first jazz piano trio.
- 1938 Benny Goodman's band appears at Carnegie Hall, New York.
Prominent new bandleaders include Artie Shaw, Harry James and Gene Krupa.
Jelly Roll Morton makes retrospective recordings for the Library of Congress.
Winthrop Sargeant publishes his book, *Jazz, Hot and Hybrid*, in New York.

- 1939 Arranger Billy Strayhorn joins Duke Ellington, whose band tours Europe this year.
Glenn Miller records two big-band popular hits, 'In the Mood' and 'Moonlight Serenade'.
Billie Holiday records the anti-racist song, 'Strange Fruit'.
Coleman Hawkins records 'Body and Soul'.
- 1940 In Harlem, Minton's Playhouse becomes the venue for early bebop jam sessions.
Broadcasting ban by American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (until 1941).
Big-band recordings include Duke Ellington's 'Concerto for Cootie' and 'Ko-Ko', and Lionel Hampton's 'Flying Home'.
- 1941 First recordings featuring alto saxophonist Charlie Parker.
Duke Ellington's new signature tune is Billy Strayhorn's 'Take the "A" Train'.
Stan Kenton founds his Artistry in Rhythm Orchestra.
Sidney Bechet records as a one-man band.
- 1942 Bunk Johnson participates in a revival of the old New Orleans style.
Recording ban by American Federation of Musicians (until 1944).
Charlie Parker and trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie play with Earl Hines's band.
Singer Sarah Vaughan wins talent contest in Harlem.
- 1943 Glenn Miller and Artie Shaw lead US military bands, and 'V-discs' are manufactured exclusively for distribution to those on active service (until 1949).
Duke Ellington's band performs 'Black, Brown and Beige' at Carnegie Hall.
Art Tatum forms his piano trio.
- 1944 First recordings by pianist Thelonious Monk.
Norman Granz founds Jazz at the Philharmonic in Los Angeles.
Pianists Oscar Peterson and Erroll Garner active.
- 1945 Dizzy Gillespie records 'Be-Bop' in New York, and trumpeter Miles Davis joins Gillespie and Charlie Parker at venues on New York's 52nd Street.
Pianist Mary Lou Williams appears at Town Hall, New York.
Sidney Bechet and Louis Armstrong reunited in New Orleans.
- 1946 Charlie Parker records for Dial Records in Los Angeles.
Dizzy Gillespie forms his bop big band.
Igor Stravinsky composes *Ebony Concerto* for Woody Herman's band.
Australian Jazz Convention founded.
- 1947 Louis Armstrong and Billie Holiday appear at Carnegie Hall, and Armstrong launches his All Stars at New York's Town Hall.
Miles Davis's first recordings as leader.
Dizzy Gillespie promotes 'Cubop' (i.e., bop with Latin elements).
Art Blakey forms his Jazz Messengers.
Radio debate between jazz modernists and traditionalists in New York.
- 1948 First major jazz festival, at Nice, features Dizzy Gillespie.
Duke Ellington tours Europe.

- Miles Davis's nonet launches 'cool' jazz in New York.
Tenor saxophonist Stan Getz records with Woody Herman.
- 1949 First Paris Jazz Festival is attended by Charlie Parker, Dizzy Gillespie, Sidney Bechet, Miles Davis and Kenny Clarke.
Pianist Lennie Tristano experiments with an early form of free jazz.
Miles Davis and Gil Evans make nonet recordings later issued on LP as *The Birth of the Cool*.
- 1950 Charlie Parker tours Sweden, and Benny Goodman tours Europe.
Big bands led by Count Basie and Dizzy Gillespie are forced to disband for financial reasons.
- 1951 Pianists Dave Brubeck and John Lewis both form quartets.
Fender launches its Precision electric bass guitar.
- 1952 Charlie Parker plays with trumpeter/singer Chet Baker in Los Angeles.
John Lewis establishes, with vibraphonist Milt Jackson and others, the Modern Jazz Quartet.
Californian jazz featured at Carnegie Hall.
- 1953 Charlie Parker takes bop to Canada.
The Dave Brubeck Quartet begins performing on US university campuses.
Count Basie and Benny Goodman form new big bands.
Sydney Jazz Club founded in Australia.
Frankfurt Jazz Festival founded.
- 1954 First US jazz festival held at Newport, Rhode Island.
Billie Holiday and Count Basie tour Europe.
Chet Baker records 'My Funny Valentine'; baritone saxophonist Gerry Mulligan and drummer Shelly Manne also active on West Coast.
Charles Mingus forms his Jazz Composers' Workshop.
- 1955 A four-hour memorial concert for Charlie Parker (d. 12 March) is held at Carnegie Hall.
Chet Baker tours Europe.
First recordings by Miles Davis's Quintet, featuring tenor saxophonist John Coltrane.
- 1956 Dizzy Gillespie's big band undertakes world tour; European tourers this year include Louis Armstrong, Stan Kenton and Jazz at the Philharmonic.
Charles Mingus records *Pithecanthropus Erectus*, saxophonist Sonny Rollins records *Saxophone Colossus* and Miles Davis records a flurry of albums for Prestige.
Duke Ellington causes a sensation at Newport with 'Diminuendo and Crescendo in Blue'.
- 1957 Third stream movement promoted by Gunther Schuller.
Jazz film scores by Miles Davis and John Lewis.
Thelonious Monk records with Art Blakey.
John Coltrane records 'Blue Train'.

- 1958 Miles Davis and Bill Evans experiment with modal jazz.
First Monterey Jazz Festival, California.
'Bossa nova' launched by Antonio Carlos Jobim.
Overseas tours include Dave Brubeck (Denmark and Middle East), Oscar Peterson (Holland), Billie Holiday (Europe), Duke Ellington (UK), Woody Herman (South America) and Jack Teagarden (Far East).
Stan Getz emigrates to Denmark.
- 1959 Seminal albums recorded this year include *Time Out* (Brubeck), *Giant Steps* (Coltrane), *Kind of Blue* (Davis) and *The Shape of Jazz to Come* (Ornette Coleman).
Film scores by Duke Ellington and John Lewis.
International Jazz Jamboree founded, Warsaw.
- 1960 Free jazz promoted in US by Ornette Coleman, Don Cherry, John Coltrane and others.
Eric Dolphy collaborates with Charles Mingus.
Stan Tracey becomes house pianist at Ronnie Scott's London club.
Metropol Jazzhus opened, Oslo.
Antibes Jazz Festival founded.
- 1961 Increasingly negative press for free jazz in US.
Art Blakey, Oscar Peterson and Ella Fitzgerald perform in Tokyo.
Thelonious Monk and Eric Dolphy visit Europe.
Molde Jazz Festival founded in Norway.
- 1962 Bossa nova further popularised by Stan Getz.
First recordings (as leader) by pianist Herbie Hancock.
Benny Goodman and Teddy Wilson visit Soviet Union.
Pianist Cecil Taylor brings free jazz to Scandinavia.
Saxophonist Dexter Gordon emigrates to Europe.
- 1963 Miles Davis launches new quintet featuring George Coleman (sax), Ron Carter (bass), Herbie Hancock (piano) and Tony Williams (drums). Thelonious Monk performs in Tokyo.
Trumpeter Lee Morgan records his hit hard-bop album, *The Sidewinder*. Charles Mingus records experimental album, *The Black Saint and the Sinner Lady*.
- 1964 Wayne Shorter replaces George Coleman in the Miles Davis Quintet.
John Coltrane records *A Love Supreme* and Eric Dolphy *Out to Lunch*.
Berlin Jazz Festival founded.
- 1965 New impetus to free jazz with the foundation of the Association for the Advancement of Creative Musicians in Chicago, and John Coltrane's radical recording, *Ascension*.
Herbie Hancock records *Maiden Voyage*.
Duke Ellington's *First Sacred Concert* premiered in San Francisco.
- 1966 Virtuoso big band led by trumpeter Thad Jones and drummer Mel Lewis opens at the Village Vanguard, New York.
Duke Ellington and John Coltrane visit Japan, and Earl Hines plays in the Soviet Union.

- Pori Jazz Festival founded, Finland.
San Sebastián Jazz Festival founded, Spain.
- 1967 Art Ensemble of Chicago formed.
Down Beat extends coverage to include rock music.
First Montreux Jazz Festival, Switzerland, and first Berkeley Jazz Festival, California.
- 1968 Newport Festival performers appear at London's Jazz Expo '68.
Anthony Braxton forms his Creative Construction Company.
Black Artists' Group formed, St Louis.
Jazz and Heritage Festival founded, New Orleans.
Gunther Schuller's pioneering book, *Early Jazz*, first published.
- 1969 Miles Davis popularises jazz-rock with his electrified albums, *In a Silent Way* and *Bitches Brew*.
Tony Williams founds jazz-rock group Lifetime.
Duke Ellington's 70th birthday celebrated at the White House, Washington DC.
Concord Jazz Festival founded, California.
- 1970 Edition of Contemporary Music (ECM) launched with recording by Norwegian saxophonist Jan Garbarek.
Keyboard players Chick Corea and Keith Jarrett play with Miles Davis; Corea forms Circle with Anthony Braxton.
Trumpeter Ian Carr's Nucleus makes first recording.
- 1971 Foundation of fusion bands, Weather Report (by keyboard player Joe Zawinul and saxophonist Wayne Shorter) and Mahavishnu Orchestra (by guitarist John McLaughlin).
Sun Ra performs free jazz in Cairo.
Duke Ellington visits Soviet Union.
- 1972 Chick Corea forms fusion band, Return to Forever.
Thelonious Monk begins a decade of retirement.
Ornette Coleman performs 'Skies of America' with the London Symphony Orchestra.
Bix Beiderbecke Memorial Festival established, Davenport, Iowa.
- 1973 Bill Evans, Sarah Vaughan and Cecil Taylor perform in Tokyo.
Herbie Hancock's funk success with *Head Hunters*.
Ragtime revival stimulated by success of movie, *The Sting*.
Big band formed by Toshiko Akiyoshi and Lew Tabackin.
- 1974 Modern Jazz Quartet disbands.
Keith Jarrett collaborates with Jan Garbarek.
Free jazz in Europe expands, with formation of Antwerp Free Music Festival, a European tour by Anthony Braxton, and the foundation of Willem Breuker's Kollektief orchestra.
Ravenna Jazz Festival founded, Italy.
- 1975 Live recording of Keith Jarrett's solo concert in Cologne becomes a major seller for ECM; also this year, guitarist Pat Metheny records his debut album for the label.

Miles Davis retires following Newport Festival.

Trumpeter-prodigy Wynton Marsalis (aged 14) performs with the New Orleans Symphony Orchestra.

Brothers Mike Brecker (sax) and Randy Brecker (trumpet) record in New York.

- 1976 Thelonious Monk makes his last public appearance, at Newport.
Brubeck Quartet reunites to celebrate its 25th anniversary.
Ornette Coleman founds his fusion band, Prime Time.
North Sea Jazz Festival founded, The Hague.
Montmartre Jazz Club opened, Copenhagen.
- 1977 World Saxophone Quartet formed.
Count Basie, Dave Brubeck and Dizzy Gillespie appear at Montreux Festival.
Pat Metheny makes first recording with keyboard player, Lyle Mays.
- 1978 Don Cherry fuses world music and jazz with his group, Codona.
Soviet pianist Vyacheslav Ganelin records with his trio in Moscow, where a new jazz festival is founded.
Other jazz festivals launched this year include Atlanta (free jazz), Praxis (Athens, for free jazz), Guinness (Cork, Eire), Jazzratya (Bombay), Zurich and Chichester.
- 1979 Mingus Dynasty formed in memory of the bassist (d. 5 January).
Special Edition formed by drummer Jack DeJohnette and saxophonist David Murray.
Last major recordings by pianists Bill Evans and Horace Silver.
New jazz festivals in Copenhagen, Edinburgh, Chicago and Hollywood (Playboy Festival).
- 1980 Wynton Marsalis performs with Art Blakey at Montreux.
Art Ensemble of Chicago tours Germany and Italy.
Mike Mainieri and Mike Brecker form Steps.
Swing revived by Savoy Sultans at Newport.
New jazz festivals launched in Paris and Canada (Edmonton/Montreal).
- 1981 Miles Davis stages his come-back at Newport, then tours in Japan.
Wynton Marsalis forms his own group for a tour of Japan, where the Modern Jazz Quartet are also reunited this year; Marsalis makes his first recordings as leader.
Jazz festivals founded in Madrid and Israel.
- 1982 Thelonious Monk's death is commemorated by the foundation of the group Sphere, and by Milt Jackson at Ronnie Scott's London club.
Benny Goodman recreates his 1930s quartet.
Bassist Jaco Pastorius forms his own group.
New jazz festivals founded in Umbria and Salzburg.
- 1983 Keith Jarrett forms a trio to play standards.
Miles Davis plays with saxophonist Bill Evans, guitarist John Scofield and bassist Marcus Miller.
Herbie Hancock's 'Rockit' is no. 1 in pop charts.

- Wynton Marsalis wins Grammy awards for both classical and jazz recordings.
New jazz festivals founded at Brighton and Miami (Floating Jazz Festival).
- 1984 Sun Ra appears at Athens's Praxis 84 Festival.
Miles Davis plays in Denmark and scores a pop success with his version of 'Human Nature'.
The Ganelin Trio tours the UK.
The Dirty Dozen Brass Band reinterprets venerable New Orleans styles.
- 1985 Blue Note record label relaunched at New York's Town Hall.
New British band Loose Tubes perform at Ronnie Scott's.
Weather Report records its final album.
Chick Corea forms his Elektric Band.
First recordings by singer Cassandra Wilson.
- 1986 Debut of Gary Giddins's American Jazz Orchestra.
Wynton Marsalis records standards.
Recording debut of British saxophonist, Courtney Pine.
New festivals founded in London (Soho), St Petersburg, Oslo and New York (JVC).
- 1987 Jazz declared a 'national treasure' by US Congress.
World tour by Dizzy Gillespie's big band celebrates his 70th birthday.
A retrospective celebrates the 80th birthday of saxophonist Benny Carter in New York.
New jazz festivals in Sweden (Åhus) and Vienna (Blue Danube Jazz Summit).
- 1988 Jazz at Lincoln Center programme launched, under direction of Wynton Marsalis.
Miles Davis performs with pop star Prince.
New Grove Dictionary of Jazz published, under editorship of Barry Kernfeld.
- 1989 Jazz Messengers reconstituted in Germany to mark Art Blakey's 70th birthday.
Charles Mingus's large-scale work, *Epitaph*, is reconstructed by Gunther Schuller.
Trumpeter Roy Hargrove and postmodernist John Zorn come to prominence.
- 1990 Jan Garbarek collaborates with Pakistani musicians.
Saxophonist Pharoah Sanders appears in London.
John McLaughlin records with the London Symphony Orchestra.
Top musicians in *Down Beat* annual polls include Ornette Coleman's Prime Time, the Phil Woods Quintet and Sun Ra's Arkestra.
- 1991 Smithsonian Institution's Jazz Masterworks Orchestra and Jazz Masterworks Edition founded.
Revival of Cubop, New York.
'Women of the New Jazz' Festival launched in Chicago.
Akbank Jazz Festival founded in Turkey.
- 1992 Montreux Festival renamed 'Montreux Jazz and World Music Festival'.
Special tribute to the music of Jelly Roll Morton mounted at the San Francisco Jazz Festival.

- 1993 Saxophonist Joe Henderson wins several awards in *Down Beat* polls.
Jan Garbarek's crossover album with medieval music, *Officium*, becomes a best-seller.
Oscar Peterson wins the Glenn Gould Prize.
Chick Corea's Elektric Band refused permission to perform in Germany on account of its leader's membership of the Church of Scientology.
- 1994 Verve Records celebrates its 50th anniversary, and *Down Beat* its 60th.
High-profile recordings by pianists Geri Allen and Maria Schneider.
First International Jazz Festival in Hawaii launched by British husband-and-wife duo, saxophonist John Dankworth and singer Cleo Laine.
Jazz-rap summit held in New York.
- 1995 Arts Council conducts major review of the state of jazz in the UK.
Roy Hargrove finally dislodges Wynton Marsalis from top of the *Down Beat* readers' poll.
- 1996 Jazz-Fest USA showcases musical talents of US college students.
- 1997 Wynton Marsalis awarded Pulitzer Prize.
- 1998 British trumpeter Humphrey Lyttelton celebrates his 50th anniversary as a bandleader.
- 1999 Ken Burns makes his epic television documentary *Jazz*, which reportedly doubles sales of jazz recordings in the USA when broadcast there in 2000. The series is subsequently aired in the UK (in a shortened export version) during 2001.