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NOTE: Any codas (+) that appear will be played only once on the recording at the end of the <u>last</u> recorded chorus.

PLAY-A-LONG CD INFORMATION:

STEREO SEPARATION: RIGHT CHANNEL = Keyboard, Drums; Left Channel = Bass, Drums

Tuning Notes: Concert Bb & A (A=440)

PRODUCED & PLAYED BY:

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Book only: \$6.95 U.S.



1. Run For Cover





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2. Lisa



Fine



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3. Snakes





By Marcus Miller

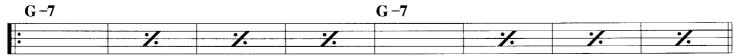


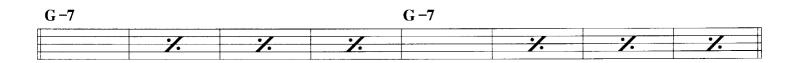


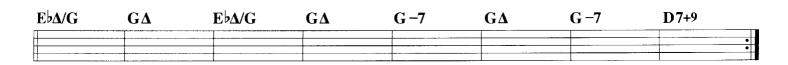
3. Snakes – Cont.

























4. Imogene





NOMENCLATURE

+ or # = raise 1/2 step - or b = lower 1/2 step H = Half step W = Whole step

Because jazz players, composers, educators and authors haven't agreed on a common nomenclature for writing chord and scale symbols, the novice will have to become familiar with several different ways of writing the same scale sound.

Listed below are the most common symbols in order of usage—most-used to least-used. The symbol that is boldface is the one I use most often. Notice that throughout this book you will see $C\Delta$ and C to designate a major chord/scale sound. I am doing this so you can begin to get better acquainted with various nomenclature.

 Δ = major scale/chord or major seventh (C Δ). A (7) after a letter means to lower the 7th note of the scale, making it a Dominant 7th quality (C7). A dash (-) when located beside a letter means to lower the third and seventh of the scale 1/2 step, thus making it a minor tonality (Dorian minor) (C-). \varnothing means half-diminished (C \varnothing). C- Δ means a minor scale/chord with a major 7th. -3 means 3 half-steps (a minor 3rd).

ABBREVIATED CHORD/SCALE SYMBOL

CHORD/SCALE TYPE	ABBREVIATED CHORD/SCALE STMBOL	
★ MAJOR (Ionian) (WWHWWWH) C D E F G A B C	C C∆ Cmaj, Cma, Cma7, Cmaj7, CM, CM7, Cmaj9, Cmaj13, C7	
★ DOMINANT SEVENTH (Mixolydian) (WWHWWHW) 5th mode of Major C D E F G A Bb C	C7 C9, C11, C13	
★MINOR SEVENTH (Dorian) (WHWWWHW) 2nd mode of Major C D Eb F G A Bb C	C- C-7, Cmi, Cmi7, Cm7, Cmin, Cmin7, Cm9, Cm11, Cm13	
LYDIAN (Major scale with #4) (WWWHWWH) 4th mode of Major CDEF#GABC	$\fbox{\textbf{C}\Delta + \textbf{4}}$ Cmaj+4, CM+4, C Δ +11, C Δ b5, Cmajb5	
4th mode of Major C D E F# G A B C ★HALF-DIMINISHED (Locrian) (HWWHWWW) 7th mode of Major C Db Eb F Gb Ab Bb C	C ⊘ Cmi7(b5), C-7b5	
HALF-DIMINISHED #2 (Locrian #2) (WHWHWWW) 6th mode of Melodic Minor C D Eb F Gb Ab Bb C	C ∅ #2 C∅+2, C∅9	
DIMINISHED (WHWHWHWH) C D Eb F Gb Ab A B C	Co Cdim, Co7, Cdim7, Co9	
LYDIAN DOMINANT (Dom. 7th with #4) (WWWHWHW) 4th mode of Melodic Minor C D E F# G A Bb C	C7+4 C7+11, C7b5, C9+11, C13+11	
WHOLE-TONE (WWWWWW) CDEF#G#BbC	C7+ C7aug, C7+5, C7+5	
DOMINANT SEVENTH <u>Using a Dim. Scale</u> (HWHWHWHW) C Db Eb E F# G A Bb C	+9 +9 C7b9 C7b9+4, C13b9+11	
DIMINISHED WHOLE-TONE (Altered scale) (HWHWWWW) 7th mode of Melodic Minor C Db Eb E F# G# Bb C	+9+5 +9b13 C7+9 C7alt, C7b9+4, C7b9+11	
LYDIAN AUGMENTED (Major with #4 & #5) (WWWWHWH) 3rd mode of Melodic minor C D E F# G# A B C	+5 CΔ+4 CΔ+5	
MELODIC MINOR (ascending only) (WHWWWWH) C D Eb F G A B C	$\fbox{\textbf{C-}\Delta}$ Cmin(maj7), Cmi Δ , C- Δ (Melodic), Cm6	
HARMONIC MINOR (WHWWH-3H) CD Eb F G Ab B C	$C-\Delta$ Cmi Δ , C- Δ (Har), C- Δ b6	
SUSPENDED 4th (W-3WWHW) or (WWHWWHW) CDFGABbC CDEFGABbC	G-7, C7sus4, C7sus, C4, C11	
★ BLUES SCALE (use at player's discretion)	(There is no chord symbol for the Blues scale)	
(-3WHH-3W) (1, b3, 4, #4, 5, b7, 1) CEb F F# G Bb C	Used mostly with dominant and minor chords	

^{*} These are the most common chord/scales in Western music.

CHORD/SCALE TYPE

I believe in a reduced chord/scale notation that allows our creative side, our natural side (right brain function) to have direction and guidance without feeling inhibited or limited.

When we speak of "quality" we mean whether it is Major, Minor, Dim., or whatever.

I have tried to standardize the chord/scale symbol notation in my books. Since some have been out many years there are instances where I may have used a different chord symbol in one book than I used in this one.

I feel the improvisor needs as little notation as possible in order to transcend the actual nomenclature on the page. The more numbers, letters and alterations that appear on the page, the less chance they will have to remove their thoughts from the written page and express what is being heard in their mind. That is why I prefer C, C7, C-, CØ, C7+9, C7b9. Remember, we are playing a music called jazz, and it contains many altered tones. Once we learn the various alterations and their corresponding abbreviated chord symbol, why keep writing all the alterations beside the chord symbol? Check out carefully the Scale Syllabus! Listen to Volume 26 "The Scale Syllabus."

Remember: 2nd's are the same as 9th's, 4th's are the same as 11th's, 13th's are the same as 6th's. Example: Key of C ... the 2nd, D, is the same as the 9th, D. Often a composer will simply write their preferred name of the scale beside the chord symbol, such as $Eb-\Delta$ (melodic minor), F- (phrygian), F-(phry).



5. Chicago Song



PLAY 4 CHORUSES (= 72)

By Marcus Miller





5. Chicago Song - Cont.







6. Straight To The Heart







6. Straight To The Heart - Cont.







7. Full House





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8. Corners For Herbie



PLAY 5 CHORUSES (= 114)

By Marcus Miller





9. As We Speak



PLAY 4 CHORUSES (= 120)

By David Sanborn and Michael Sembello



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9. As We Speak - Cont.







10. Hideaway



By David Sanborn





Historically Significant Recordings

If you want to learn to play jazz you have to listen, listen, listen. But many times students don't have any idea what

recordings to buy. So we have created this list of many of the most important recordings in jazz.

Most of the recordings listed are from the 40's, 50's & 60's Bebop era. This is due to the strong influence this particular period of music has had on our current "Modern Jazz" scene today. We have purposely omitted a number of very early recordings because 1) many of those early recordings had very poor sound quality, 2) the artists recorded lots of material, and so they are represented by later recordings elsewhere on this list, and/or 3) the early recordings are not currently available on CD. If you have a turntable, you should start checking out yard sales and thrift stores—often you can find classic jazz recordings on vinyl for next to nothing.

For each record listed, you can see the artist name followed by the name of the album. All of these recordings are available on CD (at presstime) from "Double-Time Records." The number to the left of each listing (eg—cd #7951) indicates the "Double-Time" catalog number of that CD. Make a copy of this sheet and check off each recording as you add it to your

collection. To check on prices, to order, or for a complete catalog of over 6000 jazz CD titles, contact:

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	•	•	
cd #1	CANNONBALL ADDERLEY - SOMETHIN' ELSE	cd #592	RED GARLAND - GROOVY
cd #63	HERBIE HANCOCK - MAIDEN VOYAGE	cd #1059	MILES DAVIS - STEAMIN' WITH MILES DAVIS
cd #350	CLIFFORD BROWN - STUDY IN BROWN	cd #59	JOHNNY GRIFFIN - A BLOWIN' SESSION
cd #30	JOHN COLTRANE - BLUE TRAIN	cd #318	JOHN COLTRANE - BALLADS
cd #9958	CANNONBALL ADDERLEY - & COLTRANE	cd #912	CARL FONTANA - THE GREAT FONTANA
cd #141	WAYNE SHORTER - SPEAK NO EVIL	cd #1418	ART BLAKEY - UGETSU
cd #1126	HORACE SILVER - SONG FOR MY FATHER	cd #6	ART BLAKEY - A NIGHT AT BIRDLAND VOL. 2
cd #7948	DIZZY GILLESPIE - SONNY SIDE UP	cd #1738	FREDDIE HUBBARD - HUB TONES
cd #458	MILES DAVIS - KIND OF BLUE	cd #3683	BUD POWELL - THE GENIUS OF
cd #417	JOHN COLTRANE - GIANT STEPS	cd #9974	MILES DAVIS - BITCHES BREW
cd #1716	J. J. JOHNSON - THE EMINENT, VOLUME 1	cd #8015	JOHN COLTRANE - THE COMPLETE
cd #33	ERIC DOLPHY - OUT TO LUNCH		VANGUARD SESSIONS
cd #340	OLIVER NELSON - BLUES & THE ABSTRACT TRUTH	cd #2450	LEE KONITZ - SUBCONSCIOUS-LEE
cd #1820	LEE MORGAN - THE SIDEWINDER	cd #3612	STAN GETZ - STAN GETZ & BILL EVANS
cd #97	HANK MOBLEY - SOUL STATION	cd #588	MILT JACKSON - BAGS MEETS WES
cd #463	MILES DAVIS - MILESTONES	cd #154	JIMMY SMITH - BACK AT THE CHICKEN SHACK
cd #3805	WES MONTGOMERY - SMOKIN AT THE HALF NOTE	cd #596	SONNY ROLLINS - PLUS FOUR
cd #109	LEE MORGAN - CORNBREAD	cd #1753	JOE HENDERSON - INNER URGE
cd #9653	LARRY YOUNG - UNITY	cd #80	WOODY HERMAN - KEEPER OF THE FLAME
cd #601	SONNY ROLLINS - SAXOPHONE COLOSSUS	cd #2607	BUD POWELL - THE AMAZING - VOL 1
cd #421	JOHN COLTRANE - MAINSTREAM 1958	cd #3745	CLIFFORD BROWN - BROWN/ROACH INC.
cd #172	MCCOY TYNER - THE REAL MCCOY	cd #68	JOE HENDERSON - MODE FOR JOE
cd #316	JOHN COLTRANE - A LOVE SUPREME	cd #149	HORACE SILVER - BLOWIN' THE BLUES AWAY
cd #2434	DIZZY GILLESPIE - JAZZ AT MASSEY HALL	cd #678	CLIFFORD BROWN - MORE STUDY IN BROWN
cd #5	ART BLAKEY - A NIGHT AT BIRDLAND VOL. 1	cd #27	SONNY CLARK - LEAPIN' AND LOPIN'
cd #45	BILL EVANS - UNDERCURRENT	cd #5600	MILES DAVIS - MY FUNNY VALENTINE
cd #3523	GENE AMMONS - BOSS TENORS	cd #3748	CHICK COREA - LIGHT AS A FEATHER
cd #460	MILES DAVIS - 'ROUND ABOUT MIDNIGHT	cd #62	HERBIE HANCOCK - EMPYREAN ISLES
cd #471	ERROLL GARNER - CONCERT BY THE SEA	cd #1336	SONNY ROLLINS - NEWK'S TIME
cd #578	MILES DAVIS - RELAXIN' WITH MILES	cd #1952	HORACE SILVER - CAPE VERDEAN BLUES
cd #538	WES MONTGOMERY - INCREDIBLE JAZZ GUITAR	cd #4318	HERBIE HANCOCK - THE PRISONER
cd #67	JOE HENDERSON - PAGE ONE	cd #5601	MILES DAVIS - SEVEN STEPS TO HEAVEN
cd #2377	FRANK ROSOLINO - FREE FOR ALL	cd #2683	BILLIE HOLIDAY - LADY DAY: BEST OF VERVE YRS
cd #557	WES MONTGOMERY - FULL HOUSE	cd #3922	CHARLES MINGUS - MINGUS AH UM
cd #2562	ART FARMER - MODERN ART	cd #2210	DEXTER GORDON - HOMECOMING, LIVE AT V.V.
cd #558	SONNY ROLLINS - TENOR MADNESS	cd #8	ART BLAKEY - THE BIG BEAT
cd #7	ART BLAKEY - MOANIN'	cd #1038	CANNONBALL ADDERLEY - IN SAN FRANCISCO
cd #459	MILES DAVIS - IN A SILENT WAY	cd #9922	MILES DAVIS - MILES SMILES
cd #541	THELONIOUS MONK - WITH JOHN COLTRANE	cd #7458	JOHN COLTRANE - LIVE AT BIRDLAND
cd #31	CHICK COREA - NOW HE SINGS, NOW HE SOBS	cd #588	MILT JACKSON - BAGS MEETS WES
cd #560	BILL EVANS - SUNDAY AT VILLAGE VANGUARD	cd #8302	FREDDIE HUBBARD - STRAIGHT LIFE
cd #3806	CHARLIE PARKER - NOW'S THE TIME	cd #597	MILES DAVIS - BAG'S GROOVE
cd #3605	STAN GETZ - FOR MUSICIAN'S ONLY	cd #413	ORNETTE COLEMAN - SHAPE OF JAZZ TO COME
cd #7951	CHARLIE PARKER - BIRD & DIZ	cd #5321	STANLEY TURRENTINE - UP AT MINTON'S
cd #3019	JOE HENDERSON - LUSH LIFE, STRAYHORN MUSIC	cd #418	JOHN COLTRANE - MY FAVORITE THINGS
cd #583	BILL EVANS - WALTZ FOR DEBBY	cd #1271	MILES DAVIS - NEFERTITI
cd #9999	KENNY DORHAM - UNA MAS	cd #12704	WOODY SHAW - LITTLE RED'S FANTASY
cd #7946	LESTER YOUNG - THE PRESIDENT PLAYS	cd #44	ELLINGTON, MINGUS, ROACH - MONEY JUNGLE
	W/THE OSCAR PETERSON TRIO	cd #5092	DIZZY GILLESPIE - ROY AND DIZ
cd #5436	JOE HENDERSON - IN 'N OUT	cd #7854	BENNY CARTER - FURTHER DEFINITIONS
cd #322	JOHN COLTRANE - & JOHNNY HARTMAN	cd #3930	JOHNNY GRIFFIN - TOUGH TENOR FAVORITES
cd #5433	NANCY WILSON - WITH C. ADDERLEY	cd #5443	COUNT BASIE - THE COMPLETE ATOMIC BASIE
1.4550			

cd #559

MILES DAVIS - COOKIN'

THE DOMINANT 7th TREE of SCALE CHOICES

The two most important notes in any scale are the 3rd and 7th. They tell the listener what the quality is and indicate the harmonic motion. The **3rd** tells us if it's major or minor. The **7th** tells whether the sound is stable (doesn't want to move to another chord) or if it wants to move on to a chord of resolution. Dominants typically want to resolve to a chord up a perfect 4th (C7 wants to resolve to F, F-, F7 etc.). The **root** or tonic is taken for granted. If it wasn't there we wouldn't be able to identify the sound.

Any of these scales (qualities/sounds/sonorities) may be played when a dominant 7th chord/scale RE-SOLVES to a chord/scale whose ROOT lies a perfect 4th (5 half-steps) above the root of the dominant 7th chord.

EXAMPLE: || C7 | C7 | F | F | Ab7 | Ab7 | Db- | Db- || Embellish the measures with these chords: C7 and Ab7

The altered tones are in **bold type**. Those tones usually resolve by *half-step* to a scale or chord tone. This amounts to **tension then release**. It's a natural occurrence in music. The <u>3rd's and 7th's</u> are underlined.

SCALES

1. DOM.7th = C7 = C D <u>E</u> F G A <u>Bb</u> C	This is the basic dominant 7th sound. Be care-	
	ful how you treat the 4th tone. Use it as a	

passing tone.

downbeat.

3. LYDIAN DOM. = C7#4 = CD E F#GABbC The #4 was/is a favorite note. It used to be called a b5.

4. WHOLE-TONE = C7+ = C D E F# G# Bb C

This scale only has 6 tones. It is a symetrical scale used often in cartoon music and by DeBussy and Ravel. [Has a #4 and #5]

5. DIMINISHED = C7b9 = C Db D# E F# G A Bb C

This scale has 8 different tones. It is symetrical and is also used in cartoon music. Michael Brecker is a master of this scale sound. [Has a b9, #9 and #4]

6. DIM. WHOLE-TONE = C7+9 = C Db D# E F# G# Bb C

This scale has four altered tones which help create tension. [Has a b9, #9, #4 and #5]

7. SPANISH or JEWISH SCALE = C7 (b9) = C Db E F G Ab Bb C
This scale is used often when playing in a minor key. It's the same as F harmonic minor. [Has a b9 and b6]

8. CHROMATIC SCALE = C7 = C C# D D# E F F# G G# A A# B C (the Musical Alphabet) C Db D Eb E F Gb G Ab A Bb B C

Any time there is a dominant 7th, you may want to experiment with these scales. The proper use of these various scales is part of what makes jazz so appealing. Endless variety in the hands of a master makes beautiful music. Don't be afraid to try these sounds. It may take some time for your ears to become accustomed to the sound and the fingerings. The book called *Patterns For Jazz* (Aebersold product code "P-T" for treble clef instruments, "P-B" for bass clef) lists jazz phrases based on many of the scales above.

PRACTICE PROCEDURE FOR MEMORIZING SCALES AND CHORDS TO ANY SONG

- 1. Play the 1st note, root/tonic note of each chord/scale
- 2. Play the first 2 notes of each scale
- 3. Play the first 3 notes of each scale
- 4. Play the first 5 notes of each scale
- 5. Play triad (1, 3 and 5 of the scale)
- 6. Play 7th chords (1, 3, 5 and 7th tones of each scale)
- 7. Play 9th chords (1, 3, 5, 7 and 9th tones of each scale)
- 8. Play the entire scale up and down
- 9. Play 6th chords (1, 3, 5, and 6th tones of the scale)
- 10. Play up the scale to the 9th and back down the chord tones
- 11. Play up the 9th chord and then come back down the scale
- 12. Play the scale in broken thirds up and down (1, 3, 2, 4, 3, 5, 4, 6, 5, 7, 6, 8, 7, 9, 8 then backwards)

If you were to use the above procedure for the 12-bar blues, you would need 12 choruses to complete all twelve exercises. By the twelfth chorus, your mind will be HEARING the chord/scale progression in advance. Your fingers will begin to go to the right notes **automatically**, almost without having to tell them.

Numbers 10, 11 and 12 will have to be altered or played very fast to fit them into the blues progression. Usually, I practice them without the recording first, to gain facility.

After you get good enough, you won't have to go through this type procedure on every song. Your mind will be accustomed to the scales and chords and your sub-conscious mind will direct your fingers via your imagination. It really works, but you have to do a certain amount of "homework" first. Listening to jazz, GOOD jazz, can cut down on the time it takes to produce satisfying results.

If you haven't already looked at the Volume 1 book, I strongly suggest examining it carefully. It contains many chapters concerning the developing of strong solos, melodies, and jazz phrases.

NOTE: The stacked chords which sometimes appear in the solo sections represent the root, 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th notes of the scale.