The Contemporary Jazz Series Rhythms, Studies and Duets

The four volumes of the Contemporary Jazz Series are designed so that each instrument can be played along with the corresponding cassette tape and/or other instruments. The tape for Volume One accompanies the Jazz Rhythms, Jazz Studies and Jazz Duet books. The books are published individually, by instrument, so that the player will be in the correct key and range on his or her instrument to play along with the cassette and/or players on other instruments. The same situation applies for Volumes Two through Four.

The Jazz Rhythms books are designed to teach sight reading, standard jazz figures and beginning improvisation.

The Jazz Studies books are for developing technique, stretching the harmonic possibilities and providing information and material for improvisation.

The Jazz Duets were created to fill a void in jazz literature providing a treat at the end of the lesson (where the student gets to play along with the teacher). The Duets are also great material for two friends or colleagues to play through.

All of the above books are based on the same sets of standard chord changes which are crucial for aspiring jazz players to learn. By playing through the entire series of books these progressions are reinforced and become second nature to the player.

David Berger

Contemporary Jazz Rhythms

These are the chord progressions that may be used with these tunes:

Volume One

The Blues	6
I Got Rhythm	8
Honeysuckle Rose	10
Perdido	12
Indiana	14
Take the "A" Train	16
How High the Moon	18
Night and Day	20
l'II Remember April	22
The Song is You	24
Volume Two	27-50

THE BLUES

THE BLUES is the oldest and most basic form in jazz. Frankie and Johnny dates back to the 1840's. In its simplest form THE BLUES is twelve bars long: 4 bars I, 2 bars IV, 2 bars I, 2 bars V, 2 bars I. Many rock and roll tunes of the fifties and sixties used this format.

Concert F has been the most common key for THE BLUES in jazz from New Orleans (St. Louis Blues, Royal Garden Blues) to swing (Creole Love Call, Sepia Panorama, Jeeps Blues, Kansas City) to bebop (Straight No Chaser, Blue Monk, Blues for Alice, Au Privave, Now's the Time, Billie's Bounce, Bag's Groove, Dance of the Infidels to Post-bop (Stratusfunk, Walkin', Birdlike, The Second Race, Nancy Jo, Eighty-Ote). Some tuner lengthen the blue (Watermelon Man); some shorten it to eight bars and do bidge (Cor' mation). There are many common substitute changes used when playing THI BLUES

The two eight note pattern is the simplest of patterns although ir consistent with its notes of seemingly equal value are played unequally; the first one long and th Both are accented and can best be remembered by the phrase "wit it." I use th DUTT." The three quarters of the third bar are lengthered forms of the eir sound, "TAH-DUTT-DUTT."



Of course the four notes of bur 7 are a country with the heaviest accent on the "



TAH-DUTT TA





TAKE THE "A" TRAIN

Billy Strayhorn's TAKE THE "A" TRAIN is another standard from the Ellington book that transcends all styles. The original recording (1941) contains Ray Nance's classic solo. The version on Ellington Uptown (1951) is notable for wonderful bebop choruses by vocalist Betty Roche and tenor saxophonist Paul Gonsalves. The simple progression in the A section is the same as many other tunes before and since (Exactly Like You, I'm Checking Out Goombye, I've Got to be a Rug Cutter, Boo Dah, Milo's Other Samba). The first 8 bars of A TRAIN have the same chord progression as the first 4 of Mood Indigo. The second, fourth and eighth 8's of Cherokee also utilize this progression.

ATRAIN is fairly simple, therefore fairly difficult. Care must be taken to ke a strict tempo. In not anticipate or delay the whole notes; do not rush nor drag the phrase it ban 2. In the past

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would be played

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Contemporary Jazz Rhythms

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Volume Two

The Blues	28
F Rhythm	30
I May Be Wrong	32
Satin Doll	34
There Will Never Be Another You	36
* Tiger Rag	38
Get Happy	40
Lady Bird/Half Nelson	42
All The Things You Are	44
Oh! Lady Be Good	46
* Cherokee	48

