

POTTER ON STANDARDS

CHRIS POTTER ON STANDARDS

Ten Note-For-Note Transcriptions of Improvisations
Over Standards and Standard Style Tunes



TRANSCRIBED BY A.J. KLUTH

CHRIS POTTER ON STANDARDS

TEN NOTE-FOR-NOTE TRANSCRIPTIONS OF IMPROVISATIONS
OVER STANDARDS AND STANDARD STYLE TUNES
2ND EDITION

BY AJ KLUTH

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CONTENTS

5	INTRODUCTION
5	BIOGRAPHY
8	DISCOGRAPHY
9	SOLAR
15	YOU AND THE NIGHT AND THE MUSIC
22	GIANT STEPS
27	THE SOURCE
32	HIGH NOON
38	BODY AND SOUL
43	STAR EYES
49	CHILDREN GO
54	7.5
68	STELLA BY STARLIGHT
77	THANKS
77	ABOUT THE AUTHOR



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INTRODUCTION

The tunes transcribed and presented here were chosen, not only for their being standard tunes and common chord progressions, but because they were improvisations I kept wanting to hear again and again. I wanted to take them apart to discover just what Chris does to make them so exciting. I've found it quite fruitful to study Chris' fantastic improvisational style in the context of these standard and standard-style tunes as the chord changes, forms, and melodies are familiar. It is instructive to follow along, listen, practice with, and observe how he effectively dissects and manipulates these familiarities into something new and fresh. Though the majority of these transcriptions are for tenor or alto saxophone, *Body And Soul* was performed on bass clarinet. Happily, other than a few of the exceedingly low notes, it can be played on the tenor saxophone or Bb clarinet. It was included due to the tune's obvious importance in the repertoire and fact that the solo is simply fantastic and certainly deserves study. Any difficulty of playing it on the tenor is worth the trouble.

The transcriptions are presented to the best of my ability regarding rhythmic notation and pitches. I've made no generalizations of rhythm but rather have tried to represent exactly what was played. I've also taken pains to make sure that every tone, no matter how quickly it was played, is correct. Regarding formatting, I've tried to make them easy to read while including helpful notes like the minute and second markings for each stave, chord changes, and some analytic remarks. The chords represented are most often the traditional chords of the tune, and are those usually played by the rhythm section. Even when Chris is superimposing different harmonies the bass most often sticks to the original changes. However in some places, *Stella By Starlight* for example, I've included much of the re-harmonized changes offered by the rhythm section. This offers a look into the spontaneous creative process occurring within the group and manifests the incredible listening and musicianship being displayed.

When playing these transcriptions be sure to listen and play along carefully with the recordings. Keep in mind that Chris' phrasing, articulation, swing feel, and saxophone sound are all significant in contributing to his overall improvisational style. Copying these things will not necessarily turn you into a Potter "clone", but will inform your own style and improvisations. To just practice playing the notes in these solos without taking note of the other nuances would be to miss the mark. Finally, like with any other transcription exercise, identify particular phrases and patterns you like and put them in all twelve keys, turn them upside down, take them apart and figure out how and why they work and why you like them. With time these can become springboard ideas in your own playing while informing your theoretical understanding.

These transcriptions have greatly influenced my own playing and understanding of the saxophone opening some new windows in my improvisational style while helping to develop better technique. I hope they contribute to your own musicianship as they have mine.

* Note: In addition to removing the melodies from the solo transcriptions, this second edition replaces Chris' interpretation of *Lotus Blossom* from *Lift: Live at the Village Vanguard* with *Solar* from *Introducing Chris Potter*.

BIOGRAPHY

Chris Potter was born in Chicago on New Year's Day, 1971. But he was not long for Chicago as, while he was still an infant, his family left the windy city and relocated to Columbia, South Carolina. He began experimenting with the guitar and piano as early as the age of three but didn't take up the alto saxophone until the age of ten. Chris cites his early musical education beginning with his parents' record collection which included everything from Bach to Schoenberg, gamelan music to the Beatles. At age twelve, Chris had already been recognized for his young musical talent with the International Association of Jazz Educators' (IAJE) Young Talent award for saxophone. His skills and reputation continued to grow.

Three years later, piano legend Marian McPartland heard Chris play on her way through Columbia. She was impressed with the young saxophonist and told his father that he was mature enough to go on the road with a group like Woody Herman's Big Band but, rather than rush into touring and a professional career at such a young age, it was decided that Chris would finish school. Chris graduated from High School in 1989, the same year he was given an opportunity to play with bebop legend Red Rodney at Columbia's annual Main Street Jazz Festival. Red was so impressed with his playing that he encouraged the young saxophonist to call him when he got to New York – an invitation Chris would take up soon after. In addition to graduating from High School and meeting Red Rodney in 1989, it was also the year Chris was named a Presidential Scholar for academic and musical excellence, received the Hennessey Jazz Search scholarship, and was voted America's top high-school jazz instrumentalist by DownBeat Magazine.

Chris was eighteen when he moved to New York to study at the New School on a Zoot Sims scholarship before later switching to The Manhattan School of Music. While at the New School he formed a musical friendship with pianist Kenny Werner, then one of his professors. Werner relates this story about first playing with Chris: "Chris was in my composition class at the New School for about a year. When he called me for a private lesson, I had no idea how he played. We started with a bebop tune; but he went further out on the second thing we played, and on the third tune he was playing in the language of my contemporaries, guys who grew up following all of Miles' bands and aspiring to the kind of spiritual strivings that defined Coltrane's music. By the fourth tune, I wanted to take a lesson from Chris." The two later made a duet recording together and a transcription of Chris' half of their performance of "Giant Steps" appears in this book. Upon arriving in New York, Chris contacted Red Rodney and, as luck would have it, learned that Red's tenor player had just left and he needed a replacement. Chris soon joined the band and stayed on for four years until shortly before Red's passing in 1994.

After graduating from the Manhattan School of Music in 1993, Potter began a series of sideman activities with top names like the Mingus Big Band, Paul Motion, Ray Brown, Jim Hall, James Moody, Dave Douglas, and many others. Chris performed as a sideman on Marian McPartland's 1993 Concord Jazz recording, *In My Life*, and was soon after signed to the label – a surprising move for Concord, a primarily traditional label not known for signing artists with experimental leanings. Though his first record

as a leader was *Presenting Chris Potter*, on the Criss Cross label in 1994, he released another record the same year, *Concentric Circles*, on Concord Jazz. His final Concord release, 1998's *Vertigo*, was named one of the year's top ten CDs by both *Jazziz* and *The New York Times*. Chris performed on Steely Dan's Grammy-nominated gold album, *Two Against Nature* and toured with them in 1994 which also resulted in the live recording, *Alive in America*. He also earned his own Grammy nomination for *Best Instrumental Jazz Solo* for his work on Joanne Brackeen's, *Pink Elephant Magic*. In 2000, Chris was awarded the Danish Jazzpar Prize, an award which is "awarded to an internationally known and fully active jazz artist who is specially deserving of further acclaim." He was the youngest recipient ever to receive the honor.

Chris appeared on the Dave Holland Quintet album *Prime Directive* on ECM records in 2000 which led to more notoriety and helped to grow his name's marquee value, eventually leading to performances all over the world with his own group upon the release of his own album *Gratitude* in 2001. The date is a quartet record consisting of his own compositions, each in reference to a master saxophonist. Potter released *Traveling Mercies* in January, 2002, which included many more overdubs and electronic elements than his previous recordings. In 2004 he released *Lift: Live at the Village Vanguard*, a quartet recording with piano, drums, and bass which returns to a more traditional quartet sound. His 2006 release, *Underground*, drops the bass entirely and utilizes guitar, Fender Rhodes, and drums along with his tenor to navigate long form compositions, uncommon time signatures, and fantastic grooves. Both his 2007 release, *Follow the Red Line: Live at the Village Vanguard*, and 2009's *Ultrahang* continue to explore the concept and instrumentation of the *Underground* band. His 2007 release, *Song For Anyone*, is a radical departure and instead features a ten piece chamber-jazz ensemble with compositions and arrangements by Potter. His first recording for ECM as a leader is 2012's moody *The Sirens*, which takes programatic inspiration from the Greek epic poem, *The Odyssey*.

Chris has stated, "My aesthetic is based in Bird and Lester Young and Sonny [Rollins]. I want my music to have that emotional impact. What I learned from them in terms of phrasing, sound, and approach to rhythm will never be outdated. I would like to basically use the same aesthetic sensibility with more contemporary harmonic and rhythmic concepts, being influenced by classical, world music, funk, rock, rap, country, whatever...digesting new ideas, new influences to keep the freshness alive." Potter's virtuosic command of the saxophone, sophisticated and prolific compositional prowess, knowledge of his instrument's past, remarkable time-feel, ability to navigate and swing *hard* through untraditional forms, and fertile imagination, seem to promise that he'll have no trouble keeping that "freshness" alive.

DISCOGRAPHY

Title	Catalog #	Recording Date Recorded
Solar	Criss Cross Jazz 1067 CD	Introducing Chris Potter Dec 29, 1992
You And The Night And The Music	Concord Jazz CCD 4595	Concentric Circles Dec 17 & 20, 1993
Giant Steps	Concord Jazz CCD 4695-2	Concord Duo Series Vol. 10 Oct 9, 1994
The Source	Verve 3145494332	Gratitude Sept 27-28, 2001
High Noon	Verve 3145494332	Gratitude Sept 27-28, 2001
Body and Soul	Verve 3145494332	Gratitude Sept 27-28, 2001
Star Eyes	Verve 3145494332	Gratitude Sept 27-28, 2001
Children Go	Verve 4400182342	Traveling Mercies Jan 27-29, 2002
7.5	Sunnyside SSC3022	Lift: Live at the Village Vanguard Dec 13-14, 2002
Stella By Starlight	Sunnyside SSC3022	Lift: Live at the Village Vanguard Dec 13-14, 2002

Chris Potter's Solo Improvisation on the Changes of:

Solar

by Miles Davis

From *Presenting Chris Potter*, 1994 Criss Cross Jazz #1067

Transcribed by AJ Kluth

Chris Potter - Alto Saxophone
Christian McBride - Bass
Lewis Nash - Drums

♩ = 240

E♭ Alto Saxophone Key of A minor

(0.24) B m7(b5) E7 A m7 E m7 A7

1st chorus

D M7 D m7 G7

6

C M7 C m7 F7 B♭M7 B m7(b5) E7

10

2nd chorus
A m7 E m7 A7

(0.37) 14

D M7 D m7 G7

(0.41) 18

C M7 C m7 F7 B♭M7 B m7(b5) E7

(0.45) 22

3rd chorus
A m7 E m7 A7

(0.49) 26 3

(0.53) D M7 D m7 G7

30

(0.57) C M7 C m7 F7 B $\flat$ M7 B m7($\flat$ 5) E7

34

4th chorus
(1.01) A m7 E m7 A7

38

(1.05) D M7 D m7 G7

42

(1.09) C M7 C m7 F7 B $\flat$ M7 B m7($\flat$ 5) E7

46

5th chorus
(1.13) A m7 E m7 A7

50

(1.17) D M7 D m7 G7

54

(1.21) C M7 C m7 F7 B $\flat$ M7 B m7($\flat$ 5) E7 8^{va}-----

58

6th chorus

(1.25) A m7 E m7 A 7

62

Finger bottom note and overblow to produce top note

(1.29) D M7 D m7 G 7

66

C M7 C m7 F 7 B^bM7 B m7(b5) E 7

70

7th chorus

A m7 E m7 A 7

74

D M7 D m7 G 7

78

C M7 C m7 F 7 B^bM7 B m7(b5) E 7

82

8th chorus

A m7 E m7 A 7

86

D M7 D m7 G 7

90

(1.58) CM7 Cm7 F7 B^bM7 B m7(b5) E7

94

9th chorus
(2.01) A m7 Em7 A7

98

(2.05) D M7 D m7 G7

102

(2.09) CM7 Cm7 A7 B^bM7 B m7(b5) E7

106

10th chorus
(2.13) A m7 Em7 A7

110

(2.17) D M7 D m7 G7

114

(2.21) CM7 Cm7 F7 B^bM7 B m7(b5) E7

118

11th chorus
(2.25) A m7 Em7 A7

Finger bottom note and overflow to produce top note

122

D M7 (2.29) D m7 G7

C M7 (2.33) C m7 F7 B $\flat$ M7 B m7($\flat$ 5) E7

12th chorus A m7 (2.37) E m7 A7 8va-----,

D M7 (2.41) D m7 G7

C M7 (2.45) C m7 F7 B $\flat$ M7 B m7($\flat$ 5) E7

13th chorus A m7 (2.49) E m7 A7

D M7 (2.53) D m7 G7

C M7 (2.57) C m7 F7 B $\flat$ M7 B m7($\flat$ 5) E7

A m7

C M7 (3.09) C m7 F7 B $\flat$ M7 B m7(b5) E7

A m7

A m7
(3.13)

The musical notation for A m7 (3.13) is shown on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first measure contains a quarter note A3, a quarter note B-flat3, a quarter note C4, and a quarter note D4, with a bracket and the number '3' above the last three notes. The second measure contains a quarter note E4, a quarter note F4, a quarter note G4, and a quarter note A4, with a bracket and the number '3' above the last three notes. The third measure contains a quarter note B-flat4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note D5, and a quarter note E5, with a bracket and the number '3' above the last three notes. The fourth measure contains a quarter note F5, a quarter note G5, a quarter note A5, and a quarter note B5, with a bracket and the number '3' above the last three notes. The fifth measure contains a quarter note C6, a quarter note D6, a quarter note E6, and a quarter note F6, with a bracket and the number '3' above the last three notes. The sixth measure contains a quarter note G6, a quarter note A6, a quarter note B6, and a quarter note C7, with a bracket and the number '3' above the last three notes. The seventh measure contains a quarter note D7, a quarter note E7, a quarter note F7, and a quarter note G7, with a bracket and the number '3' above the last three notes. The eighth measure contains a quarter note A7, a quarter note B7, a quarter note C8, and a quarter note D8, with a bracket and the number '3' above the last three notes. The ninth measure contains a quarter note E8, a quarter note F8, a quarter note G8, and a quarter note A8, with a bracket and the number '3' above the last three notes. The tenth measure contains a quarter note B8, a quarter note C9, a quarter note D9, and a quarter note E9, with a bracket and the number '3' above the last three notes. The eleventh measure contains a quarter note F9, a quarter note G9, a quarter note A9, and a quarter note B9, with a bracket and the number '3' above the last three notes. The twelfth measure contains a quarter note C10, a quarter note D10, a quarter note E10, and a quarter note F10, with a bracket and the number '3' above the last three notes. The thirteenth measure contains a quarter note G10, a quarter note A10, a quarter note B10, and a quarter note C11, with a bracket and the number '3' above the last three notes. The fourteenth measure contains a quarter note D11, a quarter note E11, a quarter note F11, and a quarter note G11, with a bracket and the number '3' above the last three notes. The fifteenth measure contains a quarter note A11, a quarter note B11, a quarter note C12, and a quarter note D12, with a bracket and the number '3' above the last three notes. The sixteenth measure contains a quarter note E12, a quarter note F12, a quarter note G12, and a quarter note A12, with a bracket and the number '3' above the last three notes. The seventeenth measure contains a quarter note B12, a quarter note C13, a quarter note D13, and a quarter note E13, with a bracket and the number '3' above the last three notes. The eighteenth measure contains a quarter note F13, a quarter note G13, a quarter note A13, and a quarter note B13, with a bracket and the number '3' above the last three notes. The nineteenth measure contains a quarter note C14, a quarter note D14, a quarter note E14, and a quarter note F14, with a bracket and the number '3' above the last three notes. The twentieth measure contains a quarter note G14, a quarter note A14, a quarter note B14, and a quarter note C15, with a bracket and the number '3' above the last three notes. The notation ends with a double bar line.

Chris Potter's Solo Improvisation on the Changes of:
You And The Night And The Music

by Arthur Schwartz

Chris Potter - Alto Saxophone
Kenny Werner - Piano
Scott Colley - Bass
Bill Stewart - Drums

From *Concentric Circles*, 1994 Concord Jazz #CCD 4595
Transcribed by AJ Kluth

♩ = 232

E♭ Alto Saxophone Key of A minor

1st Chorus

Am Bm7(♭5) E7♭9 Em7(♭5) A7♭9 Dm7

(0.04) Bm7(♭5) E7 AM7 Bm7(♭5) E7

(0.08) Am Bm7(♭5) E7♭9 Em7(♭5) A7 Dm7

(0.12) Bm7(♭5) E7♭9 AM7

(0.17) F7 F♯m7(♭5) B7♭9 E7

(0.21) F7 F♯7(♭5) B7 E7 F7 E7

(0.25) Am Bm7(♭5) E7♭9 Em7(♭5) A7♭9 Dm

Bm7(b5) E7b9 AM7
 (0.30) 29 *drums in*

Am7 2nd Chorus Bm7(b5) E7 Em7(b5) A7 Dm7
 (0.34) 33

Bm7(b5) E7 AM7 Bm7(b5) E7b9
 (0.38) 37

Am7 Bm7(b5) E7 Em7(b5) A7 Dm7
 (0.42) 41

Bm7(b5) E7 AM7
 (0.46) 45

F7 F#m7(b5) B7b9 E7
 (0.51) 49

F7 F#m7(b5) B7
 (0.55) 53

E7 F7 E7
 (0.57) 55

Am7 Bm7(b5) E7 Em7(b5) A7 Dm7
 (0.59) 57

Detailed description: This is a musical score for guitar, written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The score consists of nine staves of music. Chords are indicated above the staff at various points. Triplet markings (a '3' over a group of notes) are used in several places. A box labeled '2nd Chorus' is placed above the second staff. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals). The time signature is not explicitly shown but appears to be 4/4 based on the phrasing.

Bm7(b5) E7(#11) AM7 Bm7(b5) E7b9
 (1.03) 61

Am7 3rd Chorus Bm7(b5) E7 Em7(b5) A7 Dm7
 (1.07) 65 [^] bass in

Bm7(b5) E7 AM7 Bm7(b5) E7
 (1.11) 69

Am7 Bm7(b5) E7 Em7(b5) A7 Dm7
 (1.15) 73

Bm7(b5) E7b9 AM7
 (1.19) 77

F7 F#m7(b5) B7b9 E7
 (1.23) 81

F7 F#m7(b5) B7 E7 F E7b9
 (1.27) 85

Am7 Bm7(b5) E7 Em7(b5) A7 Dm7
 (1.31) 89

Bm7(b5) E7(#11) AM7
 (1.35) 93

Detailed description: This is a musical score for guitar, consisting of nine staves of music. Each staff begins with a measure number in parentheses (e.g., (1.03), (1.07), (1.11), (1.15), (1.19), (1.23), (1.27), (1.31), (1.35)) followed by a measure number (e.g., 61, 65, 69, 73, 77, 81, 85, 89, 93). The music is written in treble clef. Chords are indicated above the staff: Bm7(b5), E7(#11), AM7, Bm7(b5), E7b9, Am7, Bm7(b5), E7, Em7(b5), A7, Dm7, F7, F#m7(b5), B7b9, B7, F, and E7b9. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and rests. Several measures contain triplets, indicated by a '3' over the notes. A '3rd Chorus' section is marked with a box around the Am7 chord at measure 65. A 'bass in' instruction is present at measure 65. The music ends with a double bar line at measure 93.

(1.39) Am7 4th Chorus Bm7(b5) E7 Em7(b5) A7 Dm7

(1.43) Bm7(b5) E7b9 AM7 straight eighths

(1.47) Am7 Bm7(b5) E7 Em7(b5) A7 Dm7

(1.51) Bm7(b5) E7 AM7

(1.55) F7 F#m7(b5) B7 E7

(1.59) F7 F#m7(b5) B7 E7 F7 E7

(2.03) Am7 Bm7(b5) E7 Em7(b5) A7b9 Dm7 8va

(2.07) Bm7(b5) E7b9 AM7

(2.11) Am7 5th Chorus Bm7(b5) E7b9 Em7(b5)A7 Dm7

(2.15) Bm7(b5) E7 AM7

133

(2.19) Am7 Bm7(b5) E7 Em7(b5) A7 Dm7

137

(2.23) Bm7(b5) E7b9 AM7

141

(2.27) F7 F#m7(b5) B7b9 E7

145

(2.31) F7 F#m7(b5) B7 E7 F7 E7

149

(2.35) Am7 Bm7(b5) E7 Em7(b5) A7b9 Dm7

153

(2.39) Bm7(b5) E7 AM7(#11) *piano in*

157

(2.43) Am7 6th Chorus Bm7(b5) E7 Em7(b5) A7 Dm7

161

(2.47) Bm7(b5) E7 AM7

165

(2.51) Am7 Bm7(b5) E7 Em7(b5) A7 Dm7

169

(2.54) Bm7(b5) E7 AM7

173

(2.58) F7 F#m7(b5) B7 E7

177

(3.02) F7 F#m7(b5) B7 E7b9 F7 E7

181

(3.06) Am7 Bm7(b5) E7 Em7(b5) A7 Dm7

185

(3.10) Bm7(b5) E7 AM7

189

(3.14) Am7

193

Piano Solo 157

(5.46) Am7 Bm7(b5) E7 Em7(b5) A7 Dm7

353

7th Chorus

(5.50) Bm7(b5) E7 AM7

357

(5.54) Am7 Bm7(b5) E7 Em7(b5) A7 Dm7

361

(5.58) Bm7(b5) E7 AM7

365

(6.02) F7 F#m7(b5) B7b9 E7

369

(6.06) F7 F#m7(b5) B7 E7 F7 E7

373

8^{va}

3

(6.09) Am7 Bm7(b5) E7 Em7(b5) A7 Dm7

377

(6.13) Bm7(b5) E7 AM7

381

Chris Potter's Solo Improvisation on the Changes of:

Giant Steps

by John Coltrane

From *Concord Duo Series Volume 10*, 1996 Concord Jazz #CCD 4695-2

Transcribed by AJ Kluth

Chris Potter - Tenor Saxophone
Kenny Werner - Piano

B $\flat$ Tenor Saxophone Key

304 C $\sharp$ M7 E7 AM7 C7 FM7 Bm7 E7

(0.25) *1st Chorus*

(0.28) AM7 C7 Fm7 G $\sharp$ 7 C $\sharp$ M7 Gm7 C7

(0.31) FM7 Bm7 E7 AM7 D $\sharp$ m7 G $\sharp$ 7

(0.34) C $\sharp$ M7 Gm7 C7 FM7 D $\sharp$ m7 G $\sharp$ 7

(0.37) C $\sharp$ M7 E7 AM7 C7 FM7 Bm7 E7

(0.40) AM7 C7 FM7 G $\sharp$ 7 C $\sharp$ M7 Gm7 C7 *pitch bend*

(0.43) FM7 Bm7 E7 AM7 D $\sharp$ m7 G $\sharp$ 7

22

(0.46) C#M7 Gm7 C7 FM7 D#m7 G#7

(0.49) C#M7 E7 AM7 C7 FM7 Bm7 E7

(0.52) AM7 C7 FM7 G#7 C#M7 Gm7 C7

(0.55) FM7 Bm7 E7 AM7 D#m7 G#7

(0.58) C#M7 Gm7 C7 FM7 D#m7 G#7

(1.01) C#M7 E7 AM7 C7 FM7 Bm7 E7

(1.04) AM7 C7 FM7 G#7 C#7 Gm7 C7 FM7 Bm7 E7
(harmonic rhythm is compressed)

(1.08) AM7 D#m7 G#7 C#M7 Gm7 C7 FM7 D#m7 G#7
(harmonic rhythm is compressed)

(1.11) C#M7 E7 AM7 C7 FM7 Bm7 E7

3rd Chorus

4th Chorus

5th Chorus

(1.14) AM7 C7 FM7 G#7 C#M7 Gm7 C7

67

(1.17) FM7 Bm7 E7 AM7 D#m7 G#7

71

(1.20) C#M7 Gm7 C7 FM7 D#m7 C7

75

(1.23) C#M7 E7 AM7 C7 FM7 Bm7 E7

79 6th Chorus

(1.26) AM7 C7 FM7 G#7 C#7 Gm7 C7

83

(1.29) FM7 Bm7 E7 AM7 D#m7 G#7

87

straight eighths

(1.32) C#M7 Gm7 C7 FM7 D#m7 G#7

91

resume swing eighths

(1.36) C#M7 E7 AM7 C7 FM7 Bm7 E7

95 7th Chorus

(1.39) AM7 C7 FM7 G#7 C#M7 Gm7 C7

99

(1.42) FM7 Bm7 E7 AM7 D#m7 G#7

(1.44) C#m7 Gm7 C7 FM7 D#m7 G#7

(1.48) C#m7 E7 AM7 C7 FM7 Bm7 E7

(1.51) AM7 C7 FM7 G#7 C#m7 Gm7 C7

(1.54) FM7 Bm7 E7 AM7 D#m7 G#7

(1.57) C#m7 Gm7 C7 FM7 D#m7 G#7

(2.01) C#m7 E7 AM7 C7 FM7 Bm7 E7

(2.04) AM7 C7 FM7 G#7 C#m7 Gm7 C7

(2.07) FM7 Bm7 E7

103

107

111

115

119

123

127

131

135

8th Chorus

9th Chorus

3

3

3

5

5

3

3

3

5

(2.08) AM7 D#m7 G#7

137 3 3

(2.09) C#m7 Gm7 C7 FM7 D#m7 G#7

139 3 5

(2.12) 10th Chorus C#m7 E7 AM7 C7 (harmonic rhythm is compressed)

143 5 3

(2.13) FM7 Bm7 E7

145

(2.14) AM7 C7 Fm7 G#7

147 3 5 3 5

(2.16) C#m7 Gm7 C7

149 3 5

(2.17) FM7 Bm7 E7 AM7 D#m7 G#7

151 3 3 3

(2.20) C#m7 Gm7 C7 FM7 D#m7 G#7

155 3 3

Chris Potter's Solo Improvisation on the Changes of:

The Source

by Chris Potter

From *Gratitude*, 2001 Verve #3145494332

Transcribed by AJ Kluth

Chris Potter - Tenor Saxophone

Kevin Hays - Piano

Scott Colley - Bass

Brian Blade - Drums

B $\flat$ Tenor Saxophone Key of C $\sharp$

"+" denotes false fingering

$\text{♩} = 210$

(1.16) C $\sharp$ sus4 C $\sharp$ 7

Rhythm is displaced by one beat for first two choruses as rhythm-section "hit" in the composition confusingly occurs on beat two rather than beat one.

The first system of musical notation for 'The Source' is in 4/4 time, starting at measure 1.16. The key signature is C major with one sharp (F#). The notation is for a tenor saxophone in B-flat. The first measure is a whole rest. The second measure contains a triplet of eighth notes: F#4, G#4, and A4. The third measure is a whole rest. The fourth measure contains a quarter note G#4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The fifth measure is a whole rest. The sixth measure contains a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, and a quarter note B3. The seventh measure is a whole rest. The eighth measure contains a quarter note A3, a quarter note G3, and a quarter note F3. The system ends with a double bar line.

(1.21) F $\sharp$ 7 C $\sharp$ 7

The second system of musical notation for 'The Source' starts at measure 1.21. The key signature is C major with one sharp (F#). The notation is for a tenor saxophone in B-flat. The first measure is a whole rest. The second measure contains a quarter note G#4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The third measure is a whole rest. The fourth measure contains a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, and a quarter note B3. The fifth measure is a whole rest. The sixth measure contains a quarter note A3, a quarter note G3, and a quarter note F3. The seventh measure is a whole rest. The eighth measure contains a quarter note E3, a quarter note D3, and a quarter note C3. The system ends with a double bar line.

(1.26) F $\sharp$ 9 E9 C $\sharp$ 7

The third system of musical notation for 'The Source' starts at measure 1.26. The key signature is C major with one sharp (F#). The notation is for a tenor saxophone in B-flat. The first measure is a whole rest. The second measure contains a quarter note G#4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The third measure is a whole rest. The fourth measure contains a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, and a quarter note B3. The fifth measure is a whole rest. The sixth measure contains a quarter note A3, a quarter note G3, and a quarter note F3. The seventh measure is a whole rest. The eighth measure contains a quarter note E3, a quarter note D3, and a quarter note C3. The system ends with a double bar line.

(1.31) 2nd Chorus C $\sharp$ 7

The fourth system of musical notation for 'The Source' starts at measure 1.31, which is the beginning of the 2nd Chorus. The key signature is C major with one sharp (F#). The notation is for a tenor saxophone in B-flat. The first measure is a whole rest. The second measure contains a quarter note G#4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The third measure is a whole rest. The fourth measure contains a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, and a quarter note B3. The fifth measure is a whole rest. The sixth measure contains a quarter note A3, a quarter note G3, and a quarter note F3. The seventh measure is a whole rest. The eighth measure contains a quarter note E3, a quarter note D3, and a quarter note C3. The system ends with a double bar line.

(1.35) F $\sharp$ 7 C $\sharp$ 7

The fifth system of musical notation for 'The Source' starts at measure 1.35. The key signature is C major with one sharp (F#). The notation is for a tenor saxophone in B-flat. The first measure is a whole rest. The second measure contains a quarter note G#4, a quarter note F#4, and a quarter note E4. The third measure is a whole rest. The fourth measure contains a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, and a quarter note B3. The fifth measure is a whole rest. The sixth measure contains a quarter note A3, a quarter note G3, and a quarter note F3. The seventh measure is a whole rest. The eighth measure contains a quarter note E3, a quarter note D3, and a quarter note C3. The system ends with a double bar line.

(1.40) F#9 E9 C#7

22

3rd Chorus C#7

(1.45) Everyone finally agrees on the location of beat "one".

26

(1.50) F#7 C#7

30

(1.55) F#9 E9 C#7

34

3

4th Chorus C#7

(2.00)

38

(2.04) F#7 C#7

42

3

8va

(2.09) F#9 E9 C#7

46

(2.14) 5th Chorus

50

(2.19) F#7 C#7

54

(2.23) F#9 E9 C#7

58

(2.28) C#7

62

(2.33) F#7 C#7

66

(2.38) F#9 E9

(2.40) C#7

7th Chorus

(2.43) C#7

(2.47) F#7 C#7

(2.52) F#9 E9 C#7

(2.57) C#7

8th Chorus

(3.01) F#7 C#7

90

8^{va}

(3.06) F#9 E9 C#7

94

Chris Potter's Solo Improvisation on the Changes of:

High Noon

by Chris Potter

From *Gratitude*, 2001 Verve #3145494332

Transcribed by AJ Kluth

Chris Potter - Tenor Saxophone
Kevin Hays - Piano
Scott Colley - Bass
Brian Blade - Drums

B $\flat$ Tenor Saxophone Key

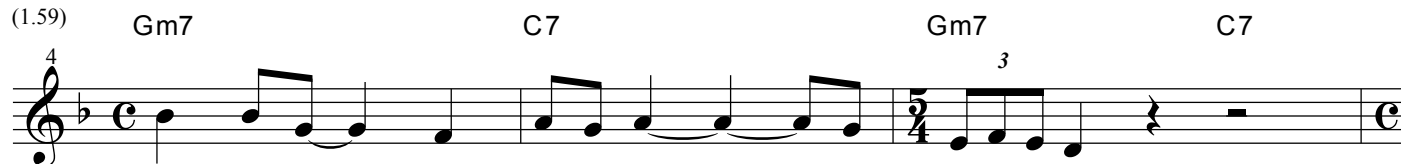
$\text{♩} = 140$

(1.53)

Solo - vamp till cued



(1.59)



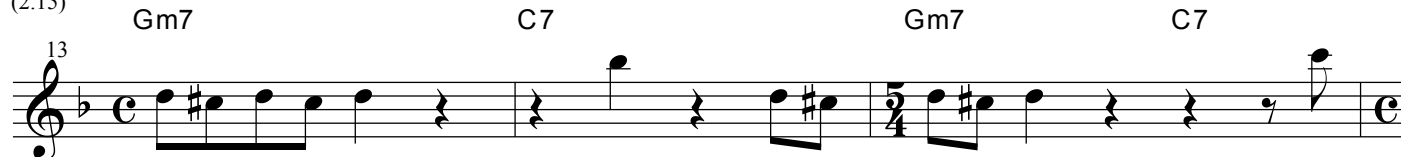
(2.04)



(2.10)



(2.15)



(2.21) Gm7 C7 Gm7 C7

16

(2.26) Gm7 C7 Gm7 C7

19 *8va*

(2.32) Gm7 C7 Gm7 C7

22

(2.37) Gm7 C7 Gm7 C7

25

(2.43) Gm7 C7

28

(2.46) Gm7 C7 Gm7

30

(2.50) C7 Gm7 C7

32

System (2.50) contains measures 32 to 33. Measure 32 is in 5/4 time and contains a C7 chord. Measure 33 is in 4/4 time and contains a Gm7 chord. The system ends with a C7 chord in common time.

(2.54) Gm7 C7

34

System (2.54) contains measures 34 to 35. Measure 34 is in common time and contains a Gm7 chord. Measure 35 is in 5/4 time and contains a C7 chord. The system ends with a 5/4 time signature.

(2.57) Gm7 C7 Gm7

36

System (2.57) contains measures 36 to 37. Measure 36 is in 5/4 time and contains a Gm7 chord. Measure 37 is in common time and contains a C7 chord. The system ends with a Gm7 chord in common time.

(3.01) C7 Gm7 C7

38

System (3.01) contains measures 38 to 39. Measure 38 is in common time and contains a C7 chord. Measure 39 is in 5/4 time and contains a Gm7 chord. The system ends with a C7 chord in common time.

(3.05) Gm7 C7

40

System (3.05) contains measures 40 to 41. Measure 40 is in common time and contains a Gm7 chord. Measure 41 is in 5/4 time and contains a C7 chord. The system ends with a 5/4 time signature.

(3.08) Gm7 C7 Gm7

42

System (3.08) contains measures 42 to 43. Measure 42 is in 5/4 time and contains a Gm7 chord. Measure 43 is in common time and contains a C7 chord. The system ends with a Gm7 chord in common time.

(3.12) C7 Gm7 C7

Staff (3.12) begins at measure 44. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first measure is marked with a C7 chord. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with accents (^) over several notes. The second measure is marked with a Gm7 chord. The third measure is marked with a C7 chord. The system ends with a double bar line.

(3.16) Gm7 C7

Staff (3.16) begins at measure 46. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first measure is marked with a Gm7 chord. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes and accents. The second measure is marked with a C7 chord. The system ends with a double bar line.

(3.19) Gm7 C7 Gm7

Staff (3.19) begins at measure 48. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first measure is marked with a Gm7 chord. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes and accents. The second measure is marked with a C7 chord. The third measure is marked with a Gm7 chord. The system ends with a double bar line.

(3.24) C7 Gm7 C7

Staff (3.24) begins at measure 50. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first measure is marked with a C7 chord. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second measure is marked with a Gm7 chord. The third measure is marked with a C7 chord. The system ends with a double bar line.

(3.27) Gm7 C7 Gm7 C7

Staff (3.27) begins at measure 52. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first measure is marked with a Gm7 chord. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second measure is marked with a C7 chord. The third measure is marked with a Gm7 chord. The fourth measure is marked with a C7 chord. The system ends with a double bar line.

(3.32) Gm7 C7 Gm7 C7

Staff (3.32) begins at measure 55. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The first measure is marked with a Gm7 chord. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second measure is marked with a C7 chord. The third measure is marked with a Gm7 chord. The fourth measure is marked with a C7 chord. The system ends with a double bar line.

(3.38) Gm7₃ C7 Gm7 C7

(3.44) Gm7 C7 Gm7 C7

(3.49) Gm7 C7

(3.52) Gm7 C7 Gm7

(3.56) C7 Gm7 C7

(4.00) Gm7 C7 Gm7 C7

(4.06)

Gm7

C7

Gm7

C7



(4.11)

Bbm7sus

Dbm7sus



(4.16)

Bbm7sus

Dbm7sus



(4.21)

Bbm7sus

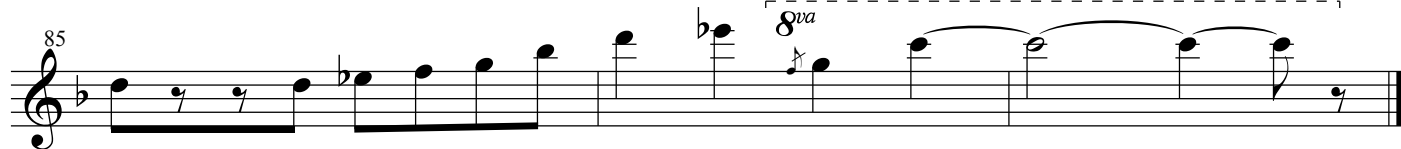
Dbm7sus



(4.26)

Bbm7sus

Dbm7sus



Chris Potter's Solo Improvisation on the Changes of:

Body and Soul

by Johnny Green

From *Gratitude*, 2001 Verve #3145494332

Transcribed by AJ Kluth

Chris Potter - Bass Clarinet
Scott Colley - Bass

♩ = approximately 50

B $\flat$ Bass Clarinet Key of E $\flat$

Slowly, Freely Fm7 C7($\flat$ 9) Fm7 E7($\flat$ 9)

1st Chorus

(0.12) E $\flat$ M7 A $\flat$ 7 Gm7 F $\sharp$ °7

(0.21) Fm7 Dm7($\flat$ 5) G7

(0.30) Cm7 F7 Fm7 B $\flat$ 7 E $\flat$ M6 C7

(0.40) Fm7 C7($\flat$ 9) Fm7 E7

(0.49) E $\flat$ M7 A $\flat$ 7($\sharp$ 11) Gm7 F $\sharp$ °7

(0.58) Fm7 Dm7($\flat$ 5) G7

38

(1.08) Cm7 F7(b9) Fm7 E7

(1.13) EbM7 B7(#9)

(1.17) EM7 F#m7 B7 F# E G# Am7 D7

(1.27) G#m7 C#m7 F#m7 B7 E

(1.37) Em A7(#9)

(1.42) DM7 F°7

(1.47) Em7 A7

(1.51) DM7 Db7 C7

(1.56) Fm7 C7(#9)

(2.00) Fm7 E

(2.05) EbM7 Ab7(#11)

(2.10) Gm7 F#o7

(2.15) Fm7

(2.20) Dm7(b5) G7(b9)

(2.25) Cm7 F7 Fm7 Bb

(2.29) Eb C7(b9)

(2.35) Fm7 C7

Bass solo, bass clarinet accompanies

(2.39) Fm7 E7

(2.44) $E\flat$ $A\flat 7$ $Gm7$ $F\sharp 7$

35

(2.54) $Fm7$ $Dm7(\flat 5)$ $G7$

37

(3.07) $Cm7$ $F7$ $Fm7$ $B\flat 7$ $E\flat$ $C7$

39

(3.12) $Fm7$ $C7(\flat 9)$ $Fm7$ $E7$

41

(3.21) $E\flat$ $A\flat 13$ $Gm7$ $F\sharp 7$

43

(3.30) $Fm7$ $Dm7(\flat 5)$ $G7$

45

(3.39) $Cm7$ $F7$ $Fm7$ $B\flat 7$ $E\flat M7$ $B7$ Bass Clarinet Takes Lead

47

(3.49) $EM6$ $F\sharp m7$ $B7$ E $Am7$ $D13$

49

(3.58) $G\sharp m7$ $C\sharp m7$ $F\sharp m7$ $B7$ $EM6$

51

(4.08) Em A DM7 F^o7

(4.17) Em7 A7³

(4.22) D7 D^b7 C7

(4.27) Fm7 C7

(4.32) Fm7 E7

(4.37) E^bM7 A^b7(#11)

(4.42) Gm F^o7

(4.47) Fm7

(4.51) Dm7(b5) G7^b9

(4.57) Cm7 F7 Fm7 B $\flat$ 7($\flat$ 9)

63

tr

3

(5.07) E $\flat$ M9

64

3

Gliss.

Star Eyes

by Don Raye and Gene dePaul
From *Gratitude*, 2001 Verve #3145494332
Transcribed by AJ Kluth

E $\flat$ Alto Saxophone Key of C

(1.40)

B $\flat$ Maj7 Em7 A7 DMaj7 Dm7 G7

15 3

(1.45)

F^{Maj}7 F^m7 B^b7

19 3

This musical staff shows a single measure starting at measure 19. It contains a sequence of eighth notes: F4, A4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. Above the staff, the chords F^{Maj}7, F^m7, and B^b7 are indicated. A triplet of eighth notes (F4, A4, C5) is marked with a '3' above it.

(1.50)

E^bMaj7 D^m7 G7

23 3 3 3 3

This musical staff shows a single measure starting at measure 23. It contains a sequence of eighth notes: E4, G4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3. Above the staff, the chords E^bMaj7, D^m7, and G7 are indicated. There are four triplet markings (groups of three eighth notes) marked with a '3' above them.

(1.55)

C^{Maj}7 D^m7 G7

27 3 3 3 3 3

This musical staff shows a single measure starting at measure 27. It contains a sequence of eighth notes: C4, E4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3. Above the staff, the chords C^{Maj}7, D^m7, and G7 are indicated. There are five triplet markings (groups of three eighth notes) marked with a '3' below them.

(1.58)

C^{Maj}7 (E^{Maj}9) C^m7 F7

29 5 3

This musical staff shows a single measure starting at measure 29. It contains a sequence of eighth notes: C4, E4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3. Above the staff, the chords C^{Maj}7, (E^{Maj}9), C^m7, and F7 are indicated. There is a quintuplet marking (group of five eighth notes) marked with a '5' below it, and a triplet marking (group of three eighth notes) marked with a '3' below it.

(2.00)

B^bMaj7 E^m7 A7 D^{Maj}7 D^m7(b5) G7(b9)

31 3

This musical staff shows a single measure starting at measure 31. It contains a sequence of eighth notes: B3, D4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3. Above the staff, the chords B^bMaj7, E^m7, A7, D^{Maj}7, D^m7(b5), and G7(b9) are indicated. A triplet marking (group of three eighth notes) is marked with a '3' below it.

(2.05)

C7 B7 B^b7 A7 D^m7 G7 C^{Maj}7

35 3

This musical staff shows a single measure starting at measure 35. It contains a sequence of eighth notes: C4, E4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3. Above the staff, the chords C7, B7, B^b7, A7, D^m7, G7, and C^{Maj}7 are indicated. A triplet marking (group of three eighth notes) is marked with a '3' above it.

(2.11) 2nd Chorus

CMaj7 (Implied E Major Tonal Center Substitution) Dm7 G7 CMaj7 Cm7 F7

39 3 8va

(2.16)

B♭Maj7 Em7 A7 DMaj7 Dm7 G7

(2.21)

CMaj7 Dm7 G7 CMaj7 Cm7 F7

(2.26)

B♭Maj7 Em7 A7 DMaj7 Dm7 G7

(2.31)

FMaj7 Fm7 B♭7

(2.36)

E♭Maj7 Dm7 G7

(2.41)

C^{Maj}7 D^m7 G7 C^{Maj}7 C^m7 F7

63

3

(2.47)

B^bMaj7 E^m7(^b5) A7(^b9) D^{Maj}7([#]11) D^m7 G7

67

(2.52)

C7 B7 B^b7 A7 D^m7 G7 C^{Maj}7

71

(3.43)

C^{Maj}7

75

Bass Solo One Chorus
50

Head Out
36

(4.29)

163

(4.33)

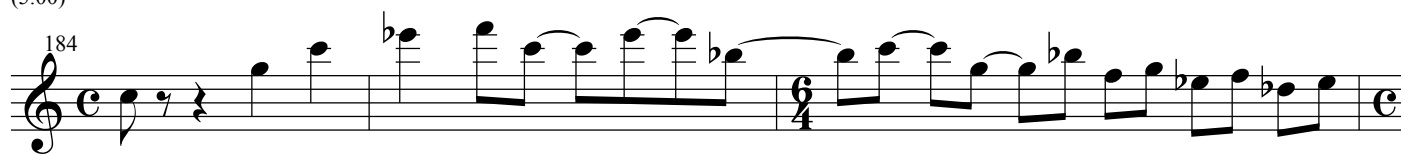
166

Measures 172-175 of the piece. Measure 172 starts with a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody begins with a quarter rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note F4, and a quarter note E4. Measure 173 continues with a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, a quarter note B3, and a quarter note A3. Measure 174 has a quarter note G3, a quarter note F3, a quarter note E3, and a quarter note D3. Measure 175 ends with a quarter note C3, a quarter note B2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note G2. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a 6/4 time signature.

Measures 174-176 of the piece. Measure 174 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of eighth notes: B-flat, A, G, F, E, D, C, B. Measure 175 continues the melody with eighth notes: A, G, F, E, D, C, B, A. Measure 176 is a whole note chord consisting of B-flat, A, G, F, E, D, C, B.

Example 10 continues with measures 178-181. The notation shows a continuation of the melodic line in treble clef, C major, 4/4 time. Measures 178 and 179 contain eighth and sixteenth notes with ties. Measures 180 and 181 show a change in rhythm with quarter and eighth notes, including a key signature change to one flat (Bb) in measure 181.

(5.00)



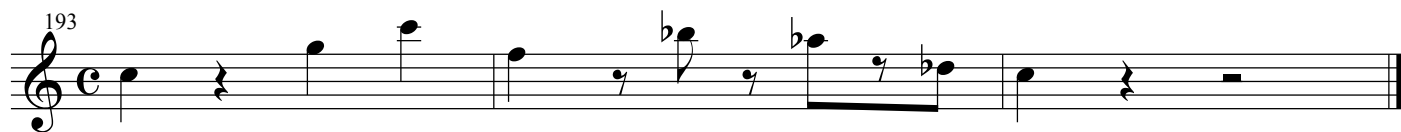
(5.04)



(5.09)



(5.13)



Chris Potter's Solo Improvisation on:

Children Go

Spiritual/Public Domain

Chris Potter - Tenor Saxophone
Kevin Hays - Piano
Scott Colley - Bass
Bill Stewart - Drums

From *Traveling Mercies*, 2002 Verve #4400182432
Transcribed by AJ Kluth

B $\flat$ Tenor Saxophone Key of E minor

$\text{♩} = 196$

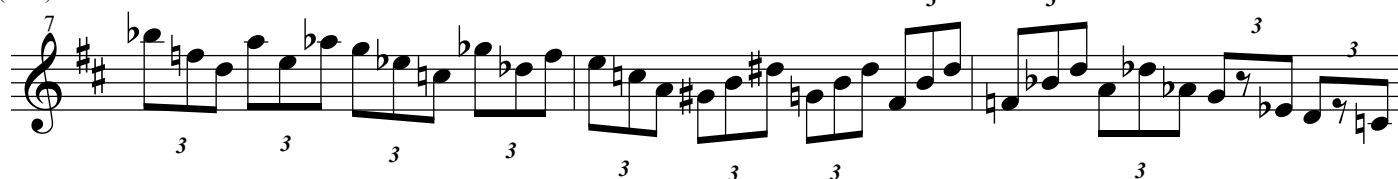
Unaccompanied Solo Intro



(0.04)



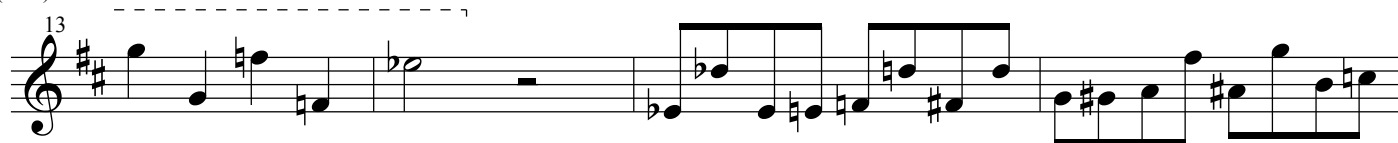
(0.09)



(0.14)



(0.19)



*Finger bottom note and
overblow to produce top note*

(0.24)



(0.30)

tempo, resume swing eighths



(0.35) 24

(0.40) Em
Drums And Bass In

(0.45) 32
Straight Eighths

(0.50) 36
Resume Swing Eighths

(0.55) 40

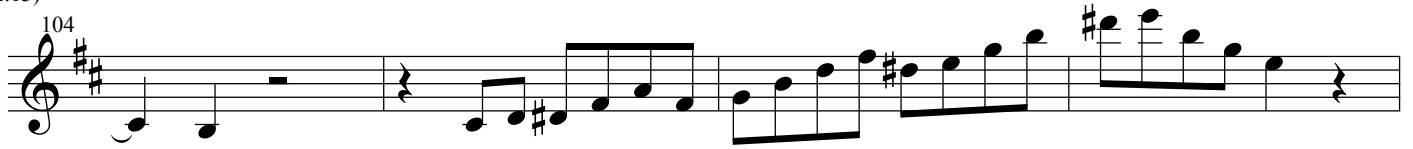
(1.00) 44
Head - 2 Choruses
Em7

(1.58) 92
1st Chorus
Em7

(2.03) 96
Em7

(2.08) 100

(2.13)



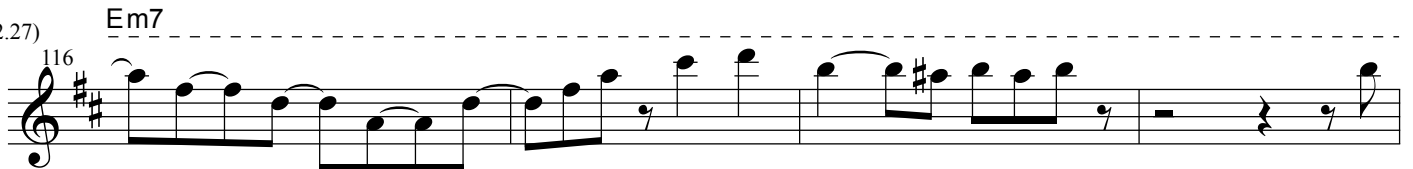
(2.17)



(2.22)



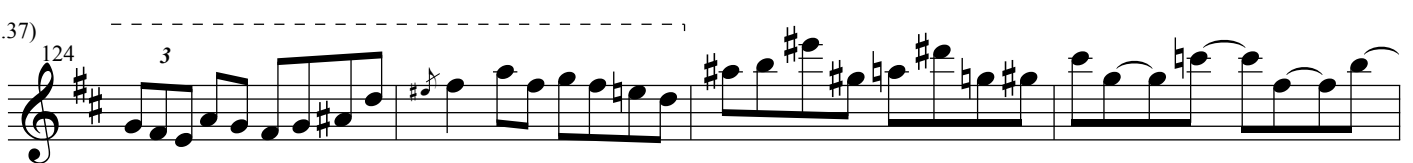
(2.27)



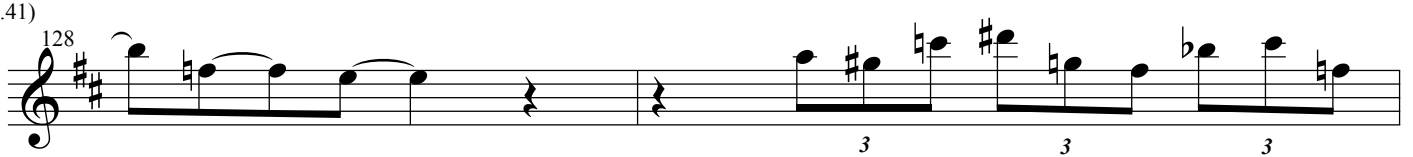
(2.32)



(2.37)



(2.41)



(2.44)



(2.46)



(2.51) A9 G9 F9 Em7

136

3rd Chorus

(2.56) Em7

140

(3.00)

144

(3.05)

148

(3.10)

152

(3.15) A9 G9 F9 Em7

156

(3.19) A9 G9 F9 Em7

160

(3.24) Em7 4th Chorus

164

(3.29) Piano Solo

168

63

(4.49) **Em7** Head Out

(4.54) **Em7**

(4.58) **Em7**

(5.03) **Em7**

(5.08) **A9 G9 F9 Em7**

(5.13) **A9 G9 F9 Em9**

(5.19) **Cadenza**

(5.22) **Em7**

Chris Potter's Solo Improvisation on the Changes of:

7.5

by Bill Stewart

From *Lift: Live at the Village Vanguard*, 2003 Sunnyside SSC3022

Transcribed by AJ Kluth

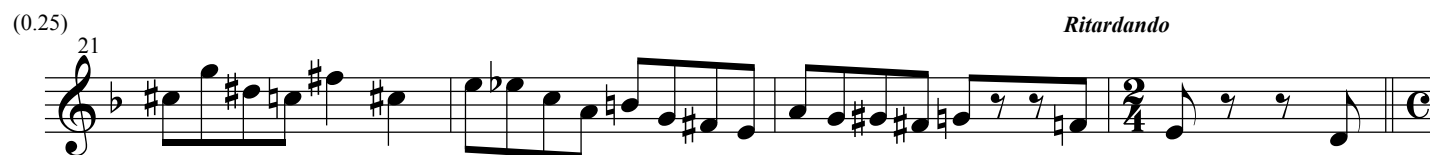
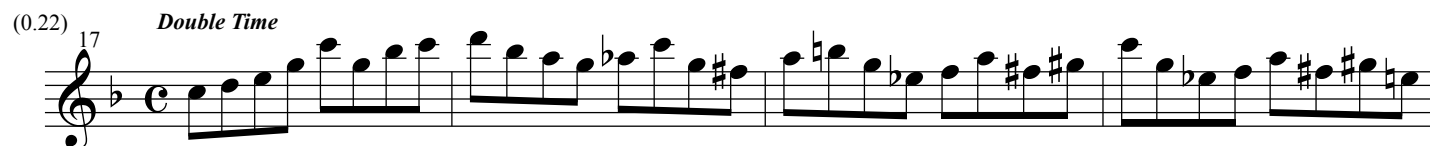
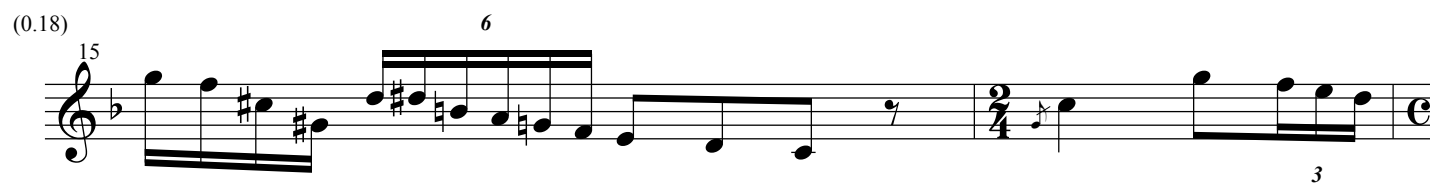
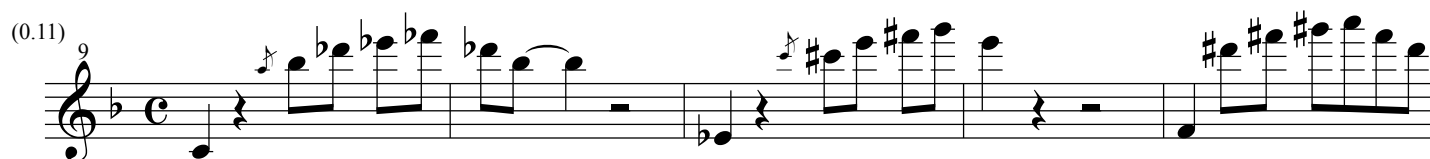
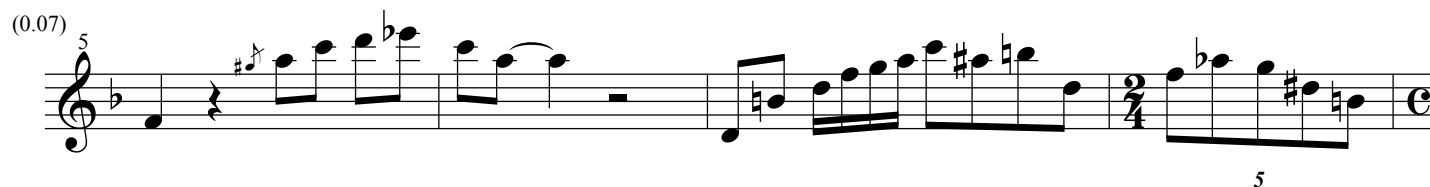
Chris Potter - Tenor Saxophone
Kevin Hays - Piano
Scott Colley - Bass
Bill Stewart - Drums

♩ = approximately 240

B $\flat$ Tenor Saxophone Key of C

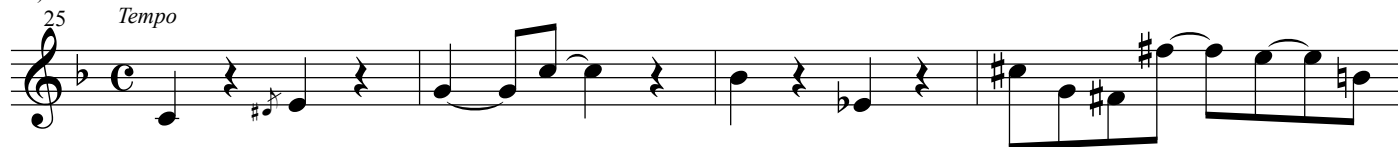
Unaccompanied Solo Intro

Rubato



(0.29)

Tempo



(1.04) F7 F#°7 G7sus G7

(1.07) C7 Eb13

(1.12) F7 F#°7 G7sus G7

(1.15) Head Melody 16

(1.30) Piano Solo 272

(5.57) 1st Chorus C7 Eb13

(6.01) F7 F#°7 G7sus G7

(6.04) 2nd Chorus C7 Eb13

(6.08) F7 F#°7 G7sus G7

3rd Chorus

(6.12) C7 Eb13

377

(6.16) F7 F#o7 G7sus G7

381

4th Chorus

(6.20) C7 Eb13

385

(6.24) F7 F#o7 G7sus G7

389

5th Chorus

(6.28) C7 Eb13

393

(6.32) F7 F#o7 G7sus G7

397

(6.35) C7

401

6th Chorus

(6.38) Eb13

403

(6.40) F7 F#o7

405

(6.42) G7sus G7

(6.43) 7th Chorus

Piano and Bass Out

(6.45)

(6.47)

(6.50)

(6.51) 8th Chorus

(6.53)

(6.55)

(6.57)

(6.59) 9th Chorus

425

8^{va}



(7.02)

429

3

8^{va}

8^{va}



10th Chorus

(7.06)

433

3

3



(7.10)

437

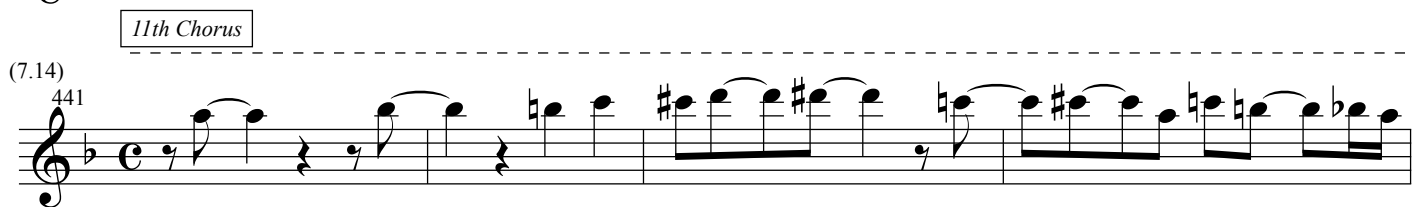
8^{va}



11th Chorus

(7.14)

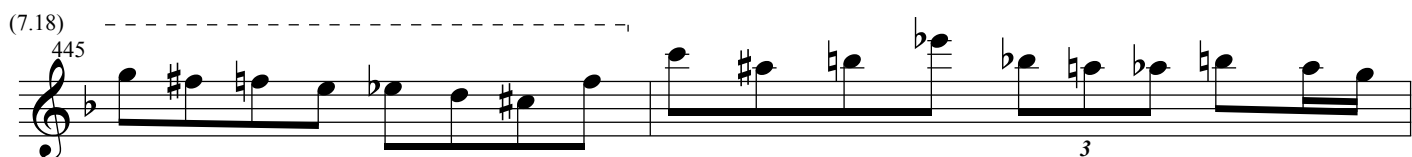
441



(7.18)

445

3



(7.20)

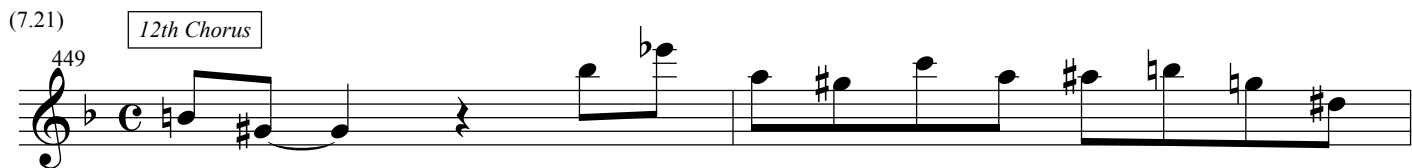
447

3



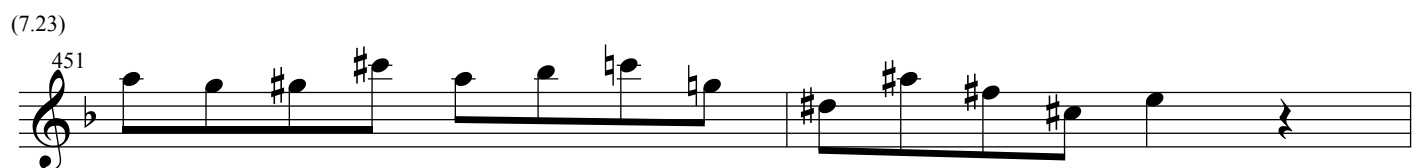
(7.21) 12th Chorus

449



(7.23)

451



(7.25) 453

3 3

(7.27) 455

2/4

(7.29) 457

13th Chorus

2/4

(7.33) 461

2/4

(7.36) 465

14th Chorus

2/4

(7.40) 469

2/4

(7.44) 473

15th Chorus

3

(7.48) 477

2/4

(7.51) 481

16th Chorus

2/4

(7.55) 485

(7.59) 489

17th Chorus

(8.03) 493

(8.05) 495

Finger bottom note and overblow to produce top note

(8.06) 497

18th Chorus

(8.08) 499

(8.10) 501

(8.13) 503

(8.14) 505

19th Chorus

(8.16) 507

(8.18) 509

(8.20) 511

(8.21) 513

20th Chorus

(8.23) 515

(8.25) 517

(8.27) 519

(8.29) 521

21st Chorus

(8.31) 523

(8.33) overblow low
"C" fingering

525

(8.36) 22nd Chorus

529

(8.40)

533

(8.44) 23rd Chorus

537

(8.48) 8va

541

(8.51) 24th Chorus

545

(8.56)

549

(8.59) 25th Chorus

553

C7 *Piano & Bass Back In* Eb13

(9.03)

557

F7 F#°7 G7sus G7

(9.07) **C7** **26th Chorus** **E^b13**

(9.11) **F7** **F[°]7** **G7sus** **G7**

(9.14) **C7** **27th Chorus** **E^b13** *8^{va}*

(9.19) **F7** **F[°]7** **G7sus** **G7**

(9.22) **C7** **E^b13**

(9.26) **F7** **F[°]7** **G7sus** **G7**

(9.30) **C7** **E^b13**

(9.34) **F7** **F[°]7** **G7sus** **G7**

(9.38) **C7** **E^b13**

28th Chorus

29th Chorus

30th Chorus

(9.42) F7 F#°7 G7sus G7

597

31st Chorus

(9.45) C7 Eb13

601

(9.49) F7 F#°7 G7sus G7

605

(9.53) C7 8va Eb13

32nd Chorus

609

(9.57) F7 F#°7 G7sus G7

613

(10.01) C7 Eb13

33rd Chorus

617

(10.05) F7 F#°7 G7sus G7

621

(10.08) C7

625

Drums/Bass Solo

207

34th Chorus

(13.23) F# Pedal & Implied Tonality Until Head Out

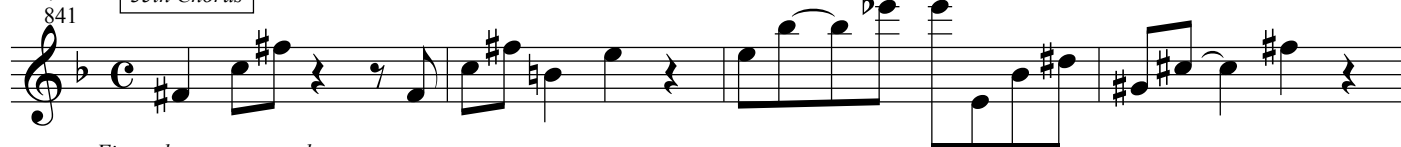
833

(13.27)



(13.30)

35th Chorus



*Finger bottom note and
overblow to produce top note*

(13.34)



(13.38)

36th Chorus



(13.42)



(13.45)

37th Chorus



(13.49)



(13.53)

38th Chorus



(13.57)



(14.00) 873 39th Chorus

Musical notation for the 39th Chorus, measures 873-876. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (C). The melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 874 has a quarter rest, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 875 has a quarter rest, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 876 has a quarter rest, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4.

(14.04) 877

Musical notation for measures 877-880. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (C). The melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 878 has a quarter rest, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 879 has a quarter rest, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 880 has a quarter rest, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4.

(14.08) 881 40th Chorus

Musical notation for the 40th Chorus, measures 881-884. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (C). The melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 882 has a quarter rest, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 883 has a quarter rest, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 884 has a quarter rest, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4.

(14.12) 885

Musical notation for measures 885-888. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (C). The melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 886 has a quarter rest, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 887 has a quarter rest, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 888 has a quarter rest, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4.

(14.15) 889 41st Chorus

Musical notation for the 41st Chorus, measures 889-892. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (C). The melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 890 has a quarter rest, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 891 has a quarter rest, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 892 has a quarter rest, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4.

(14.19) 893

Musical notation for measures 893-896. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (C). The melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 894 has a quarter rest, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 895 has a quarter rest, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. Measure 896 has a quarter rest, a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4.

Chris Potter's Solo Improvisation on the Changes of:

Stella By Starlight

by Victor Young

From *Lift: Live At The Village Vanguard*, 2003 Sunnyside SSC3022

Transcribed by AJ Kluth

Chris Potter - Tenor Saxophone

Kevin Hays - Piano

Scott Colley - Bass

Bill Stewart - Drums ♩ = 96

B $\flat$ Tenor Saxophone Key of C Major

(2.52) F $\sharp$ m7($\flat$ 5)

1st Chorus

E
B

3

3

(2.57)

Dm7

3

G7

3

3

3

3

(3.02)

Gm7

C7

3

3

(3.07)

F $\sharp$ 9

B $\flat$ 7

3

3

(3.12)

CM7

F $\sharp$ m7($\flat$ 5)

B7($\sharp$ 9)

3

(3.18)

Em7

Am7

D7

GM7

3

3

(3.25)

F#m7(b5)
A

3

F#m7(b5)
A#

3 3 6

(3.27)

Bm7(b5)

15

(3.30)

E7(b9)

16

3 3

(3.32)

Pedal E

17

3 3 3 3 3 3

(3.37)

19

3 3 3 3 3 3 3

(3.42)

Pedal F

21

3 3 3 3 3 3

3

(3.47)

Pedal F#

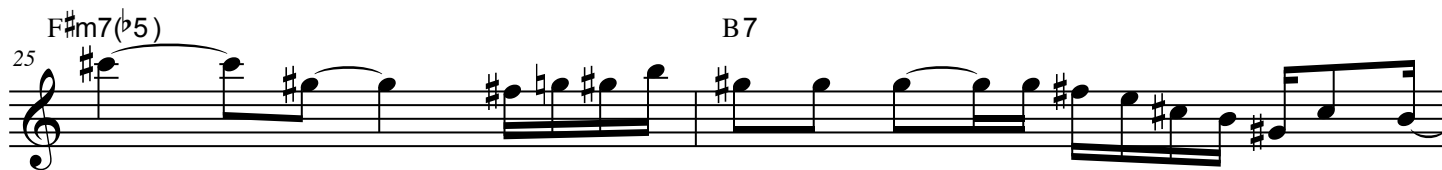
23

3 3

(3.53)

F#m7(b5) B7

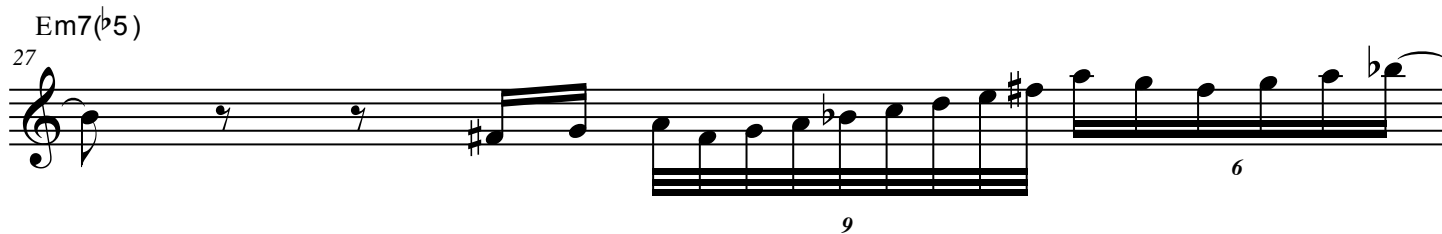
25



(3.58)

Em7(b5)

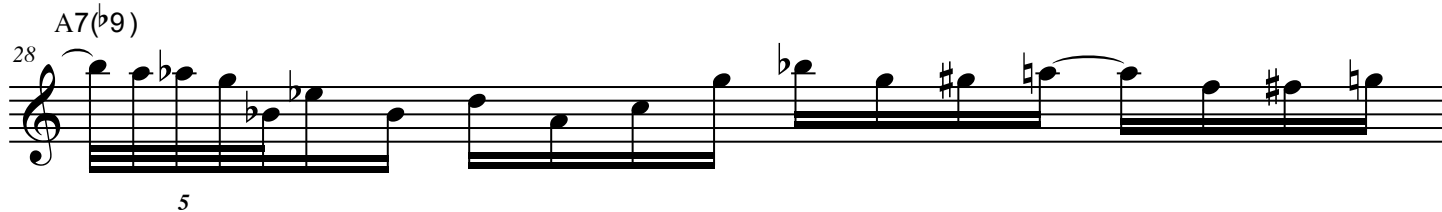
27



(4.00)

A7(b9)

28



(4.03)

Dm7(b5) C7(b9)

29



(4.08)

CM7

31

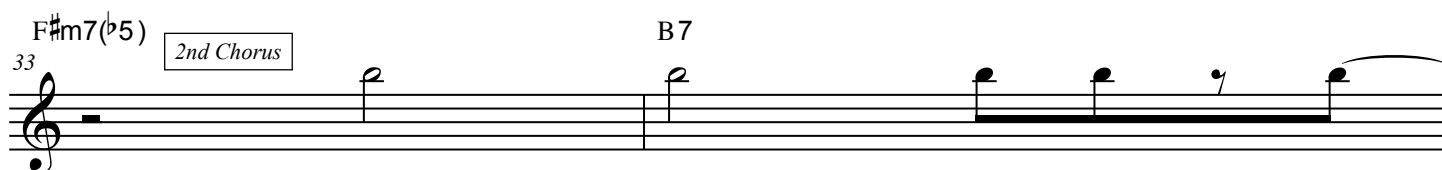


(4.13)

F#m7(b5) B7

33

2nd Chorus



(4.18)

Dm7 G7(b9) 8va

Musical notation for exercise (4.18) on a treble clef staff. It begins at measure 35 with a Dm7 chord. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. A fermata is placed over the final measure, which contains an 8va (octave) marking. The exercise concludes with a G7(b9) chord.

(4.23)

Gm7 C7

Put down right hand and overblow "D" to produce "A".

Musical notation for exercise (4.23) on a treble clef staff. It begins at measure 37 with a Gm7 chord. The melody features eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. A fermata is placed over the final measure, which contains a C7 chord. An instruction above the staff reads: "Put down right hand and overblow 'D' to produce 'A'".

(4.28)

FM7 Bb7

Musical notation for exercise (4.28) on a treble clef staff. It begins at measure 39 with an FM7 chord. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The exercise concludes with a Bb7 chord.

(4.33)

CM7

Musical notation for exercise (4.33) on a treble clef staff. It begins at measure 41 with a CM7 chord. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes.

(4.36)

F#m7(b5) B7

Musical notation for exercise (4.36) on a treble clef staff. It begins at measure 42 with an F#m7(b5) chord. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The exercise concludes with a B7 chord.

(4.38)

Em7

Musical notation for exercise (4.38) on a treble clef staff. It begins at measure 43 with an Em7 chord. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes.

(4.41)

Am7 D7

44

Musical notation for exercise (4.41) on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The exercise starts at measure 44. The first measure contains a whole note chord, Am7. The second measure contains a whole note chord, D7. The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and some with accidentals (sharps and naturals).

(4.43)

GM7

45

Musical notation for exercise (4.43) on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The exercise starts at measure 45. The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and some with accidentals (sharps and naturals).

(4.46)

F#m7(b5) B7(b9)

46

Musical notation for exercise (4.46) on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The exercise starts at measure 46. The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and some with accidentals (sharps and naturals).

(4.48)

Bm7(b5) Finger low "C".

47

Musical notation for exercise (4.48) on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The exercise starts at measure 47. The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and some with accidentals (sharps and naturals). There are two plus signs (+) above the first two measures, and the text "Finger low 'C'." is written above the staff.

(4.51)

E7(b9)

48

Musical notation for exercise (4.51) on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The exercise starts at measure 48. The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and some with accidentals (sharps and naturals). There is a "6" written below the staff at the end of the exercise.

(4.53)

A7(b13)

49

Musical notation for exercise (4.53) on a single staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The exercise starts at measure 49. The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and some with accidentals (sharps and naturals). There are three "3" written below the staff, indicating triplets. There is a "8va" written above the staff, indicating an octave shift.

(4.58)



(5.03)



(5.08)



(5.13)



(5.16)



(5.18)



(5.23)

Dm7(b5)

61

10

11

(5.25)

(5.25)

G7(#9)

62

12

10

11

(5.28)

CM7

63

7

(5.30)

64



(5.33)

F#m7(b5)

65

3rd Chorus

Finger pitch an octave lower and overblow.

+

+

+

(5.36) B7

66

(5.38)

Dm7 Finger low "C". G7

67

(5.43)

Gm7 C7

69

(5.48)

Fm7 B $\flat$ 7

71

(5.53)

CM7

73

(5.56)

F $\sharp$ m7($\flat$ 5) B7($\flat$ 9)

74

(5.58)

Em7

75

(6.01)

Am7 D7

76

(6.03)

GM7

77

(6.06)

F $\sharp$ m7($\flat$ 5) B7

78

(6.08)

Bm7(b5)

79

E7
+
Left Hand side "D" key.



(6.13)

A7(b13)

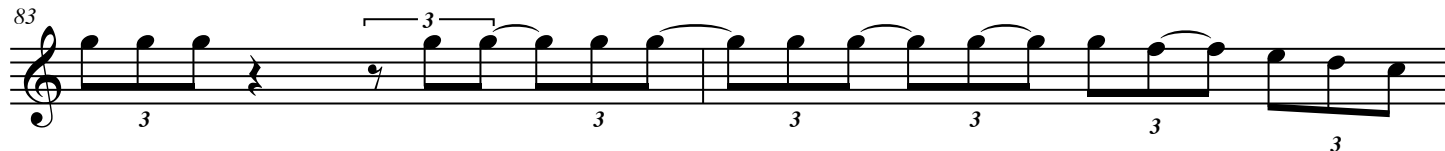
81



(6.18)

Dm7

83



(6.23)

Bb7

85



(6.27)

CM7

87



(6.32)

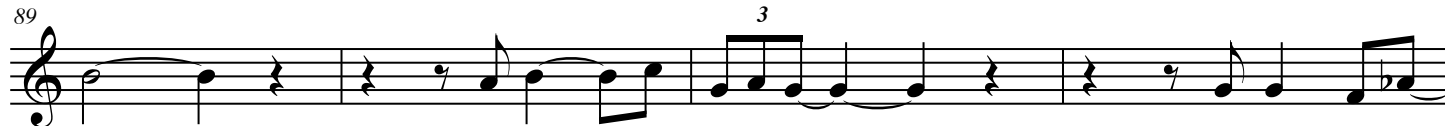
F#m7(b5)

B7

Em7(b5)

A7

89



(6.43)

Dm7(b5)

G7(b9)

F#M7

93



THANKS

For aiding in the publication of this book by sharing their knowledge and helping an often clueless me along: Louise Holland at VisionArts Management, François Zalacain at Sunnyside Records, Julia Penny, Tim Fitzgerald, Greg Fishman, and Woody Mankowski. For editing help, thanks to: Mark Colby, Stefan Czestochowski, Mike Cameron, Scott Angst, Nick Mazzarella, Doug Stone, Rick Deja, Erin Foster, and Ted Hogarth. For their musicianship, availability, and friendly patience in answering my many questions: Kevin Hays, Scott Colley, Bill Stewart, Brian Blade, Kenny Werner, Wayne Krantz, and of course, Chris Potter. Thanks to Andy Wickstrom for his great design work, Christopher Drukker, and especially Drew Goren for their photography.



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Saxophonist/multi-instrumentalist AJ Kluth has been trying to get to the bottom of things for some time now. AJ received his M.A. in Humanities and Social Thought from NYU (2013), his M.A in Jazz Studies from DePaul University (2006) and his B.A. in Jazz Saxophone Performance from the University Wisconsin of Green Bay (2003) and is currently pursuing a PhD in Systematic Musicology at UCLA. After having graduated with a Masters degree in Jazz Saxophone Performance from Chicago's DePaul University he kept busy working in the Chicago scene with diverse artists such as the Chicago Afrobeat Project, Lauren

Frost, the AJ Kluth Quintet, L'Orchestre Super Vitesse, Jerome Holloway, the University of Chicago's Middle Eastern Music Ensemble, and leading his band ALDRIC. In New York City AJ worked with, among many others, The Avalon Jazz Band, Caramelo, Ben Miller's Sensorium Saxophone Orchestra, Punch Drunk's Sleep No More, and Hank Lane Productions. He has taught at the Music Institute of Chicago, the Latin School of Chicago, and Moraine Valley Community College and has published several articles on the subject of musical improvisation. AJ is an OA2 Records recording artist (oa2records.com) and has released records featuring the AJ Kluth Quintet as well as his band ALDRIC. He currently resides in Los Angeles where, as a doctoral student in UCLA's Department of Ethnomusicology (systematic musicology specialization), his research incorporates perspectives from aesthetics, contemporary interpretive strategies, and the corpus of philosophical thought to situate questions of musical meaning and affective power. Further research interests include philosophy of mind, cognitive psychology, traditional ethnomusicology, and jazz studies.

Learn more at ajkluth.com.