

(From the Pablo Recording VIRTUOSO)

Words by NANCY HAMILTON  
Music by MORGAN LEWIS

**Free Time** ( $\text{♪} = \text{♪} \text{♪}$ )

Gm7 D7b9 Gmaj7 C13 F13 Bm7

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E7<sup>b9</sup> Am11 C7 F7 Bb7 Eb7 A7 D7b9

F#7 Gmaj7 F#7 Gm7 A7 Bbmaj7 C13 C13b9 E7b9 Fmaj7

Fm7 Gm7 Em7 Fm7 Bb13

Ebmaj7 Dm11 Cm7 Am7b5 D7b9 Gmaj7 Am7 D7b9 B7b9 E7b9 Am7 C/D F#7

**1:02 Interlude**

Faster  
D7sus4

$\text{♩} = 210$   
G7

## How High The Moon

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The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system features a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is written on a single staff, consisting of eight measures. The notes are: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4-G4 (beamed eighth notes), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half). The second system consists of five measures of fingerings, each on a single staff. The fingerings are: 5-3, 5-5, 3-5; 5-3, 5-3, 5-3, 5-3; 5-3, 5-5, 3-5; 5-3, 5-3, 5-3, 5-3; 5-3, 5-3.

**1:26 Chorus 2**

Musical score for "The Girl on the Train" by Rachel Watson. The score is written for guitar and includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The guitar part is written in standard notation with a capo on the first fret. The score is divided into four measures, each with a chord symbol above it: Fmaj7, Fm7, B7, and Bb7. The guitar part features a melodic line with a descending eighth-note scale in the first measure, a descending eighth-note scale in the second measure, a descending eighth-note scale in the third measure, and a descending eighth-note scale in the fourth measure. The bass line is written in standard notation with a common time signature (C) and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bass line features a descending eighth-note scale in the first measure, a descending eighth-note scale in the second measure, a descending eighth-note scale in the third measure, and a descending eighth-note scale in the fourth measure.

G Am7 D7 Bm7 E7 Am7 D7

Gmaj7 Gm7 C7

Fmaj7 Fm7 Bb7

Am7b5 D7b9 D7b9 G

Bm7 E7 Am7 D7 G

**2:01 Chorus 3**

Gm7 C9 C7b13

# How High The Moon

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**F#** **Fm9** **Bb13** **Bb13#9** **Eb#**

**Am7b5** **D7** **Gm7** **Am7b5** **D7** **Gmaj7**

**Am7** **D7** **Bm7** **E7** **Am7** **D7** **D7b13** **C#**

**Gm7** **C7** **Fmaj7**

**Fm7** **Bb7** **E7b9** **Eb#**

**Am7b5** **D7** **Gmaj7** **Am7** **D7** **Bm7** **Em11** **A7b13** **D9**

## Gemma9

[illegible]

Bb7                      Ebmaj7                      Am7b5                      D7                      Gm7

The first system of musical notation for 'The Sound of Silence' in G major. It features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written on a single staff. Above the staff, the chords Bb7, Ebmaj7, Am7b5, D7, and Gm7 are indicated. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some accidentals (flats) for the Bb and Eb chords. Below the staff, there are two lines of guitar fret numbers: the first line shows 8, 10, 9, 10, 9, 11, 13, 10, 15, 10, 13, 11, 10, 11, 10, 8, 6, 7, 8, 6, 7, 8, 10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 7, 8, 10; the second line shows 10, 9, 10, 11, 13, 10, 11, 10, 8, 6, 7, 8, 6, 7, 8, 10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 7, 8, 10.

Am7b5 D7 Gmaj7 Am7 D7 Bm7 E7

The first system of musical notation for 'The Girl on the Train' features a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is written on a single staff. Above the staff, the following chords are indicated: Am7b5, D7, Gmaj7, Am7, D7, Bm7, and E7. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, with some slurs and a trill-like figure. Below the staff, there are two lines of guitar fretboard notation. The first line shows fret numbers: 7, 10, 11, 12, 10, 11, 13. The second line shows fret numbers: 10, 12, 14, 15, 15, 14, 12, 10, 13, 12, 10, 0, 12, 13. There are also some additional fret numbers like 13, 12, 10, 8, 0, 3, 5, 7, 5, 8, 7, 5.

Am7 D7 Gmaj7 Gm7

7 6 5 4 3 4 6 4 5 7 4 5 9 6 7 10 7 8 12 9 10 17 14 15 12 13

The musical score for "The Rose Tree" is presented in two systems. The first system shows the guitar melody in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is composed of eighth and quarter notes, with some slurs. Above the staff, the following chords are indicated: C7, Fmaj7, F#7, F7, Fm7, and Bb7. The second system shows the bass line in bass clef, consisting of a sequence of numbers representing fret positions (10, 11, 10, 12, 13, 10, 11, 6, 6, 7, 5, 6, 3, 2, 0, 2, 0, 1, 1, 9, 9, 6, 6, 5, 8, 6, 8, 6, 6, 5, 9, 8). Some numbers are grouped with slurs or parentheses, indicating specific fingering or phrasing.

Chorus 1

Chords: Ebmaj7, Am7b5, D7, Gmaj7, Am7b5, D7

Chorus 2

Chords: Bm7, E7, Am7, D7, Gmaj7

3:07 Chorus 5

Chorus 3

Chords: Gm7, G7b9, C13, Fmaj9

Chorus 4

Chords: Fm9, Bb13, Ebmaj9, Am7b5, D7, Gm7

Chorus 5

Chords: Am7b5, D7, Gmaj7, Bb7, Am7, D7

Chorus 6

Chords: Gmaj7, Gm7, C7, Fmaj7

Fm7 Bb13 E9 Ebmaj9 D7#9 D7#9

G Bm7 E7 Am7 D7 G

**3:40 Chorus 6**

Am7 D7 G F#7 G7 C9 G7 F#7 G7 F#m7 Gm7 F#m7 Gm7 F#m7 Gm7

Fmaj7 Fm7 Bb7 Ebmaj7 A7

A#7 D7 Gm7 Am7#5 D7 B7 C7 B7 E7

A7 Eb7 D7 Gmaj7 Gm7

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Am7 D7 G *8va* Gm7

C7 *loco* Fmaj7 Fm7

Bb7 Ebmaj7 Am7b5 D7 Gmaj7 Cbm7b5 Cm7

Bm7 E7#9 A13 D13 Bm7 E7#9 A13 D13

Bm7 E7#9 A13 D13 G

G7#9

# "Fat Bottomed Girls" Queen

## KEY NOTES

This is rural Appalachian country music, slowed down a bit and played on an electric rather than an acoustic guitar. The drop-D tuning supports the tonal center of D, and although the vocal intro clearly announces D major, the guitar plays riffs based on the D Dorian mode (D-E-F-G-A-B-C), adding a touch of blues via low C and F notes bent slightly sharp. Most of the guitar lines are played in open position, with the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd fingers. This style demands that you pick only the strings indicated—no slop allowed!—and execute the numerous slides and pull-offs with as much volume and rhythmic accuracy as



ALBUM  
Jazz  
(Hollywood)



the picked notes. The instruction "let ring throughout" means that you should hold fretted notes as long as possible—in other words, don't deaden them with your pick hand. Follow this mandate, and you'll find that your 3rd finger will pretty much remain glued to the note D (B string, 3rd fret) while your 1st and 2nd fin-

gers work their magic on the bottom three strings.

## BIG PICTURE

By the time Queen had recorded "Fat Bottomed Girls," the trend toward playing rural styles in slowed-down, amped-up settings had been well established—most famously by Led Zeppelin and their boozy brand of blues. Queen's take is notable for its British-

music-hall vocalizing—a feat they could pull off just as well live in concert as in the studio with multiple overdubs. If you want to hear the real deal in Appalachian country music, check out the soundtrack to *O Brother, Where Art Thou?* and follow the trail of Ralph Stanley's banjo work with both the Stanley Brothers and the Clinch Mountain Boys.

—DOUGLAS BALDWIN

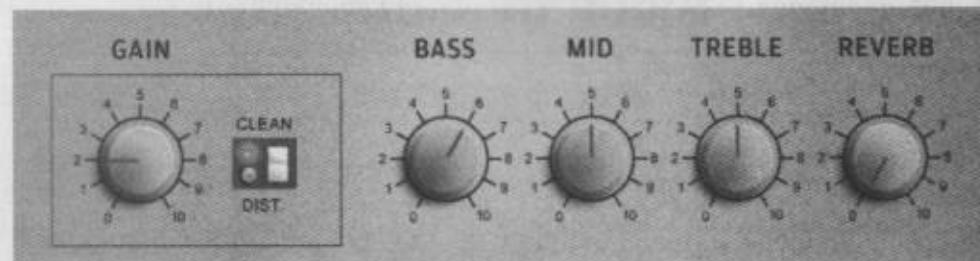
# "How High the Moon" Joe Pass

## KEY NOTES

With 1973's *Virtuoso*, the first of four remarkable solo albums on the Pablo label, Joe Pass, after having spent decades in obscurity, established himself as a major musical force; he also rewrote the book on playing jazz guitar without accompaniment. His improvisatory style, which involved playing melodies, chords, and bass parts simultaneously, can be heard to especially great effect on "How High the Moon." The clinic begins immediately—notice how Pass places the melody at the top of the smartly voiced C/D, F#7, F#7#9, and Gmaj7 chords in bars 1 and 2. Then hear, in bar 3, how he fills in the spaces between the melody's notes with some seemingly effortless single-note flurries



ALBUM  
Virtuoso  
(Pablo)



that outline the underlying harmony. Also noteworthy is Pass's jaw-dropping command of walking bass lines, which can be heard in bars 28–32 of the third chorus, and bars 13–16 of the sixth chorus. To cop Pass's precise execution here, use hybrid picking. Also, let the bass notes ring for their full duration; this will create the illusion of more than one guitar being played at once.

## BIG PICTURE

Since there's no rhythm section providing any sense of a consistent pulse, Pass plays his first chorus very freely. Listen carefully to how he stretches the time throughout this section. Be aware that the rhythms are approximate; they have been notated to conform to the original rhythms of the chord progression. Since this is the case, don't worry about copping the rhythms exactly—just go for the overall feel.

For the remainder of the tune, Pass tightens up the time with a hard-driving swing feel, alternating between single-note lines and chord melodies, in order to keep the arrangement sounding full and interesting. To get his mellow yet snappy tone, it's best to use a hollow-body archtop (set to the neck pickup), flat-wound strings (.011 or heavier), and a small jazz pick (like a Dunlop III). A solid-state amp with no reverb is also ideal.

—CHRIS BUONO