



A JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY FOR MUSIC THEORY

MTO 24.2 Examples: Martin, Four Studies of Charlie Parker's Compositional Processes

(Note: audio, video, and other interactive examples are only available online)

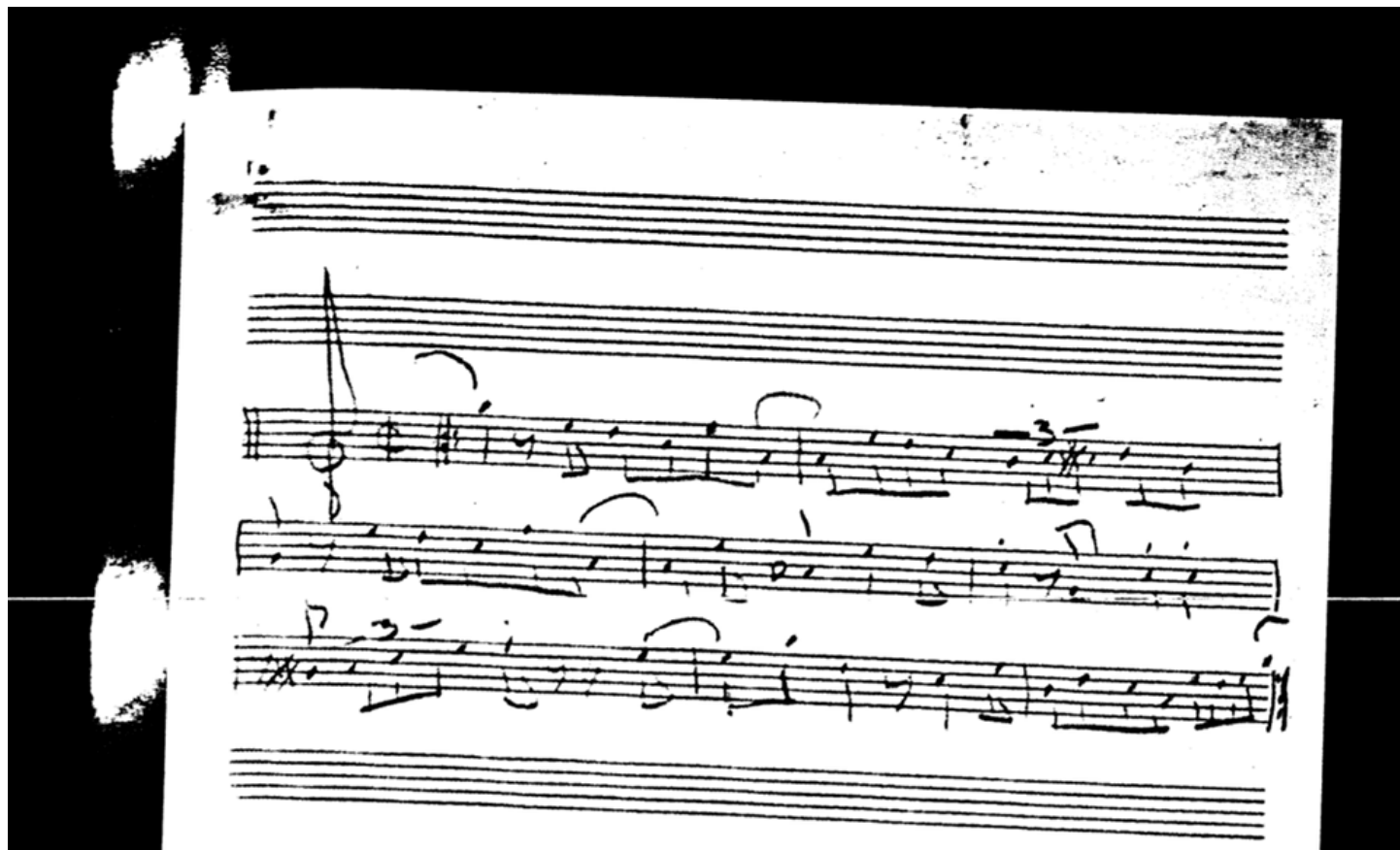
<http://mtosmt.org/issues/mto.18.24.2/mto.18.24.2.martin.html>

Example 1. Parker alto part to "Passport Rhythm"

A black and white photograph of a handwritten musical score on aged, slightly stained paper. The score is written on ten staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 4/4. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are handwritten annotations: "no 2" in a circle above the second staff, and "1" above the sixth staff. The paper is held down by three black binder clips at the bottom. The background is a dark, textured surface.

Handwritten musical score for Parker alto part to "Passport Rhythm". The score is written on ten staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a time signature of 4/4. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are handwritten annotations: "no 2" in a circle above the second staff, and "1" above the sixth staff. The paper is held down by three black binder clips at the bottom. The background is a dark, textured surface.

Example 2. Trumpet part to "Swedish Schnapps"



Example 3. Trumpet part to "Back Home Blues"

A handwritten musical score for a trumpet part, consisting of six staves. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first staff is empty. The second staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The third staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet marked '-3-'. The fourth staff continues the melody with similar rhythmic values. The fifth staff features a triplet marked '-3-' and a measure with a '57' written below it. The sixth staff concludes the phrase with a triplet marked '-3-'. The manuscript shows signs of age, including ink bleed-through and some surface staining.

M1356.P PARKER, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER

71027283

BILLIE'S SOURCE
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Example 5. Library of Congress deposit EU659286 of "Bird of Paradise"

Eu 659286
FEB 23 1961

BIRD OF PARADISE by CHARLIE PARKER

INTRO

Fmi

Ed7

Ad

Dmi

G7

G7

C

Cmi

C

REPEAT [A] AD LIB || FINE

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125 Slaves

Example 6. Suggestive precedents of the “Ornithology” opening idea

a Lester Young, 1936

b Charlie Parker, 1940

c Owens (1974, 2, 1)¹ M. 2B

d Charlie Parker, 1942

e Coleman Hawkins, 1944

f Coleman Hawkins, March 1945

g Charlie Parker, November 1945

h Charlie Parker, February–March 1946

Example 7. Measures 7–8 of Harris’s solo on “How High the Moon” vs. mm. 7–8 of “Ornithology”

Example 7 displays a comparison between two musical passages. The top system shows Harris's solo (measures 7–8) and the 'Ornithology' section (measures 1–4). The bottom system shows the Harp (Har.) and Ornithology (Orn.) parts (measures 5–8). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. Measure numbers 1 through 8 are indicated below the staves. Motive D is identified by a bracket labeled 'D' above the notes in measures 4, 6, and 8.

Example 8. Continuation of “Ornithology” in mm. 7–11 with development of motive D

Example 8 shows the continuation of the 'Ornithology' section in measures 7–11. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. Measure numbers 7 through 11 are indicated below the staff. Motive D is identified by brackets labeled 'D' above the notes in measures 8, 10, and 11.

Example 9 and Audio Example 1. Continuation of “Ornithology” with triplet figures

The musical score is written in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It consists of five staves of music, with measure numbers 5, 11, 15, and 29 indicated at the beginning of their respective staves.

Staff 1 (Measures 5-8): Chords: G, Gm7, C7. The melody features eighth-note triplet figures.

Staff 2 (Measures 9-12): Chords: F, Fm7, Bb7, Eb7, D7. The melody continues with eighth-note triplet figures.

Staff 3 (Measures 13-16): Chords: 1. Gm7, D7, Bm7, Piano, E7. The melody includes eighth-note triplet figures and a piano dynamic marking.

Staff 4 (Measures 17-20): Chords: Am7, D7, 2. G, Trumpet. The melody includes eighth-note triplet figures and a trumpet part.

Staff 5 (Measures 21-24): Chords: Bm7 Alto, E7, Am7 Tenor, D7, G Guitar, (Am7 D7). The melody includes eighth-note triplet figures and parts for Alto, Tenor, and Guitar.

Example 10 and Audio Example 2. “Ornithology” mm. 12–16 and 28–32 finals with voice leading

a. Half cadence ending first half of the tune

a.

 b.

 c.

b. Authentic cadence ending the tune

a.

 b.

 c.

PEDRO GOMEZ

paroles de
ROGER LUCCHESI

Musique de
HUBERT GIRAUD



PEPE
LUIZ
SELMER
7098
J.P.



**JEAN
SABLON**
VOIX DE SON MAÎTRE
S.G. 204

**LILY
FAYOL**
ODEON
282.234



EMILE CARRARA
DECCA

LE TRIO DO-RÉ-MI
POLYDOR 560.233
2. 2m

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Pedro Gomez

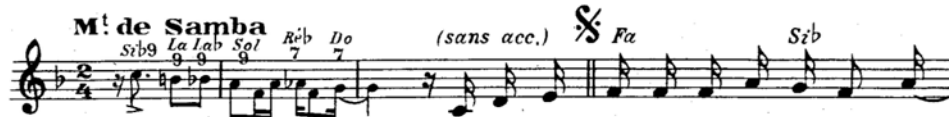
SAMBA

Paroles de
ROGER LUCCHESI

(1) Nota : La couica est un instrument
de rythme brésilien.

Musique de
HUBERT GIRAUD

M¹ de Samba



Pe-dro Go-mez vient de quit-ter Ba-hia —
quant les dou-a-niers fran-çais —



— En em-por-tant sa pe-ti-te coui-ca — (1) Et tous les
— Le soup-çon-nér-nt d'ê-tre con-tre-ban-dier — Ils mir-nt deux



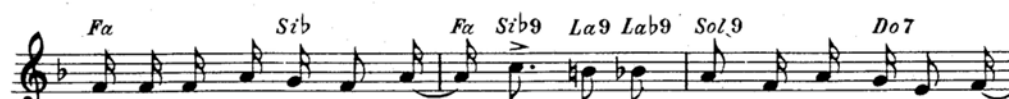
ins-tru-ments qu'il faut là-bas — Pour bien ac-
heur's et d'mi é-vi-dem-ment — Pour vé-ri-



com-pa-gner la Sam-ba! — Car pour bien ac-com-pa-gner la Sam-ba —
fier tous les ins-tru-ments. — Pe-dro en-fin ar-ri-vant à Pa-ris —



— La coui-ca seu-le ne suf-fi-rai-t pas — Il faut en-
— Mo-bi-li-sa au moins qua-tre ta-xis — Son per-ro-



cor au moins dix trucs comm'ça — Pour bien ac-com-pa-gner la Sam-ba —
quet fail-lit lui é-chap-per — Pour sur-vo-ler les Champs-É-ly-sées..



— Il a-vait d'a-jord un pan-dé-ro — Qu'un' bell' lui
— En-ga-gé à prix d'or au Li-do, — Il rem-pla-



a-vait of-fert à Rio. — U-ne con-ga de la Ja-maï-que —
ça les vingt-deux gau-chos. — A lui seul il met-tait tant de rytme.

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SEMI 2463

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Le petit cireur noir

Paroles de
ANNIE ROUVRE

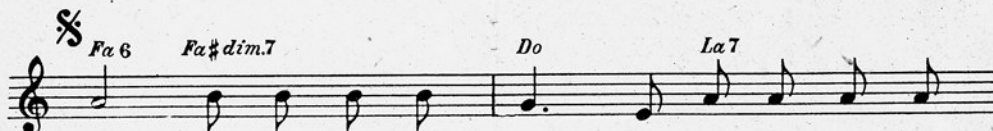
Musique de
ROGER LUCCHESI et
HUBERT GIRAUD

Intr.

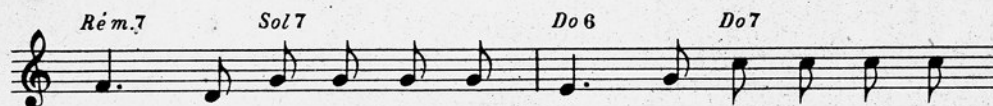
T^o di Rumba



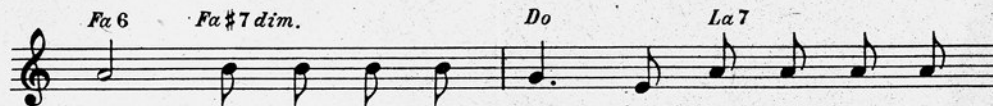
Moi pas beau-coup ai -



1. - mer	les sou - liers de daim,	Car les sou - liers de
2. - ré,	re - gar - der pas - ser	Ter - ras - se des ca -
3. - vé,	ter - rass' d'un ca - fé	Por - te - feuil' bien bour -
4. bien	les sou - liers de daim,	Car les sou - liers de
5. - er	mon an - cien mé - tier	Et quand j'avais au ca -



daim,	pas pou - voir les ci - rer.	Si tou - te la jour -
- fés,	mis - siés de daim chaus - sés.	Moi pas beau-coup ai -
- ré,	per - sonn' l'a ré - cla - mé.	A - vec j'ai a - che -
daim,	beau-coup me rap - por - ter.	Et de - puis j'ai - me
- fé,	je mets mes vieux sou - liers.	Sou - liers de cuir u -



- née	voir sou - liers de daim,	Pas pou - voir tra - vail -
- mer	les sou - liers de daim,	Car les sou - liers de
- té	ma - ga - sin d'bot - tier.	Et tou - te la jour -
bien	les sou - liers de daim,	Car les sou - liers de
- sés	pour bien fair' bril - ler,	Et don - ner gros pour -

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Ré m.7 *Sol 7* *Do* *Do 5+(7)*

ler, moi pas ga - guer mon pain. } 1.2. Moi, mis .
daim, pas pou - voir les ci - rer. }
née, je vends jo - lis sou - liers. } 3.4. Moi, mis .
daim, beau - coup me rap - por - ter. }
boire à pe - tit ci - reur noir 5. Lui, mis .

Fa 6 *Do 6* *Fa 6* *Fa* *Sol 7/9*

sié, moi bien ci - rer. Les jo - lis pe - tits sou - liers.
sié, j'vends bon mar - ché. Les jo - lis pe - tits sou - liers.
sié, lui bien ci - rer. Les jo - lis pe - tits sou - liers.

Do 6 *Do 7* *Fa 6* *Fa 7 dim.*

2. Et moi dé - ses - pé .
3. Mais un jour, j'ai trou -
4. Et de - puis j'ai me
5. Mais moi pas ou - bli -
6. Cet - te pe - tite his - toir' a pour mo - ra - li -

Do *La 7* *Ré m.7* *Sol 7* *Do 6* *Do 7*

té Qu'un pe - tit ci - reur noir peut très bien ar - ri - ver. Et pour bien ar - ri -

Fa 6 *Fa 7 dim.* *Do* *La 7* *Ré m.7* *Sol 7*

ver, Il suffit de trou - ver, Ter - ras - se d'un ca - fé, por - te - feuille... à son

Do *Do 5+(7)* *Fa 6*

pied. Moi, mis - sié, moi bien ci - rer. Les jo -

Fa m.6 *Sol 7/9* *Do 6* *(sans acc.)*

lis pe - tits sou - liers. *Parlé:* Cirer, Missié?

Example 13. “My Little Suede Shoes” A section vs. “Pedro Gomez” A section

Suede Shoes

Pedro Gomez

1 2 3

4 5 6 7 8

Chord diagrams for Suede Shoes:

- Measure 1: Dm7, G7, C, Am7, Dm7, G7
- Measure 2: C, G9sus4, C
- Measure 3: C, G7

Chord diagrams for Pedro Gomez:

- Measure 4: C, Dm7, G7, Em7, A7, Dm7, G7, C
- Measure 5: C, C, G9sus4, F9, E9, Eb9, D9, G7, C

Example 14. “Suede Shoes” vs. “Pedro Gomez” A section voice leading, mm. 1–4

The image displays a musical score comparing the A section voice leading of "Suede Shoes" and "Pedro Gomez" for measures 1 through 4. The music is in 4/4 time.

Suede Shoes:

- Staff a: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Measures 1-4 show a sequence of notes: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (half), G4 (half), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half).
- Staff b: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Measures 1-4 show a sequence of notes: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (half), G4 (half), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half).
- Staff c: Bass line, 4/4 time. Measures 1-4 show a sequence of notes: G3 (half), F#3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), D3 (half), C3 (half), B2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), G2 (half).
- Chords (below staff c): Dm7, G7, C, Am7, Dm7, G7, C.

Pedro Gomez:

- Staff a: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Measures 1-4 show a sequence of notes: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (half), G4 (half), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half).
- Staff b: Treble clef, 4/4 time. Measures 1-4 show a sequence of notes: G4 (half), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4 (half), G4 (half), F#4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (half).
- Staff c: Bass line, 4/4 time. Measures 1-4 show a sequence of notes: G3 (half), F#3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), D3 (half), C3 (half), B2 (quarter), A2 (quarter), G2 (half).
- Chords (below staff c): C, G9sus4, C, C, G7, C.

Measure numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4 are indicated at the bottom of the score.

Example 15. “Pedro Gomez” sheet music introduction, in F and C

Sheet music original in F:

Sheet music for the introduction of "Pedro Gomez" in F major. The music is written in 4/4 time. The key signature has one flat (Bb). The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The chords are: Bb9, A9, Ab9, G9, Db9, and C7. The bass line includes a V7/V (G7) and a subV7/V (F7b9) chord.

Chords: Bb9, A9, Ab9, G9, Db9, C7

Bass line: V7/V, subV7/V, V7

Sheet music original transposed to C:

Sheet music for the introduction of "Pedro Gomez" transposed to C major. The music is written in 4/4 time. The key signature has no flats or sharps. The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The chords are: F9, E9, Eb9, D9, Ab9, and G7. The bass line includes a V7/V (F7) and a subV7/V (Eb7b9) chord.

Chords: F9, E9, Eb9, D9, Ab9, G7

Bass line: V7/V, subV7/V, V7

Example 16. “My Little Suede Shoes” B section vs. “Le petit cireur noir” verse

Suede Shoes

L. p. c. n.

Chords for Suede Shoes: Fmaj7, Em7, A7, Dm7, G7, Cmaj7, C6

Chords for L. p. c. n.: C7, F6, F#dim7, C, A7, Dm7, G7, C6, C7

Measures: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

Example 17 and Audio Example 6. “Mop Mop” from “Three Guesses”

[2:23]

Medium swing

B $\flat$

Measures: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Mop Mop

Example 18 and Audio Examples 7–8. “Red Cross”

A Section

Bridge, take 1

Bridge, take 2

Bridge, take 3

Bridge, take 4

Bridge, take 5

Bridge, take 6

Bridge, take 7

Bridge, take 8

Bridge, take 9

Bridge, take 10

Bridge, take 11

Bridge, take 12

Bridge, take 13

Bridge, take 14

Bridge, take 15

Bridge, take 16

Bridge, take 17

Bridge, take 18

Bridge, take 19

Bridge, take 20

Bridge, take 21

Bridge, take 22

Bridge, take 23

Bridge, take 24

Bridge, take 25

Bridge, take 26

Bridge, take 27

Bridge, take 28

Bridge, take 29

Bridge, take 30

Bridge, take 31

Bridge, take 32

Bridge, take 33

Bridge, take 34

Bridge, take 35

Bridge, take 36

Bridge, take 37

Bridge, take 38

Bridge, take 39

Bridge, take 40

Bridge, take 41

Bridge, take 42

Bridge, take 43

Bridge, take 44

Bridge, take 45

Bridge, take 46

Bridge, take 47

Bridge, take 48

Bridge, take 49

Bridge, take 50

Bridge, take 51

Bridge, take 52

Bridge, take 53

Bridge, take 54

Bridge, take 55

Bridge, take 56

Bridge, take 57

Bridge, take 58

Bridge, take 59

Bridge, take 60

Bridge, take 61

Bridge, take 62

Bridge, take 63

Bridge, take 64

Bridge, take 65

Bridge, take 66

Bridge, take 67

Bridge, take 68

Bridge, take 69

Bridge, take 70

Bridge, take 71

Bridge, take 72

Bridge, take 73

Bridge, take 74

Bridge, take 75

Bridge, take 76

Bridge, take 77

Bridge, take 78

Bridge, take 79

Bridge, take 80

Bridge, take 81

Bridge, take 82

Bridge, take 83

Bridge, take 84

Bridge, take 85

Bridge, take 86

Bridge, take 87

Bridge, take 88

Bridge, take 89

Bridge, take 90

Bridge, take 91

Bridge, take 92

Bridge, take 93

Bridge, take 94

Bridge, take 95

Bridge, take 96

Bridge, take 97

Bridge, take 98

Bridge, take 99

Bridge, take 100

Bridge, take 101

Bridge, take 102

Bridge, take 103

Bridge, take 104

Bridge, take 105

Bridge, take 106

Bridge, take 107

Bridge, take 108

Bridge, take 109

Bridge, take 110

Bridge, take 111

Bridge, take 112

Bridge, take 113

Example 19. "Red Cross" bridge sequences

The image displays five measures of musical notation for the "Red Cross" bridge sequences, arranged in three rows. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb). Each measure is labeled with a letter and a number, and some include specific annotations.

Measure a1: Labeled "a1". It features a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, Bb4) followed by a quarter note (C5) and a half note (Bb4).

Measure a2: Labeled "a2" and "Exact". It features a triplet of eighth notes (Bb4, C5, D5) followed by a quarter note (E5) and a half note (D5).

Measure a3: Labeled "a3" and "Parker". It features a triplet of eighth notes (C5, D5, E5) followed by a quarter note (F5) and a half note (E5).

Measure a4: Labeled "a4" and "Exact". It features a triplet of eighth notes (D5, E5, F5) followed by a quarter note (G5) and a half note (F5).

Measure a5: Labeled "a5" and "Parker". It features a triplet of eighth notes (E5, F5, G5) followed by a quarter note (A5) and a half note (G5).

Measure b1: Labeled "b1". It features a triplet of eighth notes (G4, A4, Bb4) followed by a quarter note (C5) and a half note (Bb4).

Measure b2: Labeled "b2". It features a triplet of eighth notes (Bb4, C5, D5) followed by a quarter note (E5) and a half note (D5).

Measure b3: Labeled "b3". It features a triplet of eighth notes (C5, D5, E5) followed by a quarter note (F5) and a half note (E5).

Measure b4: Labeled "b4" and "1st time". It features a triplet of eighth notes (D5, E5, F5) followed by a quarter note (G5) and a half note (F5).

Measure b5: Labeled "b5" and "2nd time". It features a triplet of eighth notes (E5, F5, G5) followed by a quarter note (A5) and a half note (G5). Above the staff, the chord "F7" is indicated for the first part and "Bb" for the second part. A bracket labeled "X" spans the second part of the measure.

Example 20 and Audio Example 9. "Blues (Fast)" outtakes

a. Take 1

1

B $\flat$ T T E $\flat$ 7

B $\flat$ T Cm7 (break off)

6

b. Take 2

B $\flat$ 7 E $\flat$ 7

B $\flat$ 7 D7 G7 Cm7 Gbmaj7

Cm7 F7 B $\flat$ 7 (solo begins) leap to F4 (solo continues; soon cut off)

6 11

c. Takes 3 and 4

B $\flat$ 7 T Extended-T

E $\flat$ 7 B $\flat$ 7 Cm7 F7 T Extended-T

B $\flat$ 7 Extended-T (take 4 solo begins) leap to F4 from C4 T-CF

5 11

d. Take 5

Chord progression: $B\flat 7$, T' , $Extended-T'$, $E\flat 7$, $B\flat 7$, $F 7$ (break off)



e. Takes 6, 7, and 8

Chord progression: $B\flat 7$, T , T'' , $E\flat 7$, $B\flat 7$, $F 7$, $B\flat 7$



f. Ending figure (take 8 and master)

Chord progression: $F 7$, $B\flat 7$



Example 21 and Audio Example 14. “Blues (Fast)” final piece and analysis

The musical score for "Blues (Fast)" is presented in three staves, each with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb) and a 4/4 time signature. The first staff (measures 1-4) is labeled with a Bb7 chord above measure 1. Measure 1 contains a whole rest. Measure 2 starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note Bb, and then a triplet of eighth notes (Ab, Gb, Fb). A bracket labeled "(M. 4A)" spans measures 2 through 4. A bracket labeled "D" spans measures 2 and 3, and a bracket labeled "T-CF (varied)" spans measures 3 and 4. The second staff (measures 5-8) is labeled with Eb7 above measure 5 and Bb7 above measure 7. Measure 5 contains a whole rest. Measure 6 starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note Bb, and then a triplet of eighth notes (Ab, Gb, Fb). A bracket labeled "D" spans measures 6 and 7, and a bracket labeled "T-CF (extended)" spans measures 7 and 8. The third staff (measures 9-12) is labeled with Cm7 above measure 9, F7 above measure 10, and Bb7 above measure 11. Measure 9 contains a whole rest. Measure 10 starts with a quarter rest, followed by a quarter note Bb, and then a triplet of eighth notes (Ab, Gb, Fb). A bracket labeled "D" spans measures 10 and 11, and a bracket labeled "T-CF (varied)" spans measures 11 and 12. Measure 12 ends with a whole note Bb.

Example 22. Motive T vs. Brahms *Clarinet Quintet*, op. 115

The comparison is shown in two parts. Part (a), titled "a. Motive T", is in Bb major, 4/4 time. It shows a sequence of notes: Bb, A, G, F, E, D, C, Bb, A. The notes are grouped into pairs (Bb-A, A-G, G-F, F-E, E-D, D-C, C-Bb) and then a final A. The notes are labeled with fingerings: 9, 8, 7, 8, 9, 8, 7, 8, 9. Part (b), titled "b. Brahms *Clarinet Quintet*", is in Bm major, 6/8 time. It shows a sequence of notes: B, A, G, F, E, D, C, B. The notes are grouped into pairs (B-A, A-G, G-F, F-E, E-D, D-C, C-B) and then a final B. The notes are labeled with fingerings: 5, 6, 5, 4, 5, 6, 4, 5.