## PERI'S SCOPE

Music by Bill Evans As Played on Bill Evans, Montreux II

## Figure 1-Intro, Head, and Solo

This version of "Peri's Scope" comes from Evans's *Montreux II* recording. The original recording is rather frenetic—the trio starts fast and gets faster—almost to the point of being too fast to play. We took our version a touch slower for teaching purposes.

One of the most striking features of the head is the cross-rhythm in measures 15–18. It is important to try to feel across the barlines in this section. Throughout the head and much of the solo chorus, Evans uses close-position voicings in the left hand. Sometimes he would leave a note out in what classical theorists would call a *chord of omission*. These structures are an unmistakable part of Evans's piano style. It is interesting to note that, while he often uses a 9th on the ii chord (Dm7), he avoids the 9th on the iii chord. The addition of a 9th on an Em7 chord (F‡) is not found in the key. You will find that this is typical for Bill Evans—he is sensitive to the strength of the key. Chromatic chord tones are most often used in "functional" applications (i.e. a tonicizing chord such as an altered dominant or applied dominant).

One of the most important elements of the solo is the vertical approach Evans uses in many places. The solo break in measures 25–26, for example, outlines a Cmaj9 chord (the Db and G# function as chromatic passing or approach tones). In addition to chord outlines and chromatic embellishments, Evans uses some interesting upper-structure chords. A notable example occurs in measure 48: here Evans outlines a descending Abm6 chord over the G7 altered harmony. An Abm6, or Abm(maj7), is found in a common chord-scale relationship: Ab melodic minor (ascending) over G7—one of the common "altered" scales. A highlight of this solo occurs in measures 57–58, where Evans uses ascending augmented chords in the right hand. These chords (C+, D+, E+, and F#+) come from the E whole tone scale.











