

# **100 Ultimate Blues Riffs for Piano/Keyboards Beginner Series**

**by**

## **Andrew D. Gordon**

**A comprehensive guide to Blues piano playing  
for beginner to intermediate students**

**Basic Blues Riffs 1-33**

**R&B influenced Blues Riffs 34-67**

**Boogie-Woogie Riffs 68-78**

**Rock influenced Blues Riffs 79-93**

**Gospel Riffs 94-100**

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## About This Product

Thank you for buying this book. My hope is that you will be able to learn many of the techniques, both from a rhythmic and soloing standpoint, that make blues piano playing so *infectious*.

Since 1995, “100 Ultimate Blues Riffs for Piano/Keyboards”, a book that I authored for intermediate to advanced students and musicians has been very successful so I decided to author a book based on that book which would appeal to beginner to intermediate students who have an interest in learning to play Blues piano.

### What is a Riff?

A “riff” is generally referred to as a short melodic or rhythmic phrase that is often repeated to form the framework of a song especially in Blues, Rock, Jazz and Latin styles. The 100 riffs in this book cover a multitude of musical ideas and by learning each one of them and applying them you will build up a large vocabulary that can be used in numerous styles of music. Blues songs are made up of repetitive melodic phrases and rhythmic patterns that are strung together, it is just like learning a language whereby you first learn words which are then joined together to form a phrase and which in turn form a sentence. etc.

The Blues is the basis of most contemporary styles of music whether it is Pop, Jazz, Rhythm & Blues, Gospel etc. so I have divided the book into 5 different sections. **Basic Blues Riffs 1-33, R&B influenced Blues Riffs 34-67, Boogie-Woogie Riffs 68-78, Rock influenced Blues Riffs 79-93 Gospel Riffs 94-100.**

The audio CD that accompanies this book contains each example recorded twice, the first time has the piano left and right hand parts playing along with the drums, the second time just has a bass line along with the drums so that you can practice the piano part. Each example has a 4 beat count in.

For students that would like to improve their ear training skills, you may want to listen to the left and right hand parts and try to duplicate what is played without looking at the music notation. I personally find that I am able to memorize music much quicker when I pick music out by ear than from learning and memorizing from the music notation. Obviously the book can be used to locate the notes that you are unable to find by listening to the CD. I would suggest learning each hand separately at a slow tempo making sure that the rhythm is accurate and then once the riff is mastered, play along with the audio track on the CD.

I am available to teach music students about Blues piano playing anywhere in the world using a high speed internet, webcam and skype or windows live messenger, you can contact me at [adgordon@adgproductions.com](mailto:adgordon@adgproductions.com) for more info. and also watch a youtube video <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4n8ioFVgpJw>

There are two important aspects to know about when playing Blues songs and they are the “**12 bar Blues chord progression**” and “**The Blues Scale**”.

The 12 Bar Blues progression is 12 measures in length and once the end of the 12<sup>th</sup>. measure is reached the progression starts over again and keeps repeating until the end of the song.

### 12 Bar Blues Progression in the Key of C

The musical staff shows a 12-bar blues progression in the key of C major. The progression consists of four measures of C7 (I), followed by two measures of F7 (IV), two measures of C7 (I), then one measure each of G7 (V), F7 (IV) and C7 (I) before finishing the progression with the G7 (V) chord which leads perfectly back to the beginning of the progression, repeating the cycle. The roman numerals (I), (IV) & (V) help in showing where the chords lie within the C major scale. Since we are in the key of C, C7 would be the (I) chord: F7, four notes up from C would be the (IV) chord and G7, five notes up from C7 would be the (V) chord. Using the roman numerals helps us to be able to transpose the chord progression into other keys much easier than the chord names as well as understanding the harmony of the music. Since we know that the progression consists of the (I), (IV) and (V) chords, if we wanted to play the progression in the key of F, then the chords would be F7 (I) chord, Bb7 (IV) chord and C7 (V) chord. Make sure that you thoroughly understand and memorize this basic chord progression as there are literally thousands of songs using this chord progression. There are many variations on this basic Blues progression such as playing the F7 (IV) chord in the second measure as shown in the above example. The Blues scale is used most often when playing the Blues and it consists of a 7 note scale with the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 5<sup>th</sup>. and 7<sup>th</sup>. notes of the major scale flattened by half a step, (see below).

### The Blues Scale In the Key of C major

The Blues scale should be practiced in as many keys as possible just as you would your major and minor scales. When playing in a certain key, the Blues scale for that key is used throughout the whole 12 bar progression even though the chords are changing through the (I), (IV) and (V) chords.

## Computer and Sequencer Users

This product is available with an optional MIDI file disk that can be purchased for \$10.00 from the publishers web site <http://www.adgproductions.com> catalog number ADG133. The benefits of having the MIDI files are as follows:

- \* Mute one of the piano tracks and play the muted track live while the sequencing program is playing the other piano part along with the drums.
- \* Control the tempo to your skill level. As your skill level progresses, increase the tempo.
- \* Transpose the key of the riff using the transpose setting in the sequencer. Practice the riffs in keys other than what they were written in.
- \* Ear training exercises. Listen to one track at a time at a slow tempo and try to pick out the notes by ear and only referring to the book when in doubt.
- \* The looping function of the sequencer will allow you to practice a certain section, whether it is one measure or a number of measures, repeatedly.

## Notes on Swing Rhythm

Numerous examples in this book are played with a swing rhythm or jazz feel, notated as swing rhythm above the tempo marking. The swing rhythm eighth notes are notated as normal eighth notes but are played as the first and third notes of an eighth note triplet: see below.

### Swing Rhythm

Written As

Played As

1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &

[1] 2 3 [2] 2 3 [3] 2 3 [4] 2 3

Each beat of a 4 beat measure is sub-divided into 3 giving a total of 12 counts. The number inside the box indicates which beat of the measure is being counted.

There are two **Blues songs** in the back of the book which were created from some of the 100 riffs. By studying how this is done I hope that you will be able to do the same, either by using riffs in this book or creating your own.

*\*Please note that Blues Riff 100, Blues songs 1 & 2 along with Blues Riff 99 are played on track 99 as an audio CD can only have a total of 99 tracks recorded onto it.\**

**Free Play-A-Long Tracks & videos available from the publisher:** Full 12 bar Blues play-a-long mp3 rhythm tracks in different keys and tempos to practice improvising the Blues as well as free videos of the author playing some of the riffs. Please email the publisher at [sales@adgproductions.com](mailto:sales@adgproductions.com) to obtain these tracks by supplying a receipt of purchase or photocopy/scan of this page.

# Learning the Basics of Blues Improvisation

## Basic 12 Bar Blues Progression

The image shows three staves of bass guitar chords, each with a different bass line. The top staff starts with a C chord (labeled I) followed by a C7 chord (labeled C7). The middle staff starts with an F chord (labeled IV) followed by an F7 chord (labeled F7). The bottom staff starts with a G chord (labeled V) followed by a G7 chord (labeled G7). Each staff has four measures of the C chord (labeled I), two measures of the F chord (labeled IV), one measure of the G chord (labeled V), and one measure of the F chord (labeled IV). The progression ends with two measures of the C chord (labeled I).

The above example shows the chord progression of a basic 12 Bar Blues progression. Start off by playing the major chords counting four beats per measure, practicing the progression until it is memorized. Once this has been accomplished do the same thing by playing the 7th. chords, which gives the progression a "bluesier" sound than the major chords and is more often used. As mentioned previously this progression repeats itself over and over again and consists of 4 measures of the C chord (I), followed by two measures of the F chord (IV), followed by two measures of the C chord (I), then one measure each of the G chord (V) and the F chord (IV) ending up with two measures of the C chord (I). Quite often, the last chord on measure twelve, in this case the C chord, is replaced by the G chord (V).

Once you have mastered this progression in the key of C, try playing the progression in other keys such as: F, G, A, Bb etc.

# Simple Blues Melody Using The Blues Scale

Musical score for the first section of the blues melody. The key signature is C major (no sharps or flats). The time signature is common time (4/4). The melody consists of quarter notes and eighth notes. The chords are C7, F7, and G7. The bass line consists of eighth-note chords: C7, F7, G7, and C7.

Musical score for the second section of the blues melody. The key signature changes to F major (one flat). The time signature is common time (4/4). The melody consists of quarter notes and eighth notes. The chords are F7, C7, and G7. The bass line consists of eighth-note chords: F7, C7, G7, and C7.

Musical score for the third section of the blues melody. The key signature changes to G major (one sharp). The time signature is common time (4/4). The melody consists of quarter notes and eighth notes. The chords are G7, F7, and C7. The bass line consists of eighth-note chords: G7, F7, C7, and G7.

In this example the melody is made up of notes of the C Blues scale C - Eb - F - Gb - G - Bb - C  
By using this example, start creating your own "Blues" melodies using the Blues scale. The C Blues scale is played throughout the song even though the chords are changing from C7 to F7 and G7.

## Using Notes of the Major Scale as well as the Blues Scale

A musical score for piano in 4/4 time. The treble clef is on the top staff, and the bass clef is on the bottom staff. The key signature is one flat. The score consists of four measures. Measure 1: The right hand plays a blues scale (C, E, G, A, B-flat, D) over a C7 chord. Measure 2: The right hand continues the blues scale, and the left hand provides harmonic support. Measure 3: The right hand plays a blues scale, and the left hand provides harmonic support. Measure 4: The right hand plays a blues scale, and the left hand provides harmonic support.

A musical score for piano in 4/4 time. The treble clef is on the top staff, and the bass clef is on the bottom staff. The key signature is one flat. The score consists of four measures. Measure 1: The right hand plays a blues scale (F, A, C, D, E, G) over an F7 chord. Measure 2: The right hand continues the blues scale, and the left hand provides harmonic support. Measure 3: The right hand plays a blues scale, and the left hand provides harmonic support. Measure 4: The right hand plays a blues scale, and the left hand provides harmonic support.

A musical score for piano in 4/4 time. The treble clef is on the top staff, and the bass clef is on the bottom staff. The key signature is one flat. The score consists of four measures. Measure 1: The right hand plays a blues scale (G, B, D, E, F, A) over a G7 chord. Measure 2: The right hand continues the blues scale, and the left hand provides harmonic support. Measure 3: The right hand plays a blues scale, and the left hand provides harmonic support. Measure 4: The right hand plays a blues scale, and the left hand provides harmonic support.

The Blues scale can, after a while sound repetitive, so this example shows how to incorporate the Major scale along with the Blues scale to produce improvised melodic lines.

By now you should have a reasonable background of the basics of Blues piano playing. By utilizing this section of the book as well as all the 100 riffs your blues piano/keyboard playing should improve in ways that you may not have thought possible!

# Blues Riff 1

CD track 1  
Swing Rhythm

$\text{♩} = 88$

Musical score for Blues Riff 1. The score consists of two staves: Treble and Bass. The Treble staff is in common time (4/4). It features a C7 chord followed by an F7 chord. The bass staff is also in common time (4/4) and provides harmonic support. The music is marked with swing rhythm, indicated by the tempo of 88 BPM.

Continuation of Blues Riff 1. The Treble staff begins with a C7 chord. The bass staff continues to provide harmonic support. The music maintains a swing rhythm throughout.

CD track 2  
Swing Rhythm

# Blues Riff 2

$\text{♩} = 72$

Musical score for Blues Riff 2. The score consists of two staves: Treble and Bass. The Treble staff is in common time (4/4) and features a C7 chord followed by an F7 chord. The bass staff provides harmonic support. The music is marked with swing rhythm, indicated by the tempo of 72 BPM.

Continuation of Blues Riff 2. The Treble staff begins with a C7 chord. The bass staff continues to provide harmonic support. The music maintains a swing rhythm throughout.

CD track 3

Swing Rhythm

## Blues Riff 3

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

A musical score for two instruments. The top staff is for a treble clef instrument (likely a piano or guitar) in common time with a key signature of one sharp. It features a series of eighth-note chords: D7, C7, and G7. The bottom staff is for a bass clef instrument (likely a bassoon or double bass) in common time with a key signature of one sharp. It provides harmonic support with sustained notes and bassline patterns. Both staves include fingerings and dynamic markings.

A continuation of the musical score for the treble clef instrument. It shows a melodic line starting with a quarter note followed by a eighth-note pattern. A measure later, a bass note is played, and a melodic line begins with a eighth-note pattern. The score includes fingerings and dynamic markings.

CD track 4

Swing Rhythm

## Blues Riff 4

A musical score for two instruments. The top staff is for a treble clef instrument (likely a piano or guitar) in common time with a key signature of one sharp. It features a series of eighth-note chords: C7, F7, and C7. The bottom staff is for a bass clef instrument (likely a bassoon or double bass) in common time with a key signature of one sharp. It provides harmonic support with sustained notes and bassline patterns. Both staves include fingerings and dynamic markings.

CD track 5  
Swing Rhythm

## Blues Riff 5

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

$\text{♩} = 60$

C7      B♭7      3      3      3      3

F7      B♭7      F7      G7      F7

CD track 6  
Swing Rhythm

## Blues Riff 6

$\text{♩} = 90$

G7      C7

G7

# Blues Riff 7

CD track 7  
Swing Rhythm

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

$\text{♩} = 68$  C7

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature, starting with a C7 chord. It features five measures of melodic lines with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and slurs. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature, providing harmonic support with sustained notes and slurs.

# Blues Riff 8

CD track 8  
Swing Rhythm

$\text{♩} = 90$  Am7

The musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a 4/4 time signature, starting with an Am7 chord. It features four measures of melodic lines with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and slurs. The middle staff is in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature, providing harmonic support with sustained notes and slurs. The bottom staff is mostly blank with a few notes at the end of the first measure.

# Blues Riff 9

CD track 9

Swing Rhythm

$\text{♩} = 76$

F<sup>7</sup>

The musical score for Blues Riff 9 consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat. The first measure starts with a F<sup>7</sup> chord. The second measure starts with a B<sup>b7</sup> chord. The notation uses eighth and sixteenth notes with various slurs and grace notes. Measure numbers 1 through 5 are indicated below the bass staff.

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CD track 10  
Swing Rhythm

$\text{♩} = 96$

D<sup>7</sup>

# Blues Riff 10

The musical score for Blues Riff 10 consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle staff is in bass clef, and the bottom staff is in treble clef. All staves are in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The first measure starts with a D<sup>7</sup> chord. The second measure starts with a G<sup>7</sup> chord. The third measure starts with a C<sup>7</sup> chord. The notation uses eighth and sixteenth notes with various slurs and grace notes. Measure numbers 1 through 3 are indicated below the bass staff.

# Blues Riff 11

CD track 11

Swing Rhythm

$\text{♩} = 80$

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is for treble clef and the bottom staff is for bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by a '4'). The first measure starts with a F7 chord (root position) followed by a B7 chord. The second measure continues with a B7 chord. The bass staff has eighth-note patterns corresponding to the chords above it.

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Andrew D. Gordon

The continuation of the musical score shows the progression of the blues riff. It features a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The first measure starts with an F7 chord, followed by a B7 chord, and then a C7 chord. The second measure starts with a B7 chord and ends with a C7 chord. The bass staff provides harmonic support with eighth-note patterns.

# Blues Riff 12

CD track 12

Swing Rhythm

$\text{♩} = 96$

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is for treble clef and the bottom staff is for bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by a '4'). The first measure starts with a C7 chord (root position) followed by an F7 chord. The second measure starts with an F7 chord and ends with a C7 chord. The bass staff has eighth-note patterns corresponding to the chords above it.

# Blues Riff 13

CD track 13  
Swing Rhythm

$\text{♩} = 80$

C<sup>7</sup>      3      3      3      D<sup>♭7</sup>      C<sup>7</sup>

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# BluesRiff 14

CD track 14

$\text{♩} = 72$

F<sup>7</sup>      B<sup>♭7</sup>

F<sup>7</sup>

B<sup>♭</sup>

# Blues Riff 15

CD track 15

Swing Rhythm

$\text{♩} = 62$

C Am Dm G<sup>7</sup>

CD track 16

Swing Rhythm

$\text{♩} = 60$

C<sup>7</sup> F<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup>

CD track 17  
Swing Rhythm

## Blues Riff 17

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

$\text{♩} = 55$

Am<sup>7</sup>      A♭m<sup>7</sup>      Gm<sup>7</sup>      G♭<sup>7</sup>      Fmaj<sup>7</sup>

CD track 18  
Swing Rhythm

## Blues Riff 18

$\text{♩} = 76$

D<sup>7</sup>      C<sup>7</sup>

G<sup>7</sup>

CD track 19  
Swing Rhythm

# Blues Riff 19

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

$\text{♩} = 55$

C C<sup>7</sup> F Fm C<sup>7</sup> A<sup>7</sup>

Dm G C<sup>7</sup>

CD track 20  
Swing Rhythm

# Blues Riff 20

$\text{♩} = 110$

C<sup>7</sup> F<sup>7</sup> C

# Blues Riff 21

CD track 21  
Swing Rhythm

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

$\text{♩} = 85$

Am Bm Am Bm Am Bm

Am Bm

CD track 22  
Swing Rhythm

# Blues Riff 22

$\text{♩} = 65$

C<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup> F<sup>7</sup>

C<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup> F<sup>7</sup>

C<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup>

C<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup>

CD track 23

## Swing Rhythm

$\text{♩} = 110$

# **Blues Riff 23**

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♩ = 110  
G<sup>7</sup>

CD track 24

## Swing Rhythm

J = 80

# **Blues Riff 24**

# Blues Riff 25

CD track 25

♩ = 85

Dm

Musical notation for the Dm section. The top staff is treble clef, 4/4 time, key signature one flat. It shows a bass note at the start, followed by a eighth note, three sixteenth notes, and a sixteenth-note grace note. The bottom staff is bass clef, 4/4 time, key signature one flat. It shows a bass note with a dot, followed by a sixteenth note with a dot, a bass note with a dot, and another bass note with a dot.

Gm

Musical notation for the Gm section. The top staff is treble clef, 8 time, key signature one flat. It shows a bass note with a dot, followed by a bass note with a dot, a bass note with a dot, and another bass note with a dot. The bottom staff is bass clef, 8 time, key signature one flat. It shows a bass note with a dot, followed by a bass note with a dot, a bass note with a dot, and another bass note with a dot.

Em<sup>7(♭5)</sup>

A<sup>7♯5</sup>

Musical notation for the Em<sup>7(♭5)</sup> and A<sup>7♯5</sup> sections. The top staff is treble clef, 4/4 time, key signature one flat. It shows a bass note with a dot, followed by a bass note with a dot, a bass note with a dot, and another bass note with a dot. The bottom staff is bass clef, 4/4 time, key signature one flat. It shows a bass note with a dot, followed by a bass note with a dot, a bass note with a dot, and another bass note with a dot.

Dm

Musical notation for the final Dm section. The top staff is treble clef, 4/4 time, key signature one flat. It shows a bass note with a dot, followed by a bass note with a dot, a bass note with a dot, and another bass note with a dot. The bottom staff is bass clef, 4/4 time, key signature one flat. It shows a bass note with a dot, followed by a bass note with a dot, a bass note with a dot, and another bass note with a dot.

# Blues Riff 26

CD track 26  
Swing Rhythm

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Andrew D. Gordon

$\text{♩} = 96$  Gm<sup>7</sup>

C<sup>7</sup>

Gm<sup>7</sup>

# Blues Riff 27

CD track 27

Swing Rhythm

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

$\text{♩} = 85$

C                    C/E                    F<sup>7</sup>                    F<sup>#dim</sup>

Em<sup>7</sup>            A<sup>7</sup>            Dm<sup>7</sup>            G<sup>7</sup>            C                    G<sup>7</sup>

C                    C/E                    F<sup>7</sup>                    F<sup>#dim</sup>

Em<sup>7</sup>            A<sup>7</sup>            Dm<sup>7</sup>            C

# Blues Riff 28

CD track 28

Swing Rhythm

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

$\text{♩} = 96$

C<sup>7</sup>

G<sup>7</sup>

F<sup>7</sup>

C<sup>7</sup>

D<sup>♭</sup>

C

# Blues Riff 29

Swing rhythm

CD track 29

♩ = 83

C<sup>7</sup>

B

B<sup>♭7</sup>

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

F

# Blues Riff 30

CD track 30

♩ = 85

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

The sheet music consists of five staves of musical notation for a guitar or bass. The first staff starts in F major and transitions to Am. The second staff starts in B♭ major. The third staff starts in F7 and transitions to B♭. The fourth staff starts in C7 and transitions to Dm. The fifth staff starts in Gm and transitions to C and then F.

Technical details: The notation includes fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and slurs. The bass line is indicated by a bass clef and a bass staff below the treble staff. The music is in 3/4 time throughout.

CD track 31

Swing Rhythm

♩ = 90

C7

# Blues Riff 31

F7

C7

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Andrew D. Gordon

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and 4/4 time, starting with a C7 chord. It features a melodic line with various note heads and stems, some with numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) indicating specific fingerings or counts. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time, providing harmonic support with sustained notes and bass lines corresponding to the chords C7, F7, and C7.

CD track 32

# Blues Riff 32

♩ = 96

C7

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and 4/4 time, starting with a C7 chord. It features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and grace notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time, showing harmonic support with sustained notes and bass lines corresponding to the chords C7, F7, and C7.

F7

The musical score continues with two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and 4/4 time, starting with an F7 chord. It features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and grace notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time, showing harmonic support with sustained notes and bass lines corresponding to the chords F7, C7, and F7.

C7

The musical score concludes with two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and 4/4 time, starting with a C7 chord. It features a melodic line with eighth-note patterns and grace notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time, showing harmonic support with sustained notes and bass lines corresponding to the chords C7, F7, and C7.

# Blues Riff 33

Swing Rhythm

CD track 33

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

$\text{J} = 112$

F<sup>7</sup>      B<sup>7</sup>      F<sup>7</sup>

B<sup>7</sup>

F<sup>7</sup>      E<sup>7</sup>      B<sup>7</sup>      D<sup>7</sup>      Gm<sup>7</sup>

C<sup>7</sup>      F<sup>7</sup>      D<sup>7</sup>      Gm<sup>7</sup>      C<sup>7</sup>      F

# Blues Riff 34

CD track 34

♩ = 103 C<sup>7</sup>

Musical notation for Blues Riff 34, measures 1-2. The notation consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff uses a 4/4 time signature and a bass clef. The bass staff uses a 4/4 time signature and a bass clef. The music includes various chords and rests, with measure 2 ending with a repeat sign.

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Musical notation for Blues Riff 34, measures 3-4. The notation consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff uses a 4/4 time signature and a bass clef. The bass staff uses a 4/4 time signature and a bass clef. The music includes various chords and rests, with measure 4 ending with a repeat sign.

CD track 35

♩ = 96 C<sup>6</sup>

# Blues Riff 35

Musical notation for Blues Riff 35, measures 1-2. The notation consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff uses a 4/4 time signature and a bass clef. The bass staff uses a 4/4 time signature and a bass clef. The music includes various chords and rests, with measure 2 ending with a repeat sign.

Musical notation for Blues Riff 35, measures 3-4. The notation consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff uses a 4/4 time signature and a bass clef. The bass staff uses a 4/4 time signature and a bass clef. The music includes various chords and rests, with measure 4 ending with a repeat sign.

# Blues Riff 36

CD track 36

$\text{♩} = 81$

D<sup>7</sup>      B<sup>7</sup>      A<sup>7</sup>

D<sup>7</sup>

CD track 37

# Blues Riff 37

CD track 37

$\text{♩} = 96$

F<sup>7</sup>      B<sup>7</sup>

F<sup>7</sup>      B<sup>7</sup>      F<sup>7</sup>

# **Blues Riff 38**

CD track 38

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

$\text{J} = 90$        $\text{Cm}^7$

Musical score for piano, measures 1-2. The top staff (treble clef) has a key signature of two flats and a time signature of common time (4/4). The bottom staff (bass clef) has a key signature of one flat and a time signature of common time (4/4). Measure 1 starts with a C major chord (C, E, G) followed by a G major chord (G, B, D). Measure 2 begins with a G major chord (G, B, D), followed by a bass note on the third beat.

## Swing Rhythm

CD track 39

$\text{♩} = 103$  C<sup>7</sup>

8

# **Blues Riff 39**

C $\sharp$ 7

C7

C $\sharp$ 7

C7

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, a B-flat key signature, and common time. It contains three measures: the first measure has eighth-note pairs followed by a half note and a dash; the second measure has eighth-note pairs followed by a half note with a fermata, a quarter note, and a half note with a sharp sign; the third measure has a half note with a sharp sign. The bottom staff uses a bass clef, a B-flat key signature, and common time. It contains three measures: the first measure has eighth-note pairs followed by a half note and a dash; the second measure has eighth-note pairs followed by a half note with a fermata, a quarter note, and a half note with a sharp sign; the third measure contains the number '8'.

CD track 40

$\text{♩} = 103$

Cm<sup>7</sup>

# Blues Riff 40

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

Musical score for Blues Riff 40, measures 1-2. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff uses a common time signature with a key signature of one flat. The bass staff uses a common time signature with a key signature of one flat. Measure 1 starts with a C major 7th chord (C, E, G, B). Measure 2 begins with an A flat 7th chord (A flat, C, E, G) and ends with a G 7th chord (G, B, D, F sharp).

Musical score for Blues Riff 40, measures 3-4. The treble staff continues in common time with a key signature of one flat. Measure 3 starts with a C major 7th chord (C, E, G, B). Measure 4 begins with an A flat 7th chord (A flat, C, E, G) and ends with a G 7th chord (G, B, D, F sharp).

Musical score for Blues Riff 40, measures 5-6. The treble staff continues in common time with a key signature of one flat. Measure 5 starts with a C major 7th chord (C, E, G, B). Measure 6 begins with an A flat 7th chord (A flat, C, E, G) and ends with a G 7th chord (G, B, D, F sharp).

CD track 41

$\text{♩} = 96$

Cm<sup>7</sup>

# Blues Riff 41

Musical score for Blues Riff 41, measures 1-2. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff uses a common time signature with a key signature of one flat. The bass staff uses a common time signature with a key signature of one flat. Measure 1 starts with a C major 7th chord (C, E, G, B). Measure 2 begins with an A flat 7th chord (A flat, C, E, G) and ends with a G 7th chord (G, B, D, F sharp).

Musical score for Blues Riff 41, measures 3-4. The treble staff continues in common time with a key signature of one flat. Measure 3 starts with a C major 7th chord (C, E, G, B). Measure 4 begins with an A flat 7th chord (A flat, C, E, G) and ends with a G 7th chord (G, B, D, F sharp).

CD track 42

# **Blues Riff 42**

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

$\text{♩} = 72$

F7

A musical score for piano in G minor (indicated by a treble clef and a single flat in the key signature) and common time (indicated by a '4'). The score consists of two staves. The left staff shows the bass line, starting with a half note followed by eighth notes. The right staff shows the treble line, featuring eighth-note patterns. Measure 1 ends with a repeat sign and a first ending. Measure 2 begins with a bass note and a treble note. Measures 3 and 4 continue the eighth-note patterns. Measure 5 concludes with a final bass note.

Musical staff showing measures 5-6. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). Measure 5 starts with a dotted half note. Measure 6 begins with a bass note (C) followed by a eighth note tied to a sixteenth note. Measure 7 starts with a bass note (B-flat) followed by a eighth note tied to a sixteenth note.

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of one flat, indicating B-flat major. The first measure shows a B-flat 7 chord with various fingering markings (2-4, 2-4, 5, 3, 2, 1) and a bass note below. The second measure begins with a bass note, followed by a melody consisting of eighth and sixteenth notes. The key changes to F major (F 7 chord) in the third measure, indicated by a key signature of no sharps or flats. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure numbers 1 and 8 are marked at the end of the score.

CD track 43

# **Blues Riff 43**

$\text{♩} = 102$

G7

A musical score for two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, 4/4 time, and has a key signature of one sharp. It contains a melodic line with grace notes and slurs. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 4/4 time, and also has a key signature of one sharp. It features sustained notes and grace notes.

Musical score for piano:

Treble clef line:

- G<sup>7</sup>
- C<sup>7</sup>
- G<sup>7</sup>

Bass clef line:

- B<sup>7</sup>
- F#<sup>7</sup>
- E<sup>7</sup>

Swing Rhythm

CD track 44

$\text{♩} = 103$

C<sup>7</sup>

# Blues Riff 44

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

Swing Rhythm

CD track 45

$\text{♩} = 103$

C<sup>7</sup>

# Blues Riff 45

CD track 46

$\text{♩} = 114$

F<sup>7</sup>

## Blues Riff 46

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

D<sup>7</sup>

G<sup>7</sup>

C<sup>7</sup>

Swing Rhythm

CD track 47

$\text{♩} = 103$

C<sup>7</sup>

## Blues Riff 47

Dm<sup>7</sup>

G<sup>7</sup>

C<sup>7</sup>

CD track 48

$\text{♩} = 87$

Musical notation for Blues Riff 48. The treble staff starts with a Dm chord (D-F#-A) followed by a bass note. The bass staff starts with a Gm chord (G-B-D) followed by a bass note. The music consists of eighth-note patterns with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and rests.

## Blues Riff 48

Composed & Arranged by

Andrew D. Gordon

Continuation of musical notation for Blues Riff 48. The treble staff shows a sequence of chords: Gm, F#m, E7, C7, Bm, A7, Gm. The bass staff shows a sequence of chords: Dm, C7, Bm, A7, Gm. Fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) are indicated throughout.

CD track 49

$\text{♩} = 110$

C7

## Blues Riff 49

Musical notation for Blues Riff 49. The treble staff starts with a C7 chord (C-E-G-B) followed by a bass note. The bass staff starts with a C7 chord (C-E-G-B) followed by a bass note. The music consists of eighth-note patterns with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and rests.

Continuation of musical notation for Blues Riff 49. The treble staff shows a sequence of chords: Bm, A7, Gm, F#m, E7, D7. The bass staff shows a sequence of chords: C7, Bm, A7, Gm, F#m, E7. Fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) are indicated throughout.

Final continuation of musical notation for Blues Riff 49. The treble staff shows a sequence of chords: D7, C7, Bm, A7, Gm, F#m, E7. The bass staff shows a sequence of chords: C7, Bm, A7, Gm, F#m, E7. Fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) are indicated throughout.

CD track 50

 = 110

Am<sup>7</sup>

# **Blues Riff 50**

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

Musical score for a two-part composition:

- Top Staff (Treble Clef):** 4/4 time, Am<sup>7</sup> key signature. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with grace notes and a melodic line.
- Bottom Staff (Bass Clef):** 4/4 time, Dm<sup>7</sup> key signature. The harmonic bass notes and rhythmic pattern provide harmonic support.

Musical score for piano, Treble and Bass staves. Key signature: Em7. Fingerings: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

A musical score for piano. The top staff uses a treble clef and shows a melodic line with fingerings: 3, 2, 1, 4; 1; 2, 3, 5; 1. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and shows two measures of quarter notes followed by a repeat sign.

CD track 51

♩ = 96

1

# **Blues Riff 51**

A musical score for two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, 4/4 time, and has a key signature of one sharp. It features a sequence of chords: B major (B, D, F#), G major (G, B, D), E major (E, G, B), and C major (C, E, G). The bottom staff is in bass clef, 4/4 time, and has a key signature of one sharp. It consists of a continuous eighth-note pattern starting on A, with the first note labeled '1' and the fourth note labeled '4' below the staff.

A musical score for piano, consisting of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains measures 11-12, featuring eighth-note chords and rests. The bottom staff is in bass clef and has a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains measures 11-12, featuring eighth-note patterns.

# Blues Riff 52

CD track 52

$\text{♩} = 84$

B $\flat$ 7

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

# Blues Riff 53

CD track 53

$\text{♩} = 120$

G C

CD track 54

♩ = 120

# Blues Riff 54

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

Musical score for the first section of Blues Riff 54. The top staff is in treble clef, 4/4 time, key of Em. It shows a melodic line with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 5) and a harmonic line below it. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 4/4 time, key of F#dim. It shows a harmonic line with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 5).

Musical score for the second section of Blues Riff 54. The top staff is in treble clef, 4/4 time, key of Am. It shows a melodic line with fingerings (4, 3, 5) and a harmonic line below it. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 4/4 time, key of F#dim. It shows a harmonic line with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 5).

Musical score for the third section of Blues Riff 54. The top staff is in treble clef, 4/4 time, key of F#dim. It shows a melodic line with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and a harmonic line below it. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 4/4 time, key of B7. It shows a harmonic line with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5).

Musical score for the fourth section of Blues Riff 54. The top staff is in treble clef, 4/4 time, key of Em. It shows a melodic line with fingerings (4) and a harmonic line below it. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 4/4 time, key of F#dim. It shows a harmonic line with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The score concludes with a final Em chord.

CD track 55

$\text{♩} = 76$  Dm7

# **Blues Riff 55**

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

Dm<sup>7</sup>

Gm<sup>7</sup>

A musical score for piano, featuring two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of one flat. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has a key signature of no sharps or flats. The music consists of two measures. The first measure starts with a half note followed by a quarter note, then a half note, then a quarter note. The second measure starts with a half note, followed by a eighth-note triplet (labeled 1, 2, 3), then another eighth-note triplet (labeled 2, 3, 4, 5), and ends with a half note. The measure changes from Dm to Gm at the end.

B♭7

A

Dm<sup>7</sup>

Musical score for piano showing measures 11-13. The top staff (treble clef) starts with a B-flat, followed by a sixteenth-note pattern (B-flat, A, B-flat, C), a eighth-note G, a sixteenth-note pattern (G, F-sharp, G, A), and a eighth-note E. The bottom staff (bass clef) starts with a B-flat, followed by a eighth-note D, a sixteenth-note pattern (D, C-sharp, D, E), and a eighth-note G. Measures 12 and 13 continue with similar patterns.

CD track 56

## Swing Rhythm

= 102 F<sup>7</sup>

# Blues Riff 56

F $\sharp$ 7 F7

Musical score for piano, Treble and Bass staves. Key signature: B-flat major (two flats). Time signature: 4/4. Measure 1: Treble staff has a F#7 chord (F#-A#-C#-E#), Bass staff has a bass line with eighth notes. Measure 2: Treble staff has a F7 chord (F-A-C-E), Bass staff has a bass line with eighth notes. Measure 3: Treble staff has a F#7 chord (F#-A#-C#-E#), Bass staff has a bass line with eighth notes. Measure 4: Treble staff has a F7 chord (F-A-C-E), Bass staff has a bass line with eighth notes.

Musical score for piano, measures 11 and 12. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of one flat. The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has a key signature of one flat. Measure 11 starts with a half note on B-flat, followed by quarter notes on A-flat, G, and F-sharp. Measure 12 starts with a half note on G. The bass staff in measure 12 features a sustained note on E-flat with a '3' below it, indicating a three-measure hold.

CD track 57

♩ = 96

Em

# Blues Riff 57

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

Musical notation for Blues Riff 57 in Em, 4/4 time, key signature of one sharp. The notation consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff shows a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, with fingerings 1, 2, 3, 5, 1, 2, 3, 5, 1, 2, 3, 5, 1, 2, 3, 5. The bass staff shows a harmonic foundation with quarter notes. The music concludes with a vertical bar line.

Continuation of the musical notation for Blues Riff 57, showing the next section of the riff.

CD track 58

♩ = 102

D7

# Blues Riff 58

Musical notation for Blues Riff 58 in D7, 4/4 time, key signature of two sharps. The notation consists of two staves: a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff shows a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, featuring slurs and grace notes. The bass staff provides harmonic support. The music concludes with a vertical bar line.

Continuation of the musical notation for Blues Riff 58, showing the next section of the riff.

D7

Final continuation of the musical notation for Blues Riff 58, concluding the riff.

CD track 59

♩ = 84 C7

# Blues Riff 59

F7

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

A musical score for two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat. It features a melodic line with various note heads and stems, some with numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) indicating specific fingerings. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time, also with a key signature of one flat. It shows a harmonic bass line with notes and rests.

C7

A continuation of the musical score for the treble and bass staves. The treble staff starts with a C7 chord, followed by a melodic line. The bass staff continues its harmonic pattern.

# Blues Riff 60

CD track 60

♩ = 110

D♭m7

Dm7

D♭m7

A musical score for two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat. It includes chords labeled D♭m7, Dm7, and D♭m7. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat. It shows harmonic bass notes.

Dm7

D♭m7

D♭m7

Dm7

A continuation of the musical score for the treble and bass staves. The treble staff starts with a Dm7 chord, followed by a melodic line with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The bass staff continues its harmonic pattern.

D♭m7

Dm7

Dm7

A final section of the musical score for the treble and bass staves. The treble staff starts with a D♭m7 chord, followed by a melodic line with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). The bass staff continues its harmonic pattern.

CD track 61

♩ = 80

Dm

# Blues Riff 61

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

Musical score for Blues Riff 61 in Dm. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is treble clef, 4/4 time, and the bottom staff is bass clef. The tempo is indicated as ♩ = 80. The key signature is one flat. The melody is primarily composed of eighth-note chords and single notes, with some sixteenth-note patterns and grace notes. Measure 1 starts with a Dm chord. Measures 2-3 show a transition through various chords. Measures 4-5 return to a similar pattern. Measures 6-7 conclude the section.

Am

Musical score for Blues Riff 61 in Am. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is treble clef, 4/4 time, and the bottom staff is bass clef. The key signature is one sharp. The melody continues with eighth-note chords and single notes. Measure 1 starts with an Am chord. Measures 2-3 show a transition through various chords. Measures 4-5 return to a similar pattern. Measures 6-7 conclude the section.

Gm

Musical score for Blues Riff 61 in Gm. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is treble clef, 4/4 time, and the bottom staff is bass clef. The key signature is one flat. The melody continues with eighth-note chords and single notes. Measure 1 starts with a Gm chord. Measures 2-3 show a transition through various chords. Measures 4-5 return to a similar pattern. Measures 6-7 conclude the section.

Dm

Musical score for Blues Riff 61 in Dm. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is treble clef, 4/4 time, and the bottom staff is bass clef. The key signature is one flat. The melody concludes with a final section in Dm. Measure 1 starts with a Dm chord. Measures 2-3 show a transition through various chords. Measures 4-5 return to a similar pattern. Measures 6-7 conclude the section.

# Blues Riff 62

CD track 62

♩ = 96

G<sup>7</sup>

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

Musical score for the first section of Blues Riff 62. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure starts with a half note followed by a eighth note pair. The second measure starts with a half note followed by a eighth note pair. The third measure starts with a half note followed by a eighth note pair. The fourth measure starts with a half note followed by a eighth note pair.

Musical score for the second section of Blues Riff 62. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure starts with a half note followed by a eighth note pair. The second measure starts with a half note followed by a eighth note pair. The third measure starts with a half note followed by a eighth note pair. The fourth measure starts with a half note followed by a eighth note pair.

Musical score for the third section of Blues Riff 62. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure starts with a half note followed by a eighth note pair. The second measure starts with a half note followed by a eighth note pair. The third measure starts with a half note followed by a eighth note pair. The fourth measure starts with a half note followed by a eighth note pair.

Musical score for the final section of Blues Riff 62. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure starts with a half note followed by a eighth note pair. The second measure starts with a half note followed by a eighth note pair. The third measure starts with a half note followed by a eighth note pair.

Swing Rhythm

CD track 63

$\text{♩} = 104$

C<sup>7</sup>

# Blues Riff 63

Composed & Arranged by

Andrew D. Gordon

D<sup>b7</sup>

# Blues Riff 64

CD track 64

$\text{♩} = 90$

Cm<sup>7</sup>

CD track 65

♩ = 90

Dm<sup>7</sup>

# Blues Riff 65

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

A musical score for two voices (treble and bass) in 4/4 time. The treble clef is on the top staff, and the bass clef is on the bottom staff. The tempo is indicated as ♩ = 90. The key signature is D major (no sharps or flats). The score consists of two staves of music, each with five measures. Measure 1 starts with a Dm7 chord. Measures 2-5 show a progression through various chords and bass notes. Measure 5 ends with a bass note labeled '3' above it.

CD track 66

♩ = 90

Em<sup>7</sup>

Am<sup>7</sup>

B<sup>7♯5</sup>

Em<sup>7</sup>

# Blues Riff 66

A musical score for two voices (treble and bass) in 4/4 time. The treble clef is on the top staff, and the bass clef is on the bottom staff. The tempo is indicated as ♩ = 90. The key signature is E major (one sharp). The score consists of two staves of music, each with three measures. Measure 1 starts with an Em7 chord. Measures 2-3 show a progression through Am7, B7♯5, and Em7 chords. Bass notes are marked with numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

A continuation of the musical score for Blues Riff 66. It consists of two staves of music, each with three measures. Measure 1 starts with an Am7 chord. Measures 2-3 show a progression through B7♯5 and Em7 chords. Bass notes are marked with numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

A final part of the musical score for Blues Riff 66. It consists of two staves of music, each with three measures. Measure 1 starts with an Am7 chord. Measures 2-3 show a progression through B7♯5 and Em7 chords. Bass notes are marked with numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

CD track 67

# Blues Riff 67

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

$\text{♩} = 90$

G<sup>7</sup>      C<sup>7</sup>

G<sup>7</sup>      C<sup>7</sup>

G<sup>7</sup>      C<sup>7</sup>

G<sup>7</sup>      C<sup>7</sup>      G

CD track 68  
Swing Rhythm

$\text{♩} = 96$

**Blues Riff 68**

G<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup>

G<sup>7</sup>

CD track 69  
Swing Rhythm

$\text{♩} = 96$

C<sup>7</sup>

**Blues Riff 69**

G<sup>7</sup> C<sup>7</sup>

CD track 70

## Swing Rhythm

$\text{F}^7$

# **Blues Riff 70**

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

Musical score for piano, Treble and Bass staves:

- Treble Staff:** Key signature: B-flat major (two flats). Time signature: Common time (indicated by '4'). Dynamics: None. Fingerings: 5, 4, 5; 3, 2; 5, 3; 2. Measure 1: F7 chord (root position). Measure 2: G7 chord (root position).
- Bass Staff:** Key signature: B-flat major (two flats). Time signature: Common time (indicated by '4'). Dynamics: None. Fingerings: 2, 1; 1, 2; 2, 1; 1, 2. Measure 1: Eighth-note pattern (B-flat, A, G, F). Measure 2: Eighth-note pattern (B-flat, A, G, F). Measure 3: Eighth-note pattern (B-flat, A, G, F). Measure 4: Eighth-note pattern (B-flat, A, G, F).

A musical score for two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, has a B-flat key signature, and is in common time. It features a bassoon part with various notes and rests. The bottom staff is in bass clef, has a B-flat key signature, and is in common time. It features a cello part with eighth-note patterns. The score consists of two measures per staff.

CD track 71

• = 109 C7

# **Blues Riff 71**

CD track 72  
Swing Rhythm  
♩ = 101 G<sup>7</sup>

# Blues Riff 72

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

G<sup>7</sup>

G<sup>7</sup>

CD track 73  
Swing Rhythm  
♩ = 98

# Blues Riff 73

E7

G<sup>7</sup>

CD track 74

Swing Rhythm

$\text{♩} = 96$

C<sup>7</sup>

# Blues Riff 74

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

A musical score for Blues Riff 74. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and common time (4/4). It features a series of eighth-note chords and single notes, with some notes having slurs and others being accented. The bottom staff is in bass clef and common time (4/4), providing harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns.

A musical score for Blues Riff 75. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and common time (4/4). It features a series of eighth-note chords and single notes, with some notes having slurs and others being accented. The bottom staff is in bass clef and common time (4/4), providing harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns.

CD track 75  
Swing Rhythm

# Blues Riff 75

A musical score for Blues Riff 75. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and common time (4/4). It features a series of eighth-note chords and single notes, with some notes having slurs and others being accented. The bottom staff is in bass clef and common time (4/4), providing harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns.

A continuation of the musical score for Blues Riff 75. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and common time (4/4). It features a series of eighth-note chords and single notes, with some notes having slurs and others being accented. The bottom staff is in bass clef and common time (4/4), providing harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns.

CD track 76

Swing Rhythm

$\text{♩} = 160$

F7

# Blues Riff 76

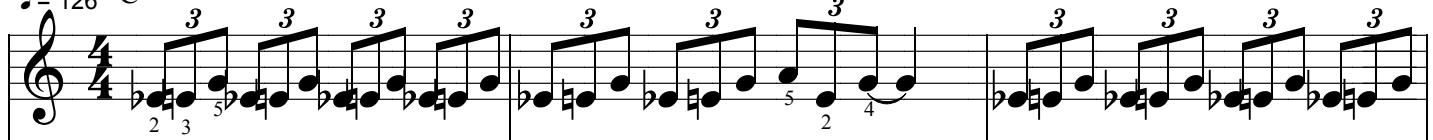
Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

The musical score consists of four staves of music, likely for a band. The top staff is a treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It features a continuous eighth-note pattern with various grace notes and slurs. The second staff is a bass clef staff with a key signature of one flat. It contains eighth-note patterns with some grace notes. The third staff is a treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat. It shows a repeating eighth-note pattern. The fourth staff is a bass clef staff with a key signature of one flat. It features eighth-note patterns with grace notes and slurs. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

CD track 77  
Swing Rhythm

$\text{♩} = 126$

C<sup>7</sup>



# Blues Riff 77

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon



CD track 78

## Swing Rhythm

• = 102 D

1

4

# **Blues Riff 78**

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

Musical score for two staves. The top staff is treble clef, 4/4 time, key signature of A major (two sharps). It shows a melodic line with grace notes and fingerings (1, 3, 5) over a harmonic bass line. The bottom staff is bass clef, 4/4 time, key signature of A major. It shows a sustained note followed by a melodic line with grace notes and fingerings (1, 3, 5). Both staves end with a repeat sign and a double bar line.

CD track 79

## Swing Rhythm

$\text{♩} = 110$  C<sup>7</sup>

— 1 —

# **Blues Riff 79**

Musical score for piano, 4/4 time, 110 BPM. Treble staff: Key of C7. Bass staff: Key of F7.

Treble staff notes: 1, 3, 5, 7

Bass staff notes: 5, 3, 2, 1

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, with a key signature of C7 indicated by a circle with a cross. The bottom staff is in bass clef. The music is divided into two measures by vertical bar lines. In the first measure, there are six eighth-note chords: a half note followed by a quarter note, and a half note followed by a quarter note. In the second measure, there are five eighth-note chords: a half note followed by a quarter note, and a half note followed by a quarter note.

CD track 80

♩ = 205

Cm

# Blues Riff 80

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

Musical notation for Blues Riff 80, featuring two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, 4/4 time, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves have a key signature of one flat. The notation uses eighth and sixteenth note patterns with various rhythmic markings like '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', and '20'.

Continuation of the musical notation for Blues Riff 80, showing the next section of the riff across two staves.

CD track 81

♩ = 180

Cm

# Blues Riff 81

Musical notation for Blues Riff 81, featuring two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, 4/4 time, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves have a key signature of one flat. The notation uses eighth and sixteenth note patterns with various rhythmic markings like '1', '2', '3', '4', '5', and '20'.

Continuation of the musical notation for Blues Riff 81, showing the next section of the riff across two staves.

# Blues Riff 82

CD track 82

♩ = 130

C

E♭

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

Musical score for Blues Riff 82, first system. Treble clef, 4/4 time, key signature of one sharp (F#). The score consists of two staves. The top staff starts with a C major chord (E, G, B) followed by a bass note E♭. The bottom staff starts with a steady eighth-note pattern. Measures 1-2 show a blues progression: C major (E, G, B), E♭ minor (E♭, G, B), C major (E, G, B), E♭ minor (E♭, G, B). Measure 3 begins with a bass note E♭.

Continuation of the musical score for Blues Riff 82. The top staff continues the eighth-note pattern from the previous measure. The bottom staff maintains the steady eighth-note pattern established earlier.

F

C

Continuation of the musical score for Blues Riff 82. The top staff shows a transition to F major (F, A, C) followed by C major (E, G, B). The bottom staff continues its eighth-note pattern.

Continuation of the musical score for Blues Riff 82. The top staff continues the eighth-note pattern. The bottom staff maintains the steady eighth-note pattern established earlier.

C

E♭

Continuation of the musical score for Blues Riff 82. The top staff shows a transition to C major (E, G, B) followed by E♭ minor (E♭, G, B). The bottom staff continues its eighth-note pattern.

Continuation of the musical score for Blues Riff 82. The top staff continues the eighth-note pattern. The bottom staff maintains the steady eighth-note pattern established earlier.

F

C

Continuation of the musical score for Blues Riff 82. The top staff shows a transition to F major (F, A, C) followed by C major (E, G, B). The bottom staff continues its eighth-note pattern.

CD track 83

$\text{♩} = 120$

C7

# Blues Riff 83

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

A musical score for two voices. The top staff is in treble clef and common time (4/4). It starts with a descending eighth-note scale (F#-E-D-C-B-A-G-F#) followed by a series of eighth-note chords. The bottom staff is in bass clef and common time (4/4). It consists of eighth-note chords. Both staves feature fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5) and dynamic markings.

CD track 84

$\text{♩} = 110$

Am

# Blues Riff 84

A musical score for two voices. The top staff is in treble clef and common time (4/4). The bottom staff is in bass clef and common time (4/4). Both staves show eighth-note chords. Fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) are present on both staves.

A continuation of the musical score for Blues Riff 84. The top staff is in treble clef and common time (4/4), featuring a progression through F7 and E7 chords. The bottom staff is in bass clef and common time (4/4), also showing a bassline progression.

A final section of the musical score for Blues Riff 84. The top staff is in treble clef and common time (4/4), starting with an Am chord. The bottom staff is in bass clef and common time (4/4), also starting with an Am chord. The score concludes with a final Am chord.

CD track 85

♩ = 72

# Blues Riff 85

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

Am

Musical notation for the Am chord. The top staff (treble clef) shows a 4/4 time signature with a bass note at the beginning. The notes are numbered 1 through 5. The bottom staff (bass clef) shows a 4/4 time signature with a bass note at the beginning. The notes are numbered 1 through 5.

F

Musical notation for the F chord. The top staff (treble clef) shows a 4/4 time signature with a bass note at the beginning. The notes are numbered 1 through 5. The bottom staff (bass clef) shows a 4/4 time signature with a bass note at the beginning. The notes are numbered 1 through 5.

E

Musical notation for the G chord. The top staff (treble clef) shows a 4/4 time signature with a bass note at the beginning. The notes are numbered 1 through 5. The bottom staff (bass clef) shows a 4/4 time signature with a bass note at the beginning. The notes are numbered 1 through 5.

F

Musical notation for the E chord. The top staff (treble clef) shows a 4/4 time signature with a bass note at the beginning. The notes are numbered 1 through 5. The bottom staff (bass clef) shows a 4/4 time signature with a bass note at the beginning. The notes are numbered 1 through 5.

Am

CD track 86

♩ = 110

G

# Blues Riff 86

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

G<sup>7</sup>

Musical score for the first section of Blues Riff 86. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and 4/4 time, showing a bass line with eighth-note chords. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time, showing a bass line with eighth notes. The key signature changes from G major to C major at the end of the first section.

C

G

Continuation of the musical score for the first section. The top staff continues the bass line with eighth-note chords. The bottom staff shows a bass line with eighth notes. The key signature changes from C major back to G major at the end of the section.

G<sup>7</sup>

Continuation of the musical score for the first section, ending with a G<sup>7</sup> chord. The top staff shows a bass line with eighth-note chords. The bottom staff shows a bass line with eighth notes. The section ends with a G<sup>7</sup> chord.

C<sup>7</sup>

G

Musical score for the second section of Blues Riff 86. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and 4/4 time, showing a bass line with eighth-note chords. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time, showing a bass line with eighth notes. The key signature changes from G major to C<sup>7</sup> at the beginning of the section, and then back to G major at the end.

CD track 87

$\text{♩} = 110$

G<sup>7</sup>

# Blues Riff 87

CD track 88 S.R.

$\text{♩} = 130$

D<sup>7</sup>

C<sup>7</sup>

G<sup>7</sup>

# Blues Riff 88

CD track 89

Swing Rhythm

$\text{♩} = 110$

G<sup>7</sup>

# Blues Riff 89

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

Musical score for Blues Riff 89, measures 1-2. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff uses a treble clef and a common time signature (indicated by a '4'). The bass staff uses a bass clef and a common time signature. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The music features eighth-note patterns with swing rhythms, indicated by the tempo marking of 110 BPM and the G<sup>7</sup> chord. Measure 1 starts with a rest followed by a eighth note, then a sixteenth-note pattern (3, 2, 4, 3) followed by a eighth note. Measure 2 continues with a sixteenth-note pattern (5, 3, 2, 4) followed by a eighth note.

C<sup>7</sup>

Musical score for Blues Riff 89, measures 3-4. The treble staff shows a continuation of the eighth-note patterns with swing rhythms. The bass staff shows a sixteenth-note pattern (5, 3, 2, 4) followed by a eighth note. The key signature changes to one flat (B-flat).

G<sup>7</sup>

Musical score for Blues Riff 89, measures 5-6. The treble staff shows a continuation of the eighth-note patterns with swing rhythms. The bass staff shows a sixteenth-note pattern (5, 3, 2, 4) followed by a eighth note. The key signature changes back to one sharp (F#).

CD track 90

Swing Rhythm

$\text{♩} = 84$

F<sup>7</sup>

# Blues Riff 90

Musical score for Blues Riff 90, measures 1-2. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff uses a treble clef and a common time signature. The bass staff uses a bass clef and a common time signature. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The music features eighth-note patterns with swing rhythms, indicated by the tempo marking of 84 BPM and the F<sup>7</sup> chord. Measure 1 starts with a quarter note, followed by a sixteenth-note pattern (5, 3, 2, 4) followed by a eighth note. Measure 2 continues with a sixteenth-note pattern (5, 3, 2, 4) followed by a eighth note.

Musical score for Blues Riff 90, measures 3-4. The treble staff shows a continuation of the eighth-note patterns with swing rhythms. The bass staff shows a sixteenth-note pattern (5, 3, 2, 4) followed by a eighth note. The key signature changes back to one flat (B-flat).

CD track 91

$\text{♩} = 90$

# Blues Riff 91

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

A musical score for Blues Riff 91. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat. It features a blues scale pattern with grace notes and slurs. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp. It shows a steady eighth-note bass line.

A continuation of the musical score for Blues Riff 91. It consists of two staves. The top staff continues the treble clef and 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat. The bottom staff continues the bass clef and 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp.

CD track 92

$\text{♩} = 90$

# Blues Riff 92

$\text{B}^{\flat} 7$

A musical score for Blues Riff 92. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat. It includes a measure with a B-flat dominant seventh chord (B-flat, D, F, A-flat). The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp.

A continuation of the musical score for Blues Riff 92. It consists of two staves. The top staff continues the treble clef and 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat. The bottom staff continues the bass clef and 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp.

# Blues Riff 93

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

CD track 93

Musical notation for Blues Riff 93. The top staff shows a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The bottom staff shows a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. The notation includes various notes and rests, with some notes having numerical or letter markings above them.

CD track 94  
Swing Rhythm.

# Blues Riff 94

C/E

Musical notation for Blues Riff 94. The top staff shows a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. The middle staff shows a bass clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. The bottom staff shows a bass clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a 3/4 time signature. The notation includes various notes and rests, with some notes having numerical markings above them. Chords labeled include C7, F7, F#dim, Csus4, and C.

# Blues Riff 95

CD track 95

$\text{♩} = 105$

E♭/F

Musical score for Blues Riff 95. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, 4/4 time, and E♭/F key signature. It features a bass line with eighth-note patterns and a treble line with chords and grace notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 4/4 time, and E♭/F key signature, providing harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note patterns.

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E♭/F

F

Continuation of the musical score for Blues Riff 95. The score continues with two staves. The top staff remains in treble clef, 4/4 time, and E♭/F key signature, showing a bass line with eighth-note patterns and a treble line with chords and grace notes. The bottom staff remains in bass clef, 4/4 time, and E♭/F key signature, providing harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note patterns.

CD track 96

$\text{♩} = 80$

# Blues Riff 96

G<sup>7</sup>

C

C♯dim

Musical score for Blues Riff 96. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, 4/4 time, and G major key signature. It features a bass line with eighth-note patterns and a treble line with chords and grace notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 4/4 time, and G major key signature, providing harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note patterns.

G

C/D

G

Continuation of the musical score for Blues Riff 96. The score continues with two staves. The top staff remains in treble clef, 4/4 time, and G major key signature, showing a bass line with eighth-note patterns and a treble line with chords and grace notes. The bottom staff remains in bass clef, 4/4 time, and G major key signature, providing harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note patterns.

# Blues Riff 97

CD track 97

♩ = 130

G<sup>7</sup>

Musical score for Blues Riff 97, featuring two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff shows chords G7, C, and F. The bass staff shows a continuous eighth-note pattern.

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Andrew D. Gordon

Continuation of the musical score for Blues Riff 97, showing two staves of music.

CD track 98

♩ = 90

# Blues Riff 98

Musical score for Blues Riff 98, featuring two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff starts with an F7 chord. The bass staff shows a continuous eighth-note pattern.

Continuation of the musical score for Blues Riff 98, showing two staves of music.

CD track 99

Swing Rhythm

$\text{♩} = 68$

# Blues Riff 99

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, 4/4 time, major key signature of one sharp (F#), and features a G chord followed by a G7 chord. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 4/4 time, major key signature of one sharp (F#), featuring a bass line with notes 10 and 5. Measures are grouped by vertical lines and labeled with '3' above them.

The musical score continues with two staves. The top staff shows a C chord followed by a C#dim chord. The bottom staff shows a bass line with notes 10 and 5. Measures are grouped by vertical lines and labeled with '3' above them.

The musical score continues with two staves. The top staff shows a G chord followed by an E7 chord. The bottom staff shows a bass line with notes 10 and 5. Measures are grouped by vertical lines and labeled with '3' above them.

The musical score concludes with two staves. The top staff shows an A7 chord followed by a D7 chord, leading back to a G chord. The bottom staff shows a bass line with notes 10 and 5. Measures are grouped by vertical lines and labeled with '3' above them.

# Blues Riff 100

CD track 99

♩ = 108

Cm<sup>7</sup>

F<sup>7</sup>

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

The musical score consists of four horizontal staves of music. The top two staves are for a treble clef instrument, and the bottom two are for a bass clef instrument. The music is in 4/4 time. The key signature is one flat. The score includes three chords: Cm<sup>7</sup>, F<sup>7</sup>, and Cm. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and grace notes. Measure numbers 1 through 5 are indicated above the staves.

CD track 99

Swing Rhythm

# Blues Song 1

The musical score consists of four staves of music, each representing a different blues riff. The first staff (top) shows 'Blues Riff 4' in C major (G7 chord) and 'Blues Riff 16 down an octave' in C major (C7 chord). The second staff shows 'Blues Riff 22' in F major (F7 chord). The third staff shows 'Blues Riff 69' in C major (C7 chord), 'Blues Riff 75 (down an octave)' in G major (G7 chord), and 'Blues Riff 72' in G major (G7 chord). The fourth staff (bottom) shows 'Blues Riff 77' in F major (F7 chord) and 'Blues Riff 7' in G major (G7 chord). The score includes a bass line and a treble line, with various chords indicated above the staves.

This song, the first of two songs contains riffs strung together from the 100 riffs in this book. Please use this template as a basis for creating your own Blues songs, either using riffs in this book or creating your own. The bass line is from Blues Riff 1.

CD track 99

## Blues Song 2

$\text{♩} = 103$  C7

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and 4/4 time, featuring a blues scale riff starting on C7. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time, showing a bass pattern. The section is labeled "Blues Riff 59". The next section, "Blues Riffs 62", begins with a similar treble clef staff, continuing the melodic line.

F7

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and 4/4 time, featuring a blues scale riff starting on F7. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time, showing a bass pattern. The section is labeled "Blues Riff 76".

C7

Blues Riff 69

G7

Blues Riff 67

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and 4/4 time, featuring a blues scale riff starting on C7. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time, showing a bass pattern. The section is labeled "Blues Riff 69". The next section, "Blues Riff 67", begins with a similar treble clef staff, continuing the melodic line.

F7

Blues Riff 67 down a step

C7

Blues Riff 71

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and 4/4 time, featuring a blues scale riff starting on F7. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time, showing a bass pattern. The section is labeled "Blues Riff 67 down a step". The next section, "Blues Riff 71", begins with a similar treble clef staff, continuing the melodic line.

This Blues song continues on from Blues song 1 using different riffs and a bass pattern from riff 59.

**100 Ultimate Blues Riffs for Piano/Keyboards, the Beginner Series** by musician, educator and world renowned author **Andrew D. Gordon** is an exhaustive guide to introduce beginner students to the various phrases or “riffs” that make up Blues piano playing, both from a rhythmic and soloing standpoint.

Due to the continued success of his more advanced book **100 Ultimate Blues Riffs for Piano/Keyboards** Andrew decided to author a similar type of book for beginner students.

This book is ideal for the beginner to intermediate music student with most of the examples notated in the easier keys. Besides learning how to play Blues riffs the book is a useful tool for sight reading exercises with many different left and right hand rhythms.

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