

# **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

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 for a 12-bar blues progression. The first staff starts with a C chord (I) for four measures, followed by a C7 chord for two measures, then a G7 chord for one measure, and then repeats the C and C7 chords for the remaining five measures. The second staff starts with an F chord (IV) for two measures, followed by an F7 chord for two measures, then a C chord (I) for one measure, and then repeats the F and F7 chords for the remaining five measures. The third staff starts with a G chord (V) for one measure, followed by a G7 chord for one measure, then an F chord (IV) for two measures, followed by an F7 chord for two measures, then a C chord (I) for one measure, and then repeats the G and G7 chords for the remaining five measures.

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 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 remains common time (4/4). The melody continues with 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 remains common time (4/4). The melody continues with 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

C<sup>7</sup>

F<sup>7</sup>

C<sup>7</sup>

G<sup>7</sup>

F<sup>7</sup>

C<sup>7</sup>

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, featuring two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff shows a melodic line with grace notes and fingerings (2, 1) over chords C<sup>7</sup> and F<sup>7</sup>. The bass staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes and bass line patterns.

Continuation of the musical score for Blues Riff 1, showing the treble and bass staves continuing the melodic and harmonic patterns established in the first section.

CD track 2  
Swing Rhythm

$\text{♩} = 72$

# Blues Riff 2

Musical score for Blues Riff 2, featuring two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff shows a melodic line with grace notes and fingerings (2, 3, 4) over chords C<sup>7</sup> and F<sup>7</sup>. The bass staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes and bass line patterns.

Continuation of the musical score for Blues Riff 2, showing the treble and bass staves continuing the melodic and harmonic patterns established in the first section.

CD track 3

Swing Rhythm

## Blues Riff 3

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

$\text{♩} = 72$

D7 C7 G7

CD track 4

Swing Rhythm

## Blues Riff 4

$\text{♩} = 72$

C7 F7 C7

## CD track 5

### Swing Rhythm

# **Blues Riff 5**

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

Musical score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Bass) in 4/4 time, key signature of one flat (B-flat), and tempo of 60 BPM. The score consists of four measures. The Soprano part (top staff) starts with a C7 chord, followed by a B7 chord. The Alto part (middle staff) has eighth-note patterns with grace notes. The Bass part (bottom staff) has quarter-note patterns. Chords are labeled above the staff.

Measure 1: C7, B7

Measure 2: B7

Measure 3: F7, B<sup>b</sup>7

Measure 4: F7, G<sup>b</sup>7, F7

## CD track 6

### Swing Rhythm

# **Blues Riff 6**

Sheet music for two voices in G major, 4/4 time, at 90 BPM. The top voice starts with a G7 chord, followed by a melodic line with grace notes and slurs. The bottom voice enters with a G7 chord and continues with a melodic line. The music then transitions to a C7 chord.

CD track 7  
Swing Rhythm

## Blues Riff 7

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 grace notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature, providing harmonic support with slurs and grace notes.

CD track 8  
Swing Rhythm

## Blues Riff 8

$\text{♩} = 90$  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 measures with triplets and grace notes. The middle staff is in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature, providing harmonic support. The bottom staff is mostly blank with a few notes at the end.

CD track 9

## Swing Rhythm

♩ = 76 F7

♩ = 76 F7

# **Blues Riff 9**

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

Treble staff: Key signature changes from F major (no sharps or flats) to B major (one sharp). Measure 1: F7 (F, A, C, D, G). Measure 2: B7 (B, D, G, A, C). Bass staff: Measure 1: F7 (F, A, C, D, G). Measure 2: B7 (B, D, G, A, C). Alto staff: Measure 1: F7 (F, A, C, D, G). Measure 2: B7 (B, D, G, A, C).

## CD track 10

### Swing Rhythm

# **Blues Riff 10**

# Blues Riff 11

CD track 11

Swing Rhythm

$\text{♩} = 80$

The musical score 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 bass line with various notes and rests, including a prominent eighth-note pattern. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time, also with a key signature of one flat. It shows a continuous bass line with eighth-note patterns. Measure numbers 1 and 2 are indicated above the staves.

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Andrew D. Gordon

The continuation of the musical score shows measures 3 and 4. The top staff continues the bass line with eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff shows a continuous bass line with eighth-note patterns. Measure numbers 3 and 4 are indicated above the staves.

# Blues Riff 12

CD track 12

Swing Rhythm

$\text{♩} = 96$

The musical score 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 bass line with various notes and rests, including a prominent eighth-note pattern. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time, also with a key signature of one flat. It shows a continuous bass line with eighth-note patterns. Measure numbers 1, 2, and 3 are indicated above the staves.

# GOOD

## Blues Riff 13

CD track 13

Swing Rhythm

$\text{♩} = 80$

C<sup>7</sup>      3      3      3      D<sup>b7</sup>      C<sup>7</sup>

1      2      3      4      5

1      2      3      4      5

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

## BluesRiff 14

CD track 14

$\text{♩} = 72$

F<sup>7</sup>      B<sup>b7</sup>

1      2      3      4      5

1      2      3      4      5

F<sup>7</sup>

1      2      3      4      5

1      2      3      4      5

# 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> F<sup>7</sup>

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

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> F<sup>7</sup>

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

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

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

CD track 23

## Swing Rhythm

$\text{♩} = 110$

# **Blues Riff 23**

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

♩ = 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 sixteenth note tied to a sixteenth note, and another bass note.

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 a 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 a 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 a 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 a 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 a 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 a bass note with a dot.

# Blues Riff 26

CD track 26  
Swing Rhythm

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

$\text{♩} = 96$  Gm<sup>7</sup>

C<sup>7</sup>

Gm<sup>7</sup>

# Good

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

# Good

CD track 28

Swing Rhythm

# Blues Riff 28

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

$\text{♩} = 96$

C<sup>7</sup>

G<sup>7</sup>

F<sup>7</sup>

D♭

C

# **Blues Riff 29**

## Swing rhythm

CD track 29

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

= 83

C7

B

B<sup>b</sup>7

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

C7

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by a '4'). The music begins with a C7 chord, followed by a F7 chord, and then a C7 chord again. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some quarter notes. Fingerings are indicated above the notes on the treble staff. The bass staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords.

CD track 32

# Blues Riff 32

♩ = 96

C7

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by a '4'). The music begins with a C7 chord, followed by a series of eighth-note patterns. The bass staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords.

F7

The musical score continues with two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by a '4'). The music begins with an F7 chord, followed by a series of eighth-note patterns. The bass staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords.

C7

The musical score continues with two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves are in common time (indicated by a '4'). The music begins with a C7 chord, followed by a series of eighth-note patterns. The bass staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes and chords.

# 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 notation includes various note heads, stems, and rests. Measure 1 starts with a bass note followed by a treble note. Measure 2 continues with a bass note followed by a treble note.

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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 notation includes various note heads, stems, and rests. Measure 3 starts with a bass note followed by a treble note. Measure 4 continues with a bass note followed by a treble note.

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 notation includes various note heads, stems, and rests. Measure 1 starts with a bass note followed by a treble note. Measure 2 continues with a bass note followed by a treble note.

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 notation includes various note heads, stems, and rests. Measure 3 starts with a bass note followed by a treble note. Measure 4 continues with a bass note followed by a treble note.

# 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

$\text{♩} = 96$

F<sup>7</sup>      B<sup>7</sup>

8

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

# Blues Riff 38

CD track 38

$\text{♩} = 90$  Cm<sup>7</sup>

Swing Rhythm

CD track 39

$\text{♩} = 103$

C<sup>7</sup>

# Blues Riff 39

C<sup>#7</sup>

CD track 40

$\text{♩} = 103$

Cm<sup>7</sup>

# Blues Riff 40

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Musical score for Blues Riff 40, page 1. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff is in common time (4/4), has a key signature of one flat, and features a C major 7th chord (C, E, G, B). The bass staff is also in common time (4/4) and has a key signature of one flat. The music includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes having numerical or letter-like markings below them.

Musical score for Blues Riff 40, page 2. The score continues with two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff shows a transition through chords A♭7 and G7. The bass staff follows a similar pattern. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes having numerical or letter-like markings below them.

Cm<sup>7</sup>

Musical score for Blues Riff 40, page 3. The score continues with two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff starts with a C major 7th chord (C, E, G, B). The bass staff follows a similar pattern. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes having numerical or letter-like markings below them.

CD track 41

$\text{♩} = 96$

Cm<sup>7</sup>

# Blues Riff 41

Musical score for Blues Riff 41, page 1. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff is in common time (4/4), has a key signature of one flat, and features a C major 7th chord (C, E, G, B). The bass staff is also in common time (4/4) and has a key signature of one flat. The music includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes having numerical or letter-like markings below them.

Musical score for Blues Riff 41, page 2. The score continues with two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff shows a transition through chords A♭7 and G7. The bass staff follows a similar pattern. The notation includes various note heads, stems, and rests, with some notes having numerical or letter-like markings below them.

CD track 42

## Blues Riff 42

$\text{♩} = 72$

F<sup>7</sup>      C<sup>7</sup>

Composed & Arranged by Andrew D. Gordon

B<sup>b7</sup>

F<sup>7</sup>

CD track 43

## Blues Riff 43

$\text{♩} = 102$

G<sup>7</sup>      C<sup>7</sup>

G<sup>7</sup>      C<sup>7</sup>      G<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 continues with a series of chords and bass notes.

## 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 and bass notes. The bass staff shows a sequence of chords and bass notes.

CD track 49

$\text{♩} = 110$

C<sup>7</sup>

## Blues Riff 49

Musical notation for Blues Riff 49. The treble staff starts with a C<sup>7</sup> chord (C-E-G-B) followed by a bass note. The bass staff starts with a C<sup>7</sup> chord (C-E-G-B) followed by a bass note. The music continues with a series of chords and bass notes.

Continuation of musical notation for Blues Riff 49. The treble staff shows a sequence of chords and bass notes. The bass staff shows a sequence of chords and bass notes.

Final continuation of musical notation for Blues Riff 49. The treble staff shows a sequence of chords and bass notes. The bass staff shows a sequence of chords and bass notes.

CD track 50

$\text{♩} = 110$

Am<sup>7</sup> Dm<sup>7</sup>

Blues Riff 50

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

Em<sup>7</sup>

Blues Riff 50

Am<sup>7</sup>

Blues Riff 50

CD track 51

$\text{♩} = 96$  G<sup>7</sup>

## Blues Riff 51

Blues Riff 51

Blues Riff 51

# Blues Riff 52

CD track 52

$\text{♩} = 84$

The musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, 4/4 time, and B♭7 chord. It features eighth-note patterns with fingerings like 1, 2, 3, 5. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 4/4 time, and includes quarter notes and eighth-note patterns. Fingerings such as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are shown.

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

The continuation of the musical notation shows two more measures of the blues riff. The treble staff maintains the B♭7 chord and eighth-note patterns. The bass staff continues with quarter notes and eighth-note patterns, ending with a single note.

# Blues Riff 53

CD track 53

$\text{♩} = 120$

The musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, 4/4 time, and G major chord. It features eighth-note patterns with fingerings like 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 4/4 time, and includes quarter notes and eighth-note patterns. Fingerings such as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are shown. Measures are labeled G and C.

The continuation of the musical notation shows two more measures of the blues riff. The treble staff starts in D major and moves to G major. The bass staff continues with quarter notes and eighth-note patterns. Measures are labeled D and G. A measure value of  $\frac{3}{8}$  is indicated.

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 a treble clef staff in E minor (Em) with a key signature of one sharp. It shows a melodic line with fingerings 5, 3, 2, 1, 1, 3, 1, 3, 2, 3, 1. The bottom staff is a bass clef staff in A major (Am) with a key signature of one sharp. It shows a harmonic bass line with chords 1 8, 3 8, and 8.

Musical score for the second section of Blues Riff 54. The top staff is a treble clef staff in A major (Am) with a key signature of one sharp. It shows a melodic line with fingerings 4, 3, 5, 1, 2, 3, 5. The bottom staff is a bass clef staff in A major (Am) with a key signature of one sharp. It shows a harmonic bass line with chords 1 8, 2 8, and 8.

Musical score for the third section of Blues Riff 54. The top staff is a treble clef staff in F# dim with a key signature of two sharps. It shows a melodic line with a sixteenth-note pattern. The bottom staff is a bass clef staff in A major (Am) with a key signature of one sharp. It shows a harmonic bass line with chords 1 8, 2 8, and 8.

Musical score for the fourth section of Blues Riff 54. The top staff is a treble clef staff in E minor (Em) with a key signature of one sharp. It shows a melodic line with fingerings 4, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. The bottom staff is a bass clef staff in A major (Am) with a key signature of one sharp. It shows a harmonic bass line with chords 1 8, 3 8, and 8.

CD track 55

$\text{♩} = 76$

Dm<sup>7</sup>

# Blues Riff 55

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

B<sup>b7</sup>

A

A musical score for Blues Riff 55. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature is one flat. The time signature is common time (indicated by a '4'). The score includes four measures. Measure 1 starts with a Dm7 chord, followed by a Gm7 chord. Measure 2 starts with a Bb7 chord. Measure 3 starts with an A chord. Measures 1, 2, and 3 feature melodic patterns with grace notes and slurs. Measure 4 is a continuation of the melodic line.

Dm<sup>7</sup>

Gm<sup>7</sup>

A continuation of the musical score for Blues Riff 55. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature is one flat. The time signature is common time (indicated by a '4'). The score includes four measures. Measure 1 starts with a Dm7 chord. Measure 2 starts with a Gm7 chord. Measures 3 and 4 are continuations of the melodic line from the previous section.

B<sup>b7</sup>

A

Dm<sup>7</sup>

The final section of the musical score for Blues Riff 55. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature is one flat. The time signature is common time (indicated by a '4'). The score includes four measures. Measure 1 starts with a Bb7 chord. Measure 2 starts with an A chord. Measure 3 starts with a Dm7 chord. Measure 4 is a continuation of the melodic line.

CD track 56

Swing Rhythm

$\text{♩} = 102$

F<sup>7</sup>

# Blues Riff 56

F#<sup>7</sup>

F<sup>7</sup>

A musical score for Blues Riff 56. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature is one flat. The time signature is common time (indicated by a '4'). The score includes four measures. Measure 1 starts with an F7 chord. Measure 2 starts with an F#7 chord. Measure 3 starts with an F7 chord. Measures 1, 2, and 3 feature harmonic patterns with swing rhythms. Measure 4 is a continuation of the harmonic line.

F#<sup>7</sup>

F<sup>7</sup>

A continuation of the musical score for Blues Riff 56. It consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The key signature is one flat. The time signature is common time (indicated by a '4'). The score includes four measures. Measures 1 and 2 continue the harmonic pattern from the previous section. Measures 3 and 4 are continuations of the melodic line.

CD track 57

Em

$\text{♩} = 96$

# Blues Riff 57

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

Musical notation for Blues Riff 57 in Em. The notation consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of  $\frac{4}{4}$ . The bass staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of  $\frac{4}{4}$ . The treble staff features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including grace notes and slurs. The bass staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. Fingerings (1, 2, 3, 5) are indicated above the treble staff, and a dynamic marking 'p' is shown above the bass staff.

Continuation of the musical notation for Blues Riff 57. The treble staff begins with a grace note followed by an eighth note and a sixteenth-note pattern. The bass staff continues its rhythmic pattern. A dynamic marking 'p' is present above the bass staff.

CD track 58

D7

# Blues Riff 58

Musical notation for Blues Riff 58 in D7. The notation consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of  $\frac{4}{4}$ . The bass staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of  $\frac{4}{4}$ . The treble staff shows a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs and grace notes. The bass staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes and rhythmic patterns. Fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5) are indicated above the treble staff.

Continuation of the musical notation for Blues Riff 58. The treble staff begins with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff continues its rhythmic pattern. A dynamic marking 'G7' is shown above the treble staff.

Final continuation of the musical notation for Blues Riff 58. The treble staff begins with a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff continues its rhythmic pattern. A dynamic marking 'D7' is shown above the treble staff.

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 corresponding fingering numbers below the notes.

C7

A continuation of the musical score for the treble and bass staves. The treble staff begins with a melodic line starting on C7. The bass staff continues its harmonic bass line.

# 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 a melodic line with fingerings and harmonic bass notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time, with a harmonic bass line.

Dm7

D♭m7

D♭m7

Dm7

A continuation of the musical score for the treble and bass staves. The treble staff features a melodic line with fingerings and harmonic bass notes. The bass staff continues its harmonic bass line.

D♭m7

Dm7

Dm7

A final section of the musical score for the treble and bass staves. The treble staff concludes with a melodic line and harmonic bass notes. The bass staff ends with a harmonic bass note.

CD track 61

♩ = 80

Dm

# Blues Riff 61

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

Musical score for the first section of 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 is primarily composed of eighth-note chords and single notes. Measure 1 starts with a Dm chord (B, D, F#) followed by a single note B. Measures 2 and 3 show a sequence of chords: Gm (E, G, B), Bm (D, F#, A), and Cm (A, C, E). Measures 4 and 5 continue with chords: Dm (B, D, F#), Gm (E, G, B), and Bm (D, F#, A). Measures 6 and 7 end with a Dm chord (B, D, F#).

Am

Musical score for the second section of 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 changes to no sharps or flats. The melody continues with eighth-note chords and single notes. Measures 1 through 5 show a sequence of chords: Dm (B, D, F#), Gm (E, G, B), Bm (D, F#, A), and Cm (A, C, E). Measures 6 and 7 end with an Am chord (E, G, B).

Gm

Musical score for the third section of 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 changes back to one flat. The melody continues with eighth-note chords and single notes. Measures 1 through 5 show a sequence of chords: Dm (B, D, F#), Gm (E, G, B), Bm (D, F#, A), and Cm (A, C, E). Measures 6 and 7 end with a Gm chord (E, G, B).

Dm

Musical score for the final section of 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 Dm chord (B, D, F#).

# Blues Riff 62

CD track 62

♩ = 96

G7

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 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp. It features a melodic line with various note heads and stems, some with numbers (1, 2, 5) and arrows indicating specific fingerings or techniques. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time, also with a key signature of one sharp. It contains rhythmic patterns primarily consisting of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Musical score for the second section of Blues Riff 62. This section is identical in structure to the first, featuring two staves: a treble clef staff above a bass clef staff, both in 4/4 time with one sharp. The melodic line and harmonic support remain consistent with the first section.

Musical score for the third section of Blues Riff 62. Similar to the previous sections, it consists of two staves. The treble clef staff begins with a C7 chord, indicated by the chord symbol above the staff. The bass clef staff continues the rhythmic pattern established in the earlier sections.

Musical score for the final section of Blues Riff 62. This section concludes the piece. The treble clef staff starts with a G7 chord, indicated by the chord symbol above the staff. The bass clef staff provides harmonic support with its characteristic eighth-note patterns.

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 63

CD track 64

$\text{♩} = 90$

# Blues Riff 64

Blues Riff 64

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 rhythms. Measure 5 ends with a fermata over the bass note.

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. The bass line features eighth-note patterns throughout.

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. The bass line features eighth-note patterns throughout.

A final section 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. The bass line features eighth-note patterns throughout.

CD track 67

♩ = 90

# Blues Riff 67

Composed & Arranged by Andrew D. Gordon

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**

The musical score consists of two staves. The top staff is for treble clef (G-clef) and the bottom staff is for bass clef (F-clef). Both staves are in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first measure shows a rest followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. The second measure starts with a G7 chord (B, D, F#, G) and continues with a series of eighth-note patterns. The third measure starts with a C7 chord (C, E, G, B) and concludes with a final eighth-note pattern. Fingerings such as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are indicated above the notes.

The continuation of the musical score for Blues Riff 68. The top staff begins with a G7 chord and the bottom staff begins with a C7 chord. Both staves continue with eighth-note patterns, with fingerings like 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 5-1 circled at the end of the measure.

CD track 69  
Swing Rhythm

$\text{♩} = 96$

C7

**Blues Riff 69**

The musical score for Blues Riff 69. The top staff is in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a sixteenth-note pattern starting with a rest. The bottom staff is also in 4/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#), showing a continuous eighth-note pattern. Fingerings like 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 3 are used throughout the measures.

The continuation of the musical score for Blues Riff 69. The top staff begins with a C7 chord and the bottom staff begins with a G7 chord. Both staves continue with eighth-note patterns, with fingerings like 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 3-1 circled at the end of the measure.

CD track 70

Swing Rhythm

♩ = 102

F<sup>7</sup>

Musical notation for Blues Riff 70. The top staff is Treble clef, 4/4 time, F major (F7). The bottom staff is Bass clef, 4/4 time. The notation shows a series of chords and bass lines.

## Blues Riff 70

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

Continuation of Blues Riff 70. The top staff continues the Treble clef line, and the bottom staff continues the Bass clef line.

## Blues Riff 71

CD track 71

♩ = 109

C<sup>7</sup>

Musical notation for Blues Riff 71. The top staff is Treble clef, 4/4 time, C major (C7). The bottom staff is Bass clef, 4/4 time. The notation shows a series of chords and bass lines.

Continuation of Blues Riff 71. The top staff continues the Treble clef line, and the bottom staff continues the Bass clef line.

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 E<sup>7</sup>

# Blues Riff 73

E<sup>7</sup>

50

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

$\text{♩} = 160$

F<sup>7</sup>

# Blues Riff 76

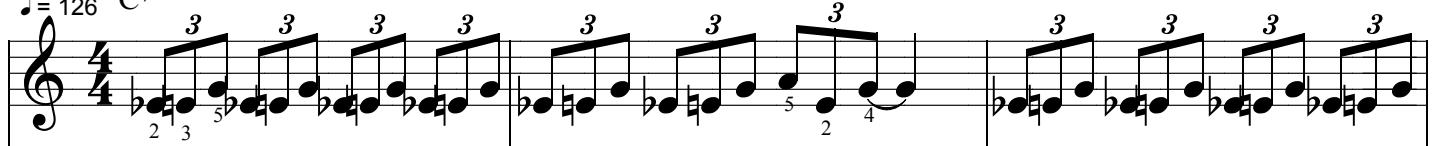
Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

The musical score consists of four staves of music, likely for a band, arranged vertically. The top staff is a treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a series of eighth-note chords (F7) followed by a vertical bar line. The second staff is a bass clef staff with a key signature of one flat. It features a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The third staff is another treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat. It shows a continuous eighth-note chordal pattern. The bottom staff is a bass clef staff with a key signature of one flat. It has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes and sixteenth notes, mirroring the bass line from the second staff. The entire score is set against a background of a 4/4 time signature.

CD track 77  
Swing Rhythm

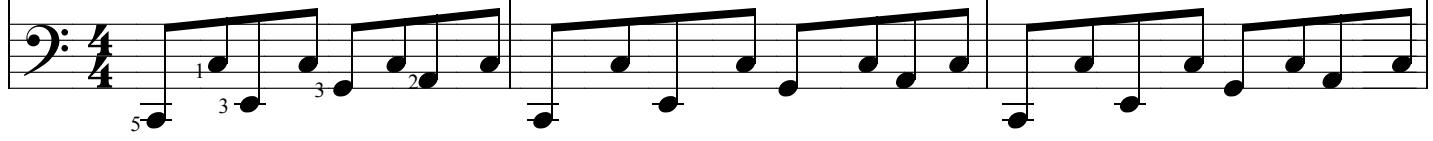
♩ = 126

C<sup>7</sup>



# Blues Riff 77

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon



CD track 78

Swing Rhythm

$\text{♩} = 102$

D

# Blues Riff 78

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

A musical score for Blues Riff 78. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, 4/4 time, and G major (two sharps). It features a swing rhythm pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 4/4 time, and C major (no sharps or flats). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

CD track 79

Swing Rhythm

$\text{♩} = 110$

C<sup>7</sup>

# Blues Riff 79

A musical score for Blues Riff 79. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, 4/4 time, and C major (no sharps or flats). It features a swing rhythm pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 4/4 time, and F major (one sharp). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. A label "F7" is placed above the treble staff in the middle of the page.

A continuation of the musical score for Blues Riff 79. It consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, 4/4 time, and C major (no sharps or flats). It features a swing rhythm pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 4/4 time, and F major (one sharp). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

CD track 80

♩ = 205

Cm

# Blues Riff 80

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

CD track 81

♩ = 180

Cm

# Blues Riff 81

# Blues Riff 82

CD track 82

♩ = 130

C

E♭

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

Musical score for the first measure of Blues Riff 82. The top staff is in treble clef, 4/4 time, key of C major (two sharps). It features a 5-note blues scale: G, B♭, D, E, G. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 4/4 time, key of E♭ major (one sharp). It consists of eighth-note patterns.

Musical score for the second measure of Blues Riff 82. The top staff continues the blues scale pattern. The bottom staff maintains its eighth-note patterns.

F

C

Musical score for the third measure of Blues Riff 82. The top staff starts on F major (one sharp) and ends on C major. The bottom staff continues its eighth-note patterns.

Musical score for the fourth measure of Blues Riff 82. The top staff continues the blues scale pattern. The bottom staff maintains its eighth-note patterns.

C

E♭

Musical score for the fifth measure of Blues Riff 82. The top staff starts on C major and ends on E♭ major. The bottom staff continues its eighth-note patterns.

Musical score for the sixth measure of Blues Riff 82. The top staff continues the blues scale pattern. The bottom staff maintains its eighth-note patterns.

F

C

Musical score for the seventh measure of Blues Riff 82. The top staff starts on F major and ends on C major. The bottom staff concludes with a final 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 followed by a series of eighth-note chords. The bottom staff is in bass clef and common time (4/4), providing harmonic support with sustained notes and eighth-note chords.

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 feature eighth-note chords and rhythmic patterns typical of blues music.

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), providing harmonic support.

A continuation 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), providing harmonic support.

CD track 85

♩ = 72

# Blues Riff 85

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

Am

Musical score for the Am section of Blues Riff 85. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff is in 4/4 time with a key signature of A major (no sharps or flats). The bass staff is also in 4/4 time with a key signature of A major. The melody is primarily played on the treble staff, with the bass staff providing harmonic support. The melody features eighth-note patterns and some sixteenth-note figures. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 5, 2, 2; 1; 5; 5, 1.

F

Musical score for the F section of Blues Riff 85. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff is in 4/4 time with a key signature of F major (one flat). The bass staff is also in 4/4 time with a key signature of F major. The melody is primarily played on the treble staff, with the bass staff providing harmonic support. The melody features eighth-note patterns and some sixteenth-note figures. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 5, 2, 2; 4, 2, 2; 5, 2; 5, 4, 3, 2.

Am

Musical score for the Am section of Blues Riff 85. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff is in 4/4 time with a key signature of A major (no sharps or flats). The bass staff is also in 4/4 time with a key signature of A major. The melody is primarily played on the treble staff, with the bass staff providing harmonic support. The melody features eighth-note patterns and some sixteenth-note figures. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 3, 2; 5, 5, 4, 3, 2; 5, 2, 3.

F

Musical score for the F section of Blues Riff 85. The score consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff is in 4/4 time with a key signature of F major (one flat). The bass staff is also in 4/4 time with a key signature of F major. The melody is primarily played on the treble staff, with the bass staff providing harmonic support. The melody features eighth-note patterns and some sixteenth-note figures. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 5, 5, 4, 3, 2; 5, 2, 3, 4, 5; 5.

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 section ends with a vertical bar line and a G<sup>7</sup> chord label.

C

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 4/2 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 section ends with a vertical bar line and a G chord label.

G<sup>7</sup>

Musical score for the third 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 section ends with a vertical bar line and a G<sup>7</sup> chord label.

C<sup>7</sup>

G

Musical score for the fourth 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 section ends with a vertical bar line and a G chord label.

CD track 87

$\text{♩} = 110$

G<sup>7</sup>

## Blues Riff 87

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

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

C<sup>7</sup>

G<sup>7</sup>

CD track 90

Swing Rhythm

$\text{♩} = 84$

F<sup>7</sup>

# Blues Riff 90

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 complex rhythmic pattern with sixteenth-note chords and grace notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp. It contains eighth-note patterns. Measure numbers 1 through 5 are indicated below the notes.

A continuation of the musical score for Blues Riff 91. It shows two more measures of music. 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. Measure numbers 6 and 7 are indicated below the notes.

CD track 92

$\text{♩} = 90$

# Blues Riff 92

B $\flat$ 7

$\text{♩} = 90$

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 features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time, with a key signature of one flat. It contains eighth-note patterns. Measure numbers 1 through 5 are indicated below the notes.

A continuation of the musical score for Blues Riff 92. It shows two more measures of music. 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 flat. Measure numbers 6 and 7 are indicated below the notes.

# Blues Riff 93

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

CD track 93

$\text{♩} = 90$

The musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, 4/4 time, and G major (one sharp). It shows a sequence of notes: G, F, G, G, F, G. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 4/4 time, and G major. It shows a sequence of notes: G, F, G, G, F, G. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 1, 5, 1, 5, 1, 5, 1, 5, 1, 5, 1, 5.

The continuation of the musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, 4/4 time, and G major. It shows a sequence of notes: G, F, G, G, F, G. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 4/4 time, and G major. It shows a sequence of notes: G, F, G, G, F, G. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 5, 1, 5, 1, 5, 1, 5, 1, 5, 1, 5, 1, 5.

CD track 94  
Swing Rhythm.

$\text{♩} = 89$

C7

C/E

The musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, 3/4 time, and C7. It shows a sequence of notes: 5, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 3/4 time, and C7. It shows a sequence of notes: 5, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 5, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1.

F7

F#dim

Csus<sup>4</sup>

C

The continuation of the musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, 3/4 time, and F7. It shows a sequence of notes: 5, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 3/4 time, and F7. It shows a sequence of notes: 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 5, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1.

F/G

G

Csus<sup>4</sup>

C

F/G

C

The final part of the musical notation consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, 3/4 time, and F/G. It shows a sequence of notes: 5, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 3/4 time, and F/G. It shows a sequence of notes: 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 1. Fingerings are indicated above the notes: 5, 3, 1, 3, 1, 3, 1.

# Blues Riff 95

CD track 95

$\text{♩} = 105$

E♭/F

Musical score for Blues Riff 95. The score consists of two staves: Treble and Bass. The key signature is one flat (E♭). The time signature is common time (4/4). The first measure starts with a half note E♭ followed by a quarter note F. The second measure starts with a half note G followed by a quarter note A. The third measure starts with a half note C followed by a quarter note D. The fourth measure starts with a half note E♭ followed by a quarter note F.

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Andrew D. Gordon

E♭/F

F

Continuation of the musical score for Blues Riff 95. The score consists of two staves: Treble and Bass. The key signature is one flat (E♭). The first measure starts with a half note E♭ followed by a quarter note F. The second measure starts with a half note G followed by a quarter note A. The third measure starts with a half note C followed by a quarter note D. The fourth measure starts with a half note E♭ followed by a quarter note F.

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: Treble and Bass. The key signature is one sharp (G). The first measure starts with a half note G followed by a quarter note A. The second measure starts with a half note C followed by a quarter note D. The third measure starts with a half note E followed by a quarter note F. The fourth measure starts with a half note G followed by a quarter note A.

G

C/D

G

Continuation of the musical score for Blues Riff 96. The score consists of two staves: Treble and Bass. The key signature is one sharp (G). The first measure starts with a half note G followed by a quarter note A. The second measure starts with a half note C followed by a quarter note D. The third measure starts with a half note G followed by a quarter note A.

# Blues Riff 97

CD track 97

♩ = 130

G<sup>7</sup>

Musical score for Blues Riff 97. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and 4/4 time, showing chords G7, C, and F. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time, showing a continuous eighth-note pattern. The tempo is indicated as ♩ = 130.

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

# Blues Riff 98

CD track 98

♩ = 90

F<sup>7</sup>

Musical score for Blues Riff 98. The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef and 4/4 time, showing chords F7, B7, and E7. The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time, showing a continuous eighth-note pattern. The tempo is indicated as ♩ = 90.

Continuation of the musical score for Blues Riff 98, showing the bass staff continuing from the previous page.

CD track 99

Swing Rhythm

♩ = 68

# Blues Riff 99

Composed & Arranged by Andrew D. Gordon

Treble Staff Notes: G (3), G7 (3), G (3). Bass Staff Notes: 5, 1.

Treble Staff Notes: C (3), C#dim (3). Bass Staff Notes: 1, 4.

Treble Staff Notes: G (3), E7 (3). Bass Staff Notes: 5, 4.

Treble Staff Notes: A7 (3), D7 (3). Bass Staff Notes: 1, 4.

# Blues Riff 100

CD track 99

$\text{♩} = 108$

Cm<sup>7</sup>

F<sup>7</sup>

Composed & Arranged by  
Andrew D. Gordon

1 2 3 4

CD track 99

Swing Rhythm

# Blues Song 1

The musical score consists of four staves of music, each with a treble clef and a bass clef. The first staff shows a sequence of chords: C7, F7, and C7. The second staff shows a sequence of chords: F7 and F7. The third staff shows a sequence of chords: C7, G7, and C7. The fourth staff shows a sequence of chords: F7, C7, and G7. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The first staff has three measures. The second staff has two measures. The third staff has three measures. The fourth staff has three measures. The music is labeled with various blues riffs: Blues Riff 4, Blues Riff 16 down an octave, Blues Riff 22, Blues Riff 69, Blues Riff 75 (down an octave), Blues Riff 72, Blues Riff 77, and Blues Riff 7.

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, labeled "Blues Riff 67 down a step". The bottom staff is in bass clef and 4/4 time, showing a bass pattern. The section is labeled "Blues Riff 71".

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.

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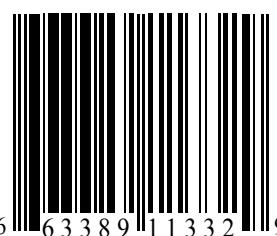
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