

C Inst

Summertime

From Porgy & Bess

GERSHWIN/HEYWARD

Swing **Vamp** **Head**

C Mel

C Bass

Sum-mer - time_____ and the liv-in' is ea - sy._____ Fish are

7

C Mel

C Bass

jump-in'_____ and the cot-ton is high._____ Oh, your dad-dy's rich, and your ma-ma's good

Ending (Repeat last time through)

13

C Mel

C Bass

look - in'._____ So hush lit-tle ba-by,_____ don't_____ you cry._____ Sum-mer-

The musical score is written for C Mel (treble clef) and C Bass (bass clef) in 4/4 time. It includes three systems of music. The first system starts with a 'Swing' tempo and a 'Vamp' section, followed by a 'Head' section. The second system begins at measure 7. The third system begins at measure 13 and includes an 'Ending (Repeat last time through)' marking. Lyrics are written below the C Mel staff, and the C Bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment. The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

E♭ Inst

Summertime

From Porgy & Bess

GERSHWIN/HEYWARD

Swing

Vamp

Head

Bb Mel

Bb Bass

Sum-mer - time_____ and the liv-in' is ea - sy._____ Fish are

7

Bb Mel

Bb Bass

jump-in'_____ and the cot-ton is high._____ Oh, your dad-dy's rich, and your ma-ma's good

13

Ending (Repeat last time through)

Bb Mel

Bb Bass

look - in'._____ So hush lit-tle ba-by,_____ don't_____ you cry._____ Sum-mer

E♭ Inst

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Swing

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E♭ Mel

E♭ Bass

Sum-mer time_____ and the liv-in' is ea - sy._____ Fish are

7

E♭ Mel

E♭ Bass

jump-in'_____ and the cot-ton is high._____ Oh, your dad-dy's rich, and your ma-ma's good

13

Ending (Repeat last time through)

E♭ Mel

E♭ Bass

look - in'._____ So hush lit-tle ba-by,_____ don't_____ you cry._____ Sum-mer



By DuBose Hayward & George Gershwin

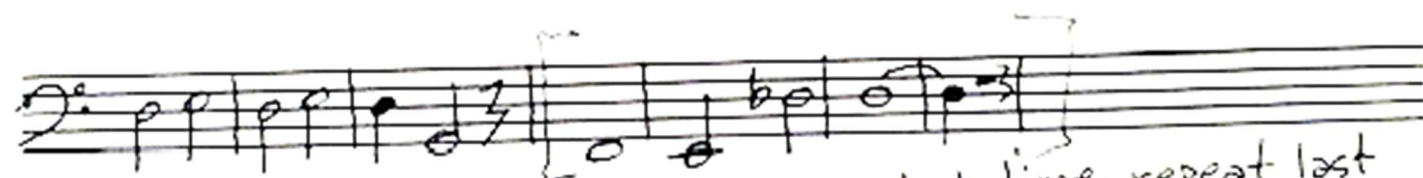
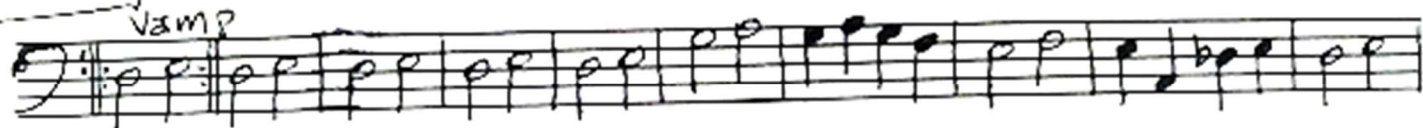
Famous Recording: John Coltrane (Atlantic SD-1361/SD-1361-2)

SOLOS

SUMMERTIME

BASS

vamp



last time repeat last
4 bars

7:

5. Summertime

Summertime I
Summertime



PLAY 9 CHORUSES (♩ = 108)

By DuBose Hayward & George Gershwin

This song really employs only 3 scales. Since it is in a minor key, melodies seem to come easily. Work on connecting the A7+9 to the D- smoothly.

Famous Recording: John Coltrane (Atlantic SD-1361/SD-1361-2)

The first system of musical notation consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. It contains a series of eighth and quarter notes, with a slur over the first two measures and a fermata over the last two. Above the staff, there are three chord symbols: E- (above the first measure), E- (above the third measure), and (E7+9) (above the fifth measure). The second staff continues the melody with a slur over the first two measures and a fermata over the last two. Above the staff, there are two chord symbols: A- (above the first measure) and F#0 (above the third measure). The third staff continues the melody with a slur over the first two measures and a fermata over the last two. Above the staff, there are three chord symbols: E- (above the first measure), E- (above the third measure), and A- (above the fifth measure). The fourth staff continues the melody with a slur over the first two measures and a fermata over the last two. Above the staff, there are four chord symbols: GA (above the first measure), F#0 (above the second measure), B7+9 (above the third measure), and E- (above the fourth measure). The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

SOLOS

[illegible]