

## 1: Licks and Riffs Miles Davis Flamenco Sketches Free Sheet Music Riff

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The other regulars included J. Davis reunited with Cawthon and their daughter when they moved to New York City. Parker became a roommate. He then joined a big band led by Benny Carter , performing in St. Louis and remaining with the band in California. He again played with Parker and Gillespie. Louis before reuniting with Davis in New York City the following year. Together they performed live with Duke Jordan and Tommy Potter for much of the year, including several studio sessions. Louis on April The intent was to imitate the human voice through carefully arranged compositions and a relaxed, melodic approach to improvisation. In September, the band completed their sole engagement as the opening band for Count Basie at the Royal Roost for two weeks. In December Davis quit, [33] claiming he was not being paid. His departure began a period when he worked mainly as a freelancer and sideman. His nonet remained active until the end of After signing a contract with Capitol Records , they recorded sessions in January and April , which sold little but influenced the "cool" or "west coast" style of jazz. One track featured singer Kenny Hagood. The presence of white musicians in the group angered some black players, many of whom were unemployed at the time, yet Davis rebuffed their criticisms. On his first trip abroad Davis took a strong liking for Paris and its cultural environment, where he felt black jazz musicians and people of color in general were better respected than in America. The trip, he said, "changed the way I looked at things forever. Signing with Prestige, drug addiction, and hard bop[ edit ] After returning from Paris in mid, he became depressed and found little work, which included a short engagement with Powell in October and guest spots in New York City, Chicago, and Detroit until January His heroin use became an expensive addiction, and Davis, yet to reach 24 years old, "lost my sense of discipline, lost my sense of control over my life, and started to drift. Davis befriended boxer Johnny Bratton and began his interest in the sport. He remained grateful to her for the rest of his life. The story was reported in DownBeat magazine, which caused a further reduction in work, though he was acquitted weeks later. Davis was hired for other studio dates in March, June, and September [45] and started transcribing scores for record labels to fund his heroin addiction. During the next month, he recorded his second session for Prestige as band leader. By , his addiction began to impair his playing. His drug habit became public in a Down Beat interview with Cab Calloway , whom he never forgave as it brought him "all pain and suffering. Louis and stayed with his father for several months. After the ordeal, he "sat down and started thinking about how I was going to get my life back together. He was also "pimping a little. Davis was supposedly embarrassed into getting clean by this incident. He disputed this account, stating that Roach had invited him to play and that his decision to quit heroin was unrelated to the incident. He said he was inspired to quit by his idol, boxer Sugar Ray Robinson. It became part of his signature sound for the rest of his career. In February Davis returned to New York City, feeling good "for the first time in a long time," mentally and physically stronger, and joined a gym. He considered the resulting albums Miles Davis Quartet and Miles Davis Volume 2 "very important" because he felt his performances were particularly strong. They documented the evolution of his sound with the Harmon mute , also known as a wah-wah mute, placed close to the microphone, and the use of more spacious and relaxed phrasing. He assumed a central role in hard bop , which was slower than bebop, less radical in harmony and melody, and often used popular songs and American standards as starting points for improvisation. Hard bop distanced itself from cool jazz with a harder beat and music inspired by the blues. There were well-publicized confrontations with the public and with other musicians. The two had been in occasional contact since he left Paris. Though he was too busy to move to Spain with her, they "remained lovers for many years. He convinced organizer George Wein that he should be on the bill, and Wein agreed. Davis had one year left on his contract with Prestige, which required him to release four more albums. Rollins was replaced by John Coltrane , completing the membership of the first quintet. This group appeared on his final albums for Prestige: He played long, legato, melodic lines, while Coltrane contrasted with energetic solos. Their live repertoire was a mix of bebop, standards from the Great American Songbook and pre-bop

eras, and traditional tunes. In Paris he reunited with Greco for the first time since Conflict arose on tour as he grew impatient with the drug habits of Jones and Coltrane. Davis was trying to live a healthier life by exercising and reducing his alcohol. But he continued to use cocaine. After returning to New York City, Davis revived his quintet with Adderley [36] and Coltrane, who was clean from his drug habit. A performance by Les Ballets Africains drew him to slower, deliberate music that allowed the creation of solos from harmony rather than chords. His ideas greatly influenced Davis. But after eight months of touring, a tired Evans left. The sextet made their recording debut on Jazz Track Collaborations with Gil Evans and Kind of Blue[ edit ] By early , Davis was exhausted from recording and touring with his quintet and wished to pursue new projects. During a two-week residency in Chicago in March, the year-old Davis told journalists of his intention to retire at its conclusion and revealed offers he had received to become a teacher at Harvard University and a musical director at a record label. Davis accepted and worked with Gil Evans in what became a five-album collaboration from to Evans devised orchestral passages as transitions, thus turning the album into one long piece of music. Evans stated it was only half an album and blamed the record company; Davis blamed producer Teo Macero and refused to speak to him for more than two years. In March and April , Davis recorded what many critics consider his greatest album, Kind of Blue He named the album for its mood. Released in August , Kind of Blue was an instant success, with widespread radio airplay and rave reviews from critics. As he was escorting a blonde-haired woman to a taxi, policeman Gerald Kilduff told him to "move on. Davis was taken to jail, charged for assaulting an officer, then taken to the hospital where he received five stitches. Its front cover shows a photograph of his wife, Frances Taylor, after Davis demanded that Columbia depict black women on his album covers. About a week after the photograph for the album E. Second quintet[ edit ] Davis performing in Antibes, France in July In December , Davis, Kelly, Chambers, Cobb, and Rollins played together for the last time as the first three wanted to leave and play as a trio. Following auditions, he found his new band in tenor saxophonist George Coleman , bassist Ron Carter , pianist Victor Feldman , and drummer Frank Butler. This quintet lasted through While touring Europe, the group made its first album, Miles in Berlin After his third month in the hospital, he discharged himself due to boredom and went home. He returned to the hospital in August after a fall required the insertion of a plastic hip joint. Teo Macero returned as his engineer and record producer after their rift over Quiet Nights had healed. In January , Davis spent three months in the hospital due to a liver infection. When he resumed touring, he performed more at colleges because he had grown tired of the typical jazz venues. Matters were not helped by the press reporting his apparent financial troubles and imminent demise. He started a relationship with actress Cicely Tyson , who helped him reduce his alcohol consumption. In , the group began to play their concerts in continuous sets, each tune flowing into the next, with only the melody indicating any sort of change. His bands performed this way until his hiatus in He also began experimenting with more rock-oriented rhythms on these records. Davis soon took over the compositional duties of his sidemen. The electric period[ edit ] Davis performing in In September , Davis married year-old model and songwriter Betty Mabry. The marriage ended in divorce the following year, but Mabry, a familiar face in the New York City counterculture, helped introduce Davis to popular rock, soul, and funk musicians. The album contains two side-long tracks that Macero pieced together from different takes recorded at the session resembling elements of a classical sonata form. In a Silent Way was his entry into jazz fusion. The incident left him with a graze and Eskridge unharmed. The album contained long compositions, some over twenty minutes, that were never played in the studio but were constructed from several takes by Macero and Davis. Other studio techniques included splicing, multitrack recording, and tape loops. By , it had sold one million copies.

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