

*The Essential*  
**DUKE ELLINGTON**  
OCTOBER 1st 1928 to JANUARY 8th 1929

All instrumental recordings in chronological order



**VJM TIMESPAN - THE LIVING HISTORY OF JAZZ**

VLP.74

VLP.74-A

MCPS

Made in U.K.

The Essential Duke Ellington, 1.10.28 - 8.1.29

1. MOVE OVER (Ellington) (3.04)
2. HOT AND BOIHERED (Ellington) (3.16)
3. THE MOOCHE (Ellington/Mills) (2.51)
4. HOT AND BOTHRED (Ellington) (2.46)
5. MOVE OVER (Ellington) (2.57)
6. THE MOOCHE (Ellington/Mills) (3.12)
7. LOUISIANA (Razaf/Schafer/Johnson) 3.03)
8. AWFUL SAD (Ellington) (3.16)
9. THE MOOCHE (Ellington/Mills) (3.32)
10. I CAN'T GIVE YOU ANYTHING BUT LOVE (Fields/McHugh) (3.04)

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2,3,4,6,7,8,9,10 L. Wright

Side 1

Mono

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VLP.74

VLP.74-B

MCPS

Made in U.K.

The Essential Duke Ellington, 1.10.28 - 8.1.29

1. NO, PAPA, NO (Spivey) (3.22)
2. BANDANNA BABIES (Fields/McHugh) (3.20)
3. DIGA DIGA DOO (Fields/McHugh) (2.58)
4. I MUST HAVE THAT MAN (Fields/McHugh) (3.24)
5. THE BLUES WITH A FEELIN' (Ellington) (3.14)
6. GOIN' TO TOWN (Ellington/Miley) (2.56)
7. MISTY MORNING (Ellington/Whetzel) (3.20)
8. HOTTENTOT (Fields/McHugh) (2.29)
9. MISTY MORNING (Ellington/Whetzel) (2.40)
10. DOIN' THE VOOM VOOM (Ellington/Miley) (3.10)

1,2,3,4,10 L. Wright 5,7,9 F.D.H.  
6,8 Copyright Control

Side 2

Mono

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## Side 1

1. MOVE OVER (a) 401176-B (Ellington) 3.04
2. I GOT TO HAVE IT (a) 401177-B (Ellington) 3.16
3. THE MOOCHE (b) 108446-1 (Ellington, Mills) 2.51
4. HOT AND BOthered (b) 108447-2 (Ellington) 2.46
5. MOVE OVER (b) 108448-1 (Ellington) 3.12
6. THE MOOCHE (c) 108448-A (Ellington, Mills) 3.03
7. LOUISIANA (c) E-28360-A (Razaf, Schaefer, Johnson) 3.03
8. AWFUL SAD (d) E-28441-A (Ellington) 3.16
9. THE MOOCHE (e) 47799-2 (Ellington, Mills) 3.32
10. I CAN'T GIVE YOU ANYTHING BUT LOVE (e) 48102-2 (Fields, McHugh) 3.04

**Personnel and recording dates:**  
 (a) DUKE ELLINGTON AND HIS ORCHESTRA. Duke Ellington (piano, arranger), Barber Mills (alto, Whetzel\* (trumpet), Joe "Tricky Sam" Norton (trombone), Johnnny Hodges (clarinet, soprano sax), alto sax), Barney Bigard (baritone, tenor), Eddie "Fake Face" Edwards (bass), Louis Johnson (guitar), Wellman Braud (string bass), Sonny Greer (drums), Baby Cox (percussion). Recorded in New York on October 1, 1928.

(b) THE WHOOPIE MAKERS. Duke Ellington (piano, arranger) and his orchestra. Recorded in New York in October 1928.

(c) DUKE ELLINGTON AND HIS COTTON CLUB ORCHESTRA. as (b) but without Johnson and Cox. Recorded in New York on October 17th, 1928.

(d) DUKE ELLINGTON AND HIS COTTON CLUB ORCHESTRA. as (b) but without Johnson and Cox. Freddy Jenkins (trumpet) and Harry Wylie (trombone) added. Recorded in New York on October 19th, 1928.

(e) DUKE ELLINGTON AND HIS COTTON CLUB ORCHESTRA. as (b) but without Miles and Johnson. Braud plays piano solo. Irving Mills (vocal) added. Cox and Mills sing in "I Can't Give

Recorded in New York on October 30th, 1928.

(f) DUKE ELLINGTON AND HIS COTTON CLUB ORCHESTRA. as (b) but without Jenkins (trumpet), Otto Hardwick (alto sax), Sammie Wood (vocal) added. Cox and Mills sing in "I Can't Give

in 'Bandaana Babies' and Diga Doo-Doo, and Irving Mills sings in "Diga Doo-Doo" only. Recorded in New York on November 15th, 1928.

(g) as (b) but with Sammie Wood (vocal) added. Recorded in New York on December 23rd, 1928.

(ii) DUKE ELLINGTON AND HIS COTTON CLUB ORCHESTRA. as (b) but without Johnson and Cox. Freddy Jenkins (trumpet) added. Recorded in New York on August 8th, 1929.

present, but this really is nonsensical. So, we let us consider . . .

Yet another version of "The Mooche" to commence. Easily distinguishable from the other performances by the full use of temple blocks by Greer, this also passes all the trumpet responsibilities to Whetzel, who appears to have fought the Victor balance engineer and lost. The remaining solos are by Bigard, Ellington, T.C. Gaskins, and Johnnny Hodges, but another mystery is introduced when Miles' vocal is heard. Then it's Norton for sixteen bars, scar from Boyce for sixteen, with Hodges playing almost straight melody with tuba replacing string bass. After the intro from Bigard and Carney on clarinets, up comes that trumpet again, slightly off pitch, Bigard and Ellington on alto, and so on. This is presumably what started all the Hodges controversy, but the alto in this case by Carney.

Another Victor session follows, with Miley reinstated, and Jenkins and Hardwick both present. All three items are songs from "Blackbirds '29", vocalas are by Orie Ware and Irving Mills, and here is the solo breakdown: "Bandaana Babies" - Miley, Ellington, Bigard, Hodges and Norton; "Diga Diga Doo" - Norton, Miley (with strong backing by Bigard and Hodges); "Must Have That Man" - Miley (with occasional support from Norton), Ellington-Bigard (duet), Hodges and Carney.

The next session from Okeh brings the Ellington composing magic back into play, "The Blues With A Feelin'" opens with clarinets by Bigard and Carney, with solos by Norton, Hodges (stop-time break), and "Goin' To Town" (with a bridge) is by Ellington, Bigard, Hodges, and Carney. They appear as the only first record, with solos by Miley, Hodges, Norton, Carney, Hodges again (stop-time break) and Bigard towards the close. "Misty Mornin'" (written by Ellington and Whetzel), contains one of the latter's greatest recorded solos. It is a beautiful composition, and spotlights Bigard's great (and unique) talent on tenor.

Two more from Ellington are included, a Harlem show tune of uncertain origin, has a complex sequence of solos and ensembles, as follows: Bigard (clarinet introduction) Norton (trombone) break) Jenkins (trumpet - 32 bars) Ellington (verse) Bigard (clarinet - 16 bars) Norton (trombone) break) Jenkins (trumpet - 8 bars) Ellington (bridge) Hodges (alto - 8 bars) ensemble (8 bars) Hodges (solo) Ellington (verse) Ellington (bridge) Norton (solo) and very typical of the period, "Misty Mornin'" stands up well alongside the Okeh version, in spite of the inferior recording. Solos once again by Whetzel and Bigard on tenor.

To complete this present volume, there is just enough space to include a short selection from the famous Brunswick session, "Tiger Dan". The title does not do justice to this fine piece of writing, with relationships found elsewhere in jazz composition. Henderson's "Cabin And Goin'" to mention just one example. Once again the solo sequence is complex, as follows: Miley, Hodges, Miley, Whetzel (bridge passage); Miley, Carney/Norton (duet); Miley, Ellington, Bigard and Miley.

Although the twenty titles contained in this volume cover just over three months in Ellington's recording career during the winter of 1928/29, there is much good music to savor, and several instrumental queries to consider. These shall endeavour to clarify chronologically as they arise, concentrated on VLP.74. Miles' take on the opening session of October 1st, 1928, which concludes on VLP.73, Miles' takes the opening and closing of the Okeh session on October 2nd, Whetzel plays a short bridge-like gesture midway through the performance. Norton takes a lengthening open-trombone solo, followed by Johnson's guitar and Bigard's clarinet. "Hot and Bothere" is the performance that so intrigued Constant Lambert early in the thirties. So much was made of this at the time that I can only conclude that it was considered mandatory for jazz to carry some form of "hot and bothere" in its repertoire. A little historical framing, a short history of the term and its viewpoint seems to me somewhat misguided. Consider, must music quality be capable of standing on its own merit. Having said that, the performance itself, in spite of being extremely exciting, contains several minor slips. I am surprised that it appears to be the only recorded. During the changes, however, both Bigard and Carney introduce the wrong version, and the sequence is as same for the Okeh version, but without Cox and Johnson, of course. "Move Over", after the second recording, was never taken again in a recording studio, although an impression of it exists in Ellington's mind. Solos are as the original Okeh recording.

"The Mooche" appears again as the first of three recorded for Brunswick. There is virtually a new version, following the same solo sequences as before, except that after the Miles/Hodges split chorus, Hodges takes off for a further twelve bars solo, "Louisiana", an excursion into Ellington's harmonic world, and then back to the original. "Move Over" follows, and then "Avful Sad", the third title in this first and only recording in sixteen measures, but remains, in my view, a major Ellington composition and performance from this period. The superb Whetzel is unique in this kind of setting, and in addition to solo clarinet, Bigard is heard on tenor, two more bars during Cox's solo on alto.

Much more remains to be said about this fascinating VLP.74. Five titles were cut on 30th October, 1928, matrices 48100-48101 are by singer Orie Ware accompanied by several band members and Ellington himself, and are not included here. Leaving aside the numerical confusion (47799 to 48100 seems quite a jump) it is clear that Miley is not present on this session, but who replaced him? Could it be Freddy Jenkins, who had joined the orchestra a short time before? The alto solos on this session have also been the subject of much theorizing. It has been suggested that Hodges too is not

Sleeve Design: Stephen Hill / Shadow Creative  
(from a idea by Steve Lane)

Sleeve Note: George Ellis

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Production: Steve Lane and Trevor Benwell.  
Source Material: John Wadley, George Ellis and John R.T. Davies

## SPECIAL NOTES

This compilation includes different takes only, such as some minor musical variations, instead, such as a change of key, soloist or arrangement.

Takes which were originally rejected because of obvious mistakes in production, or which were not recorded, are not included; neither are copies similar duplicates.

Owing to the age and rarity of the original recordings used in the production of this record, some extraneous interference is, in certain instances, unavoidable. Modest transcription techniques combined with skillful transferring have enabled us to overcome the worst aspects of this problem, while retaining the best of the original sound. We are confident that any remaining deficiencies

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