

DUKE ELLINGTON-1938

One night, Edward Kennedy Ellington was instructing me, as he sometimes did, on the truths

-benealt the appearance—of Jazz.

"The other right," he said, "I heard a cat on the radio, and he was talking about "modern' jazz. So be played a record in listator the ispoint, and there he played a record in listator the ispoint, and there is played a record in listator that is possible to the played a record in listator that it is played to the played and the played th

In the entire history of American music—not only jazz—there has never been so complete an individualist as Duke Ellington. He left the single most distinctive, varied and ceaselessly imaginative body of compositions of anyone in American music, including classical and popular. He headed an orchestra made up of the most individualistic sidemen in big-band history, and he wide for each one of them, individually—creating a nonparell whole which became his instrument.

This collection of Ellington and the orchestra in 1938 illuminates how many different kinds of pieces he invented in the customary course of a single year. The music also underlines how he wrote for all those individualists in the band.

"After a man has been in the band for a while,"
Duke told me, "I can hear what his capacities are,
and I write to that. And I write to each man's
sound. A man's sound is his total personality. Hear
that sound as I prepare to write. I hear all their
sounds, and that's tow I am able to write. Before
you can play anything or write anything, you have
to bear it."

He was able to hear all those individualists singly and together, and in that way, the vividness of each man's personality was clarified and enhanced as their strengths were being fused into the whole that was called Ellingtonia.

Not surprisingly, even such one of a kind soloists as Johnny Hodges and Coolie Williams never sounded as complete when they left Duke to form their own combos. But when they'd come back, their playing had again acquired fuller dimensions. Among the perennial pleasures on the first side is the expanded "Black And Tan Fantasy", with

is the expanded "Black And Tan Fantasy," with Coolte Williams carrying on the legacy of Bubber Miley's brooding, growling intensity. And here, as elsewhere in the set, there is the fliquid New Orleans clarinet of Barney Bigard who played the most demanding passages with a flowing effortlessness matched by his colleagues in the band. Laws 13 when "The Gal Form lock" came and

and I kept replaying the side because I was so jaunty, so sunny, so abounding with Johnny Hodge's Self-assurance. He sidem showed any expression on stand, but in his music, he could range from the most subtle and sensuous of lovers to the urbane boulevardier pointing out the city siehts to a country course.

Ellington could and did write works of intricate complexity, though they always sounded luminously clear, but he was also a master at the most difficult form of composing. I mean the creation of a fresh, durable, simple melodic line, as in "I Let A Song Go Out Off W Heatt." And in Johnny Hodgs and the quintessential romanticist, Lawrence getting inside a melody.

"Briggin' in Brase" is one of the delights of the jazz ages—a celebration of high technical and expressive skills. It made me laugh with pleasure the first time theard it because everyone, including Duke, is having such fun with the sheer making of music. And listen again to how such utterly different solo temperaments as those of Rex Stewart, Lawrence Brown, and Cootle Williams become so naturally a part of Ellington's design without sacrificing a bit of their on identities.

window sachring a tow their own interest and inutally interesting of Duke's singers. She was a bright, lively, independent woman, and all those qualities are evident in her music, even on some tunes that were hardly worth her effort of that of here'd cheafy was a time she enjoyed dioring, and I remember the gasto with which she sang it in live performances. Learners divolved with on this is famous; let was one out for level act tuneshous on this is famous; let was one out for level act tuneshous blazingly unbustoned as he is in this number.

"Pyramid" was principally the work of valve trombonist, Juan Tizol who, like everybody else in all Dulya's sections, was like noted, or developed playing was warm, understated, and evise to playing was warm, understated, and evise to playing the service of the property of the property of the part of the property of the part of the property of the pand as it responded to intimations of other cultures.

"A Gypsy Without A Song," is a particularly intriguing litustation of how much Ellington could do with an orchestra—an orchestra far fewer in numbers than the personnel available to symphonic composers. We there, as in many others of his recorded works, Juke created microcosms within microcosms—woicings, harmonies, metodic variations—that would give a symphony composer material for a large work (if he'd been able to think or any of them).

A composer of such wide ranging originality and one using the black American experience for his proteam material—rather than borrowed European forms—surely should have received, somewhere in his long career, a Pullizer Prize for composition. He came close in 1965. Not a real Pullizer, but a token special award from the music juy "for the vitality and originality of his told productivity" but the jury was overruled, and the prize was taken awar from Duke. He was not "reventiv". For public consumption, Ellington said: "Fate is being kind to me. Fate doesn't want me to be too famous too young." (He was 66 at the time)

Privately, Duke was angry. "I'm hardly surprised," he said, "that my kind of music is still without, let us say, official honor at home. Most Americans still take it for granted that Europeanbased music-classical music, if you will—is the only really respectable kind;

only tourly respectable shiftsomess distrit after the control of t

He would often talk of frow sorry he felt about the fate of most classical composes. "They write fate of most classical composes." They write and write and keep putting what they've done in a drawer, and mappe, once in a great while, some claws, and the some classical control of the classical co

On the third side of this collection, there are a number of tracks which show how Duke, despite the time limitations of recordings at the time, could make a number sound as if the band and the soloists had, unhurriedly said exactly what they wanted to say.

There's something of a paradox here. On the ore hand, there is a completeness to an Ellington performance. On the other hand, as Clark Fery once told me, "Duke wants life and music to be always in a state of becoming. He doesn't even like to write definitive endings for a piece. He'd often ask us to come up with ideas for closings, but when he settled on one of them, he'd keep fooling with it. He always likes to make the end of a song sound as if it's still going somewhere."

This seeming pandox is resolved: the completeness was never allowed by Duke to be stall.

"Prefuels to A Kies," for instance, sounds here as if there's nothing more that can be done with this insimuating ballad, so lyrically brought to life by Lawrence Brown, Johnny Hodges, Wallace Jones, and Duke himself. Me, after this 1938 recording, I heard it played by the Ellington band many times, and I keet reensiving itself.

Among the accomplishments of the last side, there is the haunting "Blue Light," which has stayed in my mind all these years. Before he went to music full-time, Duke was a graphic artist, and his eye for epiphanies—what a profile told of the whole person, the play of light on one particular window in a street—was turned into musical notes rather than sketches. He had a precise sense of mood, of the particularities of memory and place. In that sense, he was like a musical

And there is "Boy Meets Horn." In a conversation about composing, Duke told me, "The fun, the challenge is solving problems. Take "Boy Meets Norn." There's one note with a cocked valve on the trumpet that has the sound I wanted—E natural. The big problem was to employ that note logically and musically, within the overall structure of a composition. It was something to have fun with."

For Rey Stewart, whose vehicle this became. "Boy Meets Horn" became one of his most requested performances. Rex was a friend of mine. and I learned a great deal from him—not only about music but also about politics and some of the other ways in which the world works. He had an incisive wit as can be heard here, but he could also be

daringly imaginative.

Another thing about Ellington that should be noted—especially with the near demise of traveling big bands that are originals, not "ghosts"—is the importance to Ellington's work, including these recordings, of being on the road.

Duke kept listening for feedback to his music music," he said, "if it isn't communication? I like to know firsthand what the response is to what I I can hear reactions from all kinds of audiences. You get real contact when you play a phrase and somebody sighs."

Ellington continually tried out new originals and revised Ellington standards on the road. At a dance of pieces that were unfamiliar to me. He shook his ead. "I don't know. Duke just gave us the music at the beginning of the set."

So, when a record date came, Duke had clear knowledge of what listeners thought of what he'd written, and if there were dead or cloudy spots, he could change them. And that, I think, accounts for the greater vitality of record sessions in the 1930s and 1940s by bands who were continually travel ing. Most of the one-nighters then were dances. and at a dance, musicians don't need someone to tell them how the music is coming through. They can see and feel that by looking at the dancers.

Naturally, then, Duke never wanted to get off the mad. Lonce asked him, when he looked tired, why he didn't disband and live off his not inconsiderable ASCAP royalties. He was appalled at the thought: "Retire-to what?"

"He's found the way to stay young," one of his sidemen said. "Watch him some night in the wings. Those bags under his eyes are huge, and he looks beat and kind of lonely. But then we begin to play, he strides out on the stand, the audiences turn their faces to him, and the cat is a new man. On these sides, you can hear Duke being a new man. He knew the music continually was life

-Nat Hentoff

DUKE ELLINGTON

All selections recorded by Duke Ellington and His Famous Orchestra in New York City.

Orchestra in New York City.
SIDE ONE
Harried Baher, Wallace Jones, Cootie Williams (I), Res Stemart (c),
Lawrence Brown, New Nation (Ith), Barrier Bligard (c), tx), Johnny
Hodges (as, s), c), Haery Carrier (the, as, c), Oth Headwist (as),
Elington (p), Fred Guy (g), Hayes Alvis, Billy Taylor (bb), Sonny
Greer (d).

Recorded January 13, 1938. . STEPPIN' INTO SWING SOCIETY (Ellington Nemo Mills)
Matrix M-713-1. First Issue Brunswick 8063.
2. PROLOGUE TO BLACK AND TAN FANTASY

(Miley: Ellington) Matrix M-714-1. First issue Brunswick 8256. 3. THE NEW BLACK AND TAN FANTASY (Miley-Ellington) Matrix M-715-1. First issue Brunswick 8063. Fred Gur out: add Juan Tirol (vth)

4. RIDING ON A BLUE NOTE Ellington Mills) Matrix M-751-1, First issue Brunswick 8083 5 LOST IN MEDITATION Cllington Mills-Singer-Tizol)
Matrix M-752-1. First issue Brunswick 8083.

. THE GAL FROM JOE'S (Eilington Mills) Matrix M-753-2. First issue Columbia C3L-27. Add Fred Guy (g); Ivie Anderson (v). Recorded February 24, 1938. 7. SKRONTCH

(Ellington Nemo Mills)
Matrix M-771-2. First issue Brunswick 8093. Isle Anderson out.
Recorded March 3, 1938.

8. I LET A SONG GO OUT OF MY HEART

(Ellington Nemo Mills Redmond)
Matrix M. 772.2. First issue Bronswick 8108 SIDE TWO Personnel and date as directly above

BRAGGIN' IN BRASS (Ellington-Nerno-Mills) Matrix M-773-1. First issue Brunswick 8099. Hayes Alvis out. Recorded April 11, 1938.

2. DINAH'S IN A JAM (Eilington) Matrix M-811-1. First issue Brunswick 8169.

Harold Baker out. Add Ivie Anderson (v).

3. YOU GAVE ME THE GATE (AND I'M SWINGIN')

4. ROSE OF THE RIO GRANDE (Lestie Warren Gorman)
Matrix M-833-1. First issue Brunswick B186.
5. ROSE OF THE RIO GRANDE (Leslie-Warren-Gorman) Matrix M-833-2, First issue Swing 327.

6. PYRAMID (Trot-Ellington Mills-Gordon) Matrix M-834-1. First issue Branswick 8168.

Ellington plays tom-tom.

7. WHEN MY SUGAR WALKS DOWN THE STREET. (Austin-McHugh-Mills) Matrix M-835-1. First issue Brunswick 8168.

Ivie Anderson out. Recorded June 20, 1938 B A CYPSY WITHOUT A SONG (Tizel-Ellington-Gordon-Singer) Matrix M-845-1. First issue Brunswick 8186.

7. HIP CHIC

SIDE FOLID

SIDE THREE . THE STEVEDORE'S SERENADE Ellington Edelstein Gordon) Matria M. 846-1. First Issue Brunswick 8174. Add "Scat" Powell (v).

Recorded August 4, 1938.

2. A BLUES SERENADE Parish Signorelli Grande Lytelij Matrix M-880-1. First issue Brunswick 8221. 3. LOVE IN SWINGTIME Lambert Richards Mills) Astrix M-881-1, First issue Brur 4. PLEASE FORGIVE ME (Ellington-Gordon-Mills)
Matrix M-882-2, First issue Brunswick 8256.

"Scat" Powell out. Recorded August 9, 1938. 5. LAMBETH WALK (Gay Further)
Matrix M-883-1. First issue Brumswick 8204.
6. PRELUDE TO A KISS Ellington Mills Gordon) Astrix M-884-2, First issue Columbia 36279.

(Ellington) Matrix M 885-1. First issue Brunswick 8221. B. BUFFET FLAT (Effington) Matrix M-886-1. First issue Brunswick 8231.

Personnel as directly above. . MIGHTY LIKE THE BLUES (Feather) Matrix M-899-2, First issue Brunswick 8231. Recorded December 19, 1938. 2. JAZZ POTPOURRI

(Ellington)
Matrix M-947-1. First issue Brunswick 8293. 3 TT ON TOAST (Ellington-Mills) Matrix M-948-2. First issue Columbia 37296. 4. BATTLE OF SWING

(Ellington) Matrix M-949-2. First issue Brunswick 8293. Recorded December 22, 1938. 5. BLUE LIGHT (Ellington) Matrix M-958-1. First issue Australian Columbia DO-2165. 6. BLUE LIGHT Ellington) Matrix M-958-2. First issue Brunswick 8297.

7. BOY MEETS HORN (Ellington Stewart)
Matrix M-960-1. First issue Brunswick 8306.
8. SLAP HAPPY

(Ellington) Matrix M-961-1. First issue flourswick 293.

FFATURED SOLDISTS (in order) STEPPIN' INTO SWING SOCIETY PROLOGUE TO BLACK AND TAN FANTASY:

THE NEW BLACK AND TAN FANTASY: Ellington Bigard, Carney, Nanton, Bigard and Ellington, Williams RIDING ON A BLUE NOTE: Williams, Ellington LOST IN MEDITATION: Tirol: Hodens: Williams THE GAL FROM JOE'S: Hodges. SKRONTCH: Bigard; Anderson; Hodges; Stewart and Williams; Hodges; Williams; Brown; Bigard.

Williams, Hodges, Williams, Brown, Bigard, I LET A SONG GO OUT OF MY HEART: Hodges, Carney and Hodges; Brown, Carney and Hodges, Ellington, Bigard, Brown. BRAGGIN' IN BRASS: Williams; Steyart; Brown;

DINAH'S IN A JAM: Stewart; Brown; Bigard; Brown; Bigard and Brown; Bigard YOU GAVE ME THE GATE: Anderson; Stewart; Anderson; ROSE OF THE RIO GRANDE (both takes): Brown

PYRAMID: Tizol, Carney; Tizol.
WHEN MY SUGAR WALKS DOWN THE STREET. A GYPSY WITHOUT A SONG: Tizol; Williams; Brown; Williams, Tizol, Hodges, Williams, Brown.
THE STEVEDORE'S SERENADE; Bigard, Hodges,

A BLUES SERENADE: Bigard; Williams; Bigard; Hardwick; Carney; Ellington. LOVE IN SWINGTIME: Stewart; Carney; Powell; Hodges;

PLEASE FORGIVE ME: Brown: Williams LAMBETH WALK: Williams; Brown; Bigard; Brown; Bigard. PRELUDE TO A KISS: Brown; Hodges; Brown; Jones Ellington; Brown. HIP CHIC: Stewart; Carney; Bigard; Stewart. BUFFET FLAT: Carney, Stewart; Carney, MIGHTY LIKE THE BLUES: Bigard; Ellington; Williams; Bigard. JAZZ POTPOURRI: Williams; Brown; Williams; Bigard;

T.T. ON TOAST: Hodges; Williams; Brown; Carney; Bigard. BATTLE OF SWING: Bigard; Stewart; Bigard; Tizol; BLUE LIGHT (both takes): Ellington and Bigard; Ellington; Brown; Ellington.
BOY MEETS HORN: Stewart.

SLAP HAPPY: Carney, Williams: Carney, Nanton; Carney,

This recording is inspired by a release on the Smithsonian Collection label as selected by Gunther Schuller and Martin Williams

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