

DOUBLE
BLACK & WHITE

RCA
2 CD

Jazz Tribune n°60

THE INDISPENSABLE DUKE ELLINGTON and the SMALL GROUPS Vol. 9/10 (1940-1946)

Dès 1936, à l'initiative d'Irving Mills, alors manager de Duke Ellington, de petits groupes, constitués de musiciens de Duke, enregistrent des disques, sous le nom et sous la responsabilité de quelques-uns d'entre eux. Les premiers ensembles ainsi réunis sont les "Fifty Second Street Stompers" de Rex Stewart et les "Jazzopators" de Barney Bigard.

Le plus souvent, Ellington lui-même est au piano, si-défendant parmi les autres. Chacun trouve là l'occasion de se mettre en valeur en toute liberté, sur ses pro-



pres thèmes ou des prétextes empruntés au répertoire du grand orchestre. Il y crée aussi des pièces mémorables : l'allégresseante Caribbean Fantasy pour laquelle furent enregistrées 1936 par le compositeur Barney Bigard, dont fait partie le tromboniste Juan Tizol, auteur du thème. Et c'est également dans le cadre de ces petits groupements que Billy Strayhorn écrivit en 1939, certaines de ses premières travées en qualité d'arrangeur. La tradition de ces combos se perpétue en 1940 sous le label Victor et sous la sous-marque, Bluebird. Les autres noms énumérés sont les plus sonores : les "Tatters", les "Trombones and Trumbones", deux saxes (ou, chez Bigard, clarinette et saxophone), une section rythmique - piano, contrebasse, batterie et sans guitare. L'étude attentive du personnel de ces ensembles démontre leur caractère de compagnon de route du leader d'un jour. Ainsi, Johnny Hodges choisit toujours Lawrence Brown pour jouer la partie de trombone dans les sessions qui avaient fait place à Juan Tizol, Rex Stewart et Hodges, qui, semble-t-il, ne faisaient pas très bon ménage dans le grand orchestre, ne se rencontrant jamais dans le studio. Harry Carney, aussi placide dans la vie qu'au bout de son bariton, est au fil des séances le confidant de tous.



In 1936 Irving Mills, Duke Ellington's then manager, instigated what turned out to be a long series of recordings by small groups drawn from within the ranks of the Ellington orchestra. The first of these were by Rex Stewart's Fifty-second Street Stompers and Barney Bigard's Jazzopators. Generally, Ellington himself was at the piano, but only in the modest role of sideman.

The tradition was continued by the Victor company in 1940, whether for Victor itself or its subsidiary label, Bluebird. The usual format was a septet consisting of trumpet, trombone, two saxes (or, in the case of Bigard, clarinet and sax), piano, bass and drums. Given the freedom to play, it was natural that some of the personal preferences of the leaders concerned. Hence, Johnny Hodges would always call upon trombonist Lawrence Brown for his services, while Hodges himself was more than willing to accept the work of Juan Tizol, Rex Stewart and Hodges, who reportedly did not hit it off particularly well, never played together in the studio, and, at least as far as Harry Carney was concerned, on the other hand, as placid and reliable in life as in the blowing end of his baritone, proved compatible to all.

(Continued on inside.)



DOUBLE
BLACK & WHITE

RCA
2 CD

Jazz Tribune N° 60

THE INDISPENSABLE DUKE ELLINGTON and the SMALL GROUPS

Vol. 9/10 (1940-1946)

Dès 1936, à l'initiative d'Irving Mills, alors manager de Duke Ellington, de petits groupes, constitués de musiciens de Duke, enregistrent des disques, sous le nom et sous la responsabilité de quelques-uns d'entre eux. Les premiers ensembles ainsi réunis sont : les "Fifty Second Street Stompers" de Rex Stewart et les "Jazzopators" de Barney Bigard.

Le plus souvent, Ellington lui-même est au piano, si demain parmi les autres. Chacun trouve là l'occasion de se mettre en valeur en toute liberté, sur ses pro-

pre thèmes ou sur des morceaux empruntés au répertoire du grand orchestre. Il s'y crée aussi des pièces mémorables : l'illustre *Caravan* est ainsi enregistré pour la première fois en décembre 1936 par le combo de Barney Bigard, dont fait partie le tromboniste Juan Tizol, à leur tête. Et c'est dans ce cadre-là que naît le premier groupe de Billy Strayhorn effectué, dès 1939, certains de ses premiers succès en qualité d'arrangeur. La tradition de ces combinaisons perdure jusqu'en 1941 sous la forme d'un autre nom, Bluebird. Les orchestres ainsi constitués sont le plus souvent des septettes, avec deux clarinettes et deux saxophones, deuxBigards, deux ténors et deux saxophones, une section rythme - piano, contrebasse, batterie — sans guitare. L'étude attentue du personnel de chaque session révèle les affinités et les goûts de chaque musicien, mais il n'est pas rare que certains, comme toujours Lawrence Brown pour jouer de la trombone, tandis que Bigard semble avoir un faible pour Juan Tizol. Rex Stewart et Hedges, qui sont pourtant tous deux très bons musiciens dans le grand orchestre, ne se rencontrent jamais dans un petit groupe, tout au moins avec Victor. Par contre Harry Carney, aussi placide dans la vie qu'à bout de son bariton, est au fil des séances le confidant de tous.

La tradition fut continuée par le Victor company in 1940, whether for Victor itself or its subsidiary label, Bluebird. The first formation was a septet consisting of trumpet, trombone, two saxes, piano, bass and drums. A glance at the participants will reveal something of their personal preferences of the leaders concerned. Here, for instance, we see a very early call upon trombonist Lawrence Brown for his sessions, whereas Barney Bigard displayed a weakness towards the use of Juan Tizol's trumpet. Bigard, who reported to him but fit it off particularly well, never played together in these studio combos, at least not for Victor. Harry Carney, on the other hand, as placid and reliable in life as on the blowing end of his baritone, proved compatible to all.

The tradition was continued by the Victor company in 1940, whether for Victor itself or its subsidiary label, Bluebird. The first formation was a septet consisting of trumpet, trombone, two saxes, piano, bass and drums. A glance at the participants will reveal something of their personal preferences of the leaders concerned. Here, for instance, we see a very early call upon trombonist Lawrence Brown for his sessions, whereas Barney Bigard displayed a weakness towards the use of Juan Tizol's trumpet. Bigard, who reported to him but fit it off particularly well, never played together in these studio combos, at least not for Victor. Harry Carney, on the other hand, as placid and reliable in life as on the blowing end of his baritone, proved compatible to all.

[Continued on inside...]

pre-themes ou sur des morceaux empruntés au répertoire du grand orchestre. Il s'y crée aussi des

pièces mémorables : l'illustre *Caravan* est ainsi enregistré pour la première fois en décembre 1936 par le combo de Barney Bigard, dont fait partie le tromboniste Juan Tizol, à leur tête. Et c'est dans ce cadre-là que naît le premier groupe de Billy Strayhorn effectué, dès 1939, certains de ses premiers succès en qualité d'arrangeur. La tradition de ces combinaisons perdure jusqu'en 1941 sous la forme d'un autre nom, Bluebird. Les orchestres ainsi constitués sont le plus souvent des septettes, avec deux clarinettes et deux saxophones, deuxBigards, deux ténors et deux saxophones, une section rythme - piano, contrebasse, batterie — sans guitare. L'étude attentue du personnel de chaque session révèle les affinités et les goûts de chaque musicien, mais il n'est pas rare que certains, comme toujours Lawrence Brown pour jouer de la trombone, tandis que Bigard semble avoir un faible pour Juan Tizol. Rex Stewart et Hedges, qui sont pourtant tous deux très bons musiciens dans le grand orchestre, ne se rencontrent jamais dans un petit groupe, tout au moins avec Victor. Par contre Harry Carney, aussi placide dans la vie qu'à bout de son bariton, est au fil des séances le confidant de tous.

Such occasions naturally granted the musicians much greater freedom, whether within the context of their own small groups or within the context of the repertoire of the orchestra itself. Some memorable pieces saw the light of day at these sessions: the illustrious *Caravan*, for example, was recorded for the first time in December, 1936, by a Barney Bigard combo that featured the composer, Juan Tizol. And it was for these small-group performances that Billy Strayhorn, in 1939, contributed some of his first arrangements to the Ellington book.





Jimmy Blanton

Il faut aussi mettre l'accent sur l'admirable rondeur sonore de tous ces ensembles, sur leurs couleurs chaudes, vives et denses : les quatre voix, chacune étant servie par une sonorité charnue et vibrante, se fondent, se mêlent en une pâte succulente. Ici aussi se produit le miracle elliottien. Les amateurs attentifs n'en sont pas surpris. Car, depuis toujours, le

Le présent en album, nous trouvons toutes les faces de l'artiste. Il y a d'abord la partie Victor qui s'étende de 1940 à 1943, offre l'image d'un bel équilibre au sein d'une organisation dont la discipline n'est pas la vertématière. A l'exception des six derniers titres, il est difficile de distinguer si ce sont des chansons ou planches chantées — Billy Strayhorn était alors son partenaire naturel — vingt-quatre plages sont partagées également entre leaders, leaders et meneurs de chœur occasionnels, c'est Johnny Hodges. Le lapin John Cornelius Hodges, au bout du compte le plus grand soliste élancé, et les deux plus grands leaders de jazz, sont à l'œuvre dans une imidie que on pouvait croire hauïtaine, et qui tentera de s'évader quelques temps, de 1951 à 1955, pour revenir succéder à une autre forme d'orchestre. Cela avec l'aide de ses deux derniers compagnons d'armes, un pianiste aussi passionné qu'il était pudique, dont il connaît tous les secrets et dont il accepte l'autorité. En novembre 1940, Hodges enregistra notamment *Dream Dancer*, en 1943 en 1939 par Billie Holiday, et en 1944 par Duke Ellington dans une tournée européenne. Cette splendide ballade, dont le *title song* se déroule sur une trame harmonique de deux accords, est l'aboutissement de l'orchestre à rester *Tune Up* (*favorites*) de Hodges, *Good Queen Bee* (*Junior Hopson*) de solides succès, *That's the Blues* (*old Master*) de ses dernières tournées, et de l'interprétation du saxophone soprano, en disciple émancipé de Sidney Bechet. Au cours de sa seconde séance Victoria Hodges crée deux autres chefs-d'œuvre qui marquent l'apogée de l'orchestre : *Shout* (*orchestre*, sur une partie *Passion Flower*, formidable «showcase» sur lequel il effectuera certaines de ses plus spectaculaires glissades), et *"There ain't what you see in her"* (*orchestre*, sur une partie *Passion Flower* jusqu'à ce qu'il soit plus singulièrement chanceux). Antécédentes de Hodges, sur la planète clignoing-Rex Stewart, auxquelles sont également confondues deux séries d'enregistrements, celles de Fletcher Henderson en 1926 puis en 1932, et dans quelques autres formations de renommée ayant rejointe Ellington en 1933. Rex était invité, à ce qu'il paraît, à l'« Arrangement » de l'orchestre, mais devait délivrer le son du cor postal. Artistes faceâtres et fantasaiistes, il avait avec beaucoup d'assurance aller plus extrême encore — une technique très répandue dans ces dernières démonstrations de prédilection des sonorités inouïes — à une sensibilité proche

ansante. D'une plage à l'autre, on appréciera les séries multiples, de *Mobile Bay* au lyrisme de *My Lady Gal*, de la joie de *Sally* à la poésie de *La Poer*. Il s'agit en hommage à Bubber Miley, trumpetiste des premières années du royaume, dont Rex partageait volontiers leader des groupes, jusqu'à sa mort en 1932. Bébé Wiggins, chanteur de la Nouvelle-Orléans, est aussi évoqué, dans un morceau intitulé « 1928 », en 1928, en 1928, pour l'évoquer, lorsqu'il est engagé par le Duke, d'une belle réputation, à la fois son instrument de prédilection et au saxophone or. Il sera vrai que ses débuts chez Oliver sont marqués par une passion pour la danse, sa sonorité ronde et lumineuse, l'élegance improvisations et de ses contrebassistes font ressembler à Ellington, aussi bien que la mélancolie de ses dernières œuvres, comme *Blue Moon*, *Brown Sugar*, *Noir Is the Night*, *Peppermint*, quelques unes de ces virevoltes.

Claude CARRIERE (1985)



With each of the four frontline men a distinct voice in his own right, the music these various groups produced was consistently remarkable for its plump, round sonority and dense, warm texture. Once again, Ellington's orchestra was far ahead of most, stretching beyond all doubt that his "Famous Orchestra" was a big band like no other. On the contrary, it would regularly eschew orthodox section writing in favour of diverse, innovative groupings within the framework of the orchestra as a whole, ever ready to reflect the will and imagination of the genius at its helm. The 1930 recording of *Mood Indigo* provides an apt example: a six-piece, clarinet, clarinet and trombone group, complete little better than Barney Bigard, but Duke somehow manages to sculpt into a pure masterpiece. As Andre Previn has put it, referring to a famous bandster we shall name: "He was a star in front of fiddles and a thousand brass and made a dramatic gesture, and every studio arranger can nod his head and say, 'Oh yes, that's done like this.' But Duke merely hits his finds; three horns make a sound and he doesn't know what it is."

Every single one of these Ellington recordings, along with those of John Kirby, Kapp's company, represents an outstanding achievement in small-band jazz, both by the quality of the solo work and the sheer perfection of the execution. The limited number of tracks per album is a fact of life, but naturally affords each soloist greater space.

The present album, which contains all the small-group sides recorded during the 1940-46 Victor period, offers deliciously poised, consistently intricate performances, with the organization, ironically, being hardly renowned for its discipline. Six tracks are devoted to Ellington himself, but the other 24 are divided equally (with two sets of four tracks by each) between Johnny Hodges, Rex Stewart and Barney Bigard.

Its final Cornelius Hodges, otherwise known as the "Rabbi of Jazz," is particularly remarkable. Perhaps the firm — and certainly one of the most famous Ellington soloists, Hodges stayed with the orchestra from 1928 until his death in 1970, except for just a brief spell attempting to go it alone from 1955 to 1957. All the while he played a few tunes from the maestro himself, and no doubt party to some of his innermost secrets, he accepted his authority with total equanimity. A shy man, his timidity was often apparent in his playing.

In November, 1940 Hodges recorded *Daydream*, a Billy Strayhorn composition penned in 1939 while Duke was undertaking his second European tour. This became a classic, with its very unusual bridge, becoming an established part of the Ellington repertoire and one of Hodges' favorite solo vehicles. *Good Queen Bess* and *Junior Hop* are forthright blues numbers, while *That's the Blues Old Man* presents one of the last recorded performances of a soloist on sax. On the following session, Hodges produced two further masterpieces subsequently developed for the full orchestra: *Passion Flower*, a formal showcase on which the virtuosity of his most spectacular solos, *Things Ain't What They Used to Be*, henceforth — although at a brisker tempo — one of his regular features.

A personality directed the opposite of Hodges, Rex Stewart, initially made his mark with the Fletcher Henderson orchestra in 1932, then again in 1935, as well as with various other groups of note, before finally settling down in 1940, in a career inevitably derived from Armstrong. Rex nevertheless succeeded in fashioning a thoroughly individual approach to the cornet, producing a sound very much his own through his so-called "barky" tenor. An exuberant, uncomplicated streak of fun, his music emerged as a skilful blend of humour and sensitivity. He, too, headed a couple of small-group sessions for Victor, opportunities fully exploited to show off his many qualities and to display

the variety of his moods: from the blues-inprepossessed reflectiveness of *Mobile Bay* to the tender lyricism of *My Sunday Gal* from the mischievous joy of *Subtle Slough* to the irreverent unorthodoxy of *The Poor Phillips*. In contrast, he managed the plump-mute artistry of *Bubber Miley*, trumpet star of Ellington's early years, whose titular successor in the orchestra was actually Cootie Williams; Miley's horn, however, was one that Rex Stewart had never felt he shared.

The third small-group leader presented here is Albany Leon "Barney" Bigard. A front-rank clarinetist, "Barney" he was just as soon as he joined Duke in 1928, having already established a considerable reputation for himself, both on clarinet and tenor saxophone, with outfits as celebrated as those of King Oliver and Jimmie Noone. Bigard's playing was more impulsive and rhythmic and nimble-counterpoint suited the Ellington palette to perfection. Some of his most beautiful performances — *A Little in Dawn*, *Brown Stockade* and *For Bleu* among them — are included here. This is his first Ellington and Strayhorn remain discreet sidemen within these wonderful little groups fronted by Hodges, Stewart and Bigard. On occasion they did, however, create opportunity to demonstrate their own instrumental talents. Recorded in 1941 as the first two of Duke's solo performances here, stronger in thematic content than in their development of variations, reveal him as a soloist in his element as a no-nonsense, no-contrast, the two cuts from four years later find him in altogether more demonstrative form. The presence of rhythm accompaniment does not seem to explain the transformation; indeed, Duke's playing by now is clearly the work of the middle soloist, even one of the most inventive the orchestra possessed. His final two pieces, *Torn* (originally entitled *Plainly Alleged*) and *Dreamland Blues*, recorded in 1946, show him at a single piano with his right-hand man, Billy Strayhorn. Duke is seated left, with Strayhorn, appropriately, on his right. The latter plays a brief, somewhat sophisticated blues solo, while Hodges, with Stewart, plays the first, third and fifth choruses. Duke the second and fourth. This album, a highly enjoyable parenthesis in the "Indispensable Duke Ellington" series, thus closes with a bang.

Subsequent volumes will revert to the initial objective of presenting a chronological survey of outstanding recordings by the most remarkable big band in the history of jazz.

Translation by Don Waterhouse.



Ray Nance
Original reissue produced
by Jean-Paul GUITTER in 1985.

Jazz Tribune

DANS LA MÊME COLLECTION

LOUIS ARMSTRONG

vol. 1 & 2 PM 43269
vol. 3 & 4 NL 89279

Tony Hall Sessions

PM 43574

CHARLIE BARNET

vol. 1 & 2 PM 45689

vol. 3 & 4 NL 89483

COUNT BASIE

PM 43688

SIDNEY BEchet

vol. 1 & 2 PM 42409

vol. 3 & 4 PM 43262

vol. 5 & 6 *Paranassus Sessions*

PM 45728

BIX BEIDERBECKE

NL 89572

BUNNY BERIGAN

PM 43689

CHUBBY CHECKER

NL 89481

CAB CALLOWAY

NL 89528

BENNY GOODMAN

PM 42046

TOMMY DORSEY

vol. 1 & 2 PM 43652

vol. 3 & 4 NL 89153

TOMMY DORSEY / FRANK SINATRA

PM 43685

DUKE ELLINGTON

vol. 1 & 2 PM 43667

vol. 3 & 4 PM 43697

vol. 5 & 6 PM 43532

vol. 7 & 8 NL 89274

vol. 9 & 10 NL 89582

DIZZY GILLESPIE

PM 42408

BENNY GOODMAN

PM 43684

vol. 3 & 4 PM 43664

Grand Orchester

vol. 1 & 2 PM 43534

vol. 3 & 4 PM 45727

COLMAN HAWKINS

NL 89277

ERSKINE HAWKINS

vol. 1 & 2 PM 43257

FLETCHER HENDERSON

PM 43691

EARL HINES

PM 42412

vol. 3 & 4 PM 43266

vol. 5 & 6 PM 45358

JOHNSON BROTHERS

PM 42414

MCKINNEY'S COTTON PICKERS

vol. 1 & 2 PM 42407

vol. 3 & 4 PM 43258

vol. 5 & 6 NL 89161

MEMPHIS BLUES

NL 89276

GLENN MILLER

Army Air Forces Band

PM 43172

The Swinging Mr. Miller

NL 89162

JELLY ROLL MORTON

vol. 1 & 2 PM 42405

vol. 3 & 4 PM 43170

vol. 5 & 6 PM 43690

vol. 7 & 8 PM 45372

BENNIE MOTEN

vol. 1 & 2 PM 42410

vol. 3 & 4 PM 43693

vol. 5 & 6 NL 45688

KING OLIVER

PM 42411

RAGTIME 1900-1930

PM 43258

DON REDMAN

NL 89161

DJANGO REINHARDT

PM 43170

ARTIE SHAW

vol. 1 & 2 PM 43175

vol. 3 & 4 PM 43699

WILLIE "THE HORN" SMITH

PM 43171

JACK TEAGARDEN

vol. 1 & 2 PM 45695

FATS WALLER

vol. 1 & 2 PM 43686

vol. 3 & 4 PM 43696

vol. 5 & 6 NL 89596

vol. 7 & 8 NL 89573

PAUL WHITEMAN

PM 42413

THE INDISPENSABLE DUKE ELLINGTON and the SMALL GROUPS

74321155232

DISQUE 1

1 - DAV DREAM (B. Strayhorn-D. Ellington-J. Latouche)	BS 053603-1	2'56	9.10.11.12
2 - GOOD QUEEN BESS (J. Hodges)	BS 053604-1	2'57	13.14
3 - THAT'S THE BLUES (J. Hodges)	BS 053605-1	2'54	
4 - JUNIOR HOP (D. Ellington)	BS 053606-2	3'06	1' - 2' - 3' - 4'
5 - WITHOUT A SONG (V. Rose-Y. Youmans)	BS 053607-1	2'46	
6 - MY SUNDAY GAL (D. Ellington)	BS 053608-1	3'09	
7 - MOBILE BAY (R. Stewart-D. Ellington)	BS 053609-1	3'03	
8 - LINGER WHILE (V. Rose-H. Owens)	BS 053610-2	3'23	5' - 6' - 7' - 8'

9' - 10' - 11' - 12'

9 - CHARLIE THE CHULO (D. Ellington)	BS 053621-3	3'05	
10 - LAMENT FOR JAZZANETTE (B. Bigard-B. Strayhorn)	BS 053622-2	2'50	
11 - A LULL AT DAWN (D. Ellington)	BS 053623-3	3'24	13' - 14'
12 - READY EDDY (B. Bigard)	BS 053624-1	2'47	
13 - DEAR OLD SOUTHLAND (H. Creamer-T. Layton)	BS 065504-2	3'25	
14 - SOLITUDE (D. Ellington - E. Delange - I. Mills)	BS 065505-1	3'27	15' - 16'

DISQUE 2

1' - SOME SATURDAY (R. Stewart)	BS 061342-1	3'00	
2' - SUBTLE SLOUGH (D. Ellington)	BS 061243-1	3'17	
3' - MISTER LITTLE MAN OF JUDAH (R. Stewart)	BS 061344-1	3'18	
4' - POOR RIBBER (R. Stewart)	BS 061345-1	3'18	
5' - SQUATY ROO (J. Hodges)	BS 061346-1	2'25	
6' - PASSION FLOWER (B. Strayhorn)	BS 061347-1	3'06	
7' - THINGS AIN'T WHAT THEY USED TO BE (M. Ellington)	BS 061348-1	3'37	
8' - GOIN' OUT THE BACK WAY (D. Ellington)	BS 061349-1	2'40	

9' - BROWNSUEDE (D. Ellington)	BS 061688-1	3'06	
10' - DOUBLE BLUES (B. Strayhorn)	BS 061689-1	3'13	
11' - "C" BLUES (D. Ellington)	BS 061690-1	2'58	
12' - JUNE (B. Bigard)	BS 061691-1	3'15	
13' - FRANKIE AND JOHNNY (Traditional)	D5VB221-1	3'02	
14' - JUMPIN' ROOM ONLY (D. Ellington)	D5VB272-1	2'36	
15' - TONK (D. Ellington-B. Strayhorn)	D6VB1518-1	2'46	
16' - DRAWING ROOM BLUES (B. Strayhorn)	D6VB1519-1	3'38	

RENSEIGNEMENTS DISCOGRAPHIQUES/DISCOGRAPHICAL NOTES

1.2.3.4

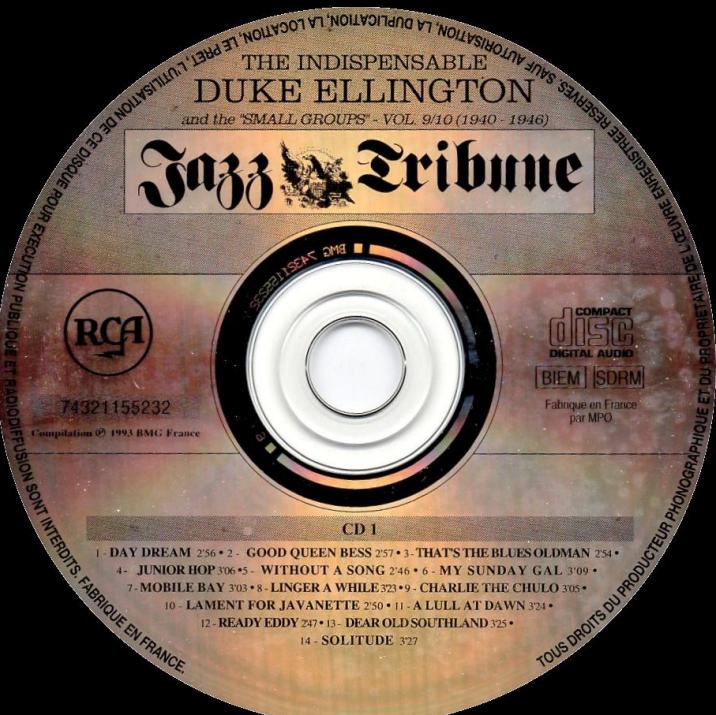
JOHNNY HODGES AND HIS ORCHESTRA: Johnny HODGES (as, ss); Cootie WILLIAMS (tp); Lawrence BROWN (tb); Harry CARNEY (bs); Duke ELLINGTON (p); Jimmy BLANTON (b); Sonny GREER (dm). Chicago, 2 novembre 1940 (2/11/40).

5.6.7.8

REX STEWART AND HIS ORCHESTRA: Rex STEWART (cnt); Lawrence BROWN (tb); Ben WEBSTER (ts); Harry CARNEY (bs, as); Duke ELLINGTON (p); Billy STRAYHORN (p dans/in 8); Jimmy BLANTON (b); Sonny GREER (dm). Chicago, 2 novembre 1940 (2/11/40).



Photo: X



1. DAY DREAM 2'56 • 2. GOOD QUEEN BESS 2'57 • 3. THAT'S THE BLUES OLD MAN 2'54 •
 4. JUNIOR HOP 3'06 • 5. WITHOUT A SONG 2'46 • 6. MY SUNDAY GAL 3'09 •
 7. MOBILE BAY 3'03 • 8. LINGER A WHILE 3'23 • 9. CHARLIE THE CHULO 3'05 •
 10. LAMENT FOR JAVANETTE 2'50 • 11. A LULL AT DAWN 3'24 •
 12. READY EDDY 2'47 • 13. DEAR OLD SOUTHLAND 3'25 •
 14. SOLITUDE 3'27

1. SOME SATURDAY 3'00 • 2. SUBTLE SLOUGH 3'17 • 3. MENELIK THE LION OF JUDAH 3'18 •
 4. POOR BUBBER 3'18 • 5. SQUATY ROO 2'25 • 6. PASSION FLOWER 3'06 •
 7. THINGS AIN'T WHAT THEY USED TO BE 3'37 • 8. GOIN' OUT THE BACK WAY 2'40 •
 9. BROWN SUEDE 3'06 • 10. NOIR BLEU 3'13 • 11. "C" BLUES 2'52 • 12. JUNE 3'15 •
 13. FRANKIE AND JOHNNY 3'02 • 14. JUMPIN' ROOM ONLY 2'36 •
 15. TONK 2'46 • 16. DRAWNING ROOM BLUES 3'38

Fabriqué en France
par MPO

COMPACT
DISC
DIGITAL AUDIO

[BIEM] [SDRM]
Fabriqué en France
par MPO



7 43211 55232 5

74321155232
D : F : BM 752 UK :

The Indispensable DUKE ELLINGTON and the *SMALL GROUPS* - VOL. 9/10 (1940 - 1946)

CD 1

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1 - DAY DREAM
(B. Strayhorn - D. Ellington - J. Latouche) | © 1940 2'56 |
| 2 - GOOD QUEEN BESS (J. Hodges) | © 1940 2'57 |
| 3 - THAT'S THE BLUES OLDMAN (J. Hodges) | © 1940 2'54 |
| 4 - JUNIOR HOP (D. Ellington) | © 1940 3'06 |
| 5 - WITHOUT A SONG (V. Rose - V. Youmans) | © 1940 2'46 |
| 6 - MY SUNDAY GAL (D. Ellington) | © 1940 3'09 |
| 7 - MOBILE BAY (R. Stewart - D. Ellington) | © 1940 3'03 |
| 8 - LINGER A WHILE (V. Rose - H. Owens) | © 1940 3'23 |
| 9 - CHARLIE THE CHULO (D. Ellington) | © 1940 3'05 |
| 10 - LAMENT FOR JAVANETTE
(B. Bigard - B. Strayhorn) | © 1940 2'50 |
| 11 - A LULL AT DAWN (D. Ellington) | © 1940 3'24 |
| 12 - READY EDDY (B. Bigard) | © 1940 2'47 |
| 13 - DEAR OLD SOUTHLAND
(H. Creamer - T. Layton) | © 1941 3'25 |
| 14 - SOLITUDE (D. Ellington - E. Delange - I. Mills) | © 1941 3'27 |

CD 2

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1 - SOME SATURDAY (R. Stewart) | © 1941 3'00 |
| 2 - SUBTLE SLOUGH (D. Ellington) | © 1941 3'17 |
| 3 - MENELIK THE LION OF JUDAH (R. Stewart) | © 1941 3'18 |
| 4 - POOR BUBBER (R. Stewart) | © 1941 3'18 |
| 5 - SQUATY ROO (J. Hodges) | © 1941 2'25 |
| 6 - PASSION FLOWER (B. Strayhorn) | © 1941 3'06 |
| 7 - THINGS AIN'T WHAT THEY USED TO BE
(M. Ellington) | © 1941 3'37 |
| 8 - GOIN' OUT THE BACK WAY (D. Ellington) | © 1941 2'40 |
| 9 - BROWN SUEDE (D. Ellington) | © 1941 3'06 |
| 10 - NOIR BLEU (B. Strayhorn) | © 1941 3'13 |
| 11 - "C" BLUES (D. Ellington) | © 1941 2'52 |
| 12 - JUNE (B. Bigard) | © 1941 3'15 |
| 13 - FRANKIE AND JOHNNY (Traditional) | © 1945 3'02 |
| 14 - JUMPIN' ROOM ONLY (D. Ellington) | © 1945 2'36 |
| 15 - TONK (D. Ellington - B. Strayhorn) | © 1946 2'46 |
| 16 - DRAWING ROOM BLUES (B. Strayhorn) | © 1946 3'38 |



This compilation © 1993 BMG France © 1993 BMG France

All trademarks and logos are protected.

RCA is a registered trademark of General Electric Company, USA. Distributed by BMG. A Bertelsmann Music Group Company.

