



COMBO SUITE (Selections #1-6)

1. THE INTIMACY OF
THE BILLIES 2:59

THE BLUES 3:58
(Billy Strayhorn) Tempo Music-ASCAP
2. OUT SOUTH 2:37

3. TELL ME 'BOUT MY BABY 3:17

4. KENTUCKY AVENUE, A.C. 4:00

NEAR NORTH 2:32
 SOUL COUNTRY 2:07

7. NOON MOONING 6:02

8. ROCKOCHET 4:199. TIPPY-TOEING THROUGH

THE JUNGLE GARDEN 5:51

10. JUST A-SITTIN' AND A-ROCKIN' 2:57 (Ellington-Strayhorn-Gaines) EMI Robbins Catalog-ASCAP

Catalog-ASCAP

11. ALL TOO SOON 3:52
(Duke Ellington) EMI Robbins-ASCAP
All selections composed by Duke Ellington
(Famous Music Core.-ASCAP), except as indicated.

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Selections #1-6:
DUKE ELLINGTON—piano

CAT ANDERSON—trumpet
LAWRENCE BROWN—trombone
JOHNNY HODGES—alto saxophone
PAUL GONSALVES—tenor saxophone
HARRY CARNEY—baritone saxophone
JOHN LAMB—bass

RUFUS JONES-drums

Recorded in New York City; March 15, 1967.

DUKE ELLINGTOŇ—piano
WILD BILL DAVIS—organ
WILLIE COOK—trumpet
LAWRENCE BROWN—trombone
PAUL GONSALVES—tenor saxophone
VICTOR GASKIN PAUI KONDZIFI A—bass

RUFUS JONES-drums

WILD BILL DAVIS-organ

On "Noon Mooning":

Recorded in Las Vegas; January 7, 1970. "Rockochet":

DUKE ELLINGTON—piano
PAUL GONSALVES—tenor saxophone
VICTOR GASKIN, PAUL KONDZIELA—bass
RUFUS JONES—drums
Recorded in Las Vegas; January 7, 1970.

"Tippy-Toeing":
WILD BILL DAVIS—organ
WILLIE COOK—trumpet
LAWRENCE BROWN—trombone
PAUL GONSALVES—tenor saxophone

VICTOR GASKIN, PAUL KONDZIELA—bass RUFUS JONES—drums Recorded in Las Vegas; January 7, 1970. "Just A-Sittin' and A-Rockin'": DUKE ELLINGTON—piano

PAUL GONSALVES—tenor saxophone
NORRIS TURNEY—flute
JOE BENJAMIN—bass
RUFUS JONES—drums

Recorded in New York City; June 15, 1970.

DUKE: ELLINGTON—piano CAT ANDERSON—trumpet HARCLD ASHBY—tenor saxophone

"All Too Soon":

JOE BENJAMIN—bass RUFUS JONES—drums Recorded in New York City; June 15, 1970.

Digital remastering, 1991—Phil De Lancie (Fantasy Studios, Berkeley)

Art direction-Phil Carroll

referred to the six performances on Side 1 as The Combo Suite or Hi Fi Fo Fum. In his mind, they formed a group with a unity of its own. No doubt he would have come up with a more imaginative or significant title for their release as such.

As so often with his own recording ventures, the session took place at a time when the band was experiencing a brief lay-off. The musicians on regular salary were seldom permitted to "enjoy" such periods entirely, to get rusty and discontented while relaxing at home. Some, indeed, preferred the opportunity to get out from under the domestic

Intimacy of the Blues," which was used to good

by the band later in the year in San Francisco.

chores that had accumulated while they were on the road. As it happened, nearly all the members of the octet heard here, including the leader, arrived on time in RCA's Studio B in New York on March 15, 1967. Some sketches had even been prepared beforehand and they were now to be tried out under decidedly relaxed circumstances, so that the leader could

The instrumentation didn't permit the subtlety of dynamics on this version that were possible with the full brass of the later one, but it has its own refreshing buoyancy. The tempo is brisker and there are confident solo statements by Johnny Hodges and

Lawrence Brown. Although by this time he had

become famous for his treatment of languishing, Anderson have their say, Paul Gonsalves steps in, or private reference purposes, Duke Ellington exotic ballads, the blues was the territory with which and then Hodges returns to take it out in his best

Hodges was most intimately familiar and in which "Things Ain't" fashion. he truly excelled. His replies to the ensemble in the "Near North," another oblique title, has reference

last chorus have, to use a fashionable adjective, an to Chicago, Ellington told me. Musically, it is later awesome authority. Strayhorn always wrote for him than the Golden Age of the Sunset Cafe, the Apex with especially sympathetic understanding, but Club, and the Grand Terrace. It features Paul Gon-"The Intimacy of the Blues" is a catchy number that salves over the leader's hypnotically insistent piano. should live on its own merits and certainly be per-"Soul Country," on the other hand, goes back to formed by other musicians more often. The blues in old-time religion. Hodges "sings" and Brown

one sense are universal, in another personal and inti-"preaches" over soulful backgrounds as the pianist mate, since they are, as Ellington always maintained, directs very forcefully. so frequently the result of "fractured romances." "Noon Mooning," which opens Side 2, came from "Out South" is an odd title, at least until one a very different kind of session in Las Vegas. It began remembers that Ellington and Strayhorn were both at 5 o'clock in the morning, after the band's nightly opposed to looking down from heights of any imagperformances were over, and it is a good example of ined superiority. Brown and Hodges are again the how Ellington liked to turn night into day. The cho-

compatibility of blues and gospel idioms in his responses. hear how they sounded and consider the possibility "Tell Me 'Bout My Baby" is a fierce tale of pasof their translation upwards to the full band. That is sion in which Hodges and Cat Anderson are the prowhat happened to Billy Strayhorn's well-titled "The tagonists, the latter with plunger mute. Ellington wanted an exciting rhythmic background and got it

soloists, the latter effortlessly demonstrating the

effect at the Rainbow Grill that season and recorded from his drummer after explaining his requirements thus: "Rufus, give me some ching-chang and sticks

on the wood. Mix 'em all up-not just that plain boom-boom." "Kentucky Avenue, A.C." has nothing to do with athletics, but all to do with a lively thoroughfare in Atlantic City where the blues were often shuffled

apparently sounding out the rhythmic potential of organ and piano in combination, or perhaps the function of the organ as a solo instrument and as part of both the rhythm section and the ensemble. In any event, Davis is to the fore here, while the horns are used for backgrounds. away till dawn, and later. Hodges, Brown, and

"Rockochet," on which the organist sits out, is

sen group was unusual-organ, two basses, drums,

vailed that he had called the session more for his own

three horns, and himself-and the impression pre-

pleasure than any other reason. He always enjoyed

The presence of Wild Bill Davis on organ meant

the full band, but in "Noon Mooning" Ellington was

that this octet could assume the body and depth of

recording without the supervision of a "producer."

taken at a fast tempo. Besides being an excellent example of Paul Gonsalves's imagination and virtuosity, it has particularly exciting accompaniment by the piano player.

Ellington doesn't play on "Tippy-Toeing Through the Jungle Garden." Part of the time he conducted, but mostly he listened in the control room. Wild Bill Davis is soloist and orchestra here, accompanying and effectively introducing Gonsalves, Brown, and Cook as soloists, in that order. When the session ended at 8 a.m., a total of nine numbers had been successfully recorded in three hours, which justified Ellington's conclusion that early in the morning was the right time. He then adjourned to the hotel for breakfast and Keno.

"Just A-Sittin' and A-Rockin'" and "All Too Soon" were made five months later in New York. On the first, Paul Gonsalves and Norris Turney duet on tenor sax and flute respectively. The latter is a showcase for Harold Ashby, who follows so ably in the footsteps of his mentor, Ben Webster. Cat Anderson is responsible for the felicitous figures that were played by the trumpet section on the original version 30 years before.

-Stanley Dance

author of The World of Duke Ellington (Da Capo Press).

Notes reproduced from the original album liner.



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digital tape recorder used during session recording, mixing and/or editing, and mastering (transcription).



analog tape recorder used during session recording; digital tape recorder used during subsequent mixing and/or editing and during mastering (transcription).



analog tape recorder used during session recording and subsequent mixing and/or editing; digital tape recorder used during mastering (transcription).

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O.ICCD-624-2

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- JUST A SITTIN' AND A-ROCKIN' 2:57
- ALL TOO SOON 3:52

DUKE ELLINGTON with CAT ANDERSON, HAROLD ASHBY, JOE BENJAMIN, LAWRENCE BROWN, HARRY CARNEY, WILLIE COOK, WILD BILL DAVIS. VICTOR GASKIN, PAUL GONSALVES, JOHNNY HODGES, RUFUS JONES, PAUL KONDZIELA, JOHN LAMB, NORRIS TURNEY

Selection #1-6 recorded March 15, 1967 (New York City); #7, 8, 9 recorded January 7, 1970 (Las Vegas); #10. 11 recorded June 15, 1970 (New York City). Digital remastering, 1991—Phil De Lancie (Fantasy Studios, Berkeley)

TOTAL TIME 42:00

Total time has been rounded off to the nearest minute.









Duke Ellington did not begin his career as the

proprietor of a big band. The group called the Washingtonians was a quintet when Ellington took it to New York in 1923, and it wasn't until he had been there a few years that it expanded to ten pieces and, eventually, 15 or more. Throughout his career, he returned to the small band, for recording purposes often designating sidemen as leaders. Thus were born such classics as "Day Dream," "Good Queen Bess," and "Subtle Slough," In these pieces from 1967 and 1979, Ellington was revisiting his long tradtition of creating in smaller formats. Some of them, notabl;y Billy Strayhorn's "The Intimacy of the Blues," would later be transformed for the orchestra. The sidemen are stalwarts of Ellingtonia.

THE DUKE

ELLINGTON SMALL

THE INTIMACY OF THE BLUES

THE DUKE ELLINGTON

The Intimacy of the Blues

SMALL BANDS

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