

1. THINGS AIN'T WHAT (3:17) THEY USED TO BE

(Mercer Ellington/T. Persons) Tempo Music, Inc.

- 2. SOMETHING SEXUAL (2:16) (Duke Ellington) Duke Ellington Music Co.
- 3. **THE RIFF** (2:23) (Duke Ellington) Duke Ellington Music Co.
- 4. BLUER (2:12) (Duke Ellington) Duke Ellington Music Co.
- WAILING 'BOUT (2:47) (Duke Ellington) Duke Ellington Music Co.

6. I COVER THE (3:26) WATERFRONT (Johnny Green/Eddie Heyman) Warner Bros, Music

- 7. BLUES A LA WILLIE COOK (4:02) (Duke Ellington) Duke Ellington Music Co.
- 8. SLOW BLUES ENSEMBLE (3:12) (Duke Ellington) Duke Ellington Music Co.
- 9. CIRCLE OF FOURTHS (2:12) (Duke Ellington/Billy Strayhorn) Ellington Music Co., Mills Music
- PERDIDO (3:12)
 (1. Drake, J. Tizol, P. Lengsfelder) Tempo Music Inc.

11. **THREE TRUMPS** (2:46) (Duke Ellington) Duke Ellington Music Co.

12. DEEP BLUES (3:29) (Duke Ellington) Duke Ellington Music Co.

13. THINGS AIN'T WHAT (6.50) THEY USED TO BE (Instrumental)

(Mercer Ellington/T. Persons) Tempo Music

14. PARIS BLUES (2:48) (Duke Ellington) SBK Robbins Catalog

- 15. I'VE GOT IT BAD (3:15) (AND THAT AIN'T GOOD)
- (Duke Ellington, Bob Russell) S B K Robbins Catalog
- 16. CIRCLE BLUES (5:45) (Duke Ellington) Duke Ellington Music Co.
- 17. PERDIDO (Instrumental) (3:15) (I. Drake, J. Tizol, P. Lengsfelder) Tempo Music Inc.
- 18. **THE SKY FELL DOWN** (4:29) (Duke Ellington) S B K Robbins Catalog
- 19. **COTTONTAIL** (3:03) (Duke Ellington) 5 B K Robbins Catalog
- 20. PASSION FLOWER (4:22) (Billy Strayhorn) Tempo Music Inc.

Personnel: DUKE ELLINGTON/BILLY STRAYHORN Plano WILLIE COOK/CLARK TERRY/CART ANDERSON/RAY NANCE/ROY BURROWES/BILL BERRY TIMIPTES QUENTIN JACKSON/RRITT WOODMAN/ JOHN SANDERS/LAWRENCE BROWN/ LEON COX/CHUCK CONNORS TOmbones RUSSELL PROCOPE/JOHNNY MODGES/ JIMMY HAMILTON/PAUL GONSALVES/ HARRY CARNEY/HAROLD ASHBY Reeds RAY NANCE Coronet PAUL GONSALVES Tenor Saxophone JIMMY WOODE/AARON BELL Bass SAM WOODYARD/SONNY GREER Drums MILT GRAYSON Vocal

PRODUCER: DUKE ELLINGTON Executives In Charge of Production: Mercer Ellington/Mel Fuhrman/Stanley Dance/ Herb Moelis Produced for Compact Disc by Harry Hirsch Special Thanks To: Samuel J. Lefrak Cover Illustration: Nancy Stahl s explained in notes to earlier sets in this series. Duke Ellington began to assemble what he called a "stockpile" of studiorecorded sessions during the 1996s. The purpose of this was more experimental than commercial. The sessions enabled him to hear what he had written the previous night; to try out new pieces with his chel writmosi; and also, later, tog et a musical return from those musicians on regular salary during the band's occasional lay-offs. Beyond that was his own pleasure in playing in comparatively informal circumstances, where fresh and valuable ideas were so often germinated in the flow of spontaneous inprovisation.

Chicago, where the 1957 sessions in this collection were recorded, was the city that contained his favorite club and favorite recording studio, respectively Frank Holzfeind B Bue Note and Bill Putnams Universal Recording Studio. Of all his many acquaintances, Holzfeind and Putnam were two of the relatively few of whom he always spoke in terms of the warmest respect and frendship.

Because of an AF of M ruling, Chicago had a working week for musicians of only five days, so on the off days. Mondays and Tuesdays, the band-or a section of it-would often find itself at Universal. The date of the first session in this set has not been defintiely determined, but it can safely be said that 1957 was the year when the idea of the stockpile as an ongoing enterprise took shape in Ellington's mind. The first dozen titles here are from three different sessions, all recorded that year and all at Universal.

The two opening numbers are from a date that was not otherwise successful. Ellingoin had been trying out a vocal group whose dowopping failed to gel with the hand. THINGS AMT WHAT THEY USED TO BE was frequently played to sign off at the end of a program, but it begins this one because it is a strong instrumental least uting an on-form Paul Gonsilves in the role that was traditionally Johnny Hodges'. It is Hodges, however, who stars dtrooghout the strangely tuiled SOMETHING SEXUAL in his time he was responsible for many performances that undoubtedly merted the adjective, but this one appears to be more spiritual or soullil than sexual. The vocal group makes a fortunately modest and unobtrusive background contribution as Hodges pursues his serene course.

The next two sessions involve an odd combination of three trumpets, tenor saxophone and rhythm, permitting a fascinating glimpse of conditions in an Ellington workshop. In the three decades since their recording, a little tape deterioration occurred and, despite the valiant efforts of Jack Towers and Jerry Valburn, this is slightly noticeable on one number, but it was decided to include all ten performances here because of their unusual interest.

THE RIFF, crisp and commanding at a brisk tempo, makes a good introduction to a session that primarily features Paul Gonsalves in different blues contexts. The three trumpets launch him into five volatile choruses and then act as a kind of cheering section behind him.

BLUER relates to a number on which Clark Terry was to distinguish himself in A DRUM 15 A WOMAN. Here the blues vehicle serves for another long improvisation by Gonsalves, Terry being heard solo only in the first chorus.

WAILING BOUT also features Gonsalves, relatively briefly on the blues connector of DIMINU-ENDO AND CRESCENDO IN BLUE that made his long ride the sensation of the 1956 Newport Jazz Festival. Here the rhythm section provides a curious kind of two-chorus diminuendro in its own.

Great as Gonsalves was on the blues, I COVER THE WATERFRONT returns him to what many considered his force, the ballad. He invests this numberand it was always one of his favorites—with a yearning melancholy that builds to a conclusion of passionate intensity.

BLUES A LA WILLIE COOK is from a session made a little later in the month. The title is accurate, although Cook's four moving open choruses are effectively enframed by sympathetic, derby-muted statements from his friend and section-mate, Ray Nance.

SLOW BLUES ENSEMBLE uses all four homs as Ellington continues to demonstrate the limitless potential of the blues. Clark Terry leads them forcefully and takes the only solo chorus in brilliant and exciting fashion.

CIRCLE OF FOURTHS offers great scope for viruosity. Ellington was, of course, familiar with the nature of the bebop revolution, but not too happy with its: effect on the tonal values he had long esteemed. In Terry and Gonsalves he had long esteemed. In Terry and Gonsalves he had long terrs are hore to the start of the start of the terrs and the terrs and second the start of the Here he lets them go at up terrop in four-barc chases, together in alternating solo choruses, back to fours, and hen out toether in a final shout.

PERDIDO tended to become Clark Terry's private

preserve when he was in the Ellington band. With Gonsalves's assistance, he is very much in command in this version, in bold solo choruses and in an amusing, confident duel with drummer Sam Woodyard.

THREE TRUMPS gives the three trumpets a chance to shine, singly and together In the first chorus. Ferry takes the bridge, in the last, Ray Nance, in between, Cook, Nance and Terry have a solo chorus each. Ellington had a liking for trumpet tourneys of this kind, perhaps remembering jam sessions in Harlem long before. In the climatic spot, Terry's surpassing virtuosity stands him in good stead, but the less flamboyant styles of the other two trumpets register convincingly.

DEEP BUJES is an extraordinarily funereal blues in which Ellington's deep-down piano and Gonsalves's sub-tone tenor create a uniquely MISTERIOSO atmosphere. Impromptu performances of this kind often contained the germs from which better known works grew, but so prodigal was Ellington of ideas that they were also often forgotten.

A second version of THINGS AINT WHAT THEY USE DO BE brings us to 1962 and an octet whose rhythm section has a very different character to what Ellington fans had been getting accustomed. That is because Sonny Greer had returned to his old position for the assistion in place of an ailing Sam Woodyard. The number was, of course, perfectly familitar to him and he immediately imparts something of his own cheerful spirit to it. This certainly seems to suit his old companions–Johnny Hodges, Lawrence Brown and Bay Nance-very well, for the grwing us as happily as if they were playing this blues for the first time. As does Paul Gonsalves, too!

PARIS BUJES was in all probability the reason Ellington called this particular session. The song was usually heard as an instrumental, but here the lyrics are given a dramatic airing by the deep-voiced Milt Grayson. Billy Strayhorn takes over skillfully at the pino, while Hodges and Nance sit this one out. Brown and Gonsalves provide sombre backgrounds and Greer adds a luite rhythmic zest.

I GOT IT BAD is a showcase for Harry Carney's sumptuous baritone saxophone. Just this one take was made, without preparation and without warning to the soloist. But Carney, as no one knew better than Ellington, was always as consistent as he was conscientious.

CIRCLE BLUES was the way Ellington liked to end sessions of this kind when there was time available, in familiar territory (like C JAM BLUES without the breaks), and his happiness is apparent in the powerful piano playing, Preparations for this were minimal, too. The musicians were grouped around one mike and the leader simply pointed to each in turn for his solo–Carney. Nance, Hodges, Brown, Gonsalves, Had his been heard by Ben Webster, there was one comment he would surely have made: "That's Sonny Greer, and he's swinging!" He didn't agree with the drummer's critics and was always fim in his support.

PERDIDO, made five years after the earlier version on this record, has the band in full cry and those two good friends, Nance and Gonsalves, ably taking care of solo duties that had formerly been Clark Terry's perogative.

THE SKY FELL DOWN also showcases Ray Nance, probably the most versatile of all the musicians Ellington ever hired. Here he plays emotion-filled open horn in a rich arrangement that suggests Strayhorn's hand, as does the piano playing. The unique sound of the saxophone section has the singing warmth, tinged with sadness, that made it so outstanding in the soundrates of the movie, PARIS BLUES. It was, indeed, one of the band's chief glories until the death of Johnny Hodges in 1970.

PASSION FLOWER was one of the most popular of the somewhat exotic vehicles Strayhom wrote for Hodges in succession to Ellington's WARM VALLEY. A mildly unfortunate result of their success was the fact that they tended to typecast Hodges in the public's mind as a pureyor of this kind of material, whereas he also remained a perferes blues player and an adept at swinging improvisation in any jazz context. This version of PASSION FLOWER is nearly half as long again as the original and it displays his remarkable tone, control and sensitivity to great advantage against sonorous backgrounds and the composer's elegant piano accompaniment.

COTTONTALL was first made famous with Ben Webster and his tenor saxophone in the starting role. Here, the role falls to Jimmy Hamilton and his clarinet. His technical facility was such that the fast tempo proved no great challenge, and the performance makes for an intriguing contrast with the original Note that Ellipson is back at the keyboard. A 'band plantist' PAR EXCELLENCE, his strong touch is massive as compared with Strayhorn's, but then, of course, his purpose was usually to direct and control rather than to decorate and embellish.

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20. **PASSION FLOWER** (4:22) New York, June 6, 1962

PRODUCER: DUKE ELLINGTON

This is one in a series of ten albums that, taken together, is the definitive collection of the significant compositions written by Duke Ellington and some other songs long associated with his body of work. These recordings were personally produced by Duke Ellington himself and have remained in his private collection since their completion. Documenting a large portion of his musical work, some of which had never been commercially released, these private recordings are being made available to the public by Ellington's family for the first time.

These classic recordings have been transferred to digital from their original analog form. To keep as close to the original sound as possible, the best equipment has been utilized.

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