Up in 2910-415 Up in 2910-415 Duke's workshop— Duke's workshop workshop





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Duke Ellington « up in Duke's workshop »

33 TOURS

STEREO

BACEM

GORNO

- 1. BLEM (Ellington) 6'65
- 2. GOOF (Ellington) 3'03 3. DICK (Ellington) 2'57
- 4. LOVE IS JUST AROUND THE CORNER
- - (L. Gensler-Leo Rubin) 4'23
 - 5. BATEAU (Ellington) 5'18



33 TOURS STEREO BACEM

CEDANO

Duke Ellington « up in Duke's workshop »

- 1. WANDERLUST (Ellington) 6'26
- 2. NEO CREOLE (Ellington) 3'52
- 3. BLACK BUTTERFLY (Ellington) 3'40
 - 4. MENDOZA (Ellington) 5'43

Up in Duke's workshop—

DUKE ELLINGTON & HIS ORCHESTRA

2310 815

Duke Ellington was always aware that many musicians had the bitter experience of writing music they never heard played, and he would neare prayed, and ne would half-humorously explain that he afforded the luxury of his band only because it enabled him to hear next day what he had written overnight. "In that," wrote Michel Perrin, the French critic, "he resembled those German princes who supported Bach or Mozart. He was, at one and the same time, Bach, Mozart and the prince."

There was a serious element There was a serious element behind Ellington's mocking batter. For him, the essential was the sound of music in performance, not music on paper. He would always isten intently what was played in the recording studio. Trequently pulling hard on the locked of the sam in order to hear behalf to be a serious of the sam in order to hear behalf to be a serious of the sam in order to hear behalf to be a serious of the same of the music might be a teach one for revision. Occasionally, it was taken home and from up, and sometimes. If it home and torn up, and sometimes, if it were music others had written, it was permanently mislaid. His own new, works were often rehearsed during public performances, but the workshop where new creations emerged for the first time and were shaped was, more often than not, the recording studio, especially when the session was being conducted at his

However serious his intentions, it sometimes happened that he arrived with little prepared music. His muse, perhaps, had deserted him during the night. In that case, much impromptu music ensued and the session resolved into a loose kind of jam session. But it was by no means fruitless, for he was listening all the time for novel ideas expressed by his men in the course of their spontaneous improvisation. And it is worth emphasizing that he attached great importance to the spontaneous often dismissing as "mechanical" subsequent takes that were more polished. The initial spark, or "catching the joy as it flies" in Blake's words, meant a great deal to him, and he was adept in evaluating it.

Like The Intimate Ellington (Pablo 2310-787), this album consists of excerpts from what he used to refer to as "the stockpile," an accumulation of recordings made in studios all around the U.S., as well as in Canada and

Blem, like several of the other titles is in this instance a vehicle for expert jamming, the soloists being Harold Ashby, Norris Turney, Money Johnson, Paul Gonsalves, Tyree Glenn, "Geozil" Minerve (piccolo), and Ashby again. Dick features Wild Bill Davis, again. Dick teatures wild bill Davis, Harry Carney and the explosive Malcolm Taylor. Mendoza was named for an Argentine city visited during the second Latin-American tour. It left vivid memories, but whether of shame or pride was always difficult to

determine. By all reports the musicians did more than justice to the hospitality the place provided, and whether the exploits and excesses are accurately portrayed in the solos of Wild Bill Davis, Russell Procope, Booty Wood, Paul Gonsalves and Canadian Fred Stone, only they can-

or could—say.

Love is Just Around the Corner, the maestro believed, was arranged by Jimmy Hilliard. It had been in the book Jimmy Hilliard. It had been in the book a long lime when hils recording was made. Coolie Williams took a fancy to the number and performed it nightly for several months. He developed an interpretation that invariably diribute to Louis Armstrong while investing the customarily optimistic character of the piece with new stresses and dynamics. As the tension mounts, he seems to be asking a question. What if, after all, it is not just love around the corner? What if some unima

What if some unimaginable contradiction turks there? But then the corner is turned, and tove is there, and the sole subsides contended, and the sole subsides contended, Bateau is an infectious Wild Bill bateau rangement. Ellington liked it at once, and not merely because the little gave him an opportunity oair his French. Ah, is percen an bateau! he exclaimed before beating of this time. exclaimed before beating off the time, no doubt with the original title of Squeeze Me on his mind. His rapport with Davis is well illustrated here and it is obvious that they both enjoyed

themselves. Included on the second side are three venerable numbers that were revived for Elington's background score to Change of Mind, a film of not inconsiderable ment that got a change of the ch or a write mans or any in a prack man's body.) As the band prepared itself for the somewhat sombre Wanderlust, the leader explained its significance in the film. "We are now approaching Soulville," he said. Cootle Williams Soluvine, ne said. Coole wheath and Harold Ashby are the protagonists. Neo-Creole is a theme derived from Elimpton's first extended work, Creole Rhapsody, and for the purpose of the film context it was given boogaloo treatment, and Ashby and Turney the responsibility for the color Elick Butterfu. A part of course solos. Black Butterfly, a chef d'oeuvre from 1936, might well be said to improve on the original, if only because of Johnny Hodges's beautiful solo. The clarinet is by the versatile and very gifted Turney.

During the period in which these During the period in which these recordings were made, the band suffered an irrenediable loss when Johnny Hodges died. Nobody was more conscious of what that meant than Ellington. The inimitable tones and distinctive styles on which he had act long depended were desparing one by one. It was a saddening retrospect, but he did not dwell on it. As always,

he was resourceful, and he made the best of the talents available to him. There was always consolation in Harry Carney's deep, steadfast song, but he also furned in on himself more, as these informal seasions and live per more piano with more zest and authority than ever before. The relaxed, confident power displayed on Goof is a good example of this. He is simply taking up the space that he will probably later allot to one of the horns and making no big deal of it, but the solo is much more than a filler—it is completely convincing and it carries the band with it.

The tours of Latin America, the The tours of Latin America, the Middle and Far East were probably most responsible for what might be called an increasingly "tropical" element in his plano playing. It echoed impressions received on his travels, but it also complemented the style in which drummer Rufus Jones excelled. which drummer Hurus Jones excessed in Because he did not always succeed in getting what he wanted from Jones, whose conception was so different from that of his much-admired predecessor, Sam Woodyard, Ellington often found it better to go to Ellington often found it better to go to meet him on the common ground of "exolic" rhythm. To some it sounded "contemporary," even as an individual echo of the widespread Brazillan idlom, but more important to Ellington was the fact that it jelied rhythmically. A half-century of experience had equiposed him to consult the confidence.

equipped him to cope with conditions in anybody's jungle.

STANLEY DANCE author of The World of Duke Ellington (Charles Scribner's Sons).

(A) Duke Ellington, plano; Cootie Williams, Willie Cook, trumpets; Benny Green, Benny Powell; trombones; Russell Procope, Paul Gonsalves, Harold Ashby, Harry Carney, reeds; Paul Kondziela, bass; Rufus Jones, drums. 25 April 1969. (B) Duke Ellington, plano; Cootie Williams, Willie Cook, Cat Anderson Williams, Willie Cook, Call Anderson, Jimmy Owens, trumpels; Lawrence Brown, Buster Cooper, Chuck Connors, trombones; Johnny Hodges, Russell Procope, Norris Turney, Paul Gonsalves, Harold Ashby, Harry Carney, redes; Victor Gaskin, Paul Kondziela, basses; Rullus Jones, drums. 23 May 1969.

(C) As (B), Mercer Ellington and Money Johnson replace Anderson and Owens; Benny Green replaces Cooper. 20 June 1969.

(D) Duke Ellington, piano; Wild Bill Davis, organ; Cootle Williams, Mercer Ellington, Fred Stone, Cat Anderson,

Chuck Connors, trombones; Russell Procope, Norris Turney, Paul Gonsalves, Harold Ashby, Harry Carney, reeds; Joe Benjamin, bass; Rufus Jones, drums, 15 June 1970 (E) As (D), Money Johnson and Al Rubin replace Mercer Ellington and Frad Stone; Malcolm Taylor replaces Priester. 9 December 1970.

(F) As (E), Mercer Ellington and Eddle Preston replace Anderson and Rubin. 1 February 1971. (G) As (F). 3 February 1971

(H) As (F), Buddy Pearson added to reeds, 29 June 1971.

reads. 29 June 1971.

(i) Duke Ellington, piano; Cootie Williams, Johnny Coles, Mercer Ellington, Money Johnson, frumpets; Tyree Glenn, Vince Prudente, Chuck Connors, trombones; Harold Milnerve, Norris Turnery, Paul Gonsalves, Harold Ashly, Harry Canney, reads; Joe Benjamin, bass; Rufus Jones, drums. 6 Docember 1972. (All sessions recorded in New York

Side 1.

- 1. BLEM (1) (Ellington) Tempo Music, Inc./ASCAP
- 2. GOOF (H) (Ellington)
 Tempo Music, Inc./ASCAP
- 3. DICK (G) (Ellington)
 Tempo Music, Inc./ASCAP
- 4. LOVE IS JUST AROUND THE CORNER (F)
- (Gensler/Rubin)
 Famous Music Corp./ASCAP 5. BATEAU (E)

(Ellington) Tempo Music, Inc./ASCAP

Side 2.

- 1. WANDERLUST (A) (Ellington)
 Tempo Music, Inc./ASCAP
- 2. NEO-CREOLE (C) (Ellington)
 Tempo Music, Inc./ASCAP 3. BLACK BUTTERFLY (B)
- (Ellington) Tempo Music, Inc./ASCAP 4. MENDOZA (D)
- (Ellington) Tempo Music, Inc./ASCAP

Produced by Duke Ellington
Photo: Norman Granz
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● 1979 Pablo Records

