

Jazz at Lincoln Center Library

SST IX: The Star-Crossed Lovers

By DUKE ELLINGTON and BILLY STRAYHORN

Transcribed by David Berger for Jazz at Lincoln Center

FULL SCORE

This transcription was made especially for *Essentially Ellington 2000: the Fifth Annual Jazz at Lincoln Center High School Jazz Band Competition and Festival*.

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Annual High School Jazz Band Competition & Festival



Jazz at Lincoln Center

NOTES ON PLAYING ELLINGTON

At least 95% of modern-day large ensemble jazz playing comes out of three traditions: Count Basie's band, Duke Ellington's band, and the orchestrations of small groups. Those young players interested in jazz will be drawn to small groups for the opportunity to improvise and for practical reasons (it is much easier to organize 4 or 5 people than it is 15). Schools have taken over the task (formerly performed by dance bands) of training musicians to be ensemble players. Due to the Basie Band's popularity and its simplicity of style and emphasis on blues and swing, the better educators have almost exclusively adopted this tradition for teaching jazz ensemble playing. As wonderful as Count Basie's style is, it doesn't address many of the important styles developed under the great musical umbrella we call jazz. Duke Ellington's comprehensive and eclectic approach to music offers an alternative.

The stylistic richness of Ellington's music presents a great challenge to educators and performers alike. In Basie's music, the conventions are very nearly consistent. In Ellington's, there are many more exceptions to the rules. This calls for greater knowledge of the language of jazz. Clark Terry, who left Count Basie's band to join Duke Ellington, said, "Count Basie was college, but Duke Ellington was graduate school." Knowledge of Ellington's music prepares you to play any big band music.

The following is a list of performance conventions for the great majority of Ellington's music. Any deviations or additions will be spelled out in the individual performance notes which follow.

1. Listen carefully many times to the Ellington recording of these pieces. There are many subtleties that will elude even the most sophisticated listener at first. Although it was never Ellington's wish to have his recordings imitated, knowledge of these definitive versions will lead musicians to make more educated choices when creating new performances. Ellington's music, though written for specific individuals, is designed to inspire all musicians to express themselves. In addition, you will hear slight note differences in the recording and the transcriptions. This is intentional, as there are mistakes and alterations from the original intent of the music in the recording. You should have your players play what's in the score.
2. General use of swing phrasing. The triplet feel prevails except for ballads or where notations such as even eighths or Latin appear. In these cases, eighth notes are given equal value.
3. There is a chain of command in ensemble playing. The lead players in each section determine the phrasing and volume for their own section, and their section-mates must conform to the lead. When the saxes and/or trombones play with the trumpets, the lead trumpet is the boss. The lead alto and trombone must listen to the first trumpet and follow her. In turn, the other saxes and trombones must follow their lead players. When the clarinet leads the brass section, the brass should not overblow him. That means that the first trumpet is actually playing "second." If this is done effectively, there will be very little balancing work left for the conductor.
4. In Ellington's music, each player should express the individuality of his own line. He must find a musical balance of supporting and following the section leader and bringing out the character of the underpart. Each player should be encouraged to express his or her personality through the music. In this music, the underparts are played at the same volume and with the same conviction as the lead.
5. Blues inflection should permeate all parts at all times, not just when these opportunities occur in the lead.
6. Vibrato is used quite a bit to warm up the sound. Saxes (who most frequently represent the sensual side of things) usually employ a heavy vibrato on harmonized passages and a slight vibrato on unisons. Trumpets (who very often are used for heat and power) use a little vibrato on harmonized passages and no vibrato on unisons. Trombones (who are usually noble) do not use slide vibrato. A little lip vibrato is good at times. Try to match the speed of vibrato. Unisons are played with no vibrato.
7. Crescendo as you ascend and diminuendo as you descend. The upper notes of phrases receive a natural accent and the lower notes are ghosted. Alto and tenor saxophones need to use subtone in the lower part of their range in order to blend properly with the rest of the section. This music was originally written with no dynamics. It pretty much follows the natural tendencies of the instruments; play loud in the loud part of the instrument and soft in the soft part of the instrument. For instance, a high C for a trumpet will be loud and a low C will be soft.
8. Quarter notes are generally played short unless otherwise notated. Long marks above or below a pitch indicate full value: not just long, but full value. Eighth notes are played full value except when followed by a rest or otherwise notated. All notes longer than a quarter note are played full value, which means if it is followed by a rest, release the note where the rest appears. For example, a half note occurring on beat one of a measure would be released on beat three.
9. Unless they are part of a legato background figure, long notes should be played somewhat *fp*; accent then diminish the volume. This is important so that the moving parts can be heard over the sustained notes. Don't just hold out the long notes, but give them life and personality: that is, vibrato, inflection, crescendo, or diminuendo. There is a great deal of inflection in this music, and much of this is highly interpretive. Straight or curved lines imply non-pitched glisses, and wavy lines mean scalar (chromatic or diatonic) glisses. In general, all rhythmic figures need to be accented. Accents give the music life and swing. This is very important.
10. Ellington's music is about individuality: one person per part—do not double up because you have extra players or need more strength. More than one on a part makes it sound more like a concert band and less like a jazz band.
11. This is acoustic music. Keep amplification to an absolute minimum; in the best halls, almost no amplification should be necessary. Everyone needs to develop a big sound. It is the conductor's job to balance the band. When a guitar is used, it should be a hollow-body, unamplified rhythm guitar. Simple three-note voicings should be used throughout. An acoustic string bass is a must. In mediocre or poorly designed halls, the bass and piano may need a bit of a boost. I recommend miking them and putting them through the house sound system. This should provide a much better tone than an amplifier. Keep in mind that the rhythm section's primary function is to accompany. The bass should not be as loud as a trumpet. That is unnatural and leads to over-amplification, bad tone, and limited dynamics. Stay away from monitors. They provide a false sense of balance.
12. Solos and rhythm section parts without chord changes should be played as is or with a little embellishment. Solos and rhythm section parts with chord changes should be improvised. However, written passages should be learned because they are an important part of our jazz heritage and help the player understand the function of his particular solo or accompaniment. Soloists should learn the chord changes. Solos should not be approached as opportunities to show off technique, range, or volume, but should be looked at as a great opportunity to further develop the interesting thematic material that Ellington has provided.
13. The notation of plungers for the brass means a rubber toilet plunger bought in a hardware store. Kirkhill is a very good brand (especially if you can find one of their old rubber ones, like the one I loaned Wynton and he lost). Trumpets use 5" diameter and trombones use 6" diameter. Where Plunger/Mute is notated, insert a pixie mute in the bell and use the plunger over the mute. Pixies are available from Humes & Berg in Chicago. Tricky Sam Nanton and his successors in the Ellington plunger trombone chair did not use pixies. Rather, each of them employed a Nonpareil (that's the brand name) trumpet straight mute. Nonpareil has gone out of business, but the Tom Crown Nonpareil trumpet straight mute is very close to the same thing. These mutes create a wonderful sound (very close to the human voice), but they also create some intonation problems which must be corrected by the lip only. It would be easier to move the tuning slide, but part of the sound is in the struggle to correct the pitch. If this proves too much, stick with the pixie—it's pretty close.

14. The drummer is the de facto leader of the band. He establishes the beat and controls the volume of the ensemble. For big band playing, the drummer needs to use a larger bass drum than he would for small group drumming. A 22" is preferred. The bass drum is played softly (nearly inaudible) on each beat. This is called feathering the bass drum. It provides a very important bottom to the band. The bass drum sound is not a boom and not a thud—it's in between. The larger size drum is necessary for the kicks; a smaller drum just won't be heard. The key to this style is to just keep time. A rim knock on two and four (chopping wood) is used to lock in the swing. When it comes to playing fills, the fewer, the better.
15. The horn players should stand for their solos and solis. Brass players should come down front for moderate to long solos, surrounding rests permitting. The same applies to the pep section (two trumpets and one trombone in plunger/mutes).
16. Horns should pay close attention to attacks and releases. Everyone should hit together and end together.
17. Brass must be very precise when playing short notes. Notes must be stopped with the tongue, à la Louis Armstrong!!
18. Above all, everyone's focus should remain at all times on the swing. As the great bassist Chuck Israels says, "The three most important things in jazz are rhythm, rhythm, and rhythm, in that order." Or as Bubber Miley (Ellington's first star trumpeter) said, "It don't mean a thing if it ain't got that swing."

GLOSSARY

The following are terms which describe conventions of jazz performance, from traditional New Orleans to the present avant garde.

- Break** — within the context of an ongoing time feel, the rhythm section stops for one, two, or four bars. Very often a soloist will improvise during a break.
- Call and response** — repetitive pattern of contrasting exchanges (derived from the church procedure of the minister making a statement and the congregation answering with "amen"). Call-and-response patterns usually pit one group of instruments against another. Sometimes we call this "trading fours," "trading twos," etc., especially when it involves improvisation. The numbers denote the amount of measures each soloist or group plays. Another term frequently used is "swapping fours."
- Coda** — also known as the "outro." "Tags" or "tag endings" are outgrowths of vaudeville bows that are frequently used as codas. They most often use deceptive cadences that finally resolve to the tonic, 2 or they go from the tonic to the sub-dominant and cycle back to the tonic: I V/IV IV ♯IV° I (second inversion) V/II V/V V I.
- Comp** — improvise accompaniment (for piano or guitar).
- Groove** — the composite rhythm. This generally refers to the combined repetitive rhythmic patterns of the drums, bass, piano, and guitar, but may also include repetitive patterns in the horns. Some grooves are standard (i.e., swing, bossa nova, samba), while others are manufactured (original combinations of rhythms).
- Head** — melody chorus.
- Interlude** — a different form (of relatively short length) sandwiched between two chorus forms. Interludes that set up a key change are simply called modulations.
- Intro** — short for introduction.
- Ride pattern** — the most common repetitive figure played by the drummer's right hand on the ride cymbal or hi-hat.



- Riff** — a repeated melodic figure. Very often, riffs repeat verbatim or with slight alterations while the harmonies change underneath them.
- Shout chorus** — also known as the "out chorus," the "sock chorus," or sometimes shortened to just "the shout." It is the final ensemble passage of most big band charts and where the climax most often happens.
- Soli** — a harmonized passage for two or more instruments playing the same rhythm. It is customary for horn players to stand up or even move in front of the band when playing these passages. This is done so that the audience can hear them better and to provide the audience with some visual interest. A soli sound particular to Ellington's music combines two trumpets and a trombone in plungers/mutes in triadic harmony. This is called the "pep section."
- Stop time** — a regular pattern of short breaks (usually filled in by a soloist).
- Swing** — the perfect confluence of rhythmic tension and relaxation in music creating a feeling of euphoria and characterized by accented weak beats (a democratization of the beat) and eighth notes that are played as the first and third eighth notes of an eighth-note triplet. Duke Ellington's definition of swing: when the music feels like it is getting faster, but it isn't.
- Vamp** — a repeated two- or four-bar chord progression. Very often, there may be a riff or riffs played on the vamp.
- Voicing** — the specific spacing, inversion, and choice of notes that make up a chord. For instance, two voicings for G7 could be:



Note that the first voicing includes a 9th and the second voicing includes a b9 and a 13. The addition of 9ths, 11ths, 13ths, and alterations are up to the discretion of the pianist and soloist.

THE FOUR ELEMENTS OF MUSIC

The following are placed in their order of importance in jazz. We should never lose perspective on this order of priority.

- RHYTHM** — meter, tempo, groove, and form, including both melodic rhythm and harmonic rhythm (the speed and regularity of the chord changes).
- MELODY** — what players play: a tune or series of notes.
- HARMONY** — chords and voicings.
- ORCHESTRATION** — instrumentation and tone colors.

— David Berger

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SST IX: THE STAR-CROSSED LOVERS

Instrumentation:

Reed 1 Alto Sax	Trombone 1
Reed 2 Alto Sax	Trombone 2
Reed 3 Tenor Sax/Clarinet	Trombone 3 (opt. valve)
Reed 4 Tenor Sax	Piano
Reed 5 Baritone Sax	Bass
Trumpet 1	Drums
Trumpet 2	
Trumpet 3	

Original Recording Information:

The Star-Crossed Lovers, by Duke Ellington and Billy Strayhorn (4:01)
Recorded 5/3/57, New York City
Such Sweet Thunder (Columbia; COL 469140 2/Co 057015)

Johnny Hodges, Russell Procope, Jimmy Hamilton, Paul Gonsalves, and Harry Carney, reeds; Cat Anderson, Willie Cook, and Clark Terry, trumpets; Britt Woodman and Quentin Jackson, trombones; John Sanders, valve trombone; Duke Ellington, piano; Jimmy Woode, bass; Sam Woodyard, drums.

Rehearsal Notes:

- “The Star-Crossed Lovers” is the ninth movement of twelve from Duke Ellington and Billy Strayhorn’s *Shakespearean Suite*, also known as *Such Sweet Thunder*. Originally recorded in 1957, this may be the greatest big band album of all time. “The Star-Crossed Lovers” (Romeo and Juliet) was composed and arranged by Strayhorn prior to the suite and was called “Pretty Girl.” Duke says, “This is the sad story of two beautiful people.” The lead alto plays Juliet and the second tenor plays Romeo.
- The piano sets up the chord progression of the tune with a stately, energetic introduction. The alto then enters at a much slower tempo, with much softer dynamics, and with a gentle, warm vibe. Originally written for Johnny Hodges, this piece is not overly sentimental; it is a tough guy showing us his tender side. Notice the rhythmic and ornamental variety in the way he plays this solo. He didn’t have to change the melody all that much to make it personal. A similar approach is advised unless, of course, your alto player can come up with something better.
- The harmonized backgrounds in **A** through **C** should be played with vibrato in the saxes and trumpets to reflect the warmth of the soloist. The trombones can use some lip vibrato, but definitely no slide vibrato (much too sentimental).
- It is best for the brass to play the first two bars at **B** in hat mutes. The hats in this case should remain in the hat stands. This results in a velvety sound with no inflections.

- Dynamics are used to great effect in this piece. Everything is going along nice and soft until **B5**. The *fp* at this point is pure drama. The same effect happens at **E5**. The *sub. f* at **C5** and **6** has a similar effect. Letter **D** is *sub. p* and should be played like a prayer. The fourth tenor has the lead here and should play with an airy soft texture so that he or she blends nicely with the others (who should also play with a transparent sound). This is one of the most haunting phrases in all of jazz.
- At **F6** we come to the final tonic. The piano plays his or her intro material at a faster pace as if insensitive to all that just went on. If it’s played well, we should all feel devastated.

David Berger

Notes From Wynton Marsalis:

A great, but challenging, ballad with Billy Strayhorn’s lush harmonies, this piece is great for developing our students’ tones: the saxophones at **A**, the brass at **B**, and trombones at **C**. All should strive for big, rich, lush tones—something like the effect of an organ with big bellows—a rich, warm sound. The reed section must make sure to get the proper swoop and bend and precision on their answering phrase two before **D**. Get under the clarinet lead, and the clarinetist should shape the line with great care, concern, and sensitivity. The alto soloist tells a tale, and this tale starts sweetly at **A**, it begins to soar at **B**, it becomes tragic five after **B**, and then wiser at **C**. The tenor lead at **D** requires very careful balancing and should be played with a rough tenderness. This piece tells a great story—as always, the rhythm section should interpret this ballad tempo in a way that would make us feel like dancing. Spend extra time making sure the rhythm sections are swinging, and the pianist should play confidently.

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SST IX: THE STAR-CROSSED LOVERS

Duke Ellington and Billy Strayhorn

Transcribed by David Berger

Ad lib. tempo

Reeds 1 Alto Sax.

2 Alto Sax.

3 Tenor Sax.

4 Tenor Sax.

5 Baritone Sax.

Trumpets 1

2

3

Trombones 1

2

3

Piano

Bass

Drums

rall.

solo with great warmth

mp

3

8^{va}

SST IX: The Star-Crossed Lovers

A Ballad $\text{♩} = 52$

Musical score for SST IX: The Star-Crossed Lovers, featuring vocal and instrumental staves. The score includes parts for Alto, Tenor, Bari., Tpt. 1, 2, 3, Tbn. 1, 2, 3, Pno., Bass, and Dr. The tempo is marked Ballad, $\text{♩} = 52$. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score is marked with a large red watermark: "Preview Only - Legal Use Requires Purchase".

The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The vocal parts (Alto, Tenor, Bari.) are marked with *p* (piano). The instrumental parts (Tpt. 1, 2, 3, Tbn. 1, 2, 3, Pno., Bass, Dr.) are marked with *p* (piano). The drum part (Dr.) includes markings for "Brushes" and "Sizzle".

SST IX: The Star-Crossed Lovers

This musical score is for the piece 'The Star-Crossed Lovers' (Section IX). It is a full orchestral and vocal score. The vocal parts include Alto, Tenor, and Baritone. The instrumental parts include Trumpets (1, 2, 3), Trombones (1, 2, 3), Piano, Bass, and Drums. The score is written in 4/4 time and features a variety of musical notations, including dynamics (mp, fp, p, f), articulation (accents, slurs), and performance instructions (e.g., 'to Open', 'Hand on Crown', 'Sizzle'). A large red watermark 'Preview Only' is overlaid diagonally across the score.

SST IX: The Star-Crossed Lovers

Score for SST IX: The Star-Crossed Lovers, page 4. The score includes parts for Alto, Tenor, Bari., Tpt. 1, 2, 3, Tbn. 1, 2, 3, Pno., Bass, and Dr.

The score is marked with a large red watermark: "Preview Only! Legal Use Requires Purchase".

Key musical elements and markings include:

- Alto:** Starts with a measure marked with a box containing 'C'. Features triplets and sixteenth-note runs.
- Clarinet:** Enters in the fifth measure with a forte (*f*) dynamic.
- Tenors and Bari.:** Feature various melodic lines, including triplets and sixteenth-note patterns.
- Tpt. 1, 2, 3:** Trumpet parts with "Open" and "Solo Open" markings.
- Tbn. 1, 2, 3:** Trombone parts with "Open" and "Solo Open" markings.
- Pno.:** Piano accompaniment.
- Bass:** Bass line with a "normal" marking.
- Dr.:** Drum part with various rhythmic patterns.

The score concludes with a final measure marked with a double bar line and a forte (*f*) dynamic.

SST IX: The Star-Crossed Lovers

[illegible]

SST IX: The Star-Crossed Lovers

Score for SST IX: The Star-Crossed Lovers, page 6. The score includes parts for Alto, Tenor, Bari., Tpt. 1, 2, 3, Tbn. 1, 2, 3, Pno., Bass, and Dr.

Key signature: B-flat major (two flats). Time signature: 4/4.

Rehearsal mark E is indicated at the beginning of the score.

Dynamic markings include *mf* (mezzo-forte), *f* (forte), *mp* (mezzo-piano), *fp* (forzando), and *normal*.

The score features a large red watermark reading "Preview Only! Legal Use Requires Purchase".



SST IX: The Star-Crossed Lovers

[illegible]

SST IX: The Star-Crossed Lovers

Ad lib. tempo

Alto

Alto

Tenor

Tenor

Bari.

Tpt. 1

2

3

Tbn. 1

2

3

Pno.

Bass

Dr.

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