

JAZZ LINES PUBLICATIONS

Presents

HE'S FUNNY THAT WAY

RECORDED BY ELLA FITZGERALD

ARRANGED BY NELSON RIDDLE

PREPARED FOR PUBLICATION BY ROB DUBOFF AND JEFFREY SULTANOF

FULL SCORE

FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT

JLP-9449

WORDS BY RICHARD WHITING

MUSIC BY CHARLES NEIL DANIELS

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A NOT-FOR-PROFIT JAZZ RESEARCH ORGANIZATION DEDICATED TO PRESERVING AND PROMOTING AMERICA'S MUSICAL HERITAGE.



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HE'S FUNNY THAT WAY (1961)

Ella Fitzgerald Biography:

Truly the First Lady of Song, Ella Fitzgerald was one of the greatest singers in American history. As her official website perfectly states, "Her voice was flexible, wide-ranging, accurate, and ageless. She could sing sultry ballads, sweet jazz, and imitate every instrument in an orchestra." She enthralled audiences all over the world for decades, worked with everyone from Duke, Dizzy, and Count Basie to Nat King Cole and Sinatra, and left a recorded legacy that is second to none.

Born Ella Jane Fitzgerald on April 25, 1917 in Newport News, Virginia, Ella endured some rough times as a child. Following the split of her parents, she moved with her mother to Yonkers, NY, and sadly lost her mother at age 15. Fighting poverty, Ella eventually used these difficult times as motivation in life, and continued to harbor dreams of being an entertainer. She made her public singing debut at the Apollo Theater in Harlem on November 21, 1934 at age 17. Buoyed by her success, she continued to enter and win singing contests, and soon was singing with Chick Webb's band. In 1938 she quickly gained acclaim with her version of *A-Tisket, A Tasket*, which was a huge success and made her famous at age 21; for over 50 years she remained a star.

Following Webb's death in 1939, Ella briefly led the band, and soon struck out on her own as a solo artist, taking on various projects as well as making her film debut. While on tour with Dizzy Gillespie in the mid-1940s, Ella began to respond to the massive changes in the jazz world, as swing was giving way to bebop; she began incorporating scat singing into her repertoire as a reaction to the improvisational nature of bebop. As she recalled years later "I just tried to do [with my voice] what I heard the horns in the band doing." During this period, she also met bassist Ray Brown, whom she was to marry and adopt a son with. Through Brown, she met jazz impresario and producer Norman Granz, and this relationship led to her greatest stardom and achievements.

Ella joined Granz's Jazz at the Philharmonic Tour, recorded classic albums with Louis Armstrong, and from 1956-1964 worked on what may be her greatest legacy, the Song Book series, featuring the music of Cole Porter, Rodgers and Hart, Duke Ellington, Irving Berlin, the Gershwins, Harold Arlen, Jerome Kern, and Johnny Mercer. It can be argued that along with the seminal work of Frank Sinatra, these records created some of the greatest and most definitive versions of a huge portion of what comprises the Great American Songbook. Ira Gershwin famously remarked, "I never knew how good our songs were until I heard Ella Fitzgerald sing them." Ella also did what music can uniquely do in tying together many strands of American culture at a time when race relations were a major issue in American society. Critic Frank Rich expressed it so well shortly after Ella's death, writing about her Song Book series: "Here was a black woman popularizing urban songs often written by immigrant Jews to a national audience of predominantly white Christians."

Ella toured constantly during these years, and she and Granz did their part to help the burgeoning civil rights movement, fighting inequality and discrimination at every turn, bravely even in the Deep South. During the 1960s Ella continued to tour and record, also appearing in movies and being a regular guest on all of the most popular talk and variety TV shows. Throughout the 1970s, she kept touring all over the world, and became even more well-known through a series of high-profile ad campaigns. Anyone who grew up in the 1970s remembers Ella's "Is it live or is it Memorex" commercials.

One of the lesser-known aspects of her life at the time was her charitable side. She was known as a very shy person who was protective of her privacy. As a way to help others avoid what she went through as a child, she gave frequent generous donations to all sorts of groups and organizations that helped underprivileged youth, and her official website even suggests that continuing to be able to this was a major driving force behind the unrelenting touring schedule she continued to maintain. She cared for her sister Frances' family after Frances passed as well.

By the 1980s, she had acquired countless awards and honors, among them 13 Grammys including the Lifetime Achievement Award and the Presidential Medal of Freedom. But the endless touring schedule did begin to take its toll, and Ella began to experience serious diabetes-related health problems. From the mid-1980s to the mid-1990s she suffered a series of surgeries and hospital stays, and by 1996 she had tired of spending so much time in hospitals. She spent her last days enjoying being outdoors at her Beverly Hills home, sitting outside and simply being with she and Ray Brown's adopted son Ray, Jr. and her granddaughter Alice. Many sources report that during her last days she reportedly said, "I just want to smell the air, listen to the birds, and hear Alice laugh."

She died in her home on June 15, 1996 at the age of 79, and the tributes were instant, huge, and international. Befitting someone of her stature, who was at the pinnacle of the entertaining world for nearly half a century and left behind a legacy that will never diminish in its beauty and importance, her archival material and arrangements reside at the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian.

There are few figures in American history who left behind what Ella did. A shy, reticent woman from very humble beginnings, she thrilled countless millions all over the world with her beautiful voice and her singular way of interpreting a tune. She sang in so many styles, worked with so many of the best composers and arrangers in the music business, performed with most of the other greatest stars of her era, and left a body of work that truly enhances the American experience.

Nelson Riddle Biography:

Nelson Riddle was one of the greatest arrangers in the history of American popular music. He worked with many of the major pop vocalists of his day, but it was his immortal work with Frank Sinatra, particularly on the singer's justly revered Capitol concept albums, that cemented Riddle's enduring legacy. He was a master of mood and subtlety, and an expert at drawing out a song's emotional subtext. He was highly versatile in terms of style, mood, and tempo, and packed his charts full of rhythmic and melodic variations and rich tonal colors that blended seamlessly behind the lead vocal line. He often wrote specifically for individual vocalists, keeping their strengths and limitations in mind and pushing them to deliver emotionally resonant performances. This is evidenced certainly in his work with Sinatra in the following quote from Charles Granata's book *Sessions with Sinatra*: "It quickly became apparent that Riddle, of all the arrangers the singer had worked with, complemented Sinatra's talents better than anyone else."

Born June 1, 1921, in Oradell, NJ, Nelson Smock Riddle studied piano as a child, later switching to trombone at the age of 14. After getting out of the service, he spent 1944-1945 as a trombonist with the Tommy Dorsey Orchestra, also writing a couple of arrangements (*Laura* and *I Should Care*). By the end of 1946, with the help of good friend, Bob Bain, he secured a job arranging for Bob Crosby in Los Angeles. He then became a staff arranger at NBC Radio in 1947, and continued to study arranging and conducting with Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco and Victor Young. Soon he was occasionally writing for Nat 'King' Cole, initially as a ghost arranger. However, the successes of his arrangements for *Mona Lisa* (1950), *Unforgettable* (1951), and *Too Young* (1951) set him on his way to doing most of Nat's music at Capitol Records. By this time, Nelson Riddle had become conductor of the orchestra and had his name printed on the record label. He was no longer an anonymous arranger.

When Frank Sinatra signed with Capitol Records in 1953, the label encouraged him to work with the up-and-coming Riddle, who was now Capitol's in-house arranger. Though he had helped Nat achieve his biggest hit, *Mona Lisa*, Sinatra was still reluctant. He soon recognized the freshness of Riddle's approach and eventually came to regard him as his most sympathetic collaborator. The first song they cut together was *I've Got the World on a String*. When Sinatra and Riddle began to record conceptually unified albums that created consistent moods, the results were some of the finest and most celebrated albums in the history of popular music. Riddle's work with Ella Fitzgerald on the *Gershwin Song Book* album set in 1959 was considered one of the most elegant and unique interpretations of a most amazing body of work.

His motion picture and television credits include *The Young at Heart*, *High Society*, *Pal Joey*, *Paint Your Wagon*, *The Tender Trap*, *Can-Can*, *Li'l Abner*, *A Hole in the Head*, *The Great Gatsby* (for which he received an Academy Award for musical adaptation), *The Untouchables*, *Naked City*, and *Route 66*, the first TV theme to become a chart-topper.

His recording career tapered off in the 1970s and early 1980s with the continuing growth of rock 'n' roll and electronic instruments. However, in 1983, he received a phone call from Linda Ronstadt asking him to write an arrangement for the old standard *I Guess I'll Hang My Tears Out to Dry*. His reply was that he would not consider writing a single arrangement, but rather a complete album. The first of his three-album collaboration with Ronstadt, *What's New*, went on to become enormously popular, selling over five million copies and spending 81 weeks on the Billboard pop charts.

Riddle's last performance was at South Street Seaport on September 13th, 1985. He died on October 6, 1985, surrounded by his six children.

The Music:

Recorded in 1961 and released the following year on the album *Ella Swings Gently with Nelson*, this arrangement of the old standard *She's (He's) Funny That Way* is a lovely and elegant approach to the tune. The arrangement features many of the well-known and celebrated Nelson Riddle trademarks. This is primarily a vocal feature with the exception of an 8-bar instrumental bridge. Although the arrangement includes strings they are not essential and may be left out of a performance if need be.

Note: in measures 5 and 6 the baritone saxophone and bass part was originally concert C to concert Gb. This was changed for the recording and the bass played a C4 to a C3 and the baritone saxophone does not play. For this publication a modified optional baritone saxophone part has been included.

This publication was prepared using the original Nelson Riddle pencil score - this is not a transcription.

Doug DuBoff, Rob DuBoff, and Dylan Canterbury

- March 2024

The image shows a handwritten musical score for the song "She's (He's) Funny That Way". The score is written on a grand staff with five staves. The top staff is labeled "Vocal" and contains a vocal line with lyrics. The second and third staves are labeled "A" and contain a piano accompaniment. The fourth and fifth staves are labeled "B" and contain a baritone saxophone part. The sixth staff is labeled "3" and contains a bass part. A red circle highlights the notes in the baritone saxophone part in measures 5 and 6.

Original baritone saxophone (and bass) notes in measures 5 and 6 (written A to Eb/concert C to Gb).

2=05

ELLA FITZGERALD

"HE'S FUNNY THAT WAY"

Ⓒ

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Ⓒ

The image shows a handwritten musical score for the song "He's Funny That Way" by Ella Fitzgerald. The score is written on multiple staves, each labeled with an instrument or part. The instruments listed on the left side of the staves are: saxophone (sax), alto saxophone (alto sax), tenor saxophone (tenor sax), baritone saxophone (baritone sax), trumpet (trumpet), trombone (trumpet), piano (piano), drums (drums), and a section for vocalists (A, B, C). The score is written in pencil and includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamics. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. There are some handwritten annotations and markings throughout the score, including a "fact" written in the trumpet part.

Above is the first page of Nelson Riddle's pencil score for He's Funny That Way.

HE'S FUNNY THAT WAY

AS RECORDED BY ELLA FITZGERALD

SCORE

WORDS BY RICHARD WHITING AND MUSIC BY CHARLES N. DANIELS

ARRANGED BY NELSON RIDDLE

PREPARED FOR PUBLICATION BY ROB DUBOFF AND JEFFREY SULTANOF

SLOW SWING ♩ = 80

The score is arranged for a full jazz ensemble. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'SLOW SWING' with a quarter note equal to 80 beats per minute. The score is divided into four measures, with measure numbers 2, 3, and 4 indicated at the bottom. The instruments and their parts are as follows:

- Vocal:** No vocal line is present in this section.
- Woodwind 1: Alto Sax:** Features a melodic line with triplets and dynamics of *f* and *mf*.
- Woodwind 2: Alto Sax:** Similar melodic line to the first Alto Sax.
- Woodwind 3: Tenor Sax:** Similar melodic line to the other woodwinds.
- Woodwind 4: Tenor Sax:** Similar melodic line to the other woodwinds.
- Woodwind 5: Baritone Sax:** Provides a harmonic accompaniment with a few notes.
- Trumpet 1-4:** Each trumpet part has a distinct melodic line, often starting with a *f* dynamic.
- Trombone 1-3:** Each trombone part has a distinct melodic line, often starting with a *f* dynamic.
- Bass Trombone:** Provides a harmonic accompaniment.
- Violin 1-3:** No violin parts are present in this section.
- Viola:** No viola part is present in this section.
- Cello:** No cello part is present in this section.
- Guitar:** No guitar part is present in this section.
- Piano:** No piano part is present in this section.
- Acoustic Bass:** Provides a harmonic accompaniment with a few notes.
- Percussion: Vibraphone:** No vibraphone part is present in this section.
- Drum Set:** Features a Hi-Hat pattern with a *sim.* (sustained) marking and a measure number (4) at the end.

Vox. I'm

Ww. 1 (A. Sax.) *mp* *mf* *mp*

Ww. 2 (A. Sax.) *mp* *mf* *mp*

Ww. 3 (T. Sax.) *mp* *mf* *mp*

Ww. 4 (T. Sax.) *mp* *mf* *mp*

Ww. 5 (B. Sax.) *opt.** *mp* *mf* *mp*

Tpt. 1 *mp* *mf* *mp*

Tpt. 2 *mp* *mf* *mp*

Tpt. 3 *mp* *mf* *mp*

Tpt. 4 *mp* *mf* *mp*

Tbn. 1 *mp* *mf* *mp*

Tbn. 2 *mp* *mf* *mp*

Tbn. 3 *mp* *mf* *mp*

Bs. Tbn. *mp* *mf* *mp*

Gtr. *f* F6 Dm7 A^b9^(b5) A^b13

Pno. *f* F6 Dm7 A^b9^(b5) A^b13

Bs. *f* F6 Dm7 A^b9^(b5) A^b13

D. S. (6)

5 6 7 8

* See note in the forward