

## <u>JAMBANGLE – NOTES</u>

#### **Background:**

For many people, Gil Evans was missing in action after his activities with the Miles Davis Nonet. In fact, he wrote a book of big band arrangements for Billy Butterfield, which were recorded for the London and Westminster labels and difficult to find today. He also played wrote for and accompanied singers (including Pearl Bailey), and played piano in various clubs.

1956 seems to have been his breakout year. He wrote arrangements for Tony Bennett and Johnny Mathis, wrote and conducted an album for Helen Merrill, and contributed compositions and arrangements to an album by vibraharpist Teddy Charles, as well as for reed player Hal McKusick's *Jazz Workshop* album for RCA Victor. Miles Davis had been signed to Columbia Records, and producer George Avakian wanted Miles to make an orchestral album. He asked Miles whom he wanted to write the arrangements. Davis immediately chose Evans, and the result was *Miles Ahead*. Critics were ecstatic with Evans' writing and direction, and the album sold well. Bob Weinstock of Prestige Records asked Evans to make an album, and the result was *Big Stuff*, in which Evans wrote for an eleven-piece ensemble including himself. He is one of the chief soloists on piano; other soloists included a young Steve Lacy on soprano saxophone (some years before John Coltrane took up the instrument) and Jimmy Cleveland on trombone. The ensemble of two trumpets, two trombones, French horn, soprano and alto saxophone (an anonymous Lee Konitz, who is barely audible), bassoon, piano, bass and drums was pure Gil Evans. Today it is known by the title *Gil Evans & 10*. In spite of the fact that the album was expensive by Prestige's standards (and they claimed that he owed them money as a result), the album has rarely been out of print, and has become an important document in arranged small ensemble jazz, studied and discussed by students and professionals the world over. In 2003, the long lost stereo master was discovered and issued in the Super Audio CD format (compatible with standard CD players), and we could finally hear how beautifully this album really sounds.

### The Music:

*Jambangle* was one of the earliest compositions by Evans after several years of arranging the music of others. He originally wrote the piece for the previously mentioned *Jazz Workshop*, led by Hal McKusick, and this version was recorded on April 6, 1956. Evans' new version was recorded by Rudy Van Gelder on October 11, 1957.

When I worked for Hal Leonard, the company made a deal with the Gil Evans estate to create a folio of his music; one of the titles I selected was *Jambangle*. I oversaw this project, which was edited by Joe Muccioli. He supervised the transcription of solos, and in fact this writer took down the soprano sax and trombone solos for the folio (they are reprinted here). The composition was presented in a reduced-score format. *Jambangle* was to be printed and sold as score and parts by King Brand Music (at the time, they were distributing Duke Ellington transcriptions by Dave Berger), but a print agreement was never finalized with the Evans estate.

This Jazz Lines edition of *Jambangle* has been extensively re-edited using a photocopy of the original score in Evans' hand. Please note that for this publication, the French horn part has a key signature on the score and part; Evans did not use one. Also please note that the piano part has been transcribed; it does not appear on the score. Bars 59-64 were missing chord names.

I had the honor of conducting an all-star band in what was perhaps the first public performance of this score for a benefit sponsored by the Jazz Foundation of America at Town Hall in 1995.

#### Notes to the Conductor:

**Jambangle** is an excellent example of Evans reworking a piece he'd written some time before. This version uses many of the same ideas as the arrangement for McKusick, but is improved in every way here.

As was usual with Evans, he took the opportunity to experiment, create problems for himself and then solve them as creatively as possible. According to Howard Johnson and Anita Evans, tubist Bill Barber was not available for this album, so Evans chose a bass trombone. He also used a bassoon instead of a baritone saxophone as a bass instrument (although here again, he also exploits the high range of the instrument; shades of Stravinsky's **Rite of Spring**). At this point in his life, he was no longer using a five-person saxophone section anyway; the only saxophone on **Miles Ahead**, and **Porgy and Bess** was an alto sax; the rest of the reed section were three players who doubled on clarinets and flutes of various sizes.

In a way, the instrumentation on **Gil Evans & 10** is an elaboration of the one used for the Miles Davis Nonet. He used a similar instrumentation on his two World Pacific albums, and also the band he led at the Jazz Gallery in 1960.

A concern is the blend of the group. The conductor must resist the temptation of making the bassoon play louder to fill up the bottom of the ensemble. It is clear that Evans wanted the bottom to be 'felt' more than heard. Even though the alto sax is barely audible on the original tape, this part needs to be equal to the other two reeds. Please do not replace the soprano sax part with a clarinet. The five brass should balance well with a bit of practice. The out-chorus at Letter P is particularly challenging, as no one instrument should stick out over the trumpets who are quite low at some points.

This piece can be opened up for more solos, and backgrounds reused at the conductor's discretion.

Jeffrey Sultanof -February 2010 SCORE

#### THE JEFFREY SULTANOF MASTER EDITION



MUSIC BY GIL EVANS ARRANGED BY GIL EVANS EDITED BY JEFFREY SULTANOF



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