

JAZZ LINES PUBLICATIONS

Presents

CLOSE YOUR EYES

RECORDED BY ELLA FITZGERALD

ARRANGED BY FRANK DEVOL

PREPARED BY DYLAN CANTERBURY, ROB DUBOFF, AND JEFFREY SULTANOF

FULL SCORE

FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT

JLP-9680

MUSIC AND LYRICS BY BERNICE PETKERE

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



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ELLA FITZGERALD SERIES

CLOSE YOUR EYES (1957)

Background:

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.

The Music:

Frank DeVol received numerous accolades for his extensive work for film and television soundtracks, so it should come as no surprise that this string orchestra arrangement for Ella Fitzgerald's 1957 album *Like Someone in Love* has a significant Hollywood atmosphere going for it.

Notes to the Conductor:

The arrangement begins with a sultry Latin groove in the rhythm section with the drummer playing a simple rhythm on bongos with some syncopated hits in the piano and guitar. The violins play a held Bb that gradually crescendos into a sweeping descending line to set up the vocalist's entrance with the melody at measure 5. There is a bit of contrast provided by the violas and celli with their more accented attacks before the violins re-enter with a very similar sweeping descending line in the first and second ending.

A dramatic swell in the strings sets up a shift to a swing feel on the bridge at measure 17. More sweeping string ensemble figures accompany the vocalist on the final A section at measure 25, which also sees the rhythm section return to the initial Latin feel. The volume level, which has been at barely above a whisper until this point, reaches its maximum level for the four measure soli section in the strings that begins at measure 33. These four measure sections are followed by a four measure piano solo before the vocalist re-enters at measure 45.

As the arrangement comes to a close (after a return to the initial Latin feel once more at measure 53), the introductory violin figure returns at measure 57. A quick two measure vocal break sets up the dramatic finale at measure 62, where competing ascending (in the violins) and descending (in the violas and celli) lines enter strongly but rapidly decay back to near-nothingness for the final chord.

This arrangement is for a studio orchestra with female vocal soloist and has been prepared from Frank DeVol's original pencil score and the set of parts used during the recording session. This is not a transcription.

Doug DuBoff, Rob DuBoff, and Dylan Canterbury

- April 2017



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SOON MAKE A RHYTHM CLOSE YOUR EYES

Violins
P I A N O
Trumpets
Trombone
Saxes
Sax
Violins
P I A N O
Trumpets
Trombone
Saxes

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16

Handwritten musical notation and performance instructions for various instruments including Violins, Piano, Trumpets, Trombone, and Saxophones. The score is organized into measures numbered 1 through 16. Annotations include dynamics like 'ppp', 'f', and 'ff', and performance directions such as 'SOON MAKE A RHYTHM' and 'CLOSE YOUR EYES'. The notation includes notes, rests, and articulation marks.

Here is the first page of Frank DeVoll's original pencil score for Close Your Eyes, recorded by Ella Fitzgerald in 1957 and released on the Live Someone in Love album.

CLOSE YOUR EYES

RECORDED BY ELLA FITZGERALD

SCORE

MUSIC AND LYRICS BY BERNICE PETKERE

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MEDIUM LATIN ♩ = 100

Vocal

Close your

Violin I

Violin II

Viola I

Viola II

Cello I

Cello II

Guitar

Piano

Acoustic Bass

Percussion:
Bongos/Drum Set

pp *f* *fp* *pp*

p *sim.* (4)

2 3 4

5

Vox. eyes, _____ rest your head on my shoul - der and sleep. Close your eyes, _____ let's pre - tend that we're both count - ing sheep. Close your

Vln. I *pp*

Vln. II *pp*

Vla. I *mf* *mp*

Vla. II *mf* *mp*

Vc. I *mf* *mp*

Vc. II *mf* *mp*

Gtr. *p*

Pno. *p*

Bs. *mp*

Perc. (Bongos) *p* (4)

5 6 7 8