

561. Please Release Me

Backgrounds of S. Radic

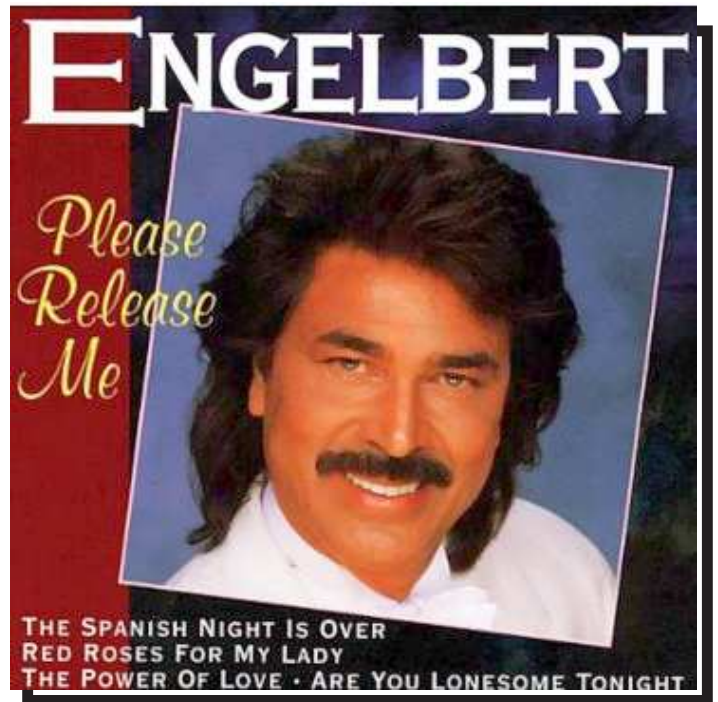
"**Release Me**" (later titled "Please Release Me (and Let Me Love Again)") is a popular song by Eddie Miller, Robert Yount and James Pebworth, which was released under the pseudonym Dub Williams in 1946. Miller couldn't find an interpreter for the song and so he recorded it himself in 1949. Shortly afterwards it was discovered by Jimmy Heap and recorded as a country. The Ray Price and Kitty Wells version had even more success. It then became a big seller in the version Little Esther Phillips and number one on the R & B charts and even number eight on the pop charts list. Engelbert Humperdinck's version reached number one in the UK single chart list.

The Engelbert Humperdinck song recording in Great Britain was the No. 1 for six weeks in March and April 1967 and displaced the Beatles single "Penny Lane" / "Strawberry Fields Forever" from the top of the charts. "Release Me" was also the best-selling single of 1967 in the UK with over a million copies sold, and eventually became one of the best-selling singles of all time with a turnover of 1.38 million copies.

The version of BILLY VAUGHN from 1962 was the model for the notation with two saxophones and piano accompaniment presented here. In country music, "Release Me" became a hit for Jimmy Heap, Kitty Wells, and Ray Price, all in 1954.



Jimmy Heap



Engelbert Humperdinck

Please Release me

*Please release me, let me go,
For I don't love you anymore.
To live a lie would be a sin.
Release me and let me love again.*

*I have found a new love, dear.
And I will always want her near.
Her lips are warm while your's are cold.
Release me, my darling, let me go.*

*Please release me, let me go,
For I don't love you anymore.
To live a lie would be a sin.
So release me and let me love again.*

*Please release me can you see
You'd be a fool to cling to me
To live a lie would bring us pain
Release me and let me love again
(let me go, let me love)*

12/8-Slow-Rock (T=80)

The musical score is arranged in a grand staff with six parts: Strings, Bass, Piano, Organ, SlowStr, and GM-Drums. The time signature is 12/8. The tempo is marked as 12/8-Slow-Rock (T=80). The score consists of two measures. The Strings part plays a simple harmonic line. The Bass part features a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure and a triplet of quarter notes in the second. The Piano part plays a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure and a triplet of quarter notes in the second. The Organ part plays a sustained chord. The SlowStr part plays a sustained chord. The GM-Drums part includes a Shaker and Tambourine (Tamb.) playing a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure and a triplet of quarter notes in the second. The drum part also includes HH (Hi-Hat) and BD (Bass Drum) playing a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure and a triplet of quarter notes in the second.

Programming instruction

A "12-Eighth-SLOW ROCK" differs from a "normal 6/8-Slow Rock" by its triplet shape, which requires a different spelling. In the present case, the two bars differ only in the piano part, where a triplet chord of the first bar is replaced by a triplet chord decomposition of the second bar. The whole thing can then be programmed as Main1 and Main2. The parts organ and strings could also be entered as Advanced and only sound in the title modulation of the cadenza. However, the Slow-STR part should remain as the basic chord carpet. In the drum area the SHAKER part should sound as AVD. In Main1 only the snare and in Main2 then the tambourine as snare reinforcement. If the indicated BD on note "H" (No.35) sounds too hard, it should be replaced by "C" (No.36).