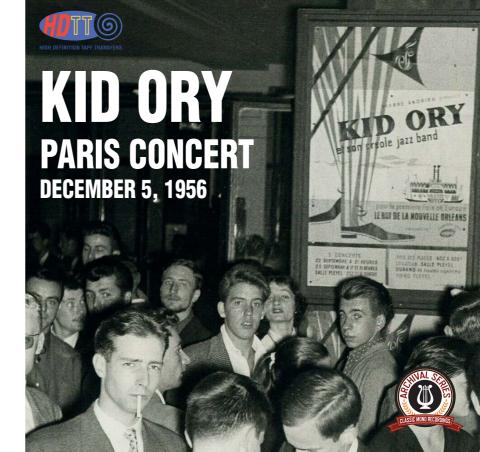
label, selling them through a single outlet, Spike's Record Store on Central Avenue. Kid moved his operations to Chicago in 1925, where the prohibition era clubs and speakeasies were hungry for good live music. His talented and disciplined musicians were in demand for studio sessions too, backing Ma Rainey and Bessie Smith on many hit records. He also gave a chance to young players like Benny Goodman and later to the bass player Charlie Mingus.

The thirties were a lean time for a lot of musicians, but there was a revival of interest in New Orleans Jazz in the early 40s. Kid's band made many radio broadcasts during WWII, including a history of that revolutionary music, and his recording career revived too as he released discs under the title 'Kid Ory's Original Creole Orchestra'. After the War, Kid moved back to Los Angeles and settled into a long residency at The Beverley Cavern. In the mid-60s, Kid retired from music and spent his late years in Hawaii, where he passed away in 1973.



The Kid Ory band toured Europe in late 1956, and their December 5 performance at the Theatre des Champs-Elysees in Paris was captured for posterity by Verve Records, to which they were newly signed. Possibly it was the fact that they were being recorded, but Ory and the band start out nervous, and rushed in their tempos not that they're bad before settling into a good groove, aware that the boisterous crowd is with them 100-percent, cheering on the solos and almost everywhere else. Ory's own tone is so beguiling that one can forgive the nervous energy that seems to afflict parts of this album it would be a priceless document in any case, but capturing the band working hard through some momentary adverse vibes is almost as valuable as a perfect performance, showing what these guys could do even in their less-than-optimum moments.

Kid Ory led his Original Creole Jazz Band from New Orleans to Los Angeles and from there to Chicago in the years after WWI. He released his earliest records on his is very own Sunshine label (the first Blues music to be made on the West-coast) and distribited his products through a single store in LA. Kid later went on to play trombone on

Ma Rainey and Bessie Smith's hit records, and he also had a great talent for picking up musicians who could improvise, giving many future stars a place in his band. This pioneer of Jazz and Blues was still playing a residency at the age 80. Edward Ory was born on a Louisiana plantation in 1886, and his first instruments were home-made until he got a banjo. He moved to New Orleans and acquired a trombone, and soon came to the attention of the pioneering clarinet player Buddy Bolden, but the Kid's sister thought he was too young to join a band. Ten years later Kid was leading his own band, popularising the 'tailgate' style of trombone playing where his instrument would put a rhythmic line under the cornets and clarinets. Kid had a good ear for musicians too, hiring horn players Joe 'King' Oliver and Louis Armstrong and ace clarinettists Johnny Dodds and Jimmie Noone when they were all 'young guns'.

Advised by doctors to seek a more healthy environment, he relocated to Los Angeles in 1919 and made the first jazz ever recorded on the West-coast, as demand for the new 'race music' grew. Kid's early efforts included some vocal tracks by Blues Divas, Roberta Dudley and Ruth Lee in 1922. Kid had the records pressed and issued them under his own Sunshine

The Kid Ory Paris Concert 1956

KID ORY PARIS CONCERT

- 1 Lady Be Good
- 2 On the Sunny Side of the Street
- 3 Tiger Rag
- 4 Blues for Jimmy
- 5 4 or 5 Times
- 6 Jungle Town
- 7 Basin St. Blues

Recorded December 5, 1956 by Verve at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées, Paris Producer - Norman Granz





