

## Chapter 1 : Immediate Records - Charly

*Immediate Records was a British record label, started in by The Rolling Stones' manager Andrew Loog Oldham and Tony Calder and concentrating on the London-based blues and R&B scene.*

The original line-up consisted of Brian Jones, Mick Jagger, Keith Richards, Bill Wyman, Charlie Watts, Stewart was removed from the official line-up in but continued as a touring member until his death in Jones left the less than a month prior to his death in , having already been replaced by Mick Taylor. After Taylor left the band, Ronnie Wood took his place in and has been on guitar in tandem with Richards ever since, following Wymans departure in , Darryl Jones joined as their touring bassist. Other touring keyboardists for the band have been Nicky Hopkins, Billy Preston, the band was first led by Jones, but after teaming as the bands songwriters, Jagger and Richards assumed leadership while Jones dealt with legal and personal troubles. The Rolling Stones were at the forefront of the British Invasion of bands that became popular in the US in , and identified with the youthful and rebellious counterculture of the s. Rooted in blues and early rock and roll, the group began a period of musical experimentation in the mids that peaked with the psychedelic album *Their Satanic Majesties Request*. During this period, they were first introduced on stage as *The Worlds Greatest Rock*, the band continued to release commercially successful records in the s and sold many albums, including *Some Girls* and *Tattoo You*, which were their most popular albums worldwide. From to , tensions between Jagger and Richards almost caused the band to split, however, they managed to patch up their friendship in . They separated temporarily to work on projects and experienced a comeback with *Steel Wheels*. Since the s, new recorded material from the group has been increasingly less well-received, despite this, the Rolling Stones have continued to be a huge attraction on the live circuit, with stadium tours in the s and s. The Rolling Stones were inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in , Rolling Stone magazine ranked them fourth on the Greatest Artists of All Time list and their estimated album sales are above million. They have released 30 studio albums, 18 live albums and numerous compilations, *Let It Bleed* was their first of five consecutive number one studio and live albums in the UK. *Sticky Fingers* was the first of eight number one studio albums in the US. In , the band ranked 10th on the Billboard Hot All-Time Top Artists chart, in , the band celebrated its 50th anniversary. Jagger met Richards again in on platform two of Dartford railway station, the Chuck Berry and Muddy Waters records that Jagger carried revealed a common interest that prompted their musical partnership.

2. Blues – Blues is a genre and musical form originated by African Americans in the Deep South of the United States around the end of the 19th century. The genre developed from roots in African musical traditions, African-American work songs, spirituals, Blues incorporated spirituals, work songs, field hollers, shouts, chants, and rhymed simple narrative ballads. Blue notes, usually thirds or fifths flattened in pitch, are also a part of the sound. Blues shuffles or walking bass reinforce the trance-like rhythm and form a repetitive effect known as the groove, Blues as a genre is also characterized by its lyrics, bass lines, and instrumentation. Early traditional blues verses consisted of a single line repeated four times, Early blues frequently took the form of a loose narrative, often relating the troubles experienced in African-American society. Many elements, such as the format and the use of blue notes. The origins of the blues are closely related to the religious music of the Afro-American community. The first appearance of the blues is often dated to after the ending of slavery and, later and it is associated with the newly acquired freedom of the former slaves. Chroniclers began to report about blues music at the dawn of the 20th century, the first publication of blues sheet music was in . Blues has since evolved from unaccompanied vocal music and oral traditions of slaves into a variety of styles and subgenres. Blues subgenres include country blues, such as Delta blues and Piedmont blues, as well as urban blues styles such as Chicago blues, World War II marked the transition from acoustic to electric blues and the progressive opening of blues music to a wider audience, especially white listeners. In the s and s, a form called blues rock evolved. The term blues may have come from blue devils, meaning melancholy and sadness, the phrase blue devils may also have been derived from Britain in the s, when the term referred to the intense visual hallucinations that can accompany severe alcohol withdrawal. As time went on, the phrase lost the reference to devils, by the s in the United States, the term blues was associated with drinking alcohol, a

meaning which survives in the phrase blue law, which prohibits the sale of alcohol on Sunday. Though the use of the phrase in African-American music may be older, it has been attested to in print since , in lyrics the phrase is often used to describe a depressed mood. The lyrics of traditional blues verses probably often consisted of a single line repeated four times. Handy wrote that he adopted this convention to avoid the monotony of lines repeated three times, the lines are often sung following a pattern closer to rhythmic talk than to a melody 3. Lyrics focus heavily on the themes of triumphs and failures in terms of relationships, freedom, economics, aspirations, the term rhythm and blues has undergone a number of shifts in meaning. In the early s it was applied to blues records. This tangent of RnB is now known as British rhythm and blues, by the s, the term rhythm and blues changed again and was used as a blanket term for soul and funk. Although Jerry Wexler of Billboard magazine is credited with coining the term rhythm and blues as a term in the United States in It replaced the term race music, which came from within the black community. The term rhythm and blues was used by Billboard in its chart listings from June until August , before the Rhythm and Blues name was instated, various record companies had already begun replacing the term race music with sepia series. Lawrence Cohn, author of Nothing but the Blues, writes that rhythm, according to him, the term embraced all black music except classical music and religious music, unless a gospel song sold enough to break into the charts. In the commercial rhythm and blues music typical of the s through the s, arrangements were rehearsed to the point of effortlessness and were sometimes accompanied by background vocalists. Simple repetitive parts mesh, creating momentum and rhythmic interplay producing mellow, lilting, while singers are emotionally engaged with the lyrics, often intensely so, they remain cool, relaxed, and in control. The bands dressed in suits, and even uniforms, an associated with the modern popular music that rhythm. Lyrics often seemed fatalistic, and the music typically followed predictable patterns of chords, there was also increasing emphasis on the electric guitar as a lead instrument, as well as the piano and saxophone 4. Born and raised in London, he is of Scottish and English ancestry, Stewart is one of the best-selling music artists of all time, having sold over million records worldwide. He has had six number one albums in the UK and his tally of 62 UK hit singles includes 31 that reached the top ten. Stewart has had 16 top ten singles in the US, with four reaching 1 on the Billboard Hot and he was knighted in the Birthday Honours for services to music and charity. He maintained a career alongside a group career, releasing his debut solo album. Stewarts early albums were a fusion of rock, folk music, soul music, in , Billboard magazine ranked him the 17th most successful artist on the Billboard Hot All-Time Top Artists. Married in , the couple had two sons and two daughters living in Scotland, and then they moved to Highgate. Stewart came after a gap following his youngest sibling, he was born at home during World War II. The family was neither affluent nor poor, Stewart was spoiled as the youngest and he had an undistinguished record at Highgate Primary School and failed the eleven plus exam. He then attended the William Grimshaw Secondary Modern School, Muswell Hill and his father retired from the building trade at age 65, buying a newsagents shop on the Archway Road when Stewart was in his early teens, the family lived over the shop. Stewarts main hobby was railway modelling, Stewart was the most talented footballer in the family and was a strong supporter of Arsenal F. Combining natural athleticism with near-reckless aggression, he became captain of the football team. The family were great fans of the singer Al Jolson and would sing. In , he joined a group with schoolfriends called the Kool Kats, playing Lonnie Donegan 5. John Mayall â€” John Mayall, OBE is an English blues singer, guitarist, organist and songwriter, whose musical career spans over fifty years. Mayall spent three years in Korea for national service and, during a period of leave, he bought his first electric guitar, Back in England, he enrolled at Manchester College of Art and started playing with semi-professional bands. After graduation, he obtained a job as an art designer, in , he opted for a full-time musical career and moved to London. His previous craft would be put to use in the designing of covers for many of his coming albums. Since the end of the s Mayall has lived in the US, a brush fire destroyed his house in Laurel Canyon in , seriously damaging his musical collections and archives. Mayall has been married twice, and has six grandchildren and his second wife, Maggie Mayall is an American blues performer, and since the early s took part in the management of her husbands career. The pair divorced in and Maggie wrote online about the experience, in Mayall was appointed Officer of the Order of the British Empire in the Honours List. In , with college fellow Peter Ward, Mayall had founded the

Powerhouse Four which consisted of men and other local musicians with whom they played at local dances. In Mayall became a member of the Blues Syndicate, the band was formed by trumpeter John Rowlands and alto saxophonist Jack Massarik, who had seen the Alexis Korner band at a Manchester club and wanted to try a similar blend of jazz and blues. Alexis Korner persuaded Mayall to opt for a musical career and move to London. The next spring Mayall obtained his first recording date with producer Ian Samwell, the band, with Martin Hart at the drums, recorded two tracks, *Crawling Up a Hill* as well as *Mr. Mayall* was offered a contract by Decca and, on 7 December A later studio-recorded single, *Crocodile Walk*, was released along with the album, in April former Yardbirds guitarist Eric Clapton replaced Roger Dean and John Mayalls career entered a decisive phase. The Nice – The Nice were an English progressive rock band active in the late s. They blended rock, jazz and classical music and were keyboardist Keith Emersons first commercially successful band, the group was formed in by Emerson, Lee Jackson, David OList and Ian Hague to back soul singer P. After replacing Hague with Brian Davison, the set out on their own. The groups sound was centred on Emersons Hammond organ showmanship and abuse of the instrument, the band achieved commercial success with an instrumental rearrangement of Leonard Bernsteins *America*, following which OList left the group. The remaining members carried on as a trio, releasing albums, before Emerson decided to split the band in early to form Emerson. The group briefly reformed in for a series of concerts, the Nice evolved from Gary Farr and the T-Bones, which keyboardist Keith Emerson and bassist Keith Lee Jackson were both members of before the band dissolved in early Her driver suggested Emerson would be able to put such a group. Emerson agreed, but only on the condition the band could perform on their own as a warm-up act, since it effectively meant getting two bands for the price of one, manager Andrew Loog Oldham readily agreed. The name came from Arnold saying, Here comes the Naz, the band played its first gig in May , and had its first major break at the 7th National Jazz and Blues Festival in Windsor on 13 August. Oldham had managed to secure a set for the group in a side tent away from also accompanying Arnold on the main stage. The next week, Welch wrote in the *Melody Maker* that it was the first time I had seen a group actually in the act of winning its first following in quite dramatic circumstances. When Arnold went back to her family in the US shortly afterwards, Hague was not interested in the progressive direction the group wanted to go in, so he was replaced by former Mark Leeman Five and Habits drummer Brian Davison. They spent the end of on a tour with Jimi Hendrix, Pink Floyd. The Floyds then leader, Syd Barrett, missed several gigs, the groups first album was recorded throughout the autumn of , and in October of that year they recorded their first session for John Peels *Top Gear*. The group clashed with producer Oldham in the studio over the length of the track, but eventually won the argument, for their second single, the Nice created an arrangement of Leonard Bernsteins *America* which Emerson described as the first ever instrumental protest song. The single concludes with Arnolds three-year-old son speaking the lines *America is pregnant with promise and anticipation*, the new arrangement was released under the title *America* as a pointed reference to the US Bill of Rights provision for the right to bear arms 7. The band has more than million records worldwide, making them one of the worlds best-selling bands of all time. In , selected members of Fleetwood Mac were inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, to date, the album has sold over 40 million copies worldwide, making it the eighth-highest-selling album of all time. Due to numerous changes, the only original member present in the band is drummer Mick Fleetwood. Keyboardist Christine McVie, who joined the band in while married to John McVie, has appeared on every album except the debut album and she left the band in but returned in Mayall gave Green free recording time as a gift, in which Fleetwood, McVie, the fifth song was an instrumental which Green named after the rhythm section, Fleetwood Mac. Soon after, Green contacted Fleetwood to form a new band, the pair wanted McVie on bass guitar and even named the band Fleetwood Mac as a way to entice him. However, McVie opted to keep his income with Mayall rather than take a risk with a new band. Within weeks of this show, John McVie agreed to join the band as permanent bassist, Fleetwood Macs first album, *Fleetwood Mac*, was a no-frills blues album and was released on the Blue Horizon label in February In fact there were no players on the album. The album was successful in the UK, hitting No.4, though it did not have any singles on it. *Wonderful*, was released in August Like the first it was an album, but this time they made a few changes. The album was recorded live in the studio with miked

amplifiers and PA system and this method provided the ideal environment for producing this style of music, and gave it an authentically vintage sound 8. Sound recording and reproduction 8. Sound recording and reproduction is an electrical, mechanical, electronic, or digital inscription and re-creation of sound waves, such as spoken voice, singing, instrumental music, or sound effects.

## Chapter 2 : immediate records | eBay

*Complete your Immediate Records collection. Discover what's missing in your Immediate Records discography. Shop Immediate Records Vinyl and CDs.*

Share via Email Immediate success.. Everything Immediate and its thrusting young hustlers Tony Calder and Andrew Loog Oldham did was a blueprint for the future. The pair of spin doctors had control over the entire process: And uniquely, they were the same age as the artists they exploited. Oldham and Calder met in doing press for the Beatles, during which Oldham fraternised with Phil Spector and received some valuable advice: It was Oldham who fed the press lines such as, "Would you let your daughter marry a Rolling Stone? Forming an indie label was just the next stage of empire-building for Oldham and his less flamboyant partner Calder. However, Calder and Oldham have since admitted that Immediate bought many of its chart positions with bribes. In a TV documentary Oldham freely admitted he was only in it for the money. In the next clip, the Small Faces are seen rehearsing and their manager Don Arden is interviewed. At about this time, Arden had his henchmen dangle impresario Robert Stigwood from a balcony for daring to try and take the desperately unhappy, over-worked and underpaid Small Faces from under his nose. Although rows over money and royalties never subsided, the band no longer had to play three shows a night. Rod Stewart, at the time a declared "ultra-modernist", also flopped with Little Miss Understood but would soon replace Steve Marriott in the Faces. Vashti Bunyan , recently rediscovered, opted out of singing altogether after her experience with Immediate. In a recent interview, she said: Yardbirds and later Wham! He taught the Rolling Stones the importance of hating the record company. In doing so, he invented rock music". Although "bread" was his first stated concern, with Immediate Records Oldham managed to steer a clear course from British blues John Mayall, Cyril Davies and Alexis Korner through to psychedelia and the dawn of prog. Immediate thrills The Nice:

## Chapter 3 : Immediate Records - WikiVisually

*THE SMALL FACES: There Are But Four Small Faces (Charly) THE Small Faces' debut USA album, originally recorded and released on Andrew Loog Oldham's Immediate Records label in , has now been re- released and remastered on this beautifully packaged double-CD, with bonus added tracks too.*

## Chapter 4 : 45 Discography for Immediate Records - UK

*Immediate's all too brief existence was compounded by shambolic mismanagement, chaotic experimentation, extreme hype and sheer decadence, but from to it bore witness to the flowering of.*

## Chapter 5 : Immediate Records | eBay

*It was recorded by Amen Corner as their debut single for their new label Immediate Records and was produced by Shel Talmy. Rock of Ages At 21, he had founded Immediate Records, one of Britain's earliest independent labels and the home, at one time or another, of John Mayall, Eric Clapton, Rod Stewart, and Humble Pie.*

## Chapter 6 : Immediate Records - Wikipedia

*Tonite Lets All Make Love In London A Film by Peter Whitehead. click for more info. Johnny Cash The Original Sun Albums - - click for more info.*

## Chapter 7 : Immediate Records, LPs, Vinyl and CDs - MusicStack

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*The rights to its catalogue were acquired by Nems Records Ltd. in , and by Charly Records Ltd. in For unofficial or counterfeit releases using the Immediate brand please use Immediate (3).*

### Chapter 8 : Blues Anytime - Wikipedia

*The hammering of an incessant pop hook blunts the edges of this Irish band's angular, post-punk, creating totally addictive, hyperactive pop. When the Immediate slow things down ("Say This"), they twist warm pastoral sounds against a bile-spewing refrain; think Scott Walker duking it out with Nick Cave in a field of daisies.*

### Chapter 9 : Label of love: Immediate Records | Music | The Guardian

*Tony Calder (depicted above left), who promoted The Beatles in the early stages of their career and co-founded the pioneering s independent imprint, Immediate Records, has died at the age of*