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Otis Redding – Otis Redding Soul Legend (2011)



CD1 01 – Sittin' On – The Dock Of The Bay 02 – Hard To Handle 03 – The Happy Song [Dum-Dum] 04 – Fa-Fa-Fa-Fa (Sad Song) play 05 – Tramp – [Duet With Carla Thomas] 06 – Knock On Wood – [Duet With Carla Thomas] 07 – Day Tripper 08 – Try A Little Tenderness 09 – My Lover's Prayer 10 – Let Me Come On Home 11 – Pain In My Heart play

12 – These Arms Of Mine 13 – That's How Strong My Love Is 14 – I've Been Loving You Too Long 15 – Just One More Day 16 – Security 17 – Chained and Bound 18 – Ole Man Trouble [Album Cut - Otis Blue] 19 – Cigarettes and Coffee [Album Cut - The Soul Album] 20 – She Put The Hurt On Me

CD2:

01 - Shake [Live] 02 - My Girl 03 - I Can't Turn You Loose 04 - Mr Pitiful 05 - Respect

play

06 – (I Can't Get No) Satisfaction 07 – Glory Of Love 08 – I Love You More Than Words Can Say 09 – I've Got Dreams To Remember 10 – Open The Door 11 – I'm Coming Home To See About You 12 – Nobody's Fault But Mine 13 – Champagne And Wine 14 – A Lover's Question 15 – Love Man

play

16 - Free Me 17 - Direct Me 18 - Amen

One of the most influential soul singers of the 1960s, Otis Redding exemplified to many listeners the power of Southern "deep soul" -- hoarse, gritty vocals, brassy arrangements, and an emotional way with both party tunes and aching ballads. He was also the most consistent exponent of the Stax sound, cutting his records at the Memphis label/studios that did much to update R&B into modern soul. His death at the age of 26 was tragic not just because he seemed on the verge of breaking through to a wide pop audience (which he would indeed do with his posthumous number one single "[Sittin' On] The Dock of the Bay"). It was also unfortunate because, as "Dock of the Bay" demonstrated, he was also at a point of artistic breakthrough in terms of the expression and sophistication of his songwriting and singing.

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Although Redding at his peak was viewed as a consummate, versatile showman, he began his recording career in the early '60s as a Little Richard-styled shouter. The Georgian was working in the band of guitarist Johnny Jenkins at the time, and in 1962 he took advantage of an opportunity to record the ballad "These Arms of Mine" at a Jenkins session. When it became an R&B hit, Redding's solo career was truly on its way, though the hits didn't really start to fly until 1965 and 1966, when "Mr. Pitiful," "I've Been Loving You Too Long," "I Can't Turn You Loose," a cover of the Rolling Stones' "Satisfaction," and "Respect" (later turned into a huge pop smash by Aretha Franklin) were all big sellers.

Redding wrote much of his own material, sometimes with the assistance of Booker T. & the MG's guitarist Steve Cropper. Yet at the time, Redding's success was primarily confined to the soul market; his singles charted only mildly on the pop listings. He was nonetheless tremendously respected by many white groups, particularly the Rolling Stones, who covered Redding's "That's How Strong My Love Is" and "Pain in My Heart." (Redding also returned the favor with "Satisfaction.")

One of Redding's biggest hits was a duet with fellow Stax star Carla Thomas, "Tramp," in 1967. That was the same year he began to show signs of making major inroads into the white audience, particularly with a well-received performance at the Monterey Pop Festival (also issued on record). Redding's biggest triumph, however, came just days before his death, when he recorded the wistful "(Sittin' On) The Dock of the Bay," which represented a significant leap as far as examination of more intensely personal emotions. Also highlighted by crisp Cropper guitar leads and dignified horns, it rose to the top of the pop charts in early 1968.

Redding, however, had perished in a plane crash in Wisconsin on December 10, 1967, in an accident that also took the lives of four members from his backup band, the Bar-Kays. A few other singles became posthumous hits, and a good amount of other unreleased material was issued in the wake of his death. These releases weren't purely exploitative in nature, in fact containing some pretty interesting music, and little that could be considered embarrassing. What Redding might have achieved, or what directions he might have explored, are among the countless tantalizing "what if" questions in rock & roll history. As it is, he did record a considerable wealth of music at Stax, which is now available on thoughtfully archived reissues. ----Richie Unterberger, Rovi

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Otis Redding (ur. 9 września 1941, zm. 10 grudnia 1967) - afroamerykański piosenkarz tworzący muzykę w gatunku soul w stylach deep soul i southern soul. Był jednym z najwybitniejszych twórców muzyki tego gatunku. Surowo brzmiący śpiew, uczuciowe wykonanie oraz rozbudowane aranżacje oparte na instrumentach blaszanych to podstawowe cechy piosenek Reddinga. Artysta ma na swoim koncie głębokie, melancholijne ballady jak i taneczne przeboje.

Otis Redding zginął w katastrofie lotniczej w Wisconsin wraz z członkami swego zespołu instrumentalnego The Bar-Kays. W 1989 Otis Redding został wprowadzony do Rock and Roll Hall of Famelast.fm
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