




NEW ORLEANS

- ❖ A major port city
- ❖ Rich entertainment industry
 - Concert Halls
 - Marching & Brass Bands
 - Travelling Minstrel Shows
- ❖ ...and **Storyville** (1907 – 1917)
 - The **Red Light District**: legal gambling and prostitution
 - Vibrant, seedy nightlife



This slide continues the decorative theme with a white border on a black background. It lists key features of New Orleans during the early 20th century. A small photograph of a pianist is positioned to the right of the text.

JAZZ IS BORN

- ❖ The catalysts:
- ❖ Rebellious, sexually liberated youth culture
- ❖ Vibrant night-life of cabarets and brothels
- ❖ **Prohibition** (1920): banned the sale of alcohol
- ❖ **Jim Crow Laws**: off-the-books laws defining Southern segregation



CREOLES OF COLOR

- ❖ A mixed-race European / African descent people
 - Embraced European society and culture
- ❖ *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896)
 - Established legalized segregation
 - Reinforced *Jim Crow Laws*
 - Culturally, Creoles were defined as Black, losing their status
 - Forced integration of Creoles with Blacks

A decorative slide with a black background and a white ornate border. The title "THE GODFATHER" is centered at the top in a large, bold, serif font. Below the title is a list of bullet points describing Buddy Bolden's life and contributions to jazz. To the right of the text is a black and white portrait of Buddy Bolden, a man with short hair, wearing a suit and a bow tie.

❖ Buddy Bolden (1877 – 1931)

- ❖ The 1st jazz musician, a cornet player
- ❖ Led The Eagle Band
 - **Gutbucket:** dirty, rough & full of blues
 - **The Big 4:** bass & cymbals together on 4
 - Led to the syncopated feel of jazz
- ❖ 1907: Institutionalized for violent insanity



NEW ORLEANS BANDS

❖ The Front Line:

- Cornet played ragged melody
- Clarinet played obbligato
- Trombone played **Tailgate**:
 - Slow notes with smears (glissando)



❖ The Second Line:

- The **percussion** section or (later) **drum set**
- **Tuba, guitar, banjo** or **bass** provided harmony

DIXIELAND



- ❖ The 1st Jazz Style
- ❖ Usually Ragtime or March Form (Rondo)
- ❖ The band improvised collectively
- ❖ True solos were usually just short features
 - **Breaks**: gaps in the music
 - **Stop-Time**: a repeated rhythmic pattern



THE WISE GUYS

❖ **Jelly Roll Morton** (1890 – 1941)

- 1st great Jazz pianist & composer
- Very organized, innovative writing
- Band: The Red Hot Peppers



❖ **Sidney Bechet** (1897 – 1959)

- **Doublet:** a multi-instrumentalist
 - Soprano sax & clarinet
- 1st Jazz musician recognized as an artist



THE KINGS

❖ **Freddie Keppard** (1889 - 1933)

- The next “King” after Bolden
- 1st to take Jazz to Chicago & L.A.
- 1917: passed up making the 1st jazz record



❖ **“King” Joe Oliver** (1885 – 1938)

- Louis Armstrong’s mentor
- Pioneer of mutes
- Major star of Chicago by 1918



JAZZ ON RECORD

❖ The Original Dixieland “Jass” Band

- All White novelty jazz band



❖ 1917: 1st recorded jazz band

- Novelty music
- Barnyard sounds, comedy
- Almost no improvisation



THE RECEPTION

❖ Audience Perspectives on Jazz:

- Classical: low-brow, uncouth
- Youth: fun, risky, novelty, rebellious
- Musicians: mixed...some saw the genius, others identified with Classical musicians' distaste

❖ Societal Views:

- Its origins led to Jazz being seen as dirty, sleazy
- New Orleans denied originating, wanted to “cure” it
- Youth embraced it as “their” music