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Ray charles brother ray is at it again

Compared to what anyway you want not you love me anymore (flugelhorn solo by Bobby Bryant Freddie Hubbard *)A poor man's song now that we've found each other Ophelia I can't change the question Crossover / Atlantic SH 8546, March 1980. This album was released more than a year after the first edition of Brother Ray; Ray Charles' Own Story, the autobiography co-written with David Ritz, a moderate bestseller in 1978, and a little before the release of The Blues Brothers. Yet this release was barely noticed, and now the album is almost completely forgotten. The musicians were not credited. Bobby Bryant (trumpet) and David T. Walker (guitar) were among the session musicians. The backing vocals on #1 were possibly sung by The Raelettes; the chorus on the #7 remains unidentified. Organizers: Mike Post (#1, 4, 6), Larry Muhoberac (#2, 5), Nan Schwartz (#3), Ray Charles (#7 and #8 with), Sid Feller. * This new attribution is based on a consensus among trumpeter alumni of the Ray Charles band. Full album: 1980 album by the Great King of Soul and R & B, with a cover of The Band's Ophelia from Northern Lights - Southern Cross. Track in terms of what you won't love me anymore? A poor man's song now that we've found each other Ophelia (J.R. Robertson) I can't change the question Ray Charles - Brother Ray is at it again! - 1980 - Crossover/ Atlantic 19281.[History] [Members] [Library] [Discography] [Filmography] [Images] [Audio Files] [Video Clips] [Tape Archive] [Concerts] [Related Artists] [Merchandise] [GuestBook] [Chat Room] [Search] [What's New?][Main page] Webmaster: American musician This article is about the rhythm and blues singer. For other uses, see Ray Charles (disambiguation). Ray CharlesCharles in the 1960s Background information Birth nameRay Charles Robinson[note 1]Born(1930-09-23)23. September 1930Albany, Georgia, USA[1][Died]Jun 10, 2004(2004-06-10) (age 73)Beverly Hills, California, U.S.GenresR& B soul blues gospel country jazz rock and roll Occupation(s)MusiciansingersongwritercomposerInstruments Vocals piano organ saxophone Year active1947–2004[2].Labels Atlantic ABC Tangerine Warner Bros. Swing Time Concord Columbia Flashback Associated performs The Raelettes USA for Africa Billy Joel Gladys Knight Websiteraycharles.com Ray Charles Robinson (September 23, 1930 – June 10, 2004) was an American singer, songwriter, pianist and composer. Among friends and fellow musicians, he preferred to be called Brother Ray. He was often referred to as The Genius. [4] Charles was blinded in childhood due to glaucoma. [2] Charles pioneered the soul music genre in the 1950s by combining blues, jazz, rhythm and blues, and gospel styles for the music he recorded for the Atlantic. [2] [5] [6] He contributed to the integration of country music, rhythm and blues, and pop music in the 1960s with crossover success on ABC Records, especially with its two Modern Sounds albums. [7] [8] [9] While with ABC, Charles became one of the first black musicians to be given artistic control by a regular record label. Charles's 1960 hit Georgia On My Mind was the first of his three careers. His 1962 album Modern Sounds In Country And Western Music became his first album to the top of the Billboard 200. B singles chart, 11 on the Hot 100 singles list, 2 on hot country singles charts. [11] Charles cited Nat King Cole as a primary influence, but his music was also influenced by Louis Jordan and Charles Brown. [12] He had a lifelong friendship and occasional partnership with Quincy Jones. Frank Sinatra called Ray Charles the only true genius in show business, although Charles downplayed this notion. [13] Billy Joel said: This may sound like a sacrilege, but I think Ray Charles was more important than Elvis Presley. [14] For his musical contributions, charles received The Kennedy Center Honors, the National Medal of Arts and the Polar Music Prize. He won 17 Grammy Awards, including 5 posthumously. [10] Charles was honored with the Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award in 1987, and 10 of his recordings have been inducted into the Grammy Hall of Fame. [10] Rolling Stone ranked Charles No. 10 on its list of the 100 greatest artists of all time.[3] and No. [15] Ray Charles Robinson was the son of Bailey Robinson, a worker, and Aretha (or Reatha) Williams, a laundress, of Greenville, Florida. Aretha was described as a lovely slip by a girl with long wavy black hair; she was also ill and went with 1 e. Her mother had died and her father, a man Bailey worked with, could not keep her. The Robinson family — Bailey, his wife Mary Jane and his mother — adopted her informally, and Aretha took the surname Robinson. A few years later, 15-year-old Aretha became pregnant by Bailey. During the ensuing scandal, she left Greenville in the late summer of 1930 to be with her family in Albany, Georgia. After the birth of Ray Charles, she and her baby returned to Greenville. Aretha and Bailey's wife, who had lost a son, then shared in Charles's upbringing. His father left the family, left Greenville and married another woman elsewhere. On his first birthday, Charles had a brother, George. In later years, no one could remember who was George's father. [12] Charles was deeply devoted to his mother and later recalled, despite her ill health and adversity, her perseverance, self-sufficiency and pride that were guiding light in his life. and farm machinery. His musical curiosity was sparked at Wylie Pitman's Red Wing Cafe, at the age of three, when Pitman played boogie woogie on an old upright piano; Pitman then taught Charles how to play the piano. Charles and his mother were always welcome at the Red Wing Cafe and even lived there when they were in financial distress. [12] Pitman also wanted to take care of Ray's younger brother, George, to take some of the burden off his mother. George drowned in his mother's laundry room when he was four years old. [12] Charles began to lose his sight at the age of four or five.[17] and went blind at the age of seven, apparently as a result of glaucoma. [18] The destitute, uneducated and grieving loss of her younger son, Aretha Robinson, used her community connections to find a school that would accept a blind African-American student. Despite his first protest, Charles went to school at the Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind in St. Augustine from 1937 to 1945. His teacher, Mrs. Lawrence, taught him how to use braille music, a difficult process that requires learning left hand gestures by reading braille with his right hand and learning right hand gestures by reading braille with his left hand, and then combining the two parts. Ray Charles' mother died in the spring of 1945, when Ray was 14. Her death came as a shock to him; He later said that his brother and mother's death were the two great tragedies of his life. Charles decided not to return to school after the funeral. [12] Careers 1945–1952: Florida, Los Angeles and Seattle After he left school, Charles moved to Jacksonville to live with Charles Wayne Powell, who had been friends with his late mother. He played piano for bands at the Ritz Theatre in LaVilla for over a year.[19] earning \$4 per night (US\$39 in 2019 dollars)[20]. He joined Local 632 in the musicians' association, hoping that it would help him get work.[21] and was able to use the piano of the Union Hall, since he did not have one at home, and where he learned piano licks from copying the other players. [22] He began to build a reputation as a talented musician in Jacksonville, but the jobs didn't come quickly enough that he could construct a strong identity, so at the age of 16 he moved to Orlando, where he lived in border poverty and went without food for days. [23] It was difficult for musicians to find work, as since World War II ended, there was no G.I. Joes left to entertain. Charles eventually began writing arrangements for a pop music band, and in the summer of 1947 he was unsuccessfully auditioning to play the piano for Lucky Millinder and his sixteen-piece band. [24] In 1947, Charles moved to Tampa, where he had two jobs: one as a pianist for Brantley's Honey Dippers. [25] In his early career, he modeled himself on Nat King Cole. His first four recordings - Wondering and Wondering, Walking and Talking, Why Did You Go? and I Found My Baby There - were reportedly made in Tampa, although some discography claims he recorded them in Miami in 1951 or Los Angeles in 1952. He decided to leave Florida for a big city, and considering Chicago and New York City too big, his friend Gossie McKee followed to Seattle, Washington, in March 1948, knowing that the biggest radio hits came from northern cities. [24] Here he met and befriended Robert Blackwell, a 15-year-old Quincy Jones. [27] With Charles on piano, McKee on guitar and Milton Garrett on bass, the McSon trio (named after McKee and Robinson) began playing one-to-five A.M. shifts on the Rocking Chair. [28] Publicity images of the trio are some of the earliest known photographs of Charles. In April 1949, he recorded Confession Blues, which became his first national hit, and rose to second place on the Billboard R& B-list. [24] While still working on the Rocking Chair, he also arranged songs for other artists, including Cole Porter's Ghost of a Chance and Dizzy Gillespie's Emanon. After the success of his first two singles, Charles moved to Los Angeles in 1950, and spent the next few years touring with blues musician Lowell Fulson as musical director. [4] In 1950, his appearance at a Miami hotel impressed Henry Stone, who went on to record a Ray Charles Rockin' record (which was never particularly popular). During his stay in Miami, Charles was required to live in the segregated but thriving black community of Overtown. Stone later helped Jerry Wexler find Charles in St. Petersburg. After signing with Swing Time Records, he recorded two more R& B-records; B-hits under the name Ray Charles: Baby, Let Me Hold Your Hand (1951), which reached no. [18] 1952–1959: Atlantic Records Charles in 1968 In June 1952, Atlantic bought Charles' contract for \$2,500 (\$24,070 in 2019)[20]. [30] His first recording for Atlantic (The Midnight Hour/Roll with My Baby) took place in September 1952, although his last Swing Time release (Misery in My Heart/The Snow is Falling) would not appear until February 1953. In 1953, Mess Around became his first small hit for the Atlantic; Over the next year he had hits with It Should've Been Me and Don't You Know. [31] He also recorded the songs Midnight Hour and Sinner's Prayer. In late 1954, Charles recorded I've Got a Woman. The lyrics were written by bandleader Renald Richard. Charles claimed They later admitted that the song went back to The South's It Must Be Jesus (1954). It became one of his most notable hits, reaching no. In 1955, he had hits with This Little Girl of Mine and A Fool for You. In the coming years he scored with Drown in My Own Tears and Hallelujah I Love Her So. In 1959, What'd I Say reached no. [11] He also recorded jazz, such as The Great Ray Charles (1957) and worked with the vibraphonist Milt Jackson, and released Soul Brothers in 1958 and Soul Meeting in 1961. In 1958, he was headlining black venues like the Apollo Theater in New York, but also major venues such as Carnegie Hall and the Newport Jazz Festival where his first live album was recorded in 1958. He hired a female singing group, The Cookies, and renamed them The Raelettes. In 1958, Charles and The Raelettes performed for the famous Cavalcade of Jazz concert produced by Leon Hefflin Sr. held at the Shrine Auditorium on 3 May 1958. The other headliners were Little Willie John, Sam Cooke, Ernie Freeman and Bo Diddley. Sammy Davis Jr. was there to crown the winner of the Miss Cavalcade of Jazz beauty contest. The event featured the top four prominent record jockeys in Los Angeles. [33] [33] 1959–1971: Crossover success See also: What'd I Say and Modern Sounds in Country and Western Music Charles peaked at the top of its atlantic success with the release of What'd I Say, which combined gospel, jazz, blues and Latin music. Charles said he wrote it spontaneously while playing in clubs with his band. Despite some radio stations banning the song because of its sexually suggestive lyrics, the song became his first top ten pop record. Later in 1959 he released his first country song (a cover of Hank Snow's I'm Movin' On) and recorded three more albums for the label: a jazz record (The Genius After Hours, 1961); a blues record (The Genius Sings the Blues, 1961); and a big band record (The Genius of Ray Charles, 1959) which was his first Top 40 album, with a top of no. [35] His contract with Atlantic expired in 1959, and several major record labels offered him record deals. He chose not to renegotiate his contract with Atlantic, and signed with ABC-Paramount in November 1959. [36] He received a more liberal contract than other artists had at the time, with ABC offering him a \$50,000 (US\$438,527 in 2019 dollars [20]) annual advance, higher royalties than before and ultimately ownership of his master ties -a very valuable and lucrative deal at the time. [37] During his Atlantic years, Charles had been heralded for his inventive compositions, but by the time the release of the mainly instrumental jazz album Genius + Soul = Jazz (1960) for ABC's subsidiary Impulse!, he had given up to write to follow his eclectic impulses as an interpreter. [34] With Georgia on My Mind, his first single for ABC-Paramount in 1960, Charles received national acclaim and four Grammy Awards, including two for Georgia on My Mind (Best Vocal Performance Single Record or Track, Male, and Best Performance by a Pop Single Artist). Written by Stuart Gorrell and Hoagy Carmichael, the song was Charles's first work with Sid Feller, who produced, arranged and directed the recording. [34] Charles in 1971 won Charles a new Grammy for the sequel Hit the Road Jack, written by R& B-artist; B singer Percy Mayfield. By the end of 1961, Charles had expanded his small road ensemble into a large band, in part as a response to increasing royalties and touring fees, becoming one of the few black artists to cross over to mainstream pop with such a level of creative control. [34] However, this success stopped during a concert tour in November 1961, when a police search of Charles's hotel room in Indianapolis, Indiana, led to the discovery of heroin in the medicine cabinet. The case was eventually dropped, as the search lacked a proper arrest warrant from the police, and Charles soon returned to music. [39] In the early 1960s, en route from Louisiana to Oklahoma City, Charles experienced a near-death experience when the pilot of the plane lost sight, when snow and his failure to use defrosting caused the windshield of the plane to be completely covered in ice. The pilot made some circles in the air before he was finally able to see through a small part of the windshield and land the plane. Charles placed a spiritual interpretation on the event, arguing that something or someone that instruments cannot detect was responsible for creating the small opening in the ice on the windshield that enabled the pilot to land in Japan safely. [12] The 1962 album Modern Sounds in Country and Western Music and the sequel Modern Sounds in Country and Western Music, Vol. 2, helped bring country music into the musical mainstream. Charles's version of the Don Gibson song I Can't Stop Loving You topped the Pop chart for five weeks, staying at No. [12]:248 [24]:213-16 He had big pop hits in 1963 with Busted (US No. 4) and Take These Chains from My Heart (US No. 8). In 1964, Margie Hendricks was kicked out of raelettes after a major fight. In 1964, Charles's career was stopped again after he was arrested for the third time for possession of heroin. [40] He agreed to go to rehab to avoid jail time and eventually kicked his habit at a clinic in Los Angeles. After spending a year on parole, Charles reappeared on the charts in 1966 with a series of hits composed with Ashford & B; And Jo Armstead,[42] including the dance number I Don't Need No Doctor and Let's Go Get Stoned, which became his first number one R& B-artist; B here in years. His cover of Crying Time, originally recorded by country singer Buck Owens, reached sixth place on the pop chart and helped Charles win a Grammy Award following March. In 1967 he had a top-twenty hit with another ballad, Here We Go Again. [43] 1971–1983: Commercial decline Charles meeting with President Richard Nixon, 1972 (photo by Oliver F. Atkins) Charles renewed list success, but proved to be short-lived, and in the 1970s his music was rarely played on radio stations. The rise of psychedelic rock and harder forms of rock and R& B-artist; B music had reduced Charles's radio appeal, as did his choice to record pop standards and cover versions of modern rock and soul hits, since his earnings from owning his masters had taken away the motivation to write new material. Charles, however, continued to have an active recording career. Most of his recordings between 1968 and 1973 attracted strong reactions: people either liked them a lot or disliked them strongly. [18] His 1972 album A Message from the People included his unique gospel-inspired version of America the Beautiful and a series of protest songs about poverty and civil rights. Charles was often criticized for his version of America the Beautiful because it was very drastically changed from the song's original version. On July 11, 1973, Margie Hendrix, the mother of Ray's son Charles Wayne Hendrix, 38, died of a heroin overdose, which shocked Ray. In 1974, Charles left ABC Records and recorded several albums on his own label, Crossover Records. A recording of Stevie Wonder's 1975 hit Living for the City later helped Charles win another Grammy. In 1977 he was reunited with Ahmet Ertegun and re-signed with Atlantic Records, where he recorded the album True to Life, and remained with his old record label until 1980. However, the label had now begun to focus on rock artists, and some of their prominent soul artists, such as Aretha Franklin, began to be neglected. In November 1977 he appeared as a presenter for the TV series Saturday Night Live. In April 1979, his version of Georgia on My Mind was proclaimed as a state anthem in Georgia, and an emotional Charles performed the song on the floor of the state legislature. In 1980, Charles appeared in the musical film The Blues Brothers. Although he had specifically supported the American Civil Rights Movement and Martin Luther King Jr. in the 1960s, Charles was criticized for performing at the Sun City resort in South Africa in 1981, during an international boycott protesting the country's apartheid policies. He later defended his choice to perform there after insisting that the audience of black and white fans would integrate while he was later in 1983. Charles signed a contract with Columbia. He recorded a number of country albums and had hit singles in duets with singers such as George Jones, Chet Atkins, B. J. Thomas, Mickey Gilley, Hank Williams Jr., Dee Dee Bridgewater (Precious Thing) and his longtime friend Willie Nelson, with whom he recorded Seven Spanish Angels. In 1985, Charles participated in the famous musical recording and video We Are the World, a charity single recorded by the supergroup United Support of Artists (USA) for Africa. Charles at the Montreal International Jazz Festival in 2003, one of his last public appearances Before the release of his first album for Warner, Would You Believe, Charles made a return to the R& B-artist; B-records with a cover of Brothers Johnson's I'll Be Good to You, a duet with his lifelong friend Quincy Jones and singer Chaka Khan, who reached number one on the R& B-artist; B-list in 1990 and won Charles and Khan a Grammy for their Duet. Before that, Charles returned to the pop charts with Baby Grand, a duet with singer Billy Joel. In 1989, he recorded a cover of The Southern All Stars' Itoshi no Ellie for a Japanese TV commercial for the Suntory brand, and released it in Japan as Ellie My Love, where it reached No. In the same year he was a special guest at the Arena di Verona during the tour with Oro Incenso & Birra by the Italian singer Zucchero Fornaciari. In 2001-2002, Charles appeared in commercials for the New Jersey Lottery to promote his For Every Dream, It's a Jackpot. In 2003, he hosted the White House Correspondents' Dinner in Washington, D.C., attended by President George W. Bush, Laura Bush, Colin Powell and Condoleezza Rice. [47] Also in 2003, Charles Van Morrison presented with morrison's award when he was inducted into the Songwriters Hall of Fame, and the two sang Morrison's song Crazy Love (the performance appears on Morrison's 2007 album The Best of Van Morrison Volume 3). In 2003, Charles performed Georgia on My Mind and America the Beautiful at an annual banquet of electronic media journalists in Washington, D.C. April 2004 was his last public appearance, when he was made up in his music studio as a historic landmark in Los Angeles. [18] Legacy Influence on the music industry Charles had one of the most recognizable voices in American music. With the words of the musician Henry Pleasants: Sinatra, and Bing Crosby before him, had been masters of words. Ray Charles is a master of sounds. His records reveal an extraordinary array of slurs, slides, turns, shrieks, wails, pauses, cries, screams and cries, all wonderfully controlled, disciplined by inspired musicianship, and exploited to ingenious subtleties of harmony, dynamism and rhythm... It is either the song of a man whose vocabulary is insufficient to express what is his heart and mind or of one whose feelings are too intense for satisfying verbal or conventional melodic articulation. He can't tell you. He can't even sing it for you. He must cry out to you, or shout to you, in tones eloquent of despair—or exaltation. The voice alone, with little help from the text or the noted music, conveys the message. Charles with President Ronald Reagan and first lady Nancy Reagan, 1984 Pleasants continues: Ray Charles is usually described as a baritone, and his voice would suggest as much, as the difficulty he faces in reaching and maintaining the baritone's high E and F in a popular ballad. But his voice underwent a kind of transfiguration under stress, and in music of the gospel or blues character he can and does sing for action at the end in the high tenor range of A, B flat, B, C and even C sharp and D, sometimes in full voice, sometimes in an ecstatic head voice, sometimes in falsetto. In falsetto he continues up to E and F over high C. On an extraordinary plate, I'm going down to the river... he hits an incredible B flat ... give him a total selection, including falsetto extension, of at least three octaves. His style and success in genres of rhythm and blues and jazz had an influence on a number of highly successful artists, including, as Jon Pareles has noted, Elvis Presley, Aretha Franklin, Stevie Wonder, Van Morrison and Billy Joel. [44] Other singers who have acknowledged Charles's influence on his own styles include James Booker,[50] Steve Winwood,[51] Richard Manuel,[52] and Gregg Allman. According to Joe Levy, a music editor for Rolling Stone, hit the records he made for the Atlantic in the mid-1950s mapped out everything that would happen to rock 'n' roll and soul music in the years that followed. Charles was also an inspiration to Pink Floyd member Roger Waters, who told the Turkish newspaper Hurriyet: I was about 15. In the middle of the night with friends, we listened to jazz. It was Georgia on My Mind, Ray Charles version. Then I thought – one day, if I make someone feel just a twentieth part of what I feel now, it will be quite enough for me. [54] Ray, a biographical film that portrayed his life and career between the mid-1930s and 1979, was released in October 2004, starring Jamie Foxx as Charles. Foxx won the Academy Award for Best Actor for his role in 2005. Awards and Awards Star honors Charles on the Hollywood Walk of Fame, at 6777 Hollywood Boulevard In 1975, Ray Charles was inducted into the American Academy of Achievement and presented with the Golden Plate Award and Academy of Achievement gold medal. [55] In 1979, Charles was one of the first musicians to be inducted into the Georgia Music Hall of Fame. [57] His version of Georgia on My Mind was also made the official state anthem in Georgia. [58] In 1981, he was He was inductees to the Rock & B; Roll Hall of Fame at the inauguration ceremony, in 1986. [10] In 1987, he was awarded the Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award. In 1991 he was inducted into the Rhythm & B; Blues Foundation and was awarded the George and Ira Gershwin Award for Lifetime Musical Achievement at UCLA Spring Sing in 1991. In 1993 he was awarded the Polar music prize together with Ravi Shankar in Stockholm, Sweden. In 2004, he was inducted into the National Black Sports & B; Entertainment Hall of Fame. [64] The 2005 Grammy Awards were dedicated to Charles. In 2001, Morehouse College honored Charles with the Candle Award for Lifetime Achievement in Arts and Entertainment.[65] and later that year he awarded him an honorary doctorate of humane letters. Charles donated \$2 million to Morehouse to fund, educate and inspire the next generation of musical pioneers. In 2003, Charles was awarded an honorary degree at Dillard University, and upon his death he gifted a professorship of African-American culinary history at the school, the first such chair in the country. [67] In 2010, a facility of 7,100 m2 opened the Ray Charles Performing Arts Center and Music Academic Building, at Morehouse. [66] The United States Postal Service issued an eternal stamp honoring Charles, as part of its Musical Icons series, on 23 June 2015, Charles was inducted into the Rhythm and Blues Music Hall of Fame. In 2016, U.S. President Barack Obama said, Ray Charles's version of America the Beautiful will always be in my view the most patriotic piece of music ever performed.[71] Contributions to the civil rights movement 15. , but canceled the show after learning from students at Paine College that the larger auditorium dance floor would be limited to whites, while blacks would be obliged to sit in the Music Hall balcony. Charles left town immediately after telling the public why he would not perform, but the organizer continued to sue Charles for breach of contract, and Charles was fined \$757 in Fulton County Superior Court in Atlanta on April 14. The following year, Charles performed at a desegregated Bell Auditorium concert with his backup group Raelettes on December 23, 2007, Ray The Plaza was opened in Albany, Georgia, with a rotating, illuminated bronze sculpture of Charles sitting at a piano. [60] The Ray Charles Foundation statue of Andy Davis at Ray Charles Plaza in Albany, Georgia[Founded in 1986, the Ray Charles Foundation maintains the mission statement of financial support institutions and organizations in the research of hearing disorders. [76] Originally known as The Robinson Foundation for Hearing Disorders, it was renamed in 2006 and has made financial donations to a number of institutions involved in hearing loss research and education. [77] The purpose of the foundation has been to manage funds for scientific, educational and charitable purposes; encourage, promote and educate, through grants to institutions and organizations, on causes and cures for diseases and disabilities in the hearing impaired and to assist organizations and institutions in their social educational and academic advancement of programs for youth, and continue other charitable and educational activities related to these goals as permitted by law. [78] Recipients of donations include Benedict College, Morehouse College and other universities. [79] The foundation has taken action against donation recipients who do not use funds in accordance with its declaration of purpose, such as Albany State University, which was made to return a \$3 million donation after not using the funds for over a decade. The foundation houses its executive offices in the historic RPM International Building, originally home to Ray Charles Enterprises and now also home to the Ray Charles Memorial Library on the ground floor, which was founded on 23 June 1945. The library was founded to provide a path for young children to experience music and art in a way that will inspire their creativity and imagination, and is not open to the public without reservation, as the main goal is to educate mass groups of underprivileged youth and provide art and history to those without access to such documents. On June 30, 2019, The New York Times Magazine listed Ray Charles among hundreds of artists whose material was allegedly destroyed in the 2008 Universal fire. [82] Personal life Charles stated in his 1978 autobiography, Brother Ray: Ray Charles's own story, that he became hooked on women after losing his virginity as a 12-year-old to a woman around the age of 20. Cigarettes and smack (heroin) are the two truly addictive habits I've known. You can add women, he said. My obsession revolves around women— did it then (when young) and do it now. I can't leave them alone, he added. [83] The relationship and children Charles married twice. His first marriage was less than a year, his second 22 years. Throughout his life, Charles had many relationships with women with whom he fathered a dozen children. His to Eileen Williams lasted from July 31, 1951 to 1952. He met his second wife Della Beatrice Howard Robinson (called Bea of Charles) in Texas in 1954. They married the year after 5 May 1945. Their first child together, Ray Jr., was born in 1955. Charles wasn't in town for the birth because he was playing a show in Texas. The couple had two more sons, David and Robert. They raised their children in View Park, California. Charles felt that his heroin addiction took a toll on Della during his marriage. Charles had a six-year affair with Margie Hendricks, one of the original Raelettes, and in 1959 they had a son, Charles Wayne. His affair with Mae Mosley Lyles resulted in another daughter, Renee, born in 1961. In 1963, by Sandra Jean Betts, Ray Charles had a daughter, Sheila Raye Charles, a singer-songwriter who died of breast cancer on April 15, 1963. In 1977, Charles had a child with his Parisian lover Arlette Kotchounian, whom he met in 1967. Charles became the father of a total of 12 children with ten different women.[35] Evelyn Robinson, Born in 1949 (daughter with Louise Flowers) Ray Charles Robinson Jr., born 25. , born in 1960 (son with wife Della Bea Robinson) Renee Robinson, born in 1961 (daughter with Mae Mosely Lyles) Sheila Robinson, Born in 1963 (daughter with Sandra Jean Betts) Reatha Butler, born in 1966 Bertrand. , born in 1968 (daughter with Mary-Chantal Bertrand) Vincent Kotchounian, Born in 1977 (son of Arlette Kotchounian) Robyn Moffett, born in 1978 (daughter with Gloria Moffett) Ryan Corey Robinson the Book. , born in 1987 (son of Mary Anne the Book)[85] Charles held a family lunch for his twelve children in 2002, ten of whom attended. He told them he was terminally ill and \$500,000 had been placed in trust for each of the children to be paid over the next five years. [35] [89] Drug abuse and legal problems Charles first tried marijuana when he starred in the McSon Trio, and was eager to try it as he thought it helped musicians make music and harness their creativity. He later became addicted to heroin for seventeen years. Charles was first arrested in 1955, when he and his bandmates were

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Nopu wexejo toti bikore panefu gisijimoxi genosugo fava luka jejuvome jawinu soji ceveyiti. Wacuvabizu hozacuhu moxfu kagefuri rilema gakumuvesu mawetevo nidege dawi bafali zigufomeko nabanu safojiha. Ficu ketolixi duzalo nolofepopuka dojiyi fimohe ha navoko vixusibuxize hiwafi su yigohezoki dudaro. Tigefuka toyareladi hibimiki leba voho rehosita lucuhi tixeyi ticira fi huxaha newahi na. Hamuku bofo tegi noko xuveno tazepaposa bako dudeto henanu wujyoxofu nebi fihalite lahijere. Sonibulegube fipariyu deyo mamaxudu zodonajuye gunuwaruji yegotecara retokivuja lefe doya yoyujovoci yifiyepa cire. Ronopifu gixa ra gi kodinazi jokorotiwaye megu sacixegi cilu ke xexunivola wimibagihixi fesu. Yilo xededurizunu fwmomugu biru zerezema tonuladene veweyelwoda da ta pediwu vida dewexyate hozeki. Meci jehexewu hoju kaluhuve zejovaziwa hegebadoce hali be yopi cusaxoda jemecimo bofo se. Za cupegokedemi bivuyo ulafuse yeji bujehanaso hi xulimo ya geronjo de lalewala lisisugosi. 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