

The Piano Blues Vol. 13 – Central Highway 1933 – 1941 (1979)

Written by bluesever

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1 Georgia White - *The Blues Ain't Nothin' But...???* 2 Leothus Lee Green - *The Way I Feel*
3 Monkey Joe - *New York Central* 4 Peetie Wheatstraw - *Shack Bully Stomp* 5 Stump
Johnson - *Don't Give My Lard Away* 6 Eddie Morgan - *Rock House Blues* 7 Pine Top - *Every
Day I Have the Blues* 8 Dot Rice - *Texas Stomp* 9 Honey Hill - *Boogie Woogie* 10 Tampa
Red - *Stormy Sea Blues* 11 Eddie Miller - *Whoopie* 12 Black Bob Hudson, Memphis Minnie,
Bill Settles - *Joe Louis Strut* 13 Pine Top - *Tell Her About Me* 14 Freddie Shayne - *Lonesome
Man Blues* 15 Pigmear Terry - *Black Sheep Blues* 16 Georgia White - *Territory Blues*
Georgia White – vocals, piano (1,16) Lee Green - vocals, piano (2) Monkey Joe - vocals, piano
(3) Peetie Wheatstraw - vocals, piano (4) James 'Stump' Johnson - vocals, piano (5) Eddie
Morgan - vocals, piano (6) Pine Top - vocals, piano (7,13) Dot Rice & Frankie Black – piano
(8) Honey Hill – piano (9) Tampa Red - vocals, piano (10) Eddie Miller - vocals, piano (11)
Black Bob Hudson – piano (12) Harry 'Freddie' Shayne - vocals, piano (14) Pigmear Terry -
vocals, piano (15) Ikey Robinson – guitar (1) John Lindsay – bass (1) Willie B. James – guitar
(3,6,10) Lonnie Johnson – guitar (4) Joe C. Stone – guitar (5) Milton Sparks or Henry
Townsend – guitar (7,13) Scrapper Blackwell – guitar (8) Memphis Minnie – vocals, guitar (12)
Bill Settles – bass (12) Unknown bass (3,4) Unknown drums (4)

Barrelhouse blues vocalist Georgia White recorded mildly risqué blues songs from the mid-30s through the early '40s including "I'll Keep Sitting on It," "Take Me for a Buggy Ride," "Mama Knows What Papa Wants When Papa's Feeling Blue," and "Hot Nuts." She reportedly moved to Chicago in the 1920s and began working as a singer in the nightclubs during the late '20s. Georgia White first recorded in May 1930 for the Vocalion label with Jimmie Noone's Apex Club Orchestra when she sang just one song, "When You're Smiling, the Whole World Smiles With You." White didn't return to the studios until 1935, but recorded regularly from then on through the early '40s for the Decca label. In 1935, she also recorded a couple of songs, including "Your Worries Ain't Like Mine," under the alias Georgia Lawson. From her first sessions until the late '30s, White was accompanied by pianist Richard Jones. The late '30s found White accompanied by blues guitarist Lonnie Johnson. In the late '40s, Georgia White formed an all-women band. She also worked with Big Bill Broonzy from 1949-50, and returned to singing in the clubs during the 1950s. Georgia White's last known public performance was in 1959, after which she retired

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from the music business. --- Joslyn Layne, Rovi

Aaron "Pinetop" Sparks (1908–1935) was a blues pianist active in St. Louis in the early 1930s. A fine boogie-woogie player, he and his brother Marion also wrote blues songs including the standard "Every Day I Have the Blues"; Pinetop was the first person to record that song, in 1935. He died at age 27 of either poisoning or exhaustion. --- dbpedia.org

While it seems perfectly reasonable that there might be a blues musician named Eddie Morgan, in reality the only known use of that name in the genre is a phony. There were real jazz horn players named Eddie Morgan, including a trombonist who recorded in the Dixieland style, but the Eddie Morgan credited with several blues records in the Chicago piano style did not actually exist. The question of who was responsible for building the solid "Rock House Blues," sending a romantic message to "My Gal Blues," and maybe even making "Whoopie" is a hot topic among the creatures who gather in the night to discuss essential boogie-woogie piano stylists. --- Eugene Chadbourne, Rovi

Very little is known about Black Bob Hudson, except that he was a ragtime-influenced blues pianist who was active from the 1920's and 1930's, and worked with a who's who of Chicago talent including Big Bill Broonzy, Bumble Bee Slim, Jazz Gillum, Lil Johnson, Washboard Sam, Casey Bill Weldon and Tampa Red. He was the brother of banjoist Ed Hudson, and the two frequented the same circles and recording sessions, and sometimes ended up accompanying the same singers. Both brothers were part of the Memphis Nighthawks, and Bob Hudson was also a member (with Tampa Red and other luminaries) of the Chicago Rhythm Kings. Broonzy and Black Bob cut dozens of sides together between 1934 and 1937 and Black Bob is featured on quite a number of Tampa Red sides between 1934 and 1937 .

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Ikey Robinson was an excellent banjoist and singer who recorded both jazz and blues from the late '20s into the late '30s. After working locally, Robinson moved to Chicago in 1926, playing and recording with Jelly Roll Morton, Clarence Williams, and Jabbo Smith during 1928-1929. He led his own recording sessions in 1929, 1931, 1933, and 1935. His groups included Ikey Robinson and his Band (w/ Jabbo Smith), The Hokum Trio, The Pods of Pepper, Windy City Five, and Sloke & Ike. Robinson also accompanied blues singers such as Frankie "Half Pint" Jaxon, Georgia White, Eva Taylor and Bertha "Chippie" Hill among others. --- sundayblues.org

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