

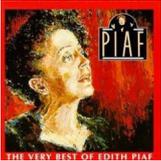
## Edith Piaf - The Absolute Best Of Edith Piaf (2010)

Written by bluelover

Monday, 27 December 2010 10:18 - Last Updated Monday, 17 August 2015 21:57

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## Edith Piaf - The Absolute Best Of Edith Piaf (2010)



- 01 *Padam Padam*
- 02 *Mon Dieu*
- 03 *Avant Nous*
- 04 *La Croix*
- 05 *Toujours Aimers*
- 06 *L'Effet Que Tu Me Fais*
- 07 *La Vie en Rose*
- 08 *Non Je Ne Regrette Rien* [play](#)
- 09 *Sous Le Ciel de Paris* [play](#)
- 10 *Polichinelle*
- 11 *Le Bleu de Tes Yeux*
- 12 *Notre Dame de Paris*
- 13 *Bravo Pour le Clown!*
- 14 *L' Accordeoniste*
- 15 *T'es Beau, Tu Sais*
- 16 *Le Goulante De Pauvre Jean*
- 17 *Comme Moi*
- 18 *Milord*
- 19 *Le Vieux Piano*
- 20 *Hymne a l'Amour*
- 21 *Mon Manege A Moi*
- 22 *La Vie, L'amour*
- 23 *C'est L'amour*

When one thinks of Edith Piaf, one thinks of love, sorrow and music. One did not breathe without the other two. Born in Paris practically on the streets on December 19, 1915, she struggled from day one, the daughter of street performers. The mother, a singer, eventually abandoned both Edith and her father for a solo career. Piaf spent her youth entertaining

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passers-by, receiving little formal education in the process. She often accompanied her father's acrobat street act with her singing and at various times was forced to live with various relatives, in alleys or in cheap hotels. An aborted love affair left her with a baby girl at age 17, but little Marcelle died of meningitis at 2 years old. Devastated, Piaf returned to the streets she knew, now performing solo.

Her fortunes finally changed when an impresario, Louis Leplee, mesmerized by what he heard, offered the starving but talented urchin a contract. He alone was responsible for taking her off the streets at age 20 and changing her name from Edith Gassion to "La Môme Piaf" (or "Kid Sparrow"). Piaf grew in status entertaining in elegant cafés and cabarets and became a singing sensation amid the chic French society with her throbbing vocals and raw, emotional power. From 1936 Piaf recorded many albums and eventually became one of the highest paid stars in the world. She was first embroiled in scandal when her mentor, Leplee, was murdered and she was held for questioning. She managed to survive the messy affair and carry on while her ever-growing society circle now began to include such elite members as writer/director Jean Cocteau. Piaf also took to writing and composing around this time; one of the over 80 songs she wrote included her signature standard, "La vie en rose." Although she appeared sporadically in films, it was live audiences that sustained her.

Piaf later toured the United States to branch out internationally. America was slow to accept the melodramatic Piaf but she persevered and eventually won legions of fans. She also continued a series of affairs with the likes of actor Paul Meurisse, composer Henry Contet and, most notably, boxing champion Marcel Cerdan. The latter's death in a 1949 plane crash left Piaf devastated and many claim this was the beginning of her downfall. Piaf had a life-long habit of involving herself heart and soul in the launching of her lovers' careers. Over the years this would include Yves Montand and Eddie Constantine. Two serious car accidents suffered in 1951 led to a morphine and alcohol addiction that left Piaf's life skidding out of control despite a potentially happy marriage in 1952 to actor Jacques Pills. Though slowly crippled by severe arthritis, a series of spectacular comebacks in concert and recordings would follow over the years but her health would slowly waste her away. Her last appearance was at the Paris Olympia, racked and hunched over with pain and barely able to stand. Her last recorded song was "L'homme de Berlin" in 1963, the year of her death. She died in poverty on the same day as her friend Cocteau and at the age of 47, the same age as her equally tortured American counterpart, Judy Garland. Piaf left many debts for her second husband (and protégé) Theo Sarapo, who was twenty years younger (he died in 1970, at age 34). Piaf's funeral was massive yet, because of her lifestyle, was forbidden a Mass. It was the only time since WWII that Parisian traffic was completely stopped. A museum was dedicated in her honor. Piaf remains the epitome of the French singer in heart, soul, style and passion; for many Piaf IS France. --- Gary Brumburgh, imdb.com

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Edith Piaf czyli Edith Giovanna Gassion urodziła się w 1915 w Ménilmontant - jednej z biedniejszych wówczas dzielnic Paryża. Nieszczęśliwa w dzieciństwie dziewczynka miała stać się później międzynarodową gwiazdą, legendą i symbolem francuskiej piosenki.

Ojciec Edith był ulicznym artystą, zaś matka - prostytutką. W 1922 roku wraz z ojcem mała Edith zaczęła śpiewać na ulicy, zbierając jednocześnie pieniądze od przypadkowych przechodniów. Po rozstaniu z ojcem występowała także ze swoją przyjaciółką Simone Berteaut, śpiewając na placach i w kafejkach.

W roku 1932 związała się z Louisem Dupontem i urodziła mu córkę, nie rezygnując jednocześnie z dotychczasowego trybu życia. Trzy lata później przy placu Pigalle dostrzegł ją właściciel kabaretu i jej pierwszy menager - Louis Leplée. On także nadał jej nowy przydomek - "La Môme Piaf" co oznaczało "mały wróbelek" oraz pomagał stawiać pierwsze kroki na scenie.

Kolejnym opiekunem Piaf był Raymond Asso - autor tekstów i biznesmen. W styczniu 1937 roku dzięki wsparciu Asso Edith nagrała takie utwory jak: "C'est Lui Que Mon Coeur a Choisi", "Le Petit Monsieur Triste", "Le Fanion de la Légion", "Elle Frequentait la Rue Pigalle". Pod nieobecność Asso (powołanego do wojska w czasie II wojny światowej) nawiązała współpracę z Michlem Emerem i Paulem Meurisseem oraz Marguerite Monnot.

Mimo muzycznych sukcesów i występów w Nowym Jorku Edith nie była szczęśliwa w życiu prywatnym. Jedną z jej największych miłości był bokser Marcel Cerdan, który zginął w katastrofie lotniczej. Po jego śmierci artystka zaczęła topić smutki w alkoholu oraz szukać ukojenia w morfinie. Na początku lat 50. nagrała utwór "L'Hymne à l'Amour", który był hołdem dla zmarłego Marcela, jednak jej największymi przebojami były: "Milord", "Non, Je Ne Regrette Rien", "L'Accordeoniste", "La Vie En Rose" oraz "Padam, Padam".

W roku 1952 Edith poślubiła piosenkarza Jacquesa Pillsa, który zmusił ją do odbycia kuracji odwykowej. Kolejne lata to związek piosenkarki z Georgesem Moustakim oraz występy w Nowym Jorku i pogłębiające się problemy zdrowotne. W 1963 roku Edith zmarła w swoim domu w Plascassier, gdzie opiekowali się nią wieloletnia przyjaciółka Simone oraz ostatni mężczyzna, którego kochała - Theo Sarapo. Pochowano ją na paryskim Pere-Lachaise. ---rmf.fm

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