Memphis ...on down – Post War Blues Vol.2 (1966)

A1 –Jimmy & Walter Easy A2 –Joe Hill Louis Dorothy Mae A3 –Joe Hill Louis When I Am Gone A4 –Willie Love And His Three Aces Nelson Street Blues A5 –Willie Love And His Three Aces V-8 Ford A6 –Levi Seabury And His Band Motherless Child Blues A7 –Charley Booker Moonrise Blues A8 –Charley Booker Charley's Boogie Woogie B1 –Harmonica Frank She's Done Moved B2 –Junior Brooks Lone Town Blues B3 –Drifting Slim My Little Machine B4 –Drifting Slim Down South Blues B5 –Luther Huff Dirty Disposition B6 –Luther Huff 1951 Blues B7 –Boyd Gilmore Take A Little Walk With Me B8 –Boyd Gilmore All In My Dreams

Jimmy & Walter - Jimmy DeBerry & Walter Horton

Jimmy DeBerry. American blues guitarist, banjoist and singer.

Walter Horton. American blues harmonica player usually billed as Big Walter Horton or Walter "Shakey" Horton. He learnt to play in the thirties in Memphis, started recording in 1939 with Little Buddy Doyle. In 1953 he also played with Muddy Waters.

Joe Hill Louis. American blues musician, born 23 September 1921 in Raines, Tennessee, USA, 5 August 1957 in Memphis, Tennessee, USA. This bluesman recorded quantity in Memphis as one-man band,and developed a primitive yet powerful style on the harmonica.

Charley Booker was a blues singer and guitarist from the Mississippi Delta. In 1952 Booker was

approached by Ike Turner to record for Modern Records. The recording session was set up by Joe Bihari of Modern Records at the Club Casablanca on Nelson Street, in Greenville, on January 23, 1952. Booker was backed by Houston Boines on harmonica, Turner on piano and Jesse "Cleanhead" Love on drums. The same band also backed several songs by Boines. Despite the piano being "horribly out of tune" and problems with local law enforcement, the session resulted in two singles released under Booker's name, one on Modern Records and the other on the associated Blues & Rhythm label, as well as releases by Boines.

Harmonica Frank. Started to work as a comedian and musician on the carnival and medicine show circuits as a teenager. Hoboing for some 30 years. Worked for several Radio stations in in the thirties and fourties, and cut a few sides for Chess Records in 1951. Recorded proto-rockabilly "Rockin' Chair Daddy" for Sam Phillips' Sun Record Company in 1954, as the first white musician at these studio.

Junior Brooks (nicknamed "Crippled Red") was a blues singer from Pine Bluff, AR. He worked the local club scene with his fellow musicians Baby Face Turner, Elmon "Driftin' Slim" Mickle, and Sunny Blair. The Bihari brothers that owned the Modern/RPM record labels held two sessions in Little Rock in 1951 and '52 to record some of the local talent. Brooks made four recordings at the 1951 sessions. He died shortly afterwards from unknown causes, not living to see his second final 78 RPM record released.

Driftin' Slim was an African-American blues singer, guitarist and harmonica player. Born Elmon Mickle in Keo, Arkansas, he not only recorded as Driftin' Slim, but also as Model 'T' Slim and under his real name. His recordings were released on the - amongst others - Modern, RPM, Blue Horizon, Styletone, Milestone, Kent, and Flyright record labels.

Luther Huff learned guitar from older brother Willie and cousin Donnee Howard and, like them, played at fish fries and country picnics. One picnic, held at a plantation in Belzoni, lasted 13 days. Luther bought a mandolin in 1936 and taught himself to play. He was drafted into the army in 1942 and saw service in England, France and Belgium. While still in Belgium Luther recorded two acetates, both now lost. In 1947, he moved to Detroit and started what would be a large family of 12 children.

Boyd Gilmore. A guitarist, although seemingly not recorded as such, and an exuberant singer, Gilmore recorded for Modern in 1952 with Ike Turner on piano and James Scott Jnr. on guitar; Scott was an early victim of recording technology when an introduction and guitar break by

Elmore James were spliced into ‘Rambling On My Mind’. The following year, Gilmore recorded for Sun Records, backed by Earl Hooker’s band, but the results were not issued until later. Gilmore performed in delta juke joints for a while, also playing in St. Louis and Pine Bluff, Arkansas, before settling in California for the remainder of his life.

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