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Handy was 40 years old at the time and he was sensitive to the music and words of his black brethren. He wanted to combine syncopated ragtime with the melody of traditional spirituals. The end result was classical 12-bar blues with equally classical lyrics construction.



W.C. Handy

The song, like most of his well-known compositions, was written in Memphis in the **Pee Wees** bar in

Beale Street

- Handy's band's headquarters. The bar was called Pee Wees because of the nickname of its owner, an Italian immigrant. It was open 24 hours and it was always possible to relax there, have a drink and listen to some black music. There was a special room at the back for the needs of the orchestra, where they could do rehearsals and rest. Handy's band performed St. Louis Blues for the first time in Pee Wees in 1914.



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Historic Pee Wees Saloon

Handy found it difficult to publish the song. Publishers expected him to sell the copyrights for a low price. By then he knew better, having sold the rights "**Memphis Blues**" for \$50. This time round he declined such a deal. With the help of his friend Harry Pace he published the blues himself. The song's conquest of the world began when Handy and Pace transferred their publishing company to New York two years later.

It is not known who sang the blues for the first time in New York, but it took place in the presence of **Ethel Waters**, future well-known jazz vocalist. She purchased performing rights from Handy and brought the song to fame in the Eastern part of America. Soon after that it became an object of interests of white vaudeville stars and record labels.



Ethel Waters

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When Sophie Tucker recorded **St. Louis Blues** in 1917, it became the first ever blues which sales exceeded one million copies. Other labels enjoyed similar sale figures.

In 1926 George White's film "Scandals" led to controversy. It depicted a battle between blues and classical music. The latter was represented by Fairbanks Twins, who performed one Schumann's song and one Schubert's song. The former was portrayed by Margaret and Dorothy McCarthy, who sang two Handy's pieces: "Memphis Blues" and "St. Louis Blues." After a stormy argument both sides agreed to announce Gershwin's "Rhapsody In Blue" as the winner.



Sophie Tucker

In 1929 **Bessie Smith** starred in a short film "St. Louis Blues", which lasted only 16 minutes. It was the only film she ever appeared in. The film features

Fletcher

Henderson's Band

orchestra with James P. Johnson playing grand piano, and Handy's choir. St. Louis was the theme of a few more films in America in later years.

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The composition quickly rose to fame on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean. In 1920 king Edward VIII requested the Scottish Pipers to play the blues for him. It was also performed during the wedding ceremony of Prince George and Greek Princess Marina. Years later queen Elżbieta II admitted that it was her favourite song.

It is also worth mentioning that when Italy attacked Ethiopia in 1930, the Ethiopian soldiers regarded "St. Louis Blues" as their battle song.

During the Second World War when Germany declared war on USA, jazz was banned in German-controlled territory. Musicians found the way round it by changing the titles. In France St. Louis Blues became "La Tristesse de Saint Louis" and in Austria it was renamed "Sauerkraut."

Joel Whitburn claimed in his book Pop Memories that among 100 best-selling songs in history St. Louis Blues was in the second place after "Silent Night". 40 years after writing it Handy earned \$25000 a year from royalties.

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