

## List of Tunes\*

### After You've Gone

It was recorded by Marion Harris on July 22, 1918, and released by Victor Records

The song became so popular that the sheet music was later decorated with tiny photographs of the 45 men who made the song famous, including Paul Whiteman, Rudy Vallée, B.A. Rolfe, Guy Lombardo, and Louis Armstrong

### All Of Me

One of the most popular jazz standards written by Gerald Marks and Seymour Simons in 1931. It first came to public awareness when a performance by Belle Baker was broadcast over the radio.

### Autumn Leaves

An iconic popular song and jazz standard composed by Joseph Kosma in 1945 with original lyrics by Jacques Prévert in French (original French title: "**Les Feuilles mortes**"), and later by Johnny Mercer in English. An instrumental version by pianist Roger Williams was a number one best-seller in the US *Billboard* charts of 1955.

### Avalon

A 1920 popular song written by Al Jolson, Buddy DeSylva and Vincent Rose referencing Avalon, California. It was introduced by Jolson and interpolated in the musicals *Sinbad* and *Bombo*. Jolson's recording rose to number two on the charts in 1921. The song was possibly written by Rose, but Jolson's popularity as a performer allowed him to claim composer co-credit Originally, only Rose and Jolson were credited, and DeSylva's name was added later. The tune's opening melody resembles a part of Giacomo Puccini's aria *E lucevan le stelle*, from the opera *Tosca*, but in the major key. Puccini's publishers sued the song's composers in 1921 for use of the melody and were awarded \$25,000 and all subsequent royalties of the song by the court.

## **Coquette**

A 1928 fox trot jazz standard. It was composed by Johnny Green and Carmen Lombardo, with lyrics by Gus Kahn. Guy Lombardo had great success with the song in 1928.

## **I Can't Give You Anything But Love**

An iconic American popular song and jazz standard by Jimmy McHugh (music) and Dorothy Fields (lyrics). The song was introduced by Adelaide Hall at Les Ambassadeurs Club in New York in January 1928 in Lew Leslie's *Blackbird Revue*, which opened on Broadway later that year as the highly successful *Blackbirds of 1928* (518 performances), wherein it was performed by Adelaide Hall, Aida Ward, and Willard McLean.

## **I'll See You In My Dreams**

A popular song, composed by Isham Jones, with lyrics by Gus Kahn, and published in 1924. It was recorded on December 4 that year, by Isham Jones conducting Ray Miller's Orchestra. Released on Brunswick Records, it charted for 16 weeks during 1925, spending seven weeks at number 1 in the United States Other popular versions in 1925 were by Marion Harris; Paul Whiteman; Ford & Glenn; and Lewis James with three of these four reaching the Top 10.

## **J'Attendrai**

(French for "I will wait") is a popular French song first recorded by Rina Ketty in 1938. It became the big French song during World War II; a counterpart to Lale Andersen's "Lili Marleen" in Germany and Vera Lynn's "We'll Meet Again" in Britain.

"J'attendrai" is a French version of the Italian song "**Tornerai**" (Italian for "You Will Return") composed by Dino Olivieri (music) and Nino Rastelli (lyrics) in 1936, said to be inspired from the Humming Chorus of Puccini's opera *Madame Butterfly*. It was first recorded in 1937 by both Carlo Buti and Trio Lescano (accompanied by the Italian jazz quartet Quartetto Jazz Funaro),<sup>[3][4]</sup> and become a hit in Italy.

The French lyrics were written by Louis Poterat, and "J'attendrai" became an instant success. Rina Ketty's version was followed the same year by one of Belgian chanteuse Anne Clercy, and both Tino Rossi and Jean Sablon recorded it in 1939. When France was occupied in 1940, it quickly became the big French war song, with the love song's title being interpreted as meaning waiting for peace and/or liberation

### **Limehouse Blues**

A popular British song written by the London-based duo of Douglas Furber (lyrics) and Philip Braham (music). Evoking the Limehouse district, which pre-World War II was considered the Chinatown of London – with Chinese references heard in both the lyrics and the melody – the song premiered in the 1921 West End revue *A to Z* being sung by Teddie Gerard in a wordless melodramatic number featuring Gerard as a hostess in a Limehouse dance-hall fronting a brothel.

### **Lulu Swing**

Written by **Lulu Reinhardt** (17 August 1951 – 10 February 2014) (first name spelled Loulou on the first album on which he played) was a French gypsy jazz guitarist in the tradition of Django Reinhardt. He performed lead/joint lead guitar duties with the groups Romanesje, the Häns'che Weiss Quintett, the Titi Winterstein Quintet, and subsequently with Dodi Schumacher, Rigo Winterstein and Peter Petrel. He is considered an archetypal figure in the 1970s German gypsy jazz school.

### **Pennies From Heaven**

A 1936 American popular song with music by Arthur Johnston and lyrics by Johnny Burke. It was introduced by Bing Crosby with Georgie Stoll and his Orchestra in the 1936 film of the same name.

### **On The Sunnyside Of The Street**

A 1930 song composed by Jimmy McHugh with lyrics by Dorothy Fields. Some authors say that Fats Waller was the composer, but he sold the rights to the song. It was introduced in the Broadway musical *Lew Leslie's International Revue* starring Harry Richman and Gertrude Lawrence.

### **Sweet Georgia Brown**

A jazz standard and pop tune composed in 1925 by Ben Bernie and Maceo Pinkard, with lyrics by Kenneth Casey. Reportedly, Ben Bernie came up with the concept for the song's lyrics – although he is not the credited lyricist – after meeting Dr. George Thaddeus Brown in New York City. Dr. Brown, a longtime member of the Georgia State House of Representatives, told Bernie about his daughter, Georgia Brown, and how after the baby girl's birth on August 11, 1911, the Georgia General Assembly had issued a declaration that she was to be named Georgia after the state. This anecdote would be directly referenced by the song's lyric: "Georgia claimed her – Georgia named her."

The tune was first recorded on March 19, 1925, by bandleader Ben Bernie, resulting in a five-week stretch at number one for Ben Bernie and his Hotel Roosevelt Orchestra.

One of the most popular versions of "Sweet Georgia Brown" was recorded in 1949 by Brother Bones and His Shadows and later adopted as the theme song of the Harlem Globetrotters basketball team in 1952.

### **Sweet Sue**

An American popular song of 1928, composed by Victor Young with lyrics by Will J. Harris. Popular versions in 1928 were by Earl Burtnett (vocal by the Biltmore Trio) and by Ben Pollack (vocal by Franklyn Baur)

### **When You're Smiling**

A popular song written by Larry Shay, Mark Fisher and Joe Goodwin in 1928. It bears resemblance to the Spanish Canción "Amapola" by José María Lacalle García. Early popular recordings were by Seger Ellis (1928), Louis Armstrong (1929), and Ted Wallace & His Campus Boys (1930).

\*Info from Wikipedia