

Édith Piaf

Background information

Birth name	Édith Giovanna Gassion
Also known as	La Môme Piaf (The Little Sparrow)
Born	19 December 1915 Belleville, Paris, France
Died	10 October 1963 (aged 47) Plascassier (Grasse)
Genres	Cabaret, Torch songs, Chanson, Musical theater
Occupation(s)	French cabaret singer, songwriter, actress
Instruments	Voice

Years active	1935–1963
Labels	Pathé, Pathé-Marconi
	Capitol (US and Canada)

Édith Piaf (French: [e' dit pjaf]; 19 December 1915 – 10 October 1963; married name Édith Giovanna Lamboukas, previously Pills, born Gassion) was a French cabaret singer who became widely regarded as France's national diva, as well as being one of France's greatest international stars.[1] Her music was often autobiographical with her singing reflecting her life, with her specialty being of chanson and ballads, particularly of love, loss and sorrow. Among her songs are "La Vie en rose" (1946), "Non, je ne regrette rien" (1960), "Hymne à l'amour" (1949), "Milord" (1959), "La Foule" (1957), "l'Accordéoniste" (1955), and "Padam ... Padam ..." (1951).

Family

Despite numerous biographies, much of Piaf's life is shrouded in mystery. She was born Édith Giovanna Gassion in Belleville, Paris. Legend has it that she was born on the pavement of Rue de Belleville 72, but her birth certificate cites the Hôpital Tenon, on 19 December 1915. the hospital for the 20th arrondissement, of which Belleville is part.

She was named Édith after the World War I British nurse Edith Cavell, who was executed for helping French soldiers escape from German captivity. Piaf – slang for "sparrow" – was a nickname she received 20 years later.

Louis-Alphonse Gassion (1881–1944), Édith's father, was a street acrobat performer from Normandy with a past in the theatre. He was the son of Victor Alphonse Gassion (1850–1928) and Léontine Louise Descamps (1860–1937), known as Maman Tine, a "madam" who ran a brothel in Normandy.

Her mother, Annetta Giovanna Maillard (1895–1945) was of French descent on her father's side and of Italian and Berber origin on her mother's, and she was a native of Livorno, Italy. She worked as a café singer under the name Line Marsa. Her parents were Auguste Eugène Maillard (1866–1912) and Emma (Aïcha) Saïd ben Mohammed (1876–1930), daughter of Said ben Mohammed (1827–1890), a Kabyle acrobat born in Kabylie, and Marguerite Bracco (1830–1898), born in Murazzano in Italy.

Early life

Piaf's mother abandoned her at birth, and she lived for a short time with her maternal grandmother, Emma (Aïcha). When her father enlisted with the French Army in 1916 to fight in World War I, he took her to his mother, who ran a brothel in Normandy. There, prostitutes helped look after Piaf. The bordello had two floors and seven rooms, and the prostitutes were not very numerous, "about ten poor girls" as she later described, in fact five or six were permanent and a dozen for market and any busy days. The sub-mistress of the whorehouse, "Madam Gaby" could be considered a little like family since she became godmother of Denise Gassion, the half-sister born in 1931. Edith believed her weakness for men came from mixing with prostitutes in her grandmother's brothel. "I thought that when a boy called a girl, the girl would never refuse" she would say later

From the age of three to seven, Piaf was allegedly blind as a result of keratitis. According to one of her biographers, she recovered her sight after her grandmother's prostitutes pooled money to accompany her on a pilgrimage honouring Saint Thérèse of Lisieux. Piaf claimed this was the result of a miraculous healing.

In 1929, at age 14, she joined her father in his acrobatic street performances all over France, where she first sang in public. At the age of 15, Piaf met Simone "Mômone" Berteaut, who may have been her half-sister, definitely a companion for most of her life, and together they toured the streets for the first time singing and earning money for themselves. With the additional money Piaf earned as part of an acrobatic trio, Piaf and Mômone were able to rent their own place. She separated from her father and took a room at Grand Hôtel de Clermont (18 rue Veron, Paris 18ème),

working with Mômone as a street singer in Pigalle, Ménilmontant, and the Paris suburbs (cf. the song "Elle fréquentait la Rue Pigalle").

In 1932, she met and fell in love with Louis Dupont. Within a very short time, he moved into their small room, where the three lived despite Louis' and Mômone's dislike for each other. Louis was never happy with the idea of Piaf's roaming the streets, and continually persuaded her to take jobs he found for her. She resisted his suggestions, until she became pregnant and worked for a short while making wreaths in a factory.

In February 1933, when Piaf was 17 years old, her daughter, Marcelle, known as Cécelle, was born in the Hôpital Tenon. Like her mother, Piaf found it difficult to care for a child while living a life of the streets, as she had little maternal instinct, parenting knowledge, or domestic skills. She rapidly returned to street singing, until the summer of 1933, when she opened at Juan-les-Pins, Rue Pigalle. Marcelle's father, Louis, whom Piaf never married, was incensed. They quarrelled and Piaf left, taking Mômone and Marcelle. The three of them stayed at the Hôtel Au Clair de Lune, Rue André-Antoine. Marcelle was often left alone in the room while Piaf and Mômone were out on the streets or at the club singing. The father eventually came and took Marcelle away, saying that if Édith wanted the child, she must come home. Like her own mother, Piaf decided not to come home, though she did pay for childcare. Marcelle died of meningitis at age two. It is rumoured that Piaf slept with a man to pay for Marcelle's funeral.

Singing career

In 1935, Piaf was discovered in the Pigalle area of Paris by nightclub owner Louis Leplée,[3] whose club Le Gerny off the Champs-Élysées was frequented by the upper and lower classes alike. He persuaded her to sing despite her extreme nervousness, which, combined with her height of only 142 centimetres (4 ft 8 in), inspired him to give her the nickname that would stay with her for the rest of her life and serve as her stage name, La Môme Piaf (Paris slang meaning "The Waif Sparrow" or "The Little Sparrow") Leplée taught her the basics of stage presence and told her to wear a black dress, which became her trademark apparel. Later, she would always appear in black. Leplée ran an intense publicity campaign leading up to her opening night, attracting the presence of many celebrities, including actor Maurice Chevalier. Her nightclub gigs led to her first two records produced that same year, with one of them penned by Marguerite Monnot, a collaborator throughout Piaf's life and one of her favourite composers.

On 6 April 1936, Leplée was murdered. Piaf was questioned and accused as an accessory, but acquitted. Leplée had been killed by mobsters with previous ties to Piaf.[16] A barrage of negative media attention now threatened her career. To rehabilitate her image, she recruited Raymond Asso, with whom she would become romantically involved. He changed her stage name to "Édith Piaf", barred undesirable acquaintances from seeing her, and commissioned Monnot to write songs that reflected or alluded to Piaf's previous life on the streets.

In 1940, Piaf co-starred in Jean Cocteau's successful one-act play *Le Bel Indifférent*. The German occupation of Paris didn't stop her career, to the contrary. She began forming friendships with prominent people, including Chevalier and

poet Jacques Borgeat. She wrote the lyrics of many of her songs and collaborated with composers on the tunes. Spring 1944 saw the first cooperation and a love affair with Yves Montand in the Moulin Rouge.

In 1947, she wrote the lyrics to the song Mais qu'est-ce que j'ai ! (music : Henri Betti) for Montand. Within a year, he became one of the most famous singers in France. She broke off their relationship when he had become almost as popular as she was.

During this time, she was in great demand and very successful in Paris as France's most popular entertainer. After the war, she became known internationally, touring Europe, the United States, and South America. In Paris, she gave Atahualpa Yupanqui (Héctor Roberto Chavero) – the most important Argentine musician of folklore – the opportunity to share the scene, making his debut in July 1950. She helped launch the career of Charles Aznavour in the early 1950s, taking him on tour with her in France and the United States and recording some of his songs. At first she met with little success with U.S. audiences, who regarded her as downcast. After a glowing review by a prominent New York critic, however, her popularity grew, to the point where she eventually appeared on The Ed Sullivan Show eight times and at Carnegie Hall twice (1956 and 1957).

Piaf's signature song, "La vie en rose", was written in 1945 and was voted a Grammy Hall of Fame Award in 1998.

Bruno Coquatrix's famous Paris Olympia music hall is where Piaf achieved lasting fame, giving several series of concerts at the hall, the most famous venue in Paris, between January 1955 and October 1962. Excerpts from five of these concerts (1955, 1956, 1958, 1961, 1962) were issued on record and CD and have never been out of print. The 1961 concerts, promised by Piaf in an effort to save the venue from bankruptcy, debuted her song "Non, je ne regrette rien". In April 1963, Piaf recorded her last song, "L'Homme de Berlin".

Role during the German Occupation

As mentioned above, Piaf's career and fame gained momentum during the German occupation. She performed in various nightclubs and brothels, which flourished during the 1940–1945 *Années Erotiques* (book title of Patrick Buisson, director of the French history channel) Various top Paris brothels, including Le Chabonais, Le Sphinx, One Two Two, La rue des Moulins, and Chez Marguerite, were reserved for German officers and collaborating Frenchmen. In 1942, Piaf was able to afford a luxury flat in a house in the fancy 16. Arrondissement, (today rue Paul-Valéry) She lived above the L'Étoile de Kléber, a famous nightclub and bordello close to the Paris Gestapo headquarters. Friends joined her, just for the reason that she had access to heating materials. She was, for example, invited to take part in a concert tour to Berlin, sponsored by the German officials, together with artists such as Loulou Gasté, Raymond Souplex, Viviane Romance and Albert Préjean.

Piaf was deemed to have been a traitor and collaboratrice. She had to testify before a purge panel, as there were plans to ban her from appearing on radio transmissions. However her secretary Andrée Bigard, a member of the Résistance spoke in her favour after the liberation. According to Bigard, photos made during Piaf's repeated concerts in POW camps allowed falsifying documents to be used to assist French soldiers in their escape attempts. Piaf was quickly back in the singing business and then, in December 1944, she went on stage for the Allied forces together with Montand in Marseille.

Personal life

Except for the daughter she had with her boyfriend, Louis Dupont, at age 17 - who died at age two of meningitis and neglect - Piaf never wanted nor had any more children.

The love of Piaf's life, the married boxer Marcel Cerdan, died in a plane crash in October 1949, while flying from Paris to New York City to meet her. Cerdan's Air France flight, flown on a Lockheed Constellation, crashed in the Azores, killing everyone on board, including noted violinist Ginette Neveu.[29] Piaf and Cerdan's affair made international headlines, as Cerdan was the former middleweight world champion and a legend in France in his own right.

In 1951, Piaf was seriously injured in a car crash along with Charles Aznavour, breaking her arm and two ribs, and thereafter had serious difficulties arising from morphine and alcohol addictions. Two more near-fatal car crashes exacerbated the situation. Jacques Pills, a singer, took her into rehabilitation on three different occasions to no avail.

Piaf married Jacques Pills, her first husband, in 1952 (her matron of honour was Marlene Dietrich) and divorced him in 1957. In 1962, she wed Théo Sarapo (Theophanis Lamboukas), a Greek hairdresser-turned-singer and actor who was 20 years her junior. The couple sang together in some of her last engagements.

Piaf lived in Belleville, Paris, with her parents from 1915 to 1934. From 1934 to 1941, she lived at 45 rue de Chézy in Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Alone from 1941 to 1952 and with Jacques Pills from 1953 to 1956. She continued to live there alone from 1956–1959. In her final years she lived at 23 rue Édouard Nortier in Neuilly-sur-Seine, France – alone from 1959 to 1962 and with Théo Sarapo from 1962 to 1963 until her death.

Death and legacy

Piaf's grave in Père Lachaise Cemetery, Paris

Piaf died of liver cancer at age 47 at her villa in Plascassier (Grasse), on the French Riviera, on 10 October 1963, the day before filmmaker and friend Jean Cocteau died. She had been drifting in and out of consciousness for several months. Her last words were "Every damn fool thing you do in this life, you pay for." It is said that Sarapo drove her body back to Paris secretly so that fans would think she had died in her hometown. She is buried in Père Lachaise Cemetery in Paris next to her daughter Marcelle, where her grave is among the most visited.[1] Buried in the same grave are her father, Louis-Alphonse Gassion, and Théo (Lamboukas) Sarapo. The name inscribed at the foot of the tombstone is 'Famille Gassion-Piaf'. Her name is engraved on the side as 'Madame Lamboukas dite Edith Piaf'.

Although she was denied a funeral mass by the Roman Catholic archbishop of Paris because of her lifestyle, her funeral procession drew tens of thousands of mourners onto the streets of Paris and the ceremony at the cemetery was attended by more than 100,000 fans. Charles Aznavour recalled that Piaf's funeral procession was the only time since the end of World War II that he saw Parisian traffic come to a complete stop.

In Paris, a two-room museum is dedicated to her, the Musée Édith Piaf (5, Rue Crespin du Gast).

On October 10, 2013, fifty years after her death, the Roman Catholic Church gave her a memorial mass in the St. Jean-Baptiste Church in Belleville, Paris, the parish into which she was born.

In popular culture

Piaf's work and name can still be found in popular culture and music today.

Numerous songs by Piaf are used in films and other media. Films such as Saving Private Ryan, Inception, Bull Durham, La Haine, The Dreamers and the animated film, Madagascar 3 and the Egyptian movie The Yacoubian Building all have Piaf's songs in them. Love Me If You Dare pays tribute to her song La Vie En Rose by including various versions of the song in its soundtrack.

Musicians have paid tribute to her by covering her songs, for instance "Johnny, tu n'es pas un ange" was covered by Vaya Con Dios on their debut album.

In 2009, British optometrist chain Specsavers used her song and footage from the music video of Non, je ne regrette rien for their ad campaign. They added on false subtitling, which makes it seem that she is singing about how she wishes she used the deals on glasses there.

In 2015, Cadillac released a TV spot featuring Non, je ne regrette rien with several entrepreneurs and celebrities such as Steve Wozniak and Richard Linklater.

Probably the most prominent use of one of her songs in recent years was in the film "Inception". Non, Je Ne Regrette Rien was used as a motif in the narrative element of the film. Furthermore, Piaf's life has been the subject of multiple films and plays.

Films about Piaf

The film *Piaf* (1974) depicted her early years, and starred Brigitte Ariel, with early Piaf songs performed by Betty Mars.

Piaf's relationship with Cerdan was also depicted in film by Claude Lelouch in the film *Édith et Marcel* (1983), with Marcel Cerdan Jr. in the role of his father and Évelyne Bouix portraying Piaf.

Piaf...Her Story...Her Songs (2003) is a film starring Raquel Bitton in her performance tribute to Édith Piaf. Bitton performs Piaf's most famous songs and describes her tempestuous life. Woven into the filmed concert is a luncheon in Paris, hosted by Bitton, in which some of Piaf's composers, friends, lovers, and family share their memories. These include Michel Rivgauche and Francis Lai, two of Piaf's composers, as well as Marcel Cerdan, Jr., son of the boxing champion who was her greatest love.

La Vie en Rose (2007), a film about her life directed by Olivier Dahan, debuted at the Berlin Film Festival in February 2007. Titled *La Môme* in France, the film stars Marion Cotillard in the role that won her the Academy Award for Best Actress (Oscar), as Piaf. Dahan's film follows Piaf's life from early childhood to her death in 1963. David Bret's 1988 biography, *Piaf, A Passionate Life*, was re-released by JR Books to coincide with the film's release.

Plays about Piaf

"Piaf" (1978), by Pam Gems

"Piaf Piaf" (1988), by Juha Siltanen and Jorma Uotinen

"The Sparrow and the Birdman" (2010), by Raquel Bitton. Commissioned by Theatreworks

"Edith and Simone" (2000 and 2006), by Ronny Verheyen

"PIAF ... Her Story ... Her Songs" (2003), by Raquel Bitton

"Hearts ... Le Ballet des Coeurs" (1985), by Raquel Bitton. Choreography Michael Smuin, Set Designs Tony Walton, Costumes Willa Kim

"Pure Piaf" (2006), by Alex Ryer

"No Regrets" (2009), by Scotti Sween (Off-Off-Broadway)

"Piaf de Musical" (1999 and 2009), a Dutch musical

"Piaf, het legendarische verhaal van Edith Piaf" (2009), by Yves Caspar

"Edith Piaf Alive" (2011), by Flo Ankah

"The Sparrow and the Mouse: Creating the Music of Edith Piaf" (2011), by Melanie Gall

"Tonight ... Piaf" (1989), by Joelle Rabu and Ted Galay, directed by Ray Michal

"Piaf, Her Songs, Her Loves" (1978), City Stage, Vancouver, directed by Ray Michal

"The Power of Piaf" (1986), by Lily Charpentier, starring Daniele Pascal

"Edith" (1988), by Pluto Panoussis and Daniele Pascal

"Piaf, A Passionate Life" (2007 and 2008), by Daniele Pascal

"Hymne à l'amour - The Songs of Edith Piaf" (2013), by
Daniele Pascal

"Edith Piaf on Stage" (2013), by Leslie Fitzwater

"Madame Piaf" (2013) by Stephen Quinn

"Jag ångrar ingenting" / "No regrets" (2012) by Anna
Bromée on tour in Sweden

"Edith Piaf" (2012, 2013), by Mandi Riggi, starring Maria
Elena Infantino, presented by Mega Mogula, Inc.

"The Queen of Hearts" (current) Tribute by vocalist
Sylvie Boisel

Songs[edit]

1933

Entre Saint-Ouen et Clignancourt

1934

L'Étranger

1935

Mon Apéro

La Java de Cézigue

Fais-Moi Valser

1936

Les Mômes de la Clôche

J'Suis Mordue

Mon légionnaire

Le Contrebandier

La Fille et le Chien

La Julie Jolie

Va Danser

Chand d'Habits

Reste

Les Hiboux

Quand Même (from the film La Garçonne)

La Petite Boutique

Y'Avait du Soleil

Il N'Est Pas Distingué

Les Deux Ménétriers

Mon Amant de la Coloniale

C'est Toi le Plus Fort

Le Fanion de la Légion

J'Entends la Sirène

Ding, Din, Dong

Madeleine Qu'Avait du Cœur

Les Marins Ça Fait des Voyages

Simple Comme Bonjour

Le Mauvais Matelot

Celui Qui Ne Savait Pas Pleurer

1937

Le Grand Voyage du Pauvre Nègre

Un Jeune Homme Chantait

Tout Fout le Camp

Ne M'Écris Pas

Partance (with Raymond Asso)

Dans un Bouge du Vieux Port

Mon Cœur Est au Coin d'une Rue

1938

C'est Lui Que Mon Cœur A Choisi

Paris-Méditerranée

La Java en Mineur

Browning

Le Chacal

Corrèqu'et Réguyer

1939

Y'En A un de Trop

Elle Fréquentait la Rue Pigalle

Le Petit Monsieur Triste

Les Deux Copains

Je N'en Connais Pas la Fin

1940

Embrasse-Moi

On Danse sur Ma Chanson

Sur une Colline

C'est la Moindre des Choses

Escale

La Fille de Joie Est Triste (L'Accordéoniste)

1941

Où Sont-Ils, Mes Petits Copains?

C'Était un Jour de Fête

C'est un Monsieur Très Distingué

J'ai Dansé avec l'Amour (from the film Montmartre-sur-Seine)

Tu Es Partout (from the film Montmartre-sur-Seine)

L'Homme des Bars

Le Vagabond

1942

Jimmy, C'est Lui

Un Coin Tout Bleu (from the film Montmartre-sur-Seine)

Sans Y Penser

Un Monsieur Me Suit dans la Rue

1943

J'ai Qu'à l'Regarder...

Le Chasseur de l'Hôtel

C'Était une Histoire d'Amour

Le Brun et le Blond

Monsieur Saint-Pierre

Coup de Grisou

De l'Autre Côté de la Rue

La Demoiselle du Cinquième

C'était Si Bon

Je Ne Veux Plus Laver la Vaisselle

La Valse de Paris

Chanson d'Amour

Ses Mains

1944

Les Deux Rengaines

Y'A Pas d'Printemps

Les Histoires de Coeur

C'est Toujours la Même Histoire

1945

Le Disque Usé

Elle A...

Regarde-Moi Toujours Comme Ça

Les Gars Qui Marchaient

Il Riait

Monsieur Ernest A Réussi

1946

La Vie en Rose

Les Trois Cloches (with Les Compagnons de la chanson)

Dans Ma Rue

J'M'En Fous Pas Mal

C'est Merveilleux (from the film Etoile sans Lumière)

Adieu Mon Cœur

Le Chant du Pirate

Céline (with Les Compagnons de la Chanson)

Le Petit Homme

Le Roi A Fait Battre Tambour (with Les Compagnons de la Chanson)

Dans les Prisons de Nantes (with Les Compagnons de la Chanson)

Elle Chantait (with Les Compagnons de la Chanson)

Mariage

Un Refrain Courait dans la Rue

Miss Otis Regrets

Il est ne le divin enfant

1947

C'est pour Ça (from the film Neuf Garçons, Un Cœur)

Qu'As-Tu Fait John?

Sophie (from the film Neuf Garçons, Un Cœur)

Le Geste

Si Tu Partais

Une Chanson à Trois Temps

Un Homme Comme les Autres

Les Cloches Sonnent

Johnny Fedora et Alice Blue Bonnet

Le Rideau Tombe Avant la Fin

Elle Avait Son Sourire

1948

Monsieur Lenoble

Les Amants de Paris

Il A Chanté

Les Vieux Bateaux

Il Pleut

Cousu de Fil Blanc

Amour du mois de Mai

Monsieur X

1949

Bal dans Ma Rue

Pour Moi Tout' Seule

Pleure Pas

Le Prisonnier de la Tour (Si le Roi Savait Ça Isabelle)

L'Orgue des Amoureux

Dany

Paris (from the film L'Homme aux Mains d'Argile)

Hymne à l'amour

1950

Hymne à l'amour

Le Chevalier de Paris

Il Fait Bon T'Aimer

La P'Tite Marie

Tous les Amoureux Chantent

Il Y Avait

C'est d'la Faute à Tes Yeux

C'est un Gars

Hymn to Love

Autumn Leaves

The Three Bells

Le Ciel Est Fermé

La Fête Continue

Simply a Waltz

La Vie en rose (English version)

1951

Padam... Padam...

Avant l'Heure

L'Homme Que J'aimerais

Du Matin Jusqu'au soir

Demain (Il Fera Jour)

C'Est Toi (with Eddie Constantine)

Rien de Rien

Si, Si, Si, Si (with Eddie Constantine)

À l'Enseigne de la Fille sans Cœur

Télégramme

Une Enfant

Plus Bleu Que Tes Yeux

Le Noël de la Rue

La Valse de l'Amour

La Rue aux Chansons

Jezebel

Chante-Moi (with M. Jiteau)

Chanson de Catherine

Chanson Bleue

Je Hais les Dimanches

1952

Au Bal de la Chance

Elle A Dit

Notre-Dame de Paris

Mon Ami M'A Donné

Je T'Ai dans la Peau (from the film Boum sur Paris)

Monsieur et Madame

Ça Gueule Ça, Madame (with Jacques Pills) (from the film Boum sur Paris)

1953

Bravo pour le Clown

Sœur Anne

N'Y Va Pas Manuel

Les Amants de Venise

L'Effet Qu'Tu M'Fais

Johnny, Tu N'es Pas un Ange

Jean et Martine

Et Moi...

Pour Qu'Elle Soit Jolie Ma Chanson (with Jacques Pills)
(from the film Boum sur Paris)

Les Croix

Le Bel Indifférent

Heureuse

1954

La Goualante du Pauvre Jean

Enfin le Printemps

Retour

Mea Culpa

Le "Ça Ira" (from the film Si Versailles M'Était Conté)

Avec Ce Soleil

L'Homme au Piano

Sérénade du Pavé (from the film French Cancan)

Sous Le Ciel de Paris

1955

L'Accordéoniste

Un Grand Amour Qui S'Achève

Miséricorde

C'est à Hambourg

Légende

Le Chemin des Forains

La Vie en Rose (Spanish)

1956

Heaven Have Mercy

One Little Man

'Cause I Love You

Chante-Moi (English)

Don't Cry

I Shouldn't Care

My Lost Melody

Avant Nous

Et Pourtant

Marie la Française

Les Amants d'un Jour

L'Homme à la Moto

Soudain une Vallée

Une Dame

Toi Qui Sais

1957

La Foule

Les Prisons du Roy

Opinion Publique

Salle d'Attente

Les Grognards

Comme Moi

1958

C'est un Homme Terrible

Je Me Souviens d'une Chanson

Je Sais Comment

Tatave

Les Orgues de Barbarie

Eden Blues

Le Gitan et la Fille

Fais Comme Si

Le Ballet des Cœurs

Les Amants de Demain

Les Neiges de Finlande

Tant Qu'il Y Aura des Jours

Un Étranger

Mon Manège à Moi

1959

Milord

T'Es Beau, Tu Sais

1960

Non, je ne regrette rien

La Vie, l'Amour

Rue de Siam

Jean l'Espagnol

La Belle Histoire d'Amour

La Ville Inconnue

Non, La Vie N'Est Pas Triste

Kiosque à Journaux

Le Métro de Paris

Cri du Cœur

Les Blouses Blanches

Les Flons-Flons du Bal

Les Mots d'Amour

T'Es l'Homme Qu'Il Me Faut

Mon Dieu

Boulevard du Crime

C'est l'Amour

Des Histoires

Ouragan

Je Suis à Toi

Les Amants Merveilleux

Je M'Imagine

Jérusalem

Le Vieux Piano

1961

C'est Peut-Être Ça

Les Bleuets d'Azur

Quand Tu Dors

Mon Vieux Lucien

Le Dénicheur

J'N'Attends Plus Rien

J'En Ai Passé des Nuits

Exodus

Faut Pas Qu'Il Se Figure

Les Amants (with Charles Dumont)

No Regrets

Le Billard Électrique

Marie-Trottoir

Qu'Il Était Triste Cet Anglais

Toujours Aimer

Mon Dieu (English version)

Le Bruit des Villes

Dans Leur Baiser

1962

À Quoi Ça Sert L'Amour?

Le Droit d'Aimer

À Quoi Ça Sert L'Amour? (with Théo Sarapo)

Fallait-Il

Une Valse

Inconnu Excepte de Dieu (with Charles Dumont)

Quatorze Juillet

Les Amants de Teruel (with Mikis Theodorakis/Jacques Plante)

Roulez Tambours

Musique à Tout Va

Le Rendez-Vous

Toi, Tu l'Entends Pas!

Carmen's Story

On Cherche un Auguste

Ça Fait Drôle

Emporte-Moi

Polichinelle

Le Petit Brouillard (Un Petit Brouillard)

Le Diable de la Bastille

1963

C'Était Pas Moi

Le Chant d'Amour

Tiens, V'là un Marin

J'En Ai Tant Vu

Traqué

Les Gens

Margot Cœur Gros

Monsieur Incognito

Un Dimanche à Londres (with Théo Sarapo)

L'Homme de Berlin (her last recording)

Filmography[edit]

La garçonne (1936), Jean de Limur

Montmartre-sur-Seine (1941), Georges Lacombe

Étoile sans lumière (1946), Marcel Blistène

Neuf garçons, un cœur (1947), Georges Freedland

Si Versailles m'était conté (1954), Sacha Guitry

French Cancan (1954), Jean Renoir

Música de Siempre (1958), sang La vida en rosa, the Spanish version of "La Vie en rose".

Les Amants de demain (1959), Marcel Blistène

Theatre credits[edit]

Le Bel Indifférent (1940), Jean Cocteau

Discography

The following titles are compilations of Édith Piaf's songs, and not reissues of the titles released while Édith Piaf was active.

Edith Piaf: Edith Piaf (Music For Pleasure MFP 1396) 1961

Ses Plus Belles Chansons (Contour 6870505) 1969

The Voice of the Sparrow: The Very Best of Édith Piaf, original release date: June 1991

Édith Piaf: 30th Anniversaire, original release date: 5 April 1994

Édith Piaf: Her Greatest Recordings 1935–1943, original release date: 15 July 1995

The Early Years: 1938–1945, Vol. 3, original release date: 15 October 1996

Hymn to Love: All Her Greatest Songs in English, original release date: 4 November 1996

Gold Collection, original release date: 9 January 1998

The Rare Piaf 1950–1962 (28 April 1998)

La Vie en rose, original release date: 26 January 1999

Montmartre Sur Seine (soundtrack import), original release date: 19 September 2000

Éternelle: The Best Of (29 January 2002)

Love and Passion (boxed set), original release date: 8 April 2002

The Very Best of Édith Piaf (import), original release date: 29 October 2002

75 Chansons (Box set/import), original release date: 22 September 2005

48 Titres Originaux (import), (09/01/2006)

Édith Piaf: L'Intégrale/Complete 20 CD/413 Chansons, original release date: 27 February 2007

Édith Piaf: The Absolutely Essential 3 CD Collection/Proper Records UK, original release date: 31 May 2011

There are in excess of 80 albums of Édith Piaf's songs available on online music stores.

Édith Piaf on DVD

Édith Piaf: A Passionate Life (24 May 2004)

Édith Piaf: Eternal Hymn (Éternelle, l'hymne à la même, PAL, Region 2, import)

Piaf: Her Story, Her Songs (June 2006)

Piaf: La Môme (2007)

La Vie en rose (biopic, 2008)

Édith Piaf: The Perfect Concert and Piaf: The Documentary (February 2009)