by M. T. Anderson

illustrated by Petra Mathers

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Award-winning author M. T. Anderson recounts the story of the irreverent French composer in a biography that is witty, accessible, and endlessly surprising, while Petra Mathers's magical illustrations capture all the vibrancy that was Erik Satie's topsyturvy world.

alking through the streets

of Paris a hundred years ago,

Erik Satie could not have looked

more normal in his black bowler

hat and tie. But behind his shy

smile, Mr. Satie was dreaming of music no

one had heard before—music like ancient

chants and modern circus tunes rolled into

one. A friend of poets, puppeteers, magi-

cians, great painters like Picasso, and the

world where sense was nonsense, and the

Surrealists, Satie was at the center of a

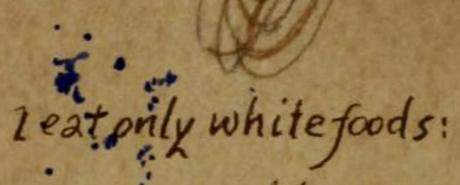
imagination ruled supreme.

must regulate his life. e of my daily activities: ration. leave the table at 12:14. hy ride on my horse around me estates. aspiration. ivities (sword-fighting, reflection, staying still, wimming, etc.). served beginning at 19:16 and ending at 19:20. mphonic lectures,

37. Once a week, I wake up with

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eggs, sugar, eraped bones, animal fat, veal, salt, coconuts thicken boiled in white water, fruit with mold, rice, turnips,



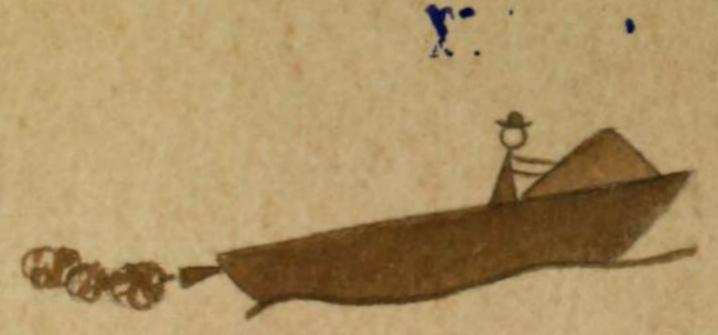
cheese (white), cotton salad, and certain Kinds of fish (without skin) ....



I breathe carefully, a little at a time. I varely dance. When walking, I hold my sides and keep my eyes fixed behind me.

I look very serious. If I laugh, it is not on purpose. Afterwards, 1 always excuse myself nicely.

Isterpwith one eye open; mysteep is very deep. My bed is round, with a hade in the middle for my head ....



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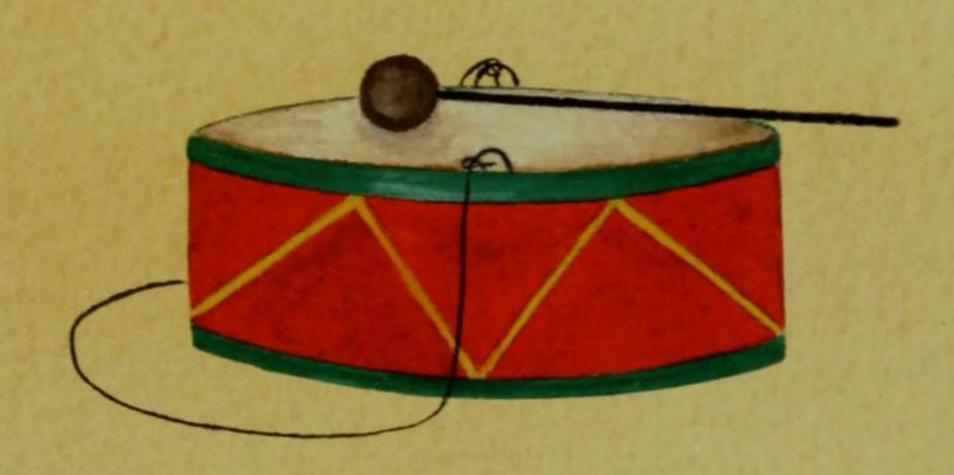
—M. T. A



To E.S.

—P. M.

## Strange Mr. Satie



M. T. Anderson

illustrated by

Petra Mathers

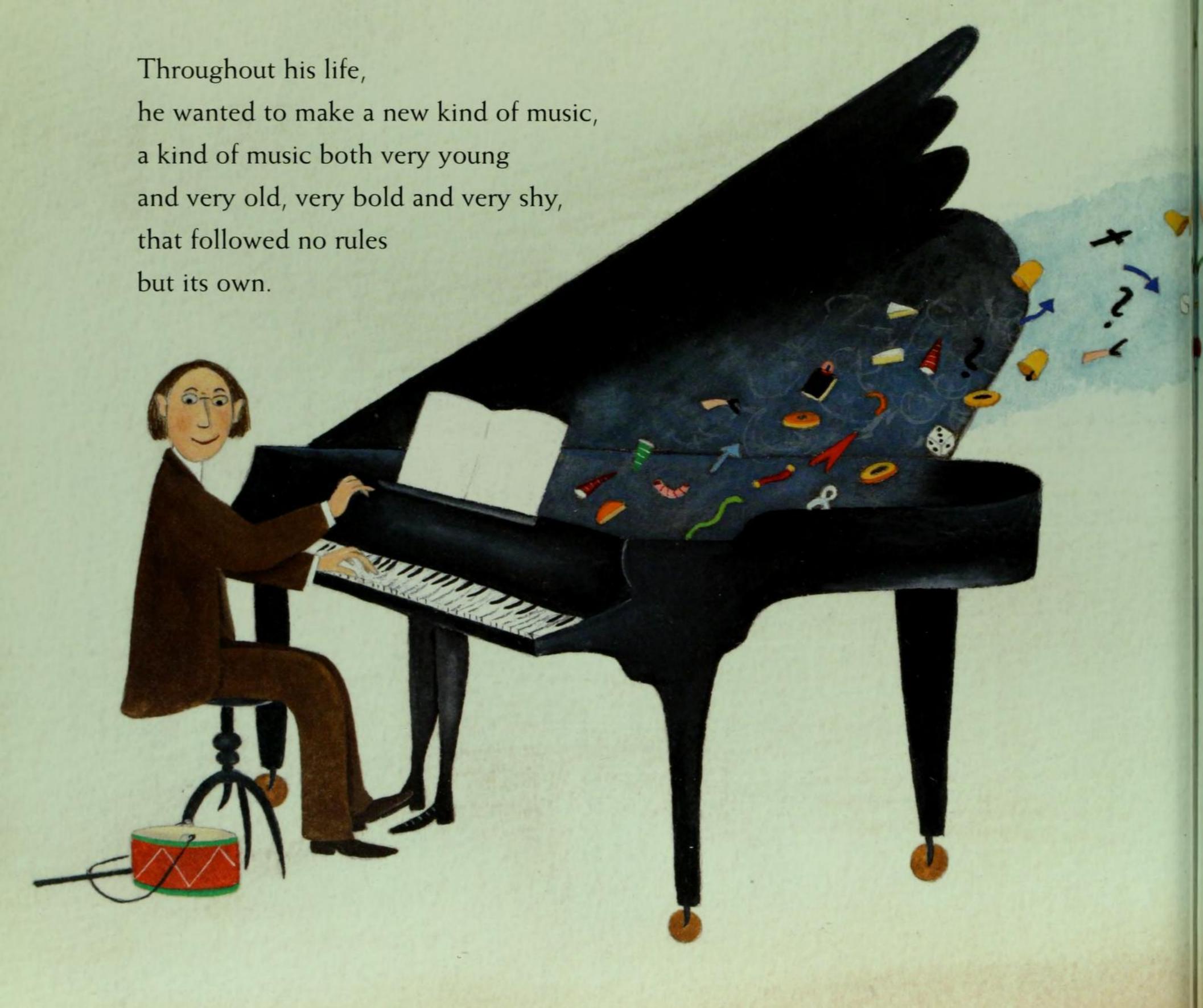


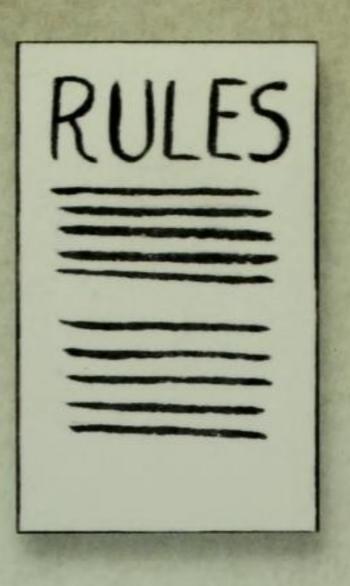
Erik Satie
was born by the sea
in the village of Honfleur
on the coast of France.
It was 1866.

"I was born
very young
in a very old world,"
said Satie once.
And he never grew up
but was always a child
with an old man's smile.



From his earliest years,
he loved to play music.
He went to a school
to learn how to play and compose.





Satie's music was like an old chant and wild tunes from kick lines or choruses, but mixed together. Many did not like it.

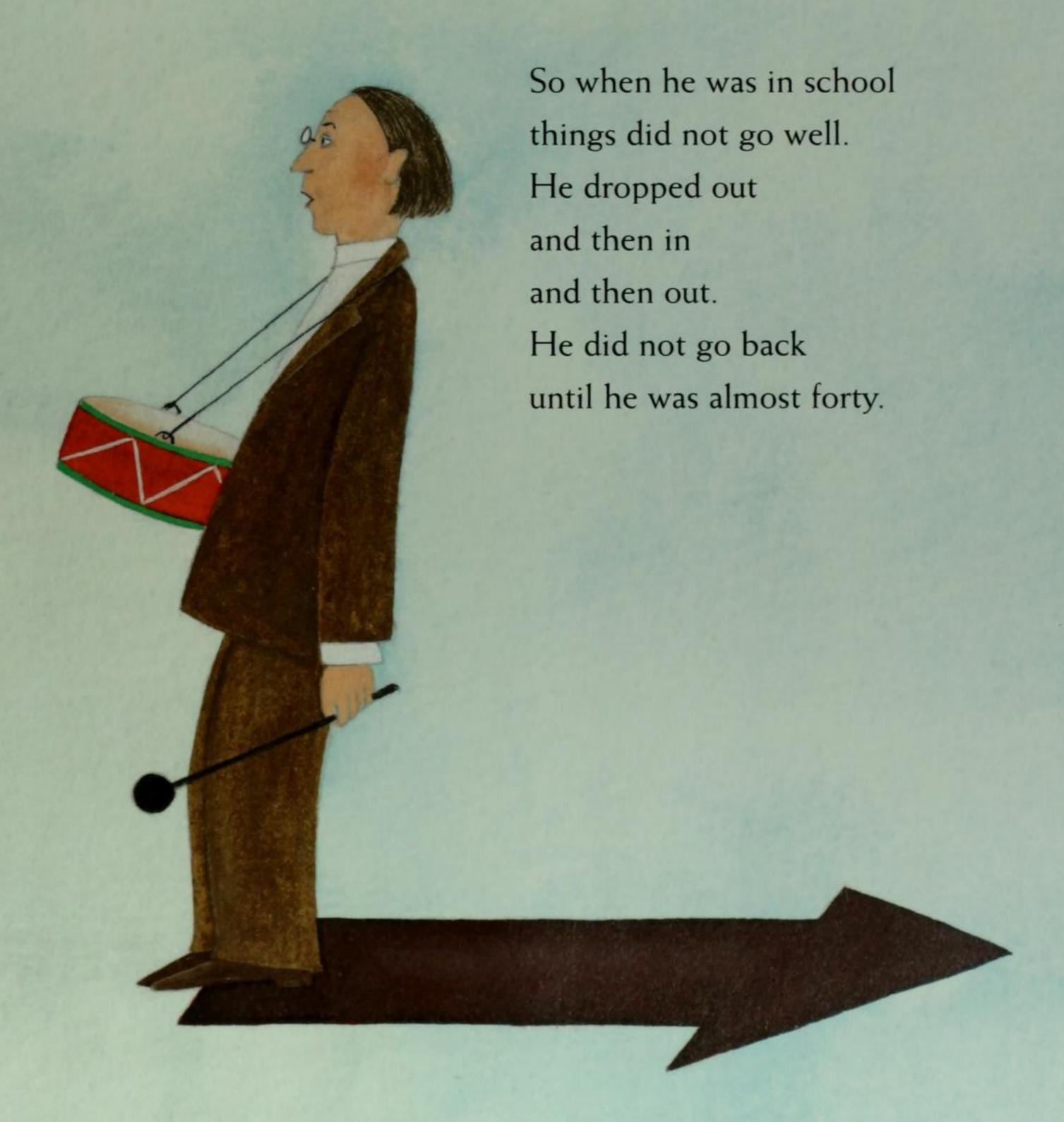




Around him was a world of black top hats and stiff, starched collars and gloves and bows and curtsies.

It frightened and confused him.

People thought he was mad, that his music was bad because it was strange.





As a young man, he lived in Paris. He began to make friends. One was a poet who worked as a plumber in his spare time. He took Satie to a famous café, the Black Cat, Le Chat Noir, a café with grand sweeping staircases and dark wooden chairs and its very own cat named Maigriou and the bones of a poet were hidden inside, and upstairs was a theater where people put on plays with shadow puppets made of zinc.









Satie was asked to play the piano at the Black Cat.

Here was a chance to play his strange music, his music which sounded like kick line songs and ancient chants, but mixed together.







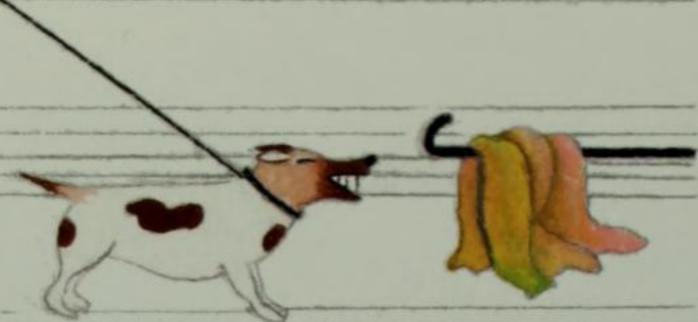




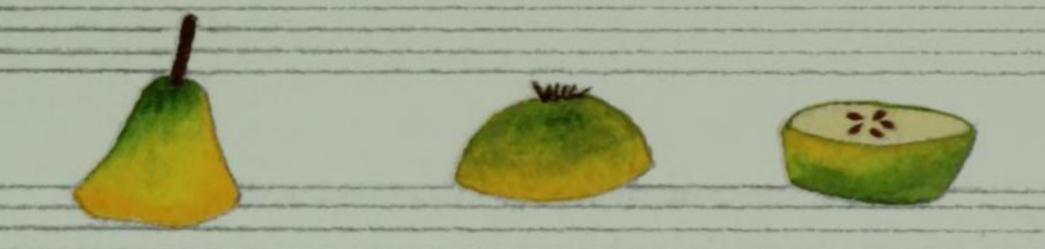
Satie wrote songs and composed music for puppet shows.

He wrote ballets for parties and music for magical spells.

Often he would name his pieces things like "The Dreamy Fish," or maybe "In a Horse Costume,"



or sometimes "Sketches and Temptations of a Fat Man Made of Wood."
He wrote several "Real Flabby Preludes (for a Dog),"
and a set of seven pieces called "Three Pieces in the Shape of a Pear."



Other composers wrote instructions in their music like "Fast" or

"Loud" or

"Slowly."

Satie wrote, "From the end of the eyes,"

"In the throat,"

"On yellowing velvet,"

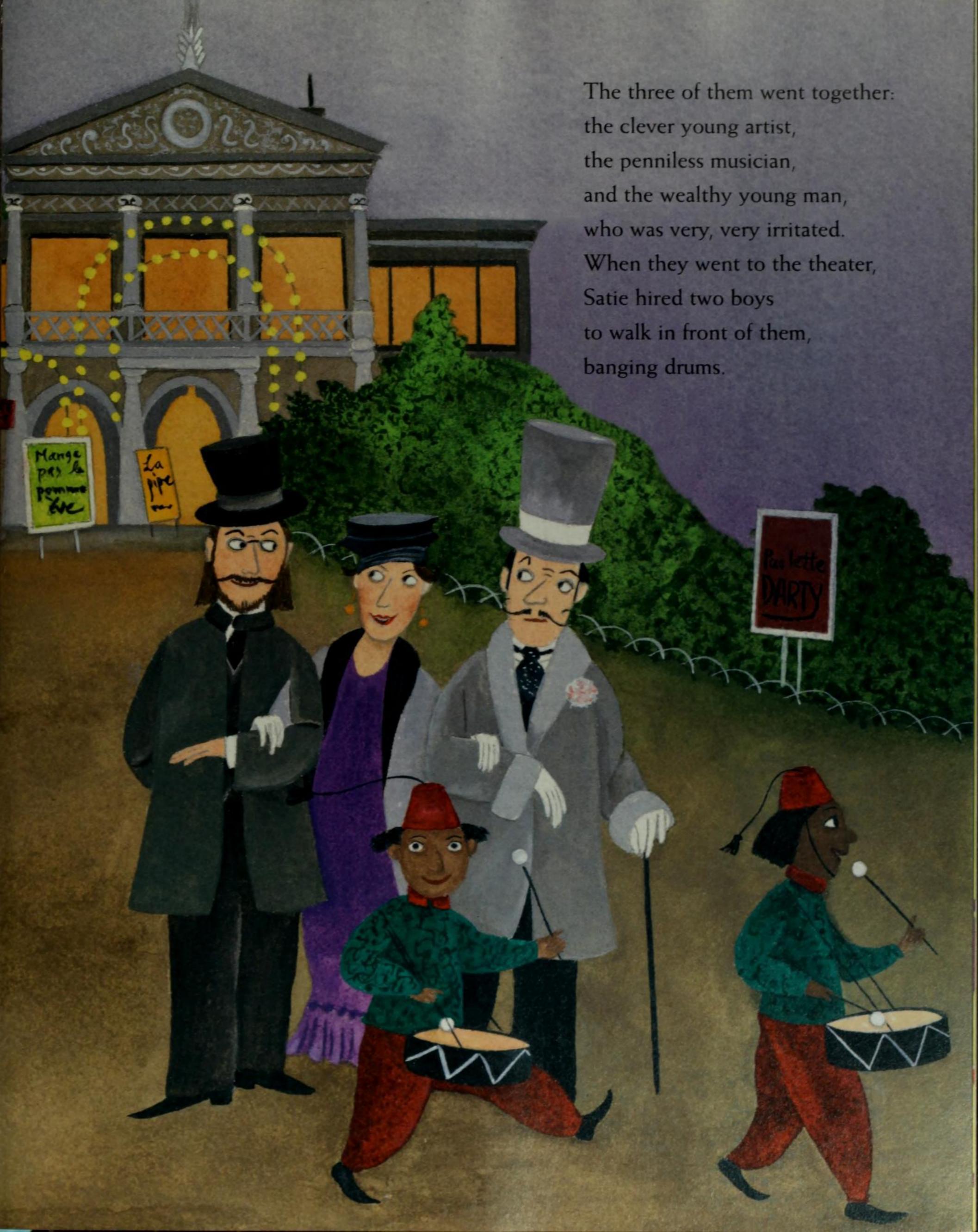
and "I want a hat of solid mahogany."





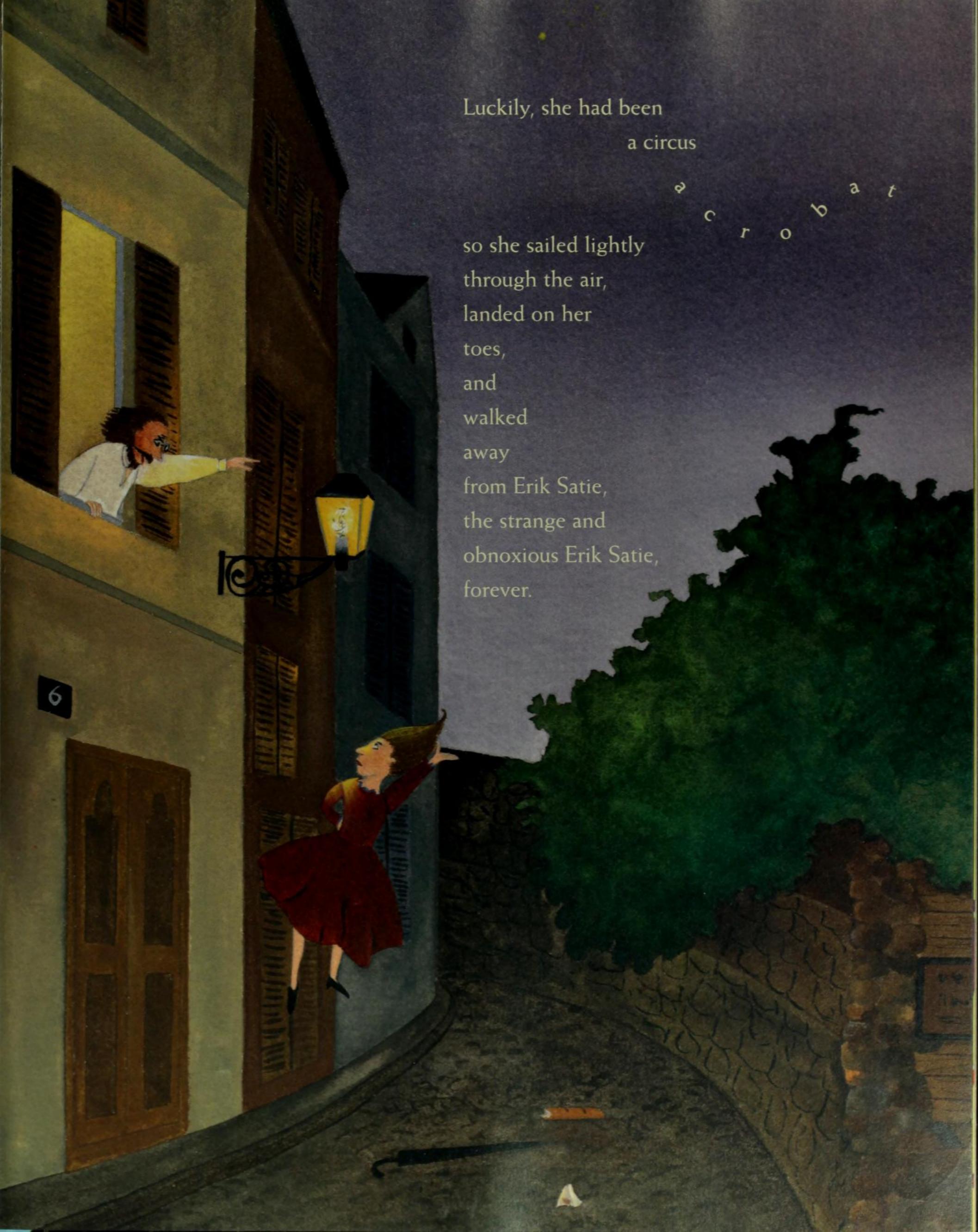
One day at the Black Cat,
Satie met an artist and model named Suzanne Valadon,
and fell in love with her.
She already had a boyfriend
who was a lawyer,
a very rich man.
Satie didn't mind.
He invited himself along on their dates.



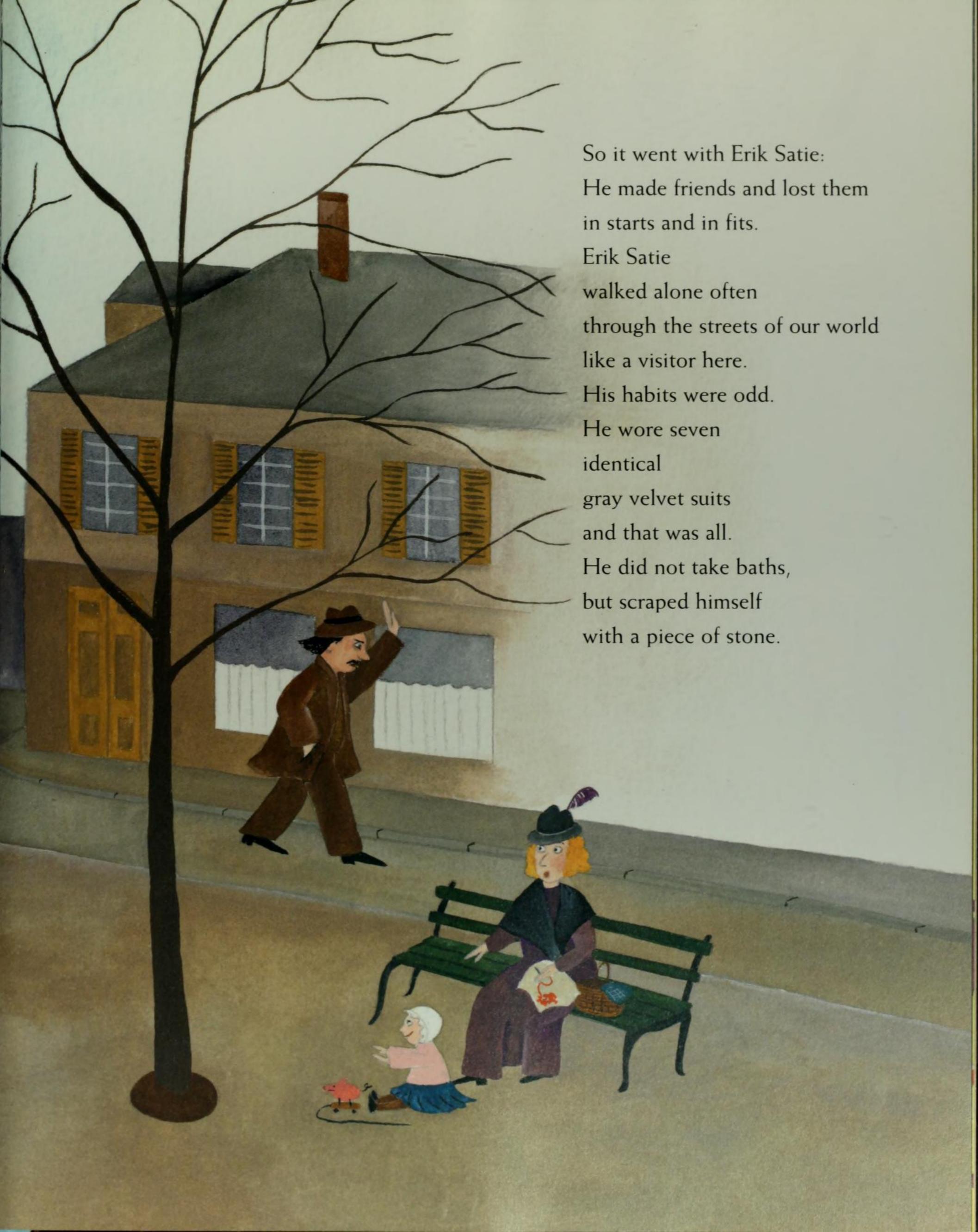


But Satie had a temper,
a terrible temper,
and he would often have tantrums
and yell at his friends
for making fun of his music
or liking his music
or breaking his umbrella,
and sometimes he would never speak to them again.

He and Suzanne
argued and argued
one night in his apartment
until finally
he threw her right out the window.

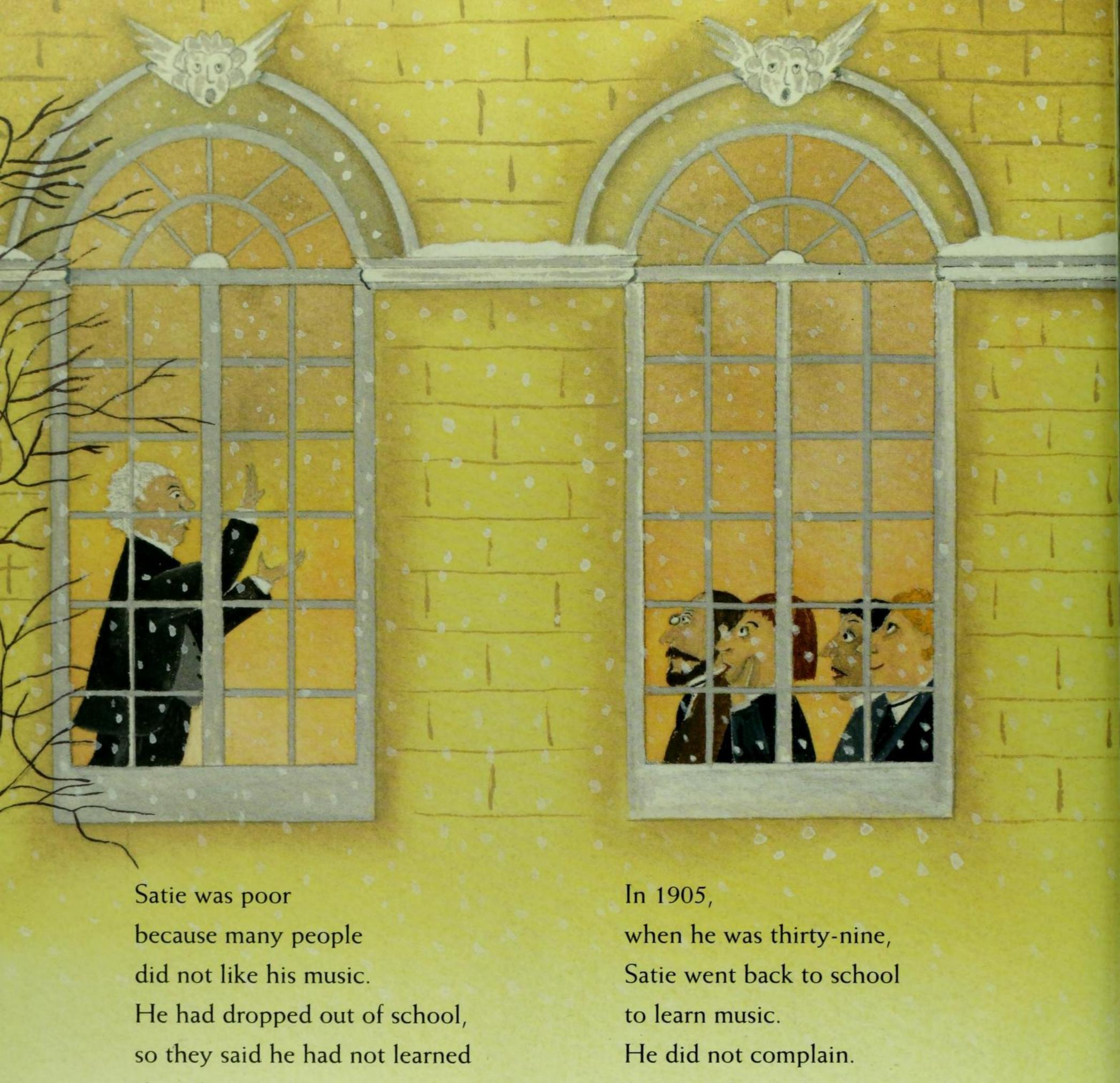






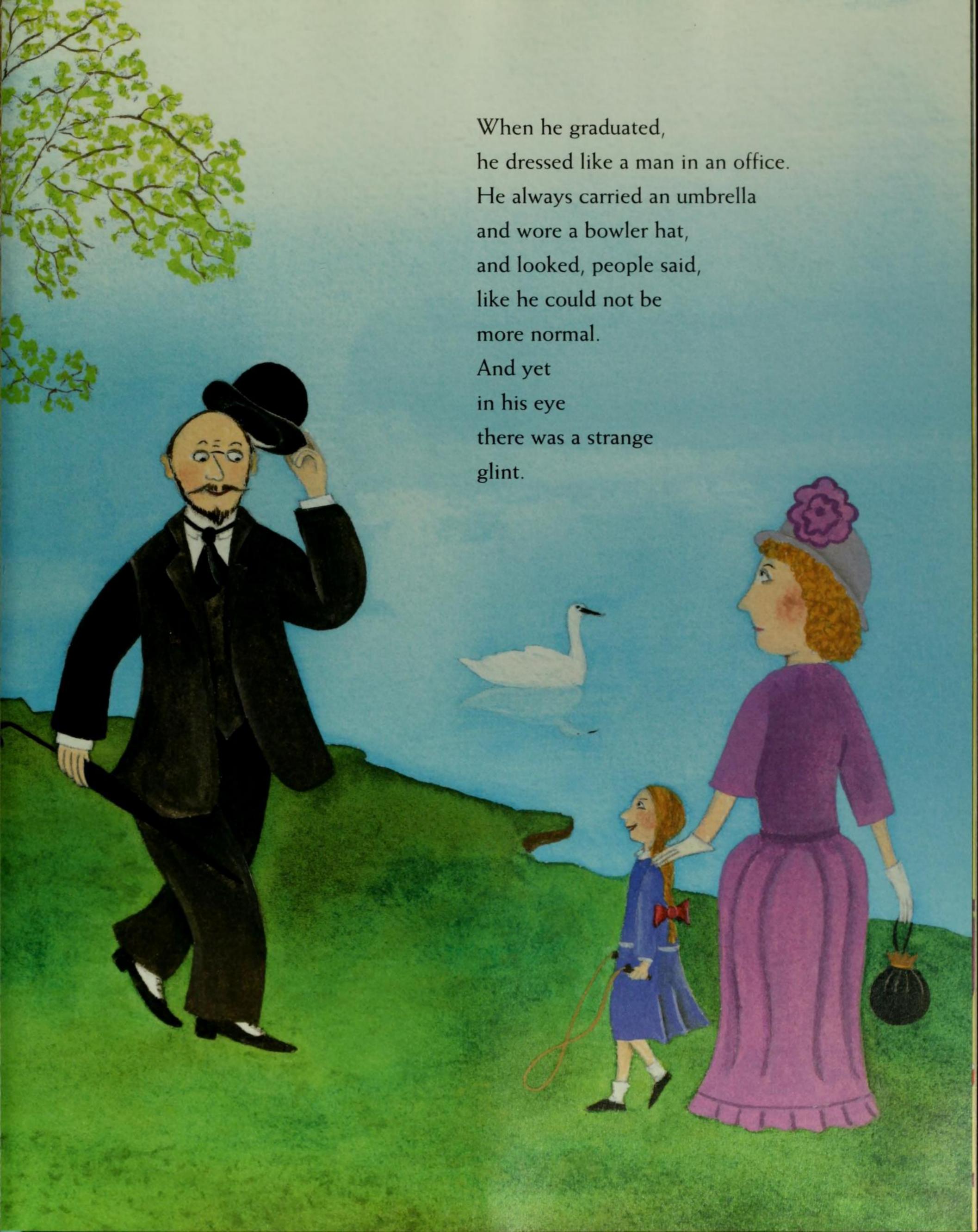
Satie was very poor. He had to move into a room so small that to get through the door, he had to climb onto his bed. When he got even poorer they kicked him out of even this tiny, cold room. He and a friend put all of his belongings in a wheelbarrow and wheeled them through the streets of Paris to another apartment in a different part of town where he stayed for the rest of his life. He had to cover the windows with paper because the neighbors were always peeking in to see the strange man, the man like a child, who lived next door. He lived there alone amidst trash and stacks of paper and a tuneless and tinny piano.





because many people
did not like his music.
He had dropped out of school,
so they said he had not learned
the rules
of how to compose.
He realized he had made a mistake.
He needed to know rules
so he could break them.

when he was thirty-nine,
Satie went back to school
to learn music.
He did not complain.
He sat at his desk.
He patiently did homework
and sat with the others,
those half his age.
And he got his degree.









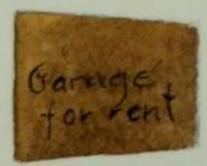




Though Satie got older
he always seemed young.
He wrote other ballets,
each one an experiment
in what music and dancers could do.
In 1924, he wrote Cancelled,
a ballet with a movie
that began with Satie and
the painter Picabia,
Francis Picabia,
shooting a cannon
at the audience,
and included a funeral
led by a camel.

On the music was printed:
"When will people get out
of the habit
of explaining everything?"



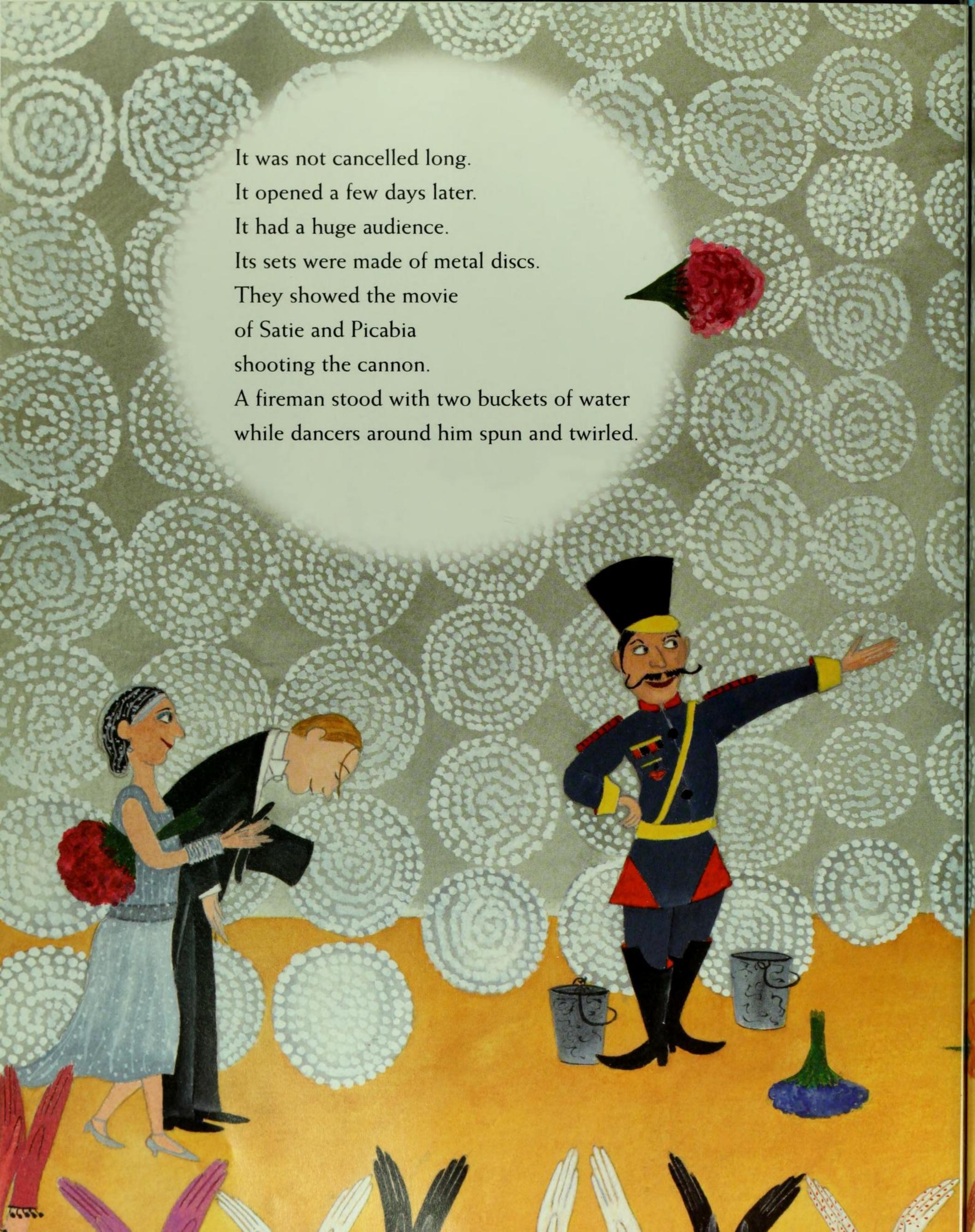


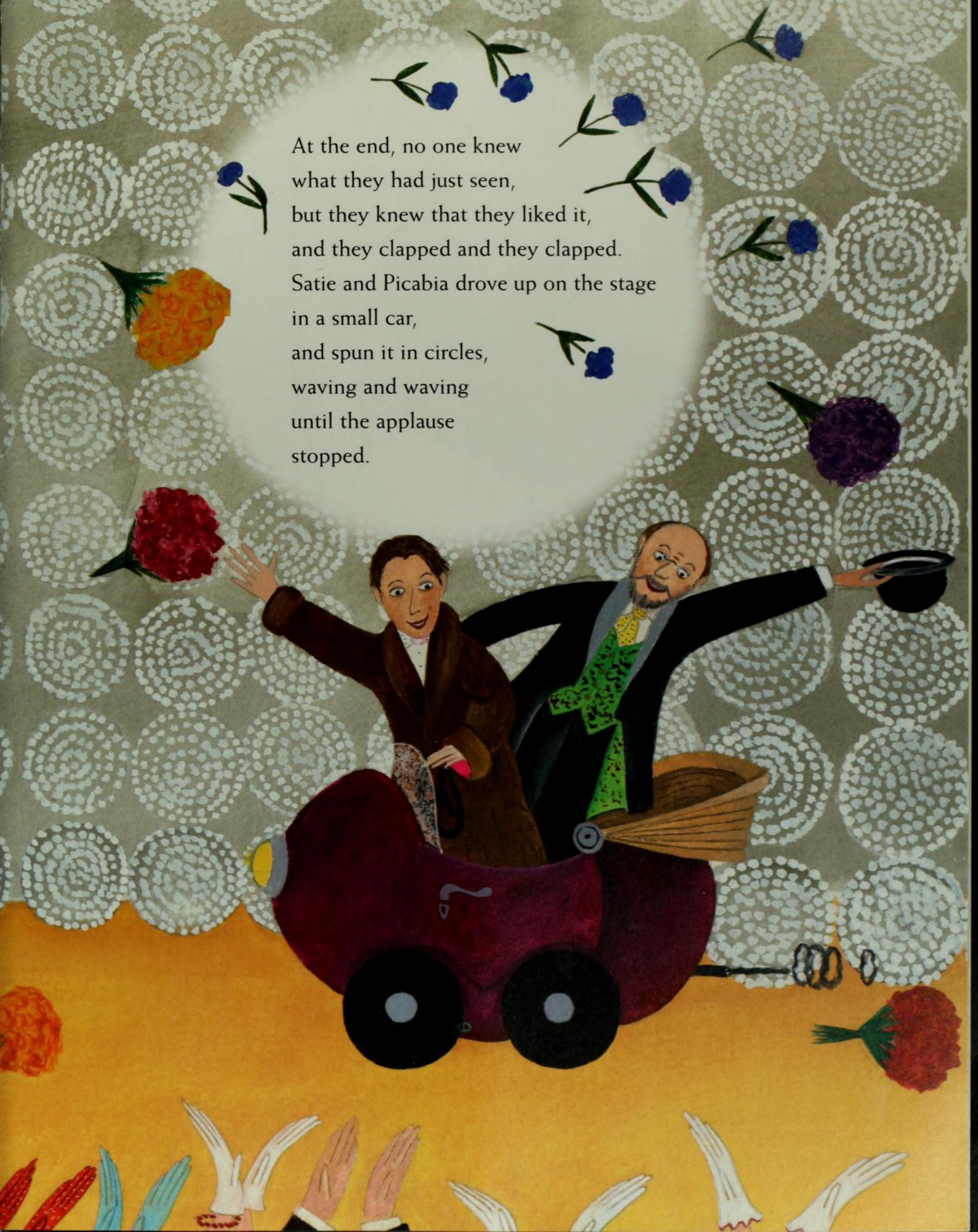
The hardest thing about making Cancelled, the ballet with a movie, was finding a garage where they could keep the camel.

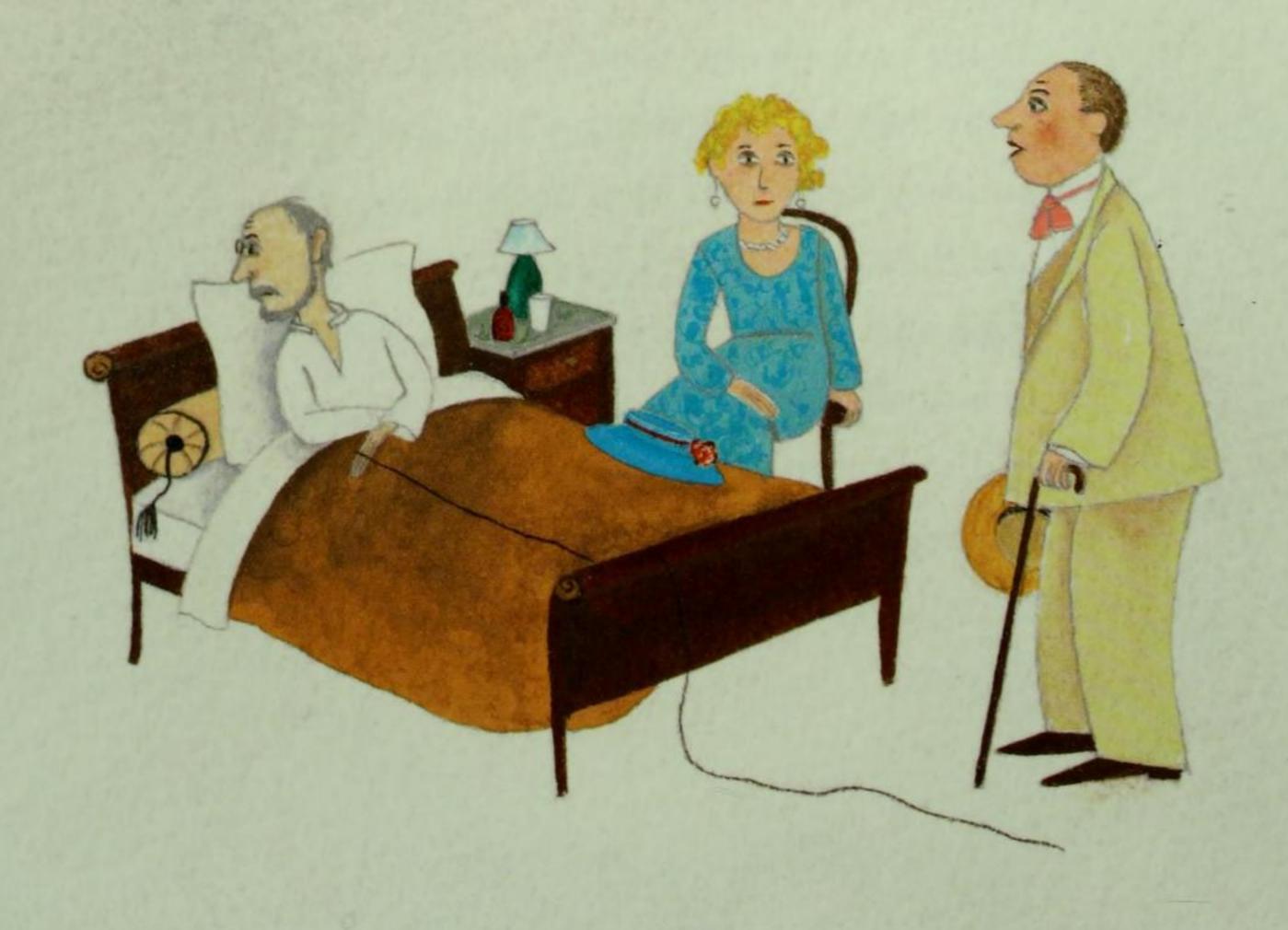


On opening night
the lead dancer was so worried
he got sick.
He thought people would hate the ballet
and think it was strange.
He said that he couldn't
dance that night.
The crowds waited eagerly
to get in and see
this odd new ballet.
But it did not open that night.
Traffic was jammed up for blocks.
Luckily, the posters
already said
Cancelled.









Shortly afterward, Satie got sick.

He could not stay at home
with no one to take care of him.

So he lay in bed in a hotel room
and the door was attached to him
with string.

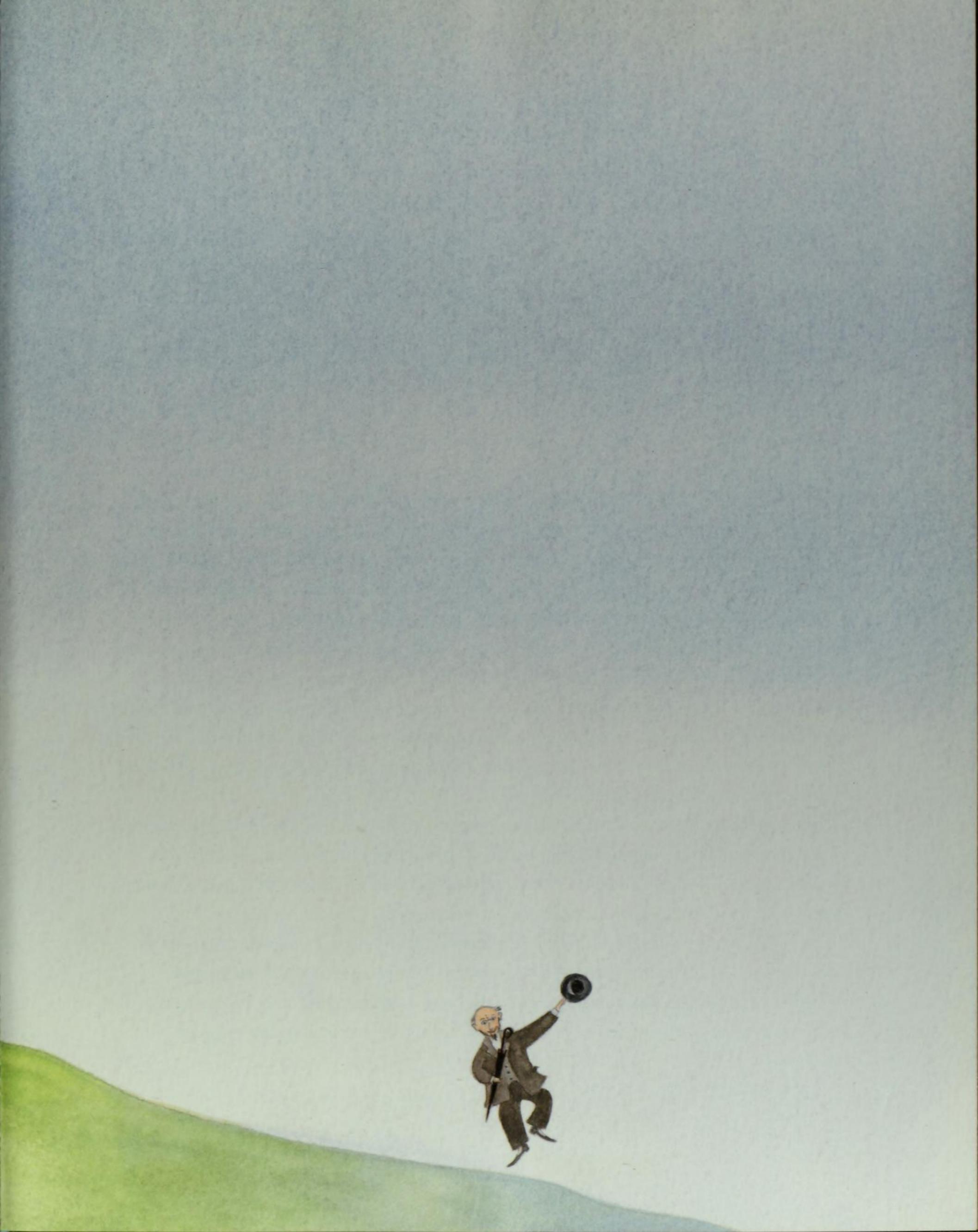
His friends came.

Sometimes he yelled at them.

Sometimes he was sorry for things he had done.



The day of his funeral poets, musicians, and artists all came to the church near his home to bid him good-bye. In the chapel a wedding went on while the body was buried. Like his music it was happy and sad at the same moment, not one or the other. That's the way with his pieces: Sometimes they can sound like night falling, and darkness; sometimes they can sound like him dancing, strange Mr. Satie, a child-man dancing with his umbrella, joyfully spinning, and grinning, alone.



## AUTHOR'S NOTE

The story of Erik Satie may be strange, but it is true.

Satie's childhood was probably not easy. In 1872, his mother died, and he and his brother were sent to live with his grandparents. He studied music off and on as a teenager, but it didn't go well. He eventually left to join the military, but that didn't work out either. He disliked it so much that he sat outside in the cold night air until he developed bronchitis and was discharged. At this point he moved to Paris and met the poets, musicians, and painters who would become so important to him.

Most of Satie's music was written for piano, such as the Gymnopédies (1888), the Gnossiennes (1889–1897), and the Sonatine bureaucratique (1917). There are some important exceptions, however. One of his most famous pieces is an opera with no action called Socrate (1919). And he was the first composer to create Muzak, writing chamber pieces that were supposed to be repeated again and again as "musical wallpaper."

Later in his life, he also wrote several famous scores for ballets—Parade (1917), Les Aventures de Mercure (1924), and Relâche ("Cancelled";1924). One critic described the bizarre music and costumes for Parade as "sur-real"—more than real. Now, whenever we want to say that something is strange to the point of being dreamlike, we call it surreal.

In 1925, shortly after the success of these final ballets, Satie got sick and died, most likely of liver problems. His final words were, "Ah! The cows ..." No one except Satie had been inside his apartment for almost thirty years. When his friends went in, they found the floor littered with stacks of dirty paper and little cards that advertised magic castles for rent and airships of metal.

Though Satie lived most of his life in poverty and obscurity, his music profoundly affected many famous classical composers—Claude Debussy, Maurice Ravel, Igor Stravinsky, John Cage—and also many composers of jazz. Today, his music is famous, heard in movies and as backgrounds for advertisements. One of his pieces, "Vexations," which is supposed to be repeated eight hundred and forty times, takes over eighteen hours to perform, and appears in the *Guinness Book of World Records*.

Satie was a genius and a crank, a magician and a child, a fool and a visionary, a gentle man with a violent temper, a medieval composer on the cutting edge of modernity.

Satie, most of all, was Satie.

## Further reading and listening:

There are several excellent biographies of Erik Satie for adults, but perhaps the best and most interesting sources are the writings of Satie himself and those who knew him: Ornella Volta's Satie Seen through His Letters (New York: Marion Boyars, 2000); Robert Orledge's Satie Remembered (Portland: Timber Press, 1995); and Ornella Volta's A Mammal's Notebook: Collected Writings of Erik Satie (London: Atlas Press, 1996).

Those who wish to listen to Satie's music should perhaps start with some of his most famous piano pieces; the Gymnopédies, the Gnossiennes, and Three Pieces in the Shape of a Pear.



#### VIKING

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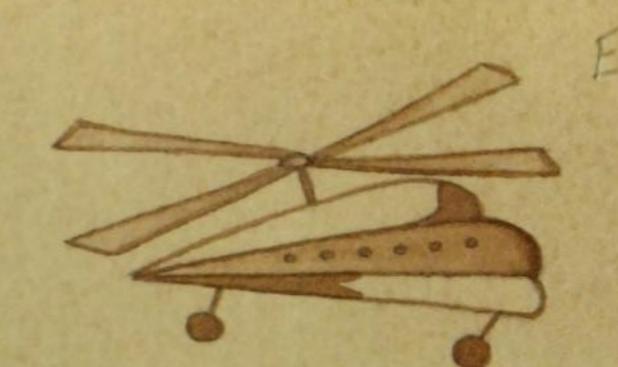
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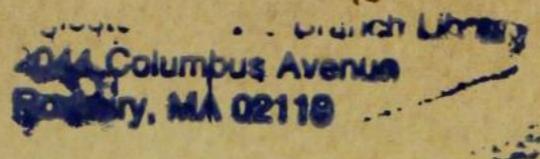
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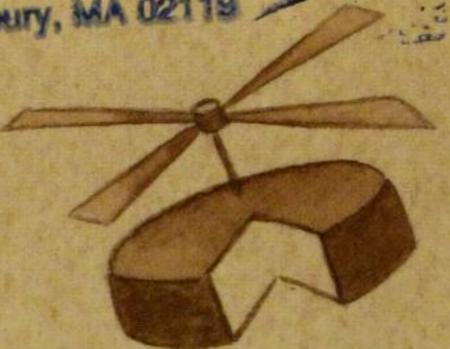




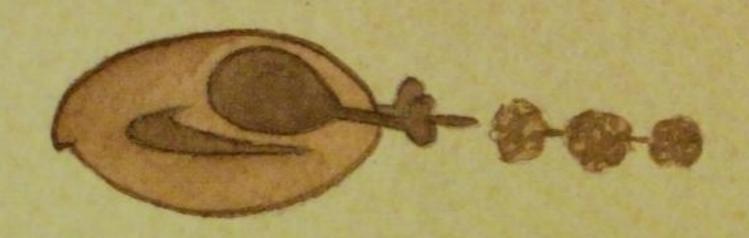
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The artist must regulate his life.





Here is a precise schedule of my daily activities: 7:18 2.m.: I get up: 10:23 to 11:47 2.m.: Inspiration.



I start lunch at 12:11 and leave the table at 12:14.

13:19 to 14:53 p.m.: A healthy ride on my horse around my estates.

15:12 to 16:07 p.m.: More inspiration.

16:27 to 18:47: Various activities (sword-fighting, reflection, staying still, visits, thinking hard, dexterity, swimming, etc.).

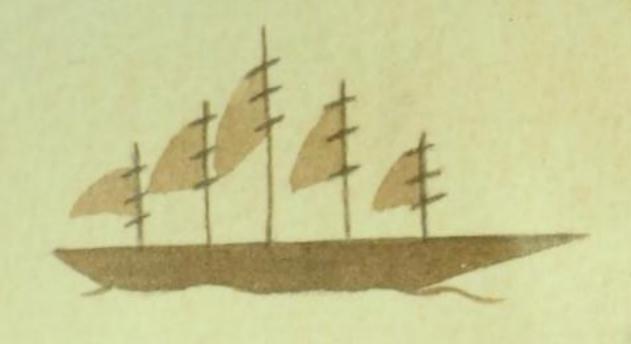


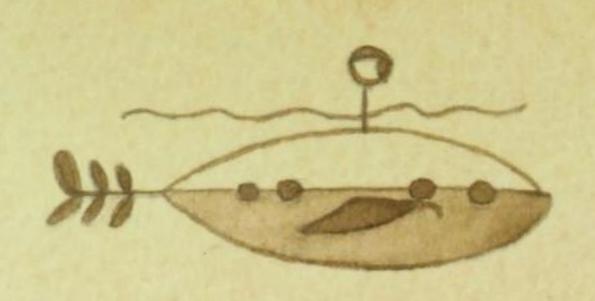
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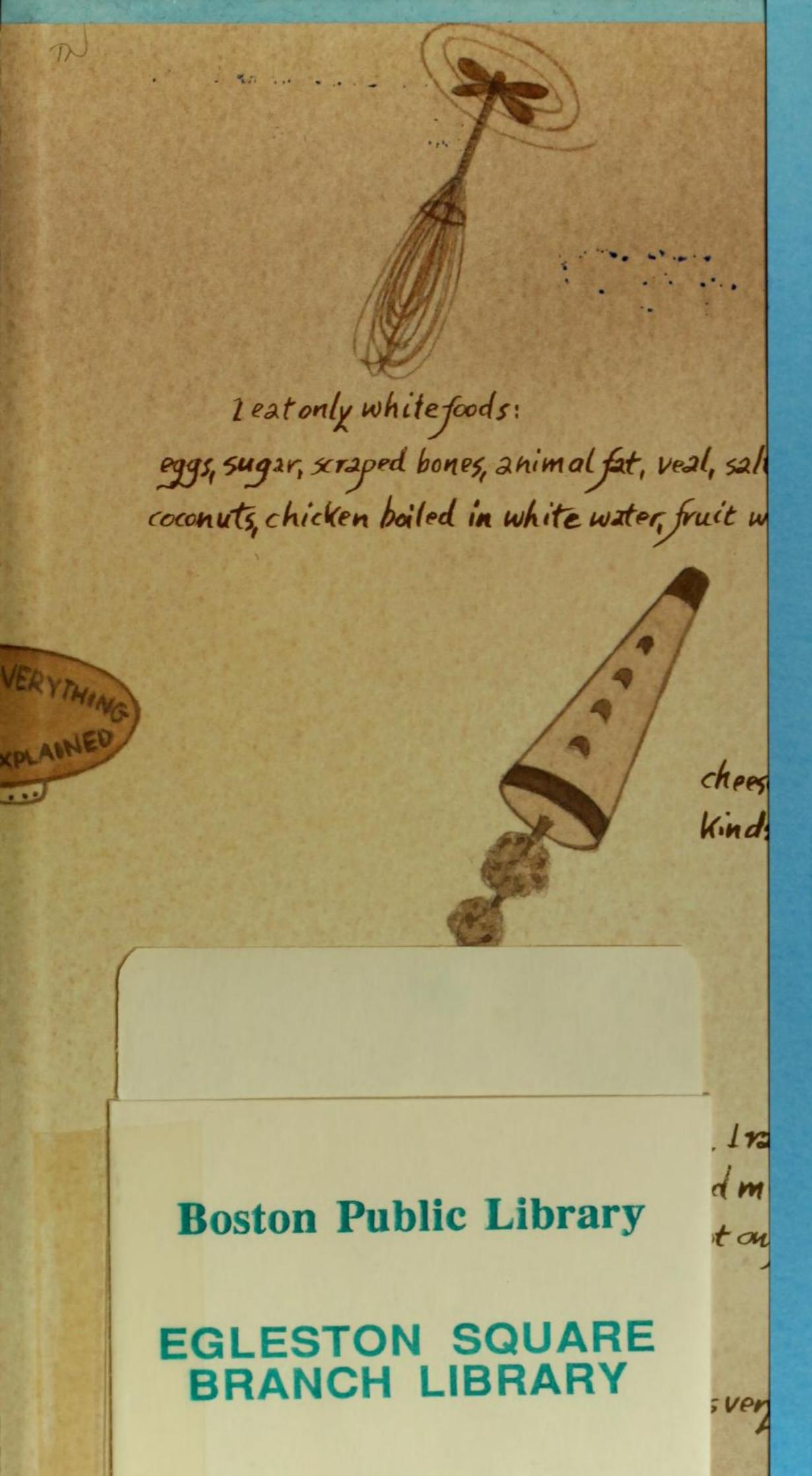
Then come the symphonic lectures, in a loud voice: 20:09 to 21:59.



1 go to bed regularly at 22:37. Once a week, I wake up with a start at 3:19. That's on Tuesday.







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pocket.

M. T. Anderson

says, "When I was a child, I loved Satie's music—so I was delighted, when I grew up, to discover that he had been so childlike throughout his life. I wrote this book as a way to sing back to him all the things he had sung to me." Mr. Anderson's books include Feed (a National Book Award finalist), and a picture book biography of the composer Handel (a Boston Globe-Horn Book Award honor book). An instructor in the Children's MFA program at Vermont College, he lives in Boston, Massachusetts.

# Petra Mathers



says, "Erik Satie lived in my studio for over a year. I felt like a schoolgirl with a crush. I admire him most for always going his own way in life and his music. Even though he walked everywhere he went, Satie was never a pedestrian; he was always a little aloft."

Petra Mathers has written and illustrated many books for children, including her beloved Lottie's World series. She lives in Astoria, Oregon.

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