



## **Daily Sparkle CD - A Review of Famous Songs of the Past**

**“Fascinating Facts” November 2017**

### **Track 1 My Love**

"My Love" is a 1965 single release by Petula Clark which in early 1966 became an international hit, reaching #1 in the US: the track continued Clark's collaboration with songwriter and record producer Tony Hatch.

**Petula Clark**, CBE (born 15 November 1932) is an English singer, actress and composer whose career has spanned seven decades. Clark's professional career began as an entertainer on BBC Radio during World War II. During the 1950s she started recording in French and having international success in both French and English, with such songs as 'The Little Shoemaker', and 'With All My Heart'. During the 1960s she became known globally for her popular upbeat hits, including 'Downtown', 'I Know a Place', 'My Love' and 'Don't Sleep in the Subway'. In 1967 the song 'Puppet on a String' performed by her became the first British entry to win the Eurovision Song Contest.

### **Track 2 I Believe**

I Believe is the name of a popular song written in 1953. It was commissioned and introduced by Jane Froman on her television show. Froman, troubled by the uprising of the Korean War in 1952 so soon after World War II, wanted a song that would offer hope and faith to the populace.

**Frankie Laine**, born Francesco Paolo LoVecchio (March 30, 1913 - February 6, 2007), was a successful American singer, songwriter, and actor whose career spanned 75 years, from his first concerts in 1930 with a marathon dance company to his final performance of 'That's My Desire' in 2005. Often billed as America's Number One Song Stylist, his other nicknames include Mr. Rhythm, Old Leather Lungs, and Mr. Steel Tonsils. His hits included 'That's My Desire', 'That Lucky Old Sun', 'Jezebel', 'High Noon', 'I Believe' and 'Rawhide'. He sang well-known theme songs for many movie Western soundtracks, including Gunfight at the O.K. Corral and Blazing Saddles. Laine sang an eclectic variety of song styles and genres, stretching from big band crooning to pop, western-

themed songs, gospel, rock, folk, jazz, and blues. He did not sing the soundtrack song for High Noon, which was sung by Tex Ritter, nor did he sing the theme to another show he is commonly associated with —Champion the Wonder Horse (sung by Mike Stewart)—but released his own, subsequently more popular version.

### **Track 3 Blow The Wind Southerly**

Blow The Wind Southerly is a traditional English folk song from Northumbria. It tells of a woman desperately hoping for a southerly wind to blow her lover back home over the ocean to her. Kathleen Ferrier recorded what is perhaps the best-known version of the song in London in 1949.

**Maureen Kathleen Stewart Forrester**, (25 July 1930 – 16 June 2010) was a Canadian operatic contralto. She was born and grew up in a poor section of Montreal, Quebec. She was one of four children and sang in church and radio choirs. At age 13, she dropped out of school to help support the family. When her brother came home from the war he persuaded her to take singing lessons. She gave her debut recital at the local YWCA in 1953. She made her New York City debut in Town Hall in 1956. Maureen Forrester was known for her affinity for the music of Mahler and for her great stamina, often giving up to 120 performances a year while raising her five children.

### **Track 4 Come Outside**

Come Outside was a number one in 1962 for Mike Sarne, and the actress Wendy Richard. The track stayed at No. 1 for two weeks in late June and early July. In 1991, Samantha Fox, Frank Bruno, Liz Kershaw and Bruno Brookes recorded a cover version of the song as the official Children in Need single of the year.

**Michael Sarne** (born 6 August 1940) is a British actor, writer, producer and director, who also had a brief career as pop singer best known for his 1962 UK novelty chart topper, 'Come Outside'. In the mid-1960s Sarne introduced the ITV children's quiz series Junior Criss Cross Quiz. As an actor he has appeared on television, in British series including The Avengers, Man in a Suitcase, Jonathan Creek and The Bill.

### **Track 5 I'm Walking Behind You**

I'm Walking Behind You is a popular song written by Billy Reid and published in 1953. It has been sung by many different artists.

Edwin John '**Eddie**' **Fisher** (August 10, 1928 – September 22, 2010) was an American entertainer. He was a teen idol and the most successful pop singles artist of the first half of the 1950s, selling millions of records and hosting his own TV show. In 1956, Fisher co-starred with then-wife Debbie Reynolds in the musical comedy Bundle of Joy. He played a dramatic role

in the 1960 drama *Butterfield 8* with second wife Elizabeth Taylor. His best friend was showman and producer Mike Todd, who died in a plane crash in 1958. Fisher's affair and subsequent marriage to Taylor, Todd's widow, caused a show business scandal because he and Reynolds had a very public divorce. He later married Connie Stevens. Fisher is the father of actress Carrie Fisher (with Reynolds).

### **Track 6 Myfanwy**

A famous Welsh love song. The music was written by that eminent Welsh composer, Dr Joseph Parry. Joseph Parry, was born in 1841. He composed over 400 hymn tunes, three hundred songs, and 300 anthems, chorales and other orchestral pieces.

**Rhydian Roberts** (born 14 February 1983), is a classically trained Welsh baritone, crossover artist, musical theatre actor and television presenter. He rose to fame after finishing as runner-up on *The X Factor* in 2007.

**Bryn Terfel Jones** CBE ( born 9 November 1965) is a Welsh bass-baritone opera and concert singer. Terfel was initially associated with the roles of Mozart, particularly Figaro and Don Giovanni, but has subsequently shifted his attention to heavier roles, especially those by Wagner. He was for a time the best operatic baritone in this country.

### **Track 7 Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes**

*Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes* is a popular old English song, the lyrics of which are Ben Jonson's 1616 poem "Song. To Celia."

**Paul Leroy Robeson** (April 9, 1898 – January 23, 1976) was an American singer and actor who was a political activist for the Civil Rights Movement. His advocacy of anti-imperialism, affiliation with Communism, and criticism of the US brought retribution from the government and public condemnation. He was blacklisted, and to his financial and social detriment, he refused to rescind his stand on his beliefs and remained opposed to the direction of US policies.

Robeson won a scholarship to Rutgers University, where he was a football All-American and class valedictorian. He graduated from Columbia Law School while playing in the National Football League (NFL) and singing and acting in off-campus productions. After theatrical performances in *The Emperor Jones* and *All God's Chillun Got Wings* he became an integral part of the Harlem Renaissance.

### **Track 8 Who's Sorry Now**

*Who's Sorry Now?* is a popular song with music written by Ted Snyder and lyrics by Bert Kalmar and Harry Ruby. It was first published in 1923. *Who's*

Sorry Now? was also featured in the Marx Brothers film A Night in Casablanca (1946). The song was a major hit in 1958 for American singer Connie Francis.

**Connie Francis** (born **Concetta Rosa Maria Franconero**, December 12, 1938) is an American pop singer of Italian heritage and the top-charting female vocalist of the 1950s and 1960s. Although her chart success waned in the second half of the 1960s, Francis remained a top concert draw. Despite several severe interruptions in her career, Francis is still active as a recording and performing artist. Growing up in an Italian-Jewish neighbourhood, Francis became fluent in Yiddish, which would lead her to later record songs in Yiddish and Hebrew.

### **Track 9 Give Me Your Word**

Give Me Your Word is a popular recorded by Tennessee Ernie Ford and was released on 31 May 1954 in the United States. and reached number 1 in the UK Singles Chart in March 1955. 'Give Me Your Word' was Ford's first hit in the United Kingdom.

**Ernest Jennings Ford** (February 13, 1919 – October 17, 1991), known professionally as Tennessee Ernie Ford, was an American recording artist and television host who enjoyed success in the country and Western, pop, and gospel musical genres. Today, he is best remembered for his hit recording of 'Sixteen Tons'.

### **Track 10 Happy Days Are Here Again**

Today, this song is probably best remembered as the campaign song for Franklin Delano Roosevelt's successful 1932 presidential campaign. According to TIME magazine, it gained prominence after a spontaneous decision by Roosevelt's advisers to play it at the 1932 Democratic National Convention.

**Mitchell 'Mitch' Miller** (July 4, 1911 – July 31, 2010) was prominent in the American music industry. Miller was involved in almost all aspects of the industry, working as a musician, singer, conductor, record producer and record company executive. Miller was one of the most influential people in American popular music during the 1950s and early 1960s, both as the head of A&R at Columbia Records and as a best-selling recording artist with an NBC television series, Sing Along with Mitch.

### **Track 11 When**

When is a popular song written by Jack Reardon and Paul Evans and published in 1958. The biggest hit version was recorded by The Kalin Twins in

1958, where it was a chart-topper in the UK Singles Chart. In 1977, Showaddywaddy had a UK No. 3 hit with the song.

**The Kalin Twins** (born February 16, 1934 in New York) were a music recording duo, comprising twin brothers Hal and Herbie Kalin (d. August 24, 2005 and July 21, 2006, respectively). The Kalin Twins remain the archetypal one-hit wonders. Their only Top 10 chart hit was "When".

### **Track 12 Dem Bones, Dem Bones**

Dem Bones is a well-known spiritual song. The melody was composed by African-American author and songwriter James Weldon Johnson (1871–1938). The lyrics are inspired by Ezekiel 37:1-14, where the Prophet visits the "Valley of Dry Bones" and prophesies that they will one day be resurrected at God's command, picturing the national resurrection of Israel.

**The Delta Rhythm Boys** were an American vocal group active for over 50 years from 1934 to 1987. The group was first formed at Langston University in Langston, Oklahoma, in 1934. The group appeared often in the 1940s on radio programs such as The Joan Davis Show, and performed on Broadway in the shows, Sing Out the News and Hot Mikado. They also appeared in film, including in You'll Never Get Rich with Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. Aside from their own recordings, they served as background vocalists for Charlie Barnet, Ella Fitzgerald, and Ruth Brown. Also memorable is their 1950s version of the spiritual song "Dem Bones", a hit record for them, and which they performed on television extensively, and is currently revived with at least two postings on YouTube.

### **Track 13 Scotland The Brave**

Scotland the Brave (Scottish Gaelic: Alba an Aigh) is a Scottish patriotic song. It was one of several songs considered an unofficial national anthem of Scotland. The tune probably first appeared around the turn of the 20th century. The lyrics commonly sung today were written in around 1950 by the Scottish journalist Cliff Hanley for the singer Robert Wilson. In 2006, it was adopted as the regimental quick march of the Royal Regiment of Scotland. It is a popular song for pipe bands to play.

**John Charles McDermott** (born 25 March 1955) is a Scottish-Canadian tenor best known for his rendering of the songs "Danny Boy" and "Loch Lomond". Born in Glasgow, Scotland, John moved with his family to Willowdale, Toronto, Canada in 1965. He performed his first concert in 1993 in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Throughout 1994, he went on a tour of Australia and New Zealand, following the great success of "Danny Boy", which had been ranked Number 1 on the charts there. Next, in 1995, he went on a tour of Britain with The Seekers. At this point in his career he started to

tour regularly as a solo act rather than an opening act. He also appeared at several special events including the D-Day ceremonies in France in 1995, and the United States Democratic National Convention in 1996. He formed The Irish Tenors, and after performing a large concert in Dublin, Ireland in 1998, they spent some time touring the United States.

### **Track 14 Keep right on to the end of the road**

Harry wrote the song Keep Right on to the End of the Road in the wake of his son John's death in December 1916 in WW1.

**Sir Henry 'Harry' Lauder** (4 August 1870 – 26 February 1950) was an international Scottish entertainer, described by Sir Winston Churchill as "Scotland's greatest ever ambassador". He was born in Edinburgh and worked in the flax and coal mines. Lauder sang as he worked in the coal mines to help relieve the arduous nature of the work, and his fellow workers encouraged him to sing in local halls. In 1912, he was top of the bill at Britain's first ever Royal Command Variety performance, in front of King George V. He was Britain's best-known entertainer. His understanding of life, its pathos and joys, endeared him to all. Lauder usually performed in full 'Highland' regalia—Kilt, Sporran, Tam o' Shanter, and twisted walking stick—singing Scottish-themed songs (Roamin' in the Gloamin' etc.). Sir Harry wrote most of his own songs, favourites of which were Roamin' in the Gloamin', I Love a Lassie, A Wee Deoch-an-Doris, and Keep Right on to the End of the Road.

### **Track 15 Witchcraft**

Witchcraft is a popular song from 1957 composed by Cy Coleman with lyrics by Carolyn Leigh. It was released as a single by Frank Sinatra. Composed as an instrumental piece by Coleman for the revue Take Five, lyrics were added by Leigh, and "Witchcraft" was subsequently recorded by Sinatra in May 1957. Elvis Presley sang this song in The Frank Sinatra Timex Show: Welcome Home Elvis.

**Frank Sinatra** (December 12, 1915 – May 14, 1998) began his musical career in the swing era with Harry James and Tommy Dorsey. Sinatra became an unprecedentedly successful solo artist in the early to mid-1940s, after being signed to Columbia Records in 1943. Being the idol of the "bobby soxers", he released his first album, The Voice of Frank Sinatra in 1946. His professional career had stalled by the 1950s, but it was reborn in 1953 after he won the Academy Award for Best Supporting Actor for his performance in From Here to Eternity.

He signed with Capitol Records in 1953 and released several critically lauded albums (such as In the Wee Small Hours, Songs for Swingin' Lovers, Come Fly with Me, Only the Lonely and Nice 'n' Easy). He toured internationally, was a

founding member of the Rat Pack and fraternised with celebrities and statesmen, including John F. Kennedy. Sinatra turned 50 in 1965, recorded the retrospective *September of My Years*, starred in the Emmy winning television special *Frank Sinatra: A Man*.

### **Track 16 I'll Be Home**

*I'll Be Home* is a 1955 song that was written by Ferdinand Washington and Stan Lewis. The song was originally a hit for The Flamingos. It was also a hit for Pat Boone.

Charles Eugene '**Pat**' **Boone** (born June 1, 1934) is an American singer, actor, and writer. He was a successful pop singer in the United States during the 1950s and early 1960s. Several of his hit songs were cover versions of black R&B artists' hit songs, when parts of the country were racially segregated and black musical artists were not played on white radio stations. He sold over 45 million albums, had 38 Top 40 hits and appeared in more than 12 Hollywood movies. Boone's talent as a singer and actor, combined with his old-fashioned values, contributed to his popularity in the early rock and roll era. At the age of twenty-three, he began hosting a half-hour ABC variety television series, *The Pat Boone Chevy Showroom*, which aired for 115 episodes (1957–1960). Many musical performers, including Edie Adams, Andy Williams, Pearl Bailey and Johnny Mathis made appearances on the show. He continues to perform, and speak as a motivational speaker, a television personality, and a conservative political commentator.

### **Track 17 Hernando's Hideaway**

*Hernando's Hideaway* is a tango show tune, largely in long metre, from the musical *The Pajama Game*, written by Richard Adler and Jerry Ross and published in 1954. The lyrics describe a sleazy, dark, raunchy and secretive nightclub where alcohol and prostitution is the order of the day. It was sung in the stage and film versions of the musical by Carol Haney. *Hernando's Hideaway* also became a nickname for the smoking room for British parliamentarians in the House of Commons.

**Alma Cogan** (19 May 1932 – 26 October 1966) was an English singer of traditional pop music in the 1950s and early 1960s. She was the highest paid British female entertainer of her era. In 1953, while recording "If I Had A Golden Umbrella", she broke into a giggle, and then played up the effect on later recordings. Soon she was dubbed "The girl with the giggle in her voice". Cogan was one of the first UK record artists to appear frequently on television, where her powerful voice could be showcased along with her bubbly personality and dramatic costumes. These hooped skirts with sequins and figure-hugging tops were reputedly designed by herself and never worn twice. She never married but lived with her widowed mother in Kensington in a lavishly decorated ground-floor flat, which became a legendary party-venue.

Regular visitors included Princess Margaret, Noël Coward, Cary Grant, Audrey Hepburn, Michael Caine and others.

### **Track 18 Blow The Man Down**

Blow the Man Down is one of many hits for the Seekers

**The Seekers** are an Australian folk-influenced pop quartet, originally formed in Melbourne in 1962. They were popular during the 1960s with their best-known configuration as: Judith Durham on vocals, piano and tambourine; Athol Guy on double bass and vocals; Keith Potger on twelve-string guitar, banjo and vocals; and Bruce Woodley on guitar, mandolin, banjo and vocals. The group had Top 10 hits in the 1960s with "I'll Never Find Another You", "A World of Our Own", "Morningtown Ride", "Someday, One Day" (written by Paul Simon), "Georgy Girl" (the title song of the film of the same name), and "The Carnival Is Over" (their rendition of a Russian folk song which the Seekers have sung at various closing ceremonies in Australia).

In 1968, they were named as joint Australians of the Year – the only group thus honoured. In July of that year, Durham left to pursue a solo career and the group disbanded. The band has reformed periodically.

### **Track 19 Move It On Over**

Move It On Over is a 12-bar blues song written and recorded by the American country music singer-songwriter Hank Williams in 1947. The song is considered one of the earliest examples of rock and roll music. The song's subject matter, melody, and composition very closely resemble that of "Rock Around the Clock," released seven years later by Bill Haley and his Comets.

**Hank Williams** (September 17, 1923 – January 1, 1953), born Hiram King Williams, was an American singer-songwriter and musician regarded as one of the most important country music artists of all time. Chronic back pain, and regular use of alcohol and morphine caused severe deterioration to his health. He was dismissed by the Grand Ole Opry whose management cited unreliability and frequent drunkenness. Williams died suddenly in the early morning hours of New Years Day in 1953 at the age of 29 from heart failure exacerbated by pills and alcohol. Despite his short life, Williams has had a major influence on country music. The songs he wrote and recorded have been covered by numerous artists, and have been hits in various genres including pop, gospel, blues. He had 11 number one songs between 1948 and 1953, though he was unable to read or notate music to any significant degree.

### **Track 20 Does Your Chewing Gum Lose Its Flavour (On the Bedpost Overnight?)**

A novelty song by Lonnie Donegan. Released as a single in 1959, it peaked at



number 3 in the UK Singles Chart. The song is humorous in content, the verses each describing a dramatic or urgent scenario leading up to the asking of the titular question. The title and lyrics of the Donegan version were changed in the UK from the original Spearmint because "Spearmint" is a registered trademark here, and the BBC does not play songs which mention trademarks.

Anthony James '**Lonnie**' **Donegan** MBE (29 April 1931 – 3 November 2002[1]) was known as the "King of Skiffle" and is often cited as a large influence on British musicians who became famous in the 1960s. With a washboard, a tea-chest bass and a cheap Spanish guitar, Donegan entertained audiences with folk and blues songs by artists such as Leadbelly and Woody Guthrie. He travelled to the United States, where he appeared on television on both the Perry Como Show and the Paul Winchell Show. Returning to the UK, Donegan recorded his debut album, Lonnie Donegan Showcase, in the summer of 1956, which featured songs by Lead Belly and Leroy Carr, plus "I'm a Ramblin' Man" and "Wabash Cannonball". The popular skiffle style encouraged amateurs to get started, and one of the many skiffle groups that followed was The Quarrymen formed in March 1957 by John Lennon.

### **Track 21 Beer Beer Beer**

Charlie Mopps or Charlie Mops is the mythical inventor of beer, as described by the drinking song "Beer, Beer, Beer". His name is presumably meant to rhyme with barley and hops, two main ingredients in beer.

**The Clancy Brothers** were an influential Irish folk music singing group. Most popular in the 1960s, they were famed for their woolly Aran jumpers and are widely credited with popularizing Irish traditional music in the United States. The brothers were Patrick "Paddy" Clancy, Tom Clancy, Bobby Clancy and Liam Clancy. Paddy, Tom, Bob, and Liam are best known for their work with Tommy Makem, recording dozens of albums together as **The Clancy Brothers and Tommy Makem**. They were a primary influence on a young Bob Dylan and on many other emerging artists.

### **Track 22 Jeepers Creepers**

Jeepers Creepers is a popular 1938 song and jazz standard. It was premiered by Louis Armstrong and has since been covered by many other artists.

**Louis Armstrong** (August 4, 1901 – July 6, 1971), nicknamed Satchmo or Pops, was an American jazz trumpeter and singer from New Orleans, Louisiana. Coming to prominence in the 1920s as a cornet and trumpet player, Armstrong was a big influence in jazz, shifting the focus of the music from collective improvisation to solo performance. With his instantly recognisable deep and distinctive gravelly voice, Armstrong was also an influential singer bending the lyrics and melody of a song for expressive purposes. He was also

greatly skilled at scat singing (vocalising using sounds and syllables instead of actual lyrics). Renowned for his charismatic stage presence and voice almost as much as his trumpet-playing, Armstrong's influence extends well beyond jazz music. Armstrong was one of the first truly popular African-American entertainers to "cross over", whose skin-colour was secondary to his music in an America that was severely racially divided. His artistry and personality allowed him socially acceptable access to the upper echelons of American society that were highly restricted for a black man.

### **Track 23 The Policeman's Song from The Pirates of Penzance**

Pirates of Penzance was the fifth Gilbert and Sullivan collaboration and introduced the much-parodied Major-General's Song. The opera was performed for a century by the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company in Britain

The **D'Oyly Carte Opera Company** was a professional light opera company that staged Gilbert and Sullivan's Savoy operas. The company performed nearly year-round in the UK and sometimes toured in Europe, North America and elsewhere, from the 1870s until it closed in 1982. In 1875, Richard D'Oyly Carte asked the dramatist W. S. Gilbert and the composer Arthur Sullivan to collaborate on a short comic opera to round out an evening's entertainment. When that work, *Trial by Jury*, became a success, Carte put together a syndicate to produce a full-length Gilbert and Sullivan work, *The Sorcerer* (1877), followed by *H.M.S. Pinafore* (1878). After *Pinafore* became an international sensation, Carte jettisoned his difficult investors and formed a new partnership with Gilbert and Sullivan that became the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company. The company produced the succeeding ten Gilbert and Sullivan operas and many other operas and companion pieces at the Savoy Theatre in London, which Carte built in 1881 for that purpose.

### **Track 24 From Me to You**

*From Me to You* is a song written by Paul McCartney and John Lennon and released by the Beatles as a single in 1963. Lennon and McCartney began writing "From Me to You" while on a coach. McCartney noted that their early songs tended to include the words "I", "me" or "you" in them, as a way of making them "very direct and personal".

**The Beatles** were an English rock band formed in Liverpool in 1960. They became perhaps the most commercially successful and critically acclaimed act in the history of popular music. The band's best-known line up consisted of John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison, and Ringo Starr. In the early 1960s, their enormous popularity first emerged as "Beatlemania". The Beatles built their reputation playing clubs in Liverpool and Hamburg over a three-year period from 1960. They gained popularity in the United Kingdom after their first single, "Love Me Do", became a modest hit in late 1962. They

acquired the nickname the "Fab Four" as Beatlemania grew in Britain over the following year, and by early 1964 they had become international stars, leading the "British Invasion" of the United States pop market. From 1965 on, they produced what many critics consider their finest material. After their break-up in 1970, the ex-Beatles each found success in individual musical careers. Lennon was murdered in 1980, and Harrison died of cancer in 2001. McCartney and Starr remain active. The Beatles are the best-selling band in history, with EMI Records estimating sales of over one billion records. They were collectively included in Time magazine's compilation of the 20th century's 100 most influential people.

### **Track 25 Oh Happy Days**

Oh Happy Day is a 1967 gospel music arrangement of an 18th-century hymn.

**St Francis' Choir** sings at the historic St Francis' Church in Melbourne, Australia, on the corner of Lonsdale and Elizabeth Streets.

### **Track 26 No Other Love**

No Other Love is a show tune from the 1953 Rodgers and Hammerstein musical Me and Juliet.

**Ronnie Hilton** (1926 – 2001) was an English singer and radio presenter. Now he seems to be almost forgotten by the music industry but he was one of Britain's most popular singers of the 1950s. He started singing professionally during 1954 after leaving his safe job in a Leeds engineering factory. A true Yorkshireman, Hilton always remained loyal to his roots - especially to Leeds United. He composed, sang and recorded several anthems as tribute to the football club he loved. He came to fame by smoothly delivered cover versions of popular American songs during the 1950's.

### **Track 27 Bring Me Sunshine by Morecambe and Wise**

Bring me Sunshine is a song written in 1966 by the composer Arthur Kent, with lyrics by Sylvia Dee, and first performed by American artists in the late 1960s. In Britain, the song is synonymous with the legendary comedy duo Morecambe & Wise, after it was adopted as their signature tune in their second series for the BBC in 1969.

**Eric Morecambe and Ernie Wise**, usually referred to as Morecambe and Wise, or Eric and Ernie, were a British comic double act, working in variety, radio, film and most successfully in television. Their partnership lasted from 1941 until Morecambe's death in 1984. They have been described as "the most illustrious, and the best-loved, double-act that Britain has ever produced". In a list of the 100 Greatest British Television Programmes drawn up by the British Film Institute in 2000, voted for by industry professionals, The Morecambe and

Wise Show was placed 14th. In September 2006, they were voted by the general public as number 2 in a poll of TV's Greatest Stars and in 2011 their early career was the subject of the television biopic *Eric and Ernie*.

### **Track 28 Lipstick On Your Collar**

Lipstick on Your Collar is a song written by Edna Lewis (lyrics) and George Goehring (music) which was a 1959 hit single for Connie Francis.

**Connie Francis** (born Concetta Rosa Maria Franconero, December 12, 1938) is an American pop singer of Italian heritage and the top-charting female vocalist of the 1950s and 1960s. Although her chart success waned in the second half of the 1960s, Francis remained a top concert draw. Despite several severe interruptions in her career, Francis is still active as a recording and performing artist. Growing up in an Italian-Jewish neighbourhood, Francis became fluent in Yiddish, which would lead her to later record songs in Yiddish and Hebrew.

### **Track 29 Banana Boat Song**

Day-O (The Banana Boat Song) is a traditional Jamaican folk song, the best-known version of which was sung by Harry Belafonte. It is a work song, from the point of view of dock workers working the night shift loading bananas onto ships. Daylight has come, the shift is over and they want their work to be counted up so that they can go home. The song was originally a Jamaican folk song. Its popular version was adapted by Barbadian Irving Burgie.

**Harry Belafonte** born Harold George "Harry" Belafonte, Jr. (born March 1, 1927) is an American singer, songwriter, actor and social activist. He was dubbed the "King of Calypso" for popularizing the Caribbean musical style with an international audience in the 1950s. Belafonte is perhaps best known for singing The Banana Boat Song, with its signature lyric "Day-O". Throughout his career he has been an advocate for civil rights and humanitarian causes and was a vocal critic of the policies of the George W. Bush Administration. From 1932 to 1940, he lived with his grandmother in her native country of Jamaica. In the 1940s he became interested in American Negro Theatre.

While primarily known for Calypso, Harry has recorded in many genres, including blues, folk, gospel, show tunes, and American standards. As The Beatles and other stars from Britain began to dominate the U.S. pop charts, Harry's commercial success diminished; He supported the Civil Rights Movement in the 1950s and was one of Martin Luther King Jr.'s confidants. In 2001 he went to South Africa to support the campaign against HIV/AIDS. He was also active in the anti-apartheid movement. In January 2006 Harry said that if he could choose his epitaph it would be, "Harry Belafonte, Patriot."

### **Track 30 Baubles, Bangles & Beads**

Baubles, Bangles & Beads is a popular song from the 1953 musical *Kismet*.

**Peggy Lee** (May 26, 1920 – January 21, 2002) was an American jazz and popular music singer, songwriter, composer and actress, in a career spanning six decades. From her beginning as a vocalist on local radio to singing with Benny Goodman's big band, she forged a sophisticated persona, evolving into a multi-faceted artist and performer. She wrote music for films, acted, and created conceptual record albums—encompassing poetry, jazz, chamber pop, and art song.