

Daily Sparkle®

The Activity Coordinator's Friend

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

“Fascinating Facts” January 2018

Track 1 Walk On By

A song composed by Burt Bacharach, with lyrics by Hal David. The song was originally recorded by Dionne Warwick.

Marie Dionne Warwick (born December 12, 1940), known professionally as Dionne Warwick, is an American singer, actress and TV show host, who became a United Nations Global Ambassador for the Food and Agriculture Organization, and a United States Ambassador of Health in 2002. Dionne Warwick is second only to Aretha Franklin as the most-charted female vocalist of all time. Dionne came from a family of singers. Her mother, aunts and uncles were members of the Drinkard Singers, a renowned family gospel group and RCA recording artists that frequently performed throughout the New York metropolitan area. Dionne began singing gospel as a child at the New Hope Baptist Church in Newark, New Jersey. She performed her first gospel solo at the age of six and frequently joined The Drinkard Singers.

Track 2 It's Only A Paper Moon

It's Only a Paper Moon is a popular song written by Harold Arlen and published in 1933. It was written originally for an unsuccessful Broadway play called The Great Magoo, set in Coney Island. But its lasting fame stems from recordings by popular artists during the last years of World War II, when versions by Ella Fitzgerald and the Nat King Cole Trio became popular. It was also used in the 1973 Oscar- winning film Paper Moon.

Nathaniel Adams Coles (March 17, 1919 – February 15, 1965), known professionally as **Nat King Cole**, was an American musician who first came to prominence as a leading jazz pianist. He owes most of his popular musical

fame to his soft baritone voice, which he used to perform in big band and jazz genres. He was one of the first black Americans to host a television variety show. Cole fought racism all his life and rarely performed in segregated venues. In 1948, Cole purchased a house in an all-white neighbourhood of Los Angeles. The Ku Klux Klan, still active in Los Angeles well into the 1950s, responded by placing a burning cross on his front lawn. Members of the property-owners association told Cole they did not want any undesirables moving in. Cole retorted, "Neither do I. And if I see anybody undesirable coming in here, I'll be the first to complain." Cole maintained worldwide popularity throughout his life and even since his death.

Track 3 Oh My Papa

Oh my papa was adapted into English from the German by John Turner and Geoffrey Parsons. It was titled Oh! My Pa-Pa and was recorded by Eddie Fisher.

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 *Butterflies 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 4 King Of The Road

King of the Road is a 1964 song written and originally recorded by country singer Roger Miller. The lyrics tell of a hobo who despite being poor (a "man of means by no means") revels in his freedom, describing himself humorously as the "king of the road". It was Miller's fifth single for Smash Records.

Roger Dean Miller (January 2, 1936 – October 25, 1992) was an American singer, songwriter, musician and actor, best known for his honky tonk-influenced novelty songs. Born in Texas Miller did farm work such as picking cotton and ploughing. He would later say he was "dirt poor" and

that as late as 1951 the family did not own a telephone. After growing up in Oklahoma and serving in the United States Army, Miller began his musical career as a songwriter in the late 1950s, penning such hits as "Billy Bayou" and "Home" for Jim Reeves and "Invitation to the Blues" for Ray Price. He later started a recording career and reached the peak of his fame in the late 1960s, but continued to record and tour into the 1990s, charting his final top 20 country hit "Old Friends" with Willie Nelson in 1982. Although usually grouped with country music singers, Miller's unique style defies easy classification. Many of his recordings were humorous novelty songs with whimsical lyrics. Others were sincere ballads, which also caught the public's fancy, none more so than his signature song, "King of the Road."

Track 5 Mama

Mama is a popular song first written in 1941 by Cesare Andrea Bixio with Italian lyrics by Bruno Cherubini under the title "Mamma son tanto felice" (Mum, I am so happy).

David Whitfield (2 February 1925 — 16 January 1980) was a popular British male tenor vocalist. This operatic-style tenor had a formidable and predominantly female fan base in the 1950s. Whitfield was born in Kingston upon Hull in the East Riding of Yorkshire and as a child, became a choirboy in St. Peter's Church and began a lifelong love of singing.

Track 6 Venus In Blue Jeans

Venus In Blue Jeans is a 1962 song written by Howard Greenfield and Jack Keller. The song was performed by Mark Wynter. Jack Keller was dating Eileen Berner, about whom the song was written.

Mark Wynter (born Terence Sidney Lewis, 29 January 1943) is an English actor and former singer, who had four Top 20 singles in the 1960s, including Venus in Blue Jeans and Go Away Little Girl. With his early musical career on a proper footing, Terry Lewis decided to change his name to lessen the confusion with the American comedian, Jerry Lewis. He enjoyed a lengthy career from 1960 to 1968 as a pop singer and teen idol, but by the early 1970s he had traded in pop stardom for a stage career in the West End of London.

Track 7 White Cliffs Of Dover

The White Cliffs of Dover is a popular Second World War song made famous by Vera Lynn with her 1942 version. Written in 1941 by Walter Kent and Nat Burton, the song was among the most popular Second World War tunes. It was written before America had joined, to lift the spirits of the Allies at a time when the Germans had conquered much of Europe and were bombing Britain. The song was written about a year after British and German aircraft had been fighting over the cliffs of Dover in the Battle of Britain: the song's lyrics looked towards a time when the war would be over and peace would rule over the iconic white cliffs of Dover.

Dame Vera Lynn, DBE (born Vera Margaret Welch on 20 March 1917) is an English singer, songwriter and actress whose musical recordings and performances were enormously popular during World War II. During the war she toured Egypt, India and Burma, giving outdoor concerts for the troops. She became known as "The Forces' Sweetheart"; the songs most associated with her are "We'll Meet Again", "The White Cliffs of Dover", "A Nightingale Sang in Berkeley Square" and "There'll Always Be an England". She remained popular after the war, appearing on radio and television in the UK and the United States and recording such hits as "Auf Wiederseh'n Sweetheart" and "My Son, My Son". In 2009 she became the oldest living artist to make it to No. 1 in the British chart, at the age of 92 with her album *We'll Meet Again: The Very Best of Vera Lynn*. She has devoted much time and energy to charity work connected with ex-servicemen, disabled children and breast cancer.

Track 8 Return To Sender

Return to Sender is a 1962 rock and roll hit single recorded by American singer Elvis Presley. Presley performed 'Return to Sender' in the film *Girls! Girls! Girls!*. The song peaked at number 1 on the UK Singles Chart

Elvis Presley (January 8, 1935 – August 16, 1977) was one of the most popular American singers of the 20th century. A cultural icon, he is commonly known by the single name Elvis. He is often referred to as the "King of Rock and Roll" or simply "the King".

Born in Tupelo, Mississippi, Presley moved to Memphis, Tennessee, with his family at the age of 13. He began his career there in 1954, working with Sun Records owner Sam Phillips, who wanted to bring the sound of African American music to a wider audience. His energized interpretations of songs, many from African American sources, and his uninhibited style made him

enormously popular and controversial. In November 1956, he made his film debut in *Love Me Tender*. Drafted into military service in 1958, Presley relaunched his recording career two years later with some of his most commercially successful work. In 1968, after seven years away from the stage, he returned to live performance in a celebrated comeback television special. Prescription drug abuse severely compromised his health, and he died suddenly in 1977 at the age of 42. Presley was also one of the first 'celebrities'. At the age of 21, within a year of his first appearance on American network television, he was one of the most famous people in the world.

Track 9 Walking My Baby Back Home

Walkin' My Baby Back Home is a popular song from 1930. The song was a hit in 1952 sung by Johnnie Ray. It was the title song from the 1953 film starring Donald O'Connor, Janet Leigh, Buddy Hackett, and Scatman Crothers.

Johnnie Ray (January 10, 1927 – February 24, 1990) was an American singer, songwriter, and pianist. Popular for most of the 1950s, Ray has been cited by critics as a major precursor of what would become rock and roll, for his jazz and blues-influenced music and his animated stage personality.

Track 10 Waiting For The Robert E Lee

The *Robert E. Lee*, nicknamed the "Monarch of the Mississippi," was a steamboat built in New Albany, Indiana in 1866. It gained its greatest fame for racing and beating the then-current speed record holder, the *Natchez*, in an 1870 steamboat race.

Kathy Kirby (born Kathleen O'Rourke; 20 October 1938 – 19 May 2011) was an English singer who was reportedly the highest-paid female singer of her generation. She is best known for her cover version of Doris Day's "Secret Love" and for representing the United Kingdom in the 1965 Eurovision Song Contest, where she came in second place. Her physical appearance often drew comparisons with Marilyn Monroe. She peaked in popularity in the 1960s.

Track 11 Do You Wanna Dance

A song written by Bobby Freeman and recorded by him in 1958. Cliff Richard and the Shadows' version of the song reached No. 2 in the United Kingdom in 1962, despite being a B-side. It was also released by The Beach Boys and Bette

Midler.

Bobby Freeman (born June 13, 1940) is an African-American soul singer and songwriter from San Francisco, California. He is best known for his two Top Ten hits, the first in 1958 called "Do You Want To Dance?" and the second in 1964 "C'mon and Swim". Freeman began his recording career at age 14 with the Romancers, and at age 17, he released his hit single "Do You Want To Dance?".

Track 12 That Old Black Magic

That Old Black Magic is a 1942 popular song first recorded and released as a single by Glenn Miller and His Orchestra.

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 fraternized with celebrities and statesmen, including John F. Kennedy.

Track 13 Westering Home

Westering Home is a 20th-century Scottish song written by Hugh S. Robertson. It may be derived from the Irish Gaelic song 'Trasna na dTonnta'.

Sir James 'Jimmy' Shand MBE (28 January 1908 – 23 December 2000) was a Scottish musician who played traditional Scottish dance music on the accordion. Soon after the war he became a full-time musician and adopted a punishing life-style. He would play Inverness one night, London the next night and still drive the van back, at breakneck speed, to bed in Dundee. More than 330 compositions are credited to Jimmy Shand. He recorded more tracks than the Beatles and Elvis Presley combined. In 1985, British Rail named a locomotive 'Jimmy Shand'.

Track 14 Baby It's Cold Outside

Baby, It's Cold Outside is a Christmas duet with words and music by Frank Loesser written in 1944 and premiered the song with his wife, Lynn Garland, at their Navarro Hotel housewarming party, and performed it toward the end of the evening, signifying to guests that it was nearly time to end the party. Lynn considered it "their song" and was furious when Loesser sold the song to MGM

American singer and actor, **Bing Crosby's** trademark bass-baritone voice made him one of the best-selling recording artists of the 20th century, with over half a billion records in circulation. A multimedia star, from 1934 to 1954 Bing Crosby was a leader in record sales, radio ratings and motion picture hits. His early career coincided with technical recording innovations; this allowed him to develop a laid-back, intimate singing style that influenced many of the popular male singers who followed him, including Perry Como, Frank Sinatra, and Dean Martin. Crosby boosted American G.I. morale during World War II and, during his peak years, around 1948, polls declared him the "most admired man alive," ahead of Jackie Robinson and Pope Pius XII.

Track 15 Twenty Tiny Fingers, Twenty Tiny Toes

Twenty Tiny Fingers, Twenty Tiny Toes got to Number 4 in the UK charts, by the Stargazers 1952 original.

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 16 Bye Bye Blackbird

Bye Bye Blackbird is a song published in 1926. It is considered a popular standard and was first recorded by Gene Austin in 1926.

Gene Austin (June 24, 1900 – January 24, 1972) was an American singer and songwriter, one of the first "crooners". Austin was born as Lemeul Eugene Lucas in Gainesville, Texas. He took the name "Gene Austin" from his stepfather, Jim Austin. He ran away from home at 15 and joined a vaudeville act in Houston, Texas, where the audience was allowed to come to the stage and sing. On a dare from his friends, Austin took the stage and sang. The audience response was overwhelming, and the vaudeville company immediately offered him a spot on their ticket. After WW1 Austin settled in Baltimore, Maryland, where he intended to study dentistry. Soon, however, he was playing piano and singing in local taverns. Such later crooners as Bing Crosby, Frank Sinatra, and Russ Columbo all credited Austin with creating the musical genre that began their careers.

Track 17 How Much Is That Doggie In The Window?

How Much Is That Doggie in the Window? is a popular novelty song published by Bob Merrill in 1952 and very loosely based on the folk tune, Carnival of Venice. The best-known version of the song was the original, recorded by Patti Page in 1952. But a recording by Lita Roza was the one most widely heard in the UK.

Lita Roza (14 March 1926 – 14 August 2008) was a British singer whose 1953 hit record "(How Much Is) That Doggie in the Window?" made her the first British solo singer to top the UK Singles Chart. She owed her sultry looks and Latin passion to her Spanish father. When she was 16, she got a job as a singer in the "New Yorker" club in Southport for £5 a week before signing up with the Harry Roy Orchestra in London. By the time she was 18, Roza had retired from show business, married an American and moved to Miami, Florida. However, the marriage did not last and shortly after World War II she returned to the United Kingdom. She remained a top UK recording artist all through the forties and fifties.

Track 18 Up, Up and Away In My Beautiful Balloon

Up, Up and Away in my Beautiful Balloon is a 1967 song written by Jimmy Webb and recorded by The 5th Dimension, that became a major pop hit.

Nancy Sandra Sinatra (born June 8, 1940) is an American singer and actress. She is the daughter of singer/actor Frank Sinatra, Sr., and remains best known for her 1966 signature hit "These Boots Are Made for Walkin'". Sinatra had a brief acting career in the mid-60s including a co-starring role with Elvis Presley in the movie *Speedway*, and with Peter Fonda in *The Wild Angels*. In *Marriage on the Rocks*, Frank and Nancy Sinatra played a fictional father and daughter.

Track 19 When You Were Sweet Sixteen

When You Were Sweet Sixteen is a popular song, published in 1898. Inspired and sung by the composer's wife, the ballad quickly became a hit song in vaudeville. It has a long recording history that includes numerous popular singers, has been heard on film, and is considered a standard of barbershop quartets. It was released by Al Jolson in 1947.

Al Jolson (May 26, 1886 – October 23, 1950) was an American singer, comedian, and actor. In his heyday, he was dubbed "The World's Greatest Entertainer"

His performing style was brash and extroverted, and he popularized a large number of songs. In the 1930s, he was America's most famous and highest paid entertainer. Although he's best remembered today as the star in the first (full length) talking movie, *The Jazz Singer* in 1927, he later starred in a series of successful musical films throughout the 1930s. After a period of inactivity, his stardom returned with the 1946 Oscar-winning biographical film, *The Jolson Story*. After the attack on Pearl Harbour, Jolson became the first star to entertain troops overseas during World War II. He died just weeks after returning to the U.S., partly due to the physical exertion of performing.

Track 20 I'm Gonna Wash That Man

I'm Gonna Wash That Man Right Outta My Hair is a song from the musical *South Pacific*. It was sung by Nellie Forbush, the female lead, originally played by Mary Martin in the 1949 Broadway production. Her character, fed up with a man and singing energetically in the shower, claims that she will forget about him. The song was written by Rodgers and Hammerstein in response to Martin's request. She had starred on Broadway for years and "had never washed her hair on stage" and said she wanted to give it a try!

Mitzi Gaynor was born as Francesca Marlene de Czanyi von Gerber in Chicago on September 4, 1931 Her family first moved to Detroit and when she

was eleven to Hollywood. She trained as a ballerina as a child and began her career as a chorus dancer. At 13 she was singing and dancing with the Los Angeles Civic Light Opera company. She signed a seven year contract with Twentieth Century-Fox at age 17. She sang, acted and danced in a number of film musicals, often paired with some of the biggest male musical stars of the day. A Fox Studio executive thought that Mitzi Gerber sounded like the name of a delicatessen and they came up with a name that used the same initials.

Track 21 Cockles & Mussels

Cockles and Mussels is a popular song, set in Dublin, Ireland, which has become the unofficial anthem of Dublin City. The song tells the fictional tale of a beautiful fishmonger who plied her trade on the streets of Dublin, but who died young, of a fever. In the late 20th century a legend grew up that there was a historical Molly, who lived in the 17th century. However, there is no evidence that the song is based on a real woman.

The Dubliners are an Irish folk band founded in Dublin in 1962. The group line-up has seen many changes over their fifty year career. However, the group's success was centred around lead singers Luke Kelly and Ronnie Drew, both of whom are now deceased. The band garnered international success with their lively Irish folk songs, traditional street ballads and instrumentals. The band were regulars on the folk scenes in both Dublin and London in the early 1960s. They went on to receive extensive airplay on Radio Caroline, and eventually appeared on Top of the Pops in 1967 with hits "Seven Drunken Nights" and "Black Velvet Band". The band's popularity began to spread across mainland Europe and they appeared on the Ed Sullivan Show in the United States. The group's success remained steady right through the 1970s and a number of collaborations with The Pogues in 1987 saw them enter the UK Singles Chart on another two occasions.

Track 22 Johnny Remember Me

Johnny Remember Me is a song which became a 1961 UK hit single for John Leyton, backed by The Outlaws. Recounting the haunting – real or imagined – of a young man by his dead lover, the song is one of the most noted of the teenage tragedy songs that were popular in the early to mid-1960s. The song was banned by the BBC, along with many other of this genre.

John Dudley Leyton (born 17 February 1936 in Frinton-on-Sea, Essex) is an English actor and singer. As a singer he is best known for his hit song "Johnny

Remember Me" which reached Number 1 in the UK Singles Chart in August 1961 despite being banned by the BBC as being too morbid. Alongside singing, Leyton's acting career saw him appearing in television and films throughout the 1960s. His films included *The Great Escape*, and *Krakatoa, East of Java*.

Track 23 Painting the Clouds With Sunshine

Painting the Clouds with Sunshine is a popular song published in 1929. It was the title song in a 1951 movie of the same name.

Jack Hylton (2 July 1892 – 29 January 1965) was an English band leader and impresario who rose to prominence during the British dance band era. During the War, he took the London Philharmonic Orchestra around Britain giving promenade concerts. This helped to keep the orchestra going when its normal programme had ceased and it was on the edge of bankruptcy. At the same time, he was still producing stage shows, as well as taking a leading role in organising various Royal Command Performances, until his final stage production *Camelot* in 1965. At this point in his career he became an impresario discovering new stars and managing radio, film and theatre productions from Ballets to Circuses. His productions dominated the London theatres with such productions as *The Merry Widow*, *Kiss Me, Kate* and *Kismet*. He helped to develop the careers of many famous performers such as Shirley Bassey, Maurice Chevalier, Morecambe and Wise, Tony Hancock, Arthur Askey and Liberace.

Track 24 Jailhouse Rock

Jailhouse Rock is a song written by Jerry Leiber and Mike Stoller that first became a hit for Elvis Presley. The song was released on September 24, 1957, to coincide with the release of Presley's motion picture, *Jailhouse Rock*.

Elvis Presley was born in Tupelo, Mississippi, Presley moved to Memphis, Tennessee, with his family at the age of 13. He began his career there in 1954, working with Sun Records owner Sam Phillips, who wanted to bring the sound of African American music to a wider audience. Presley was the most important populariser of rockabilly, an up-tempo, backbeat-driven fusion of country and rhythm and blues. Colonel Tom Parker managed the singer for over two decades. Presley's first RCA single, "Heartbreak Hotel", released in January 1956, was a number one hit. He became the leading figure of the newly popular sound of rock and roll with a series of network television appearances and chart-topping records. His energised interpretations of songs, many from African

American sources, and his uninhibited performance style made him enormously popular—and controversial. In November 1956, he made his film debut in *Love Me Tender*. Presley is regarded as one of the most important figures of 20th-century popular culture. He had a versatile voice and unusually wide success encompassing many genres, including country, pop ballads, gospel, and blues.

Track 25 If I Had A Talking Picture Of You

If I Had A Talking Picture Of You was written by Laurie Hugh. It was on the album *The World Of Jeeves And Wooster*.

Johnny Marvin was one of the great crooners of the 1920s, and his ukulele accompaniment was unsurpassed. In the decade when the ukulele was enjoying its greatest popularity, Marvin was one of the premiere ukulele performers. Although his name is not as recognised today, in his day he was a well-known radio personality and recording artist. Marvin made dozens of records both under his own name and as Honey Duke and his Uke and "The Ukulele Ace". Many of these records document his talented strumming patterns, vocal jazz acts that imitate other instruments, and his smooth crooning.

Track 26 Little White Bull

The tune 'Little White Bull' was first performed by Tommy Steele in the 1959 film 'Tommy The Toreador'. The film was about a British ship docking in Spain, where a sailor on board (Steele) tries his hand as a bullfighter.

Tommy Steele OBE (born Thomas William Hicks, 17 December 1936), is an English entertainer. Steele is widely regarded as Britain's first teen idol and rock and roll star. Steele shot quickly to fame in the UK as the frontman for a rock and roll band, the Steelmen, after their first single, "Rock With The Caveman," reached number 13 in 1956. Steele and other British singers would pick known hit records from the United States, record their cover versions of these songs, and release them in the UK before the American versions could enter the charts.

Track 27 Big Rock Candy Mountain

Big Rock Candy Mountain, first recorded by Harry McClintock in 1928, is a song about a hobo's idea of paradise, a modern version of the medieval concept of Cockaigne. It is a place where "hens lay soft boiled eggs" and there are "cigarette trees." McClintock claimed to have written the song in 1895, based on tales from his misspent youth hoboing through the United States, but some believe that at least aspects of the song have existed for far longer.

Burl Ives

Burl Icle Ivanhoe Ives (June 14, 1909 – April 14, 1995) was an American actor, writer and folk music singer. As an actor, Ives's work included comedies, dramas, and voice work in theatre, television, and motion pictures. Ives expanded his appearances in films during the fifties and his movie credits include East of Eden, "Big Daddy" in Cat on a Hot Tin Roof. In the 1960s Ives began singing country music with greater frequency.

Track 28 Gypsy Rover

The Gypsy Rover is a well-known ballad composed and copyrighted by Dublin songwriter Leo Maguire during 1950. There are a number of similar traditional songs about a well-off woman's encounter with Gypsies dating back at least as far as the early 19th century, the story-line usually revolves around a woman leaving her home and her "wedded lord" to run off with one or more Gypsies, to be pursued by her husband.

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 popularising 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 29 There Is A Tavern In The Town

There Is a Tavern in the Town is a traditional folk song first appearing in the 1883 edition of William H. Hill's Student Songs. The song was the college anthem of Trinity University College.

Dame Gracie Fields, DBE (born Grace Stansfield, 9 January 1898 – 27 September 1979), was an English-born, later Italian-based actress, singer and comedienne and star of both cinema and music hall. One of her most successful productions was at the Alhambra Theatre, London, in 1925. She made the first of ten appearances in Royal Variety Performances in 1928, following a premiere stint at the London Palladium, gaining a devoted following with a mixture of self-deprecating jokes, comic songs and monologues, as well as cheerful "depression-era" songs all presented in a "no-airs-and-graces" Northern, working class style. At one point, Fields was playing three shows a night in London's West End. Fields had a great rapport with her audience, which helped her become one of Britain's highest paid performers, playing too sold out theatres across the country.

Track 30 Waltzing Matilda

Waltzing Matilda is Australia's most widely known bush ballad. It has been referred to as "the unofficial national anthem of Australia". The title is Australian slang for travelling by foot with one's goods in a "Matilda" (bag) slung over one's back. The original lyrics were written in 1895 by poet and nationalist Banjo Paterson.

David Gordon '**Slim Dusty**' Kirkpatrick (13 June 1927—19 September 2003) was an Australian country music singer-songwriter and producer, with a career spanning nearly seven decades. He adopted the stage name "Slim Dusty" in 1938 at eleven years of age. He was known to record songs in the legacy of Australian poets Henry Lawson and Banjo Paterson that represented the Australian Bush Lifestyle, and also for his many trucking songs. Dusty was the first Australian to have a No. 1 Hit song with "A Pub with No Beer".

Track 31 Knees Up Mother Brown

The song dates to at least 1918 and appears to have been sung widely in London on 11 November of that year, Armistice Night, at the end of the First World War. The song became popular in English public houses and was particularly associated with Cockney culture. The expression "knees up" came to mean a party or a dance.

This song is a **Cockney classic** performed by many artists over the years.