

A Review of Famous Songs of the Past

‘Fascinating Facts’ July 2019

Track 1 Bye Bye Blackbird

Bye Bye Blackbird is a song published in 1926 by the American composer Ray Henderson and lyricist Mort Dixon. 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 2 Nellie the Elephant

Nellie the Elephant is a song written in 1956 by Ralph Butler and Peter Hart about a fictional intelligent elephant of the same name. The original version was recorded by English child actress Mandy Miller. Although never a hit single, it was played countless times on BBC national radio in the UK in the 1950s and 1960s, particularly on "Children's Favourites". Children's author Jacqueline Wilson chose the song as one of her Desert Island Discs in October 2005.

Mandy Miller (born Carmen Isabella Miller, 23 July 1944) is an English child actress who made a number of films in the 1950s and is probably best remembered for her recording of the song "Nellie the Elephant". At the age of 18, Miller moved to New York to become an au pair. She lives now in retirement in England.

Track 3 Falling In Love Again

Falling in Love Again is Marlene Dietrich's signature song. This music with its lyrics of love composed by Friedrich Hollaender was first introduced by Dietrich the German star and performed in the film *The Blue Angel*. It became her anthem.

Marie Magdalene "**Marlene" Dietrich**" (27 December 1901 – 6 May 1992,) was a German-American actress and singer. Dietrich remained popular throughout her long career by continually re-inventing herself, professionally and characteristically. In the Berlin of the 1920s, she acted on the stage and in silent films. Her performance as "Lola-Lola" in *The Blue Angel*, directed by Josef von Sternberg, brought her international fame. Hollywood films such as *Shanghai Express* and *Desire* capitalised on her glamour and exotic looks, cementing her stardom and making her one of the highest-paid actresses of the era. Dietrich became a U.S. citizen in 1939 and throughout World War II she was a high-profile frontline entertainer. Although she still made occasional films in the post-war years, Dietrich spent most of the 1950s to the 1970s touring the world as a successful show performer.

Track 4 Hawaiian Wedding Song

Hawaiian Wedding Song comes from the film *Blue Hawaii*. *Blue Hawaii* is also the name of the fourteenth album by Elvis Presley released in 1961 and is the soundtrack for Presley's film of the same name.

Elvis Aaron 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 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*. 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 5 There's No One Quite Like Grandma

There's No One Quite Like Grandma was a number one hit single by Stockport-based primary school choir St Winifred's School Choir from 27 December 1980 to 3 January 1981. It was written by Gordon Lorenz.

St Winifred's School Choir, from St Winifred's Roman Catholic Primary School in Stockport, United Kingdom, was a choir of children whose single 'There's no-one quite like Grandma', became the British Christmas number-one single in 1980. During the late 1970s and the 1980s, Miss Terri Foley trained and conducted the choir. The choir had been recording since 1972.

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 Lazy, Hazy, Crazy Days of Summer

Those Lazy-Hazy-Crazy Days of Summer is a song on the 1963 album of the same name by Nat King Cole,

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 8 In the Cool, Cool of the Evening

A popular song with music by Hoagy Carmichael and lyrics by Johnny Mercer. It was written for the 1951 film, *Here Comes the Groom*, and won the Academy Award for Best Original Song.

Dean Martin (born Dino Paul Crocetti; June 7, 1917 – December 25, 1995) was an American singer, film actor, television star and comedian. One of the most popular and enduring American entertainers of the mid-20th Century, Martin was nicknamed the "King of Cool" due to his seemingly effortless charisma and self-assuredness. Martin was a major star in four areas of show business: concert stage/night clubs, recordings, motion pictures, and television. Martin's relaxed, warbling crooning voice earned him dozens of hit singles including his signature songs *Memories Are Made of This*, *That's Amore*, *Everybody Loves Somebody*, *You're Nobody till Somebody Loves You* and *Volare*. For three decades, Martin was among the most popular acts in Las Vegas. Martin sang and was one of the smoothest comics in the business. In 1965, Martin launched his weekly comedy-variety series, *The Dean Martin Show*, which exploited his public image as a lazy, carefree boozier. There he perfected his famous laid-back persona of the half-drunk crooner suavely hitting on beautiful women with hilarious remarks.

Track 9 Tulips from Amsterdam

Tulips from Amsterdam is a popular romantic song, best known in the 1958 hit version by British entertainer Max Bygraves.

Max Bygraves OBE (born Walter William Bygraves on 16 October 1922) is an English comedian, singer, actor and variety performer. He appeared on his own television shows, sometimes performing comedy sketches between songs. Shows he presented included the game show *Family Fortunes*. Bygraves was born the son of poor parents in London, England. His father was a professional boxer, known as *Battling Tom Smith*, and a casual dockworker. Bygraves later changed his name from Walter William to Max after comedian Max Miller.

Track 10 Oh Dear What Can the Matter Be?

What Can the Matter Be?, is a traditional folk song that can be traced back as far as the 1780s in England. There are several variations on its lyrics. Many English school children know this version:

Oh, dear, what can the matter be,
Seven old ladies were locked in the lava'try,

They were there from Monday till Saturday,
And nobody knew they were there.

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 11 Ramblin' Rose

Ramblin' Rose is a 1962 popular song written by brothers Noel and Joe Sherman and popularized by Nat King Cole.

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 12 Shall We Dance

This track is from the musical "The King & I" which is based on the 1944 novel, "Anna & The King of Siam". The pair initially sought Rex Harrison to play the supporting part of the King, a role that he played in the 1946 movie but he was not available and they settled on Russian- American actor Yul Brynner.

Deborah Kerr CBE (30 September 1921 – 16 October 2007) was a Scottish film and television actress. She was born in Glasgow and was educated in Bristol and first trained as a dancer. She then changed career and soon found success as an actress. She adopted the name Deborah Kerr on becoming a film actress. She was known as an artist of impeccable grace and beauty, a dedicated actress whose motion picture career always stood for perfection,

discipline and elegance. Some of Deborah Kerr's leading men have stated in their autobiographies they had a romantic fling with her. Stewart Granger claimed that Deborah seduced him in the back of his chauffeur-driven car at the time of making *Caesar & Cleopatra*. Burt Lancaster claimed he was romantically involved with her during the film of *From Here to Eternity* (1953). However, there is no independent corroboration of either actor's claims. Deborah died in 2007 at the age of 86. Her husband died less than three weeks later.

Track 13 Scotland The Brave

Scotland the Brave (Scottish Gaelic: *Alba an Aigh*) is a Scottish patriotic song 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 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 When The Red Red Robin

When the Red, Red Robin (Comes Bob, Bob, Bobbin' Along) was a 1926 popular song written by songwriter Harry M. Woods. The song helped inspire the name of the American casual dining restaurant chain Red Robin: the owner of the original restaurant sang in a barbershop quartet which frequently sang the song, and in the 1940s he renamed his restaurant "Sam's Red Robin".

Harry Lillis "Bing" Crosby (May 3, 1903 – October 14, 1977) was an American singer and actor. 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 Love and Marriage

Love and Marriage is a song with lyrics by Sammy Cahn and music by Jimmy Van Heusen. The song was introduced by Frank Sinatra in the 1955 television production of Thornton Wilder's *Our Town*.

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 and His Music*, and scored hits with "Strangers in the Night" and "My Way".

Track 16 Dreamboat

Dreamboat is a popular music song, the words and music to which were written by Jack Hoffman. A version produced by Walter Ridley and performed by Alma Cogan reached #1 in the UK in 1955, and is one of Cogan's best known hits.

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, Frankie Vaughan, and a host of other celebrities.

Track 17 Tell Me A Story

Tell Me a Story is a song written by Terry Gilkyson and performed by Jimmy Boyd and Frankie Laine. It reached number 1 in Australia, number 4 on the U.S. pop chart, and number 5 on the UK Singles Chart in 1953.

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," "Hey Joe!," "The Kid's Last Fight," and "Rawhide." He sang well-known theme songs for many movie Western soundtracks, including 3:10 To Yuma, 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, but his own version was the one that became a bigger hit, 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.

Jimmy Boyd (January 9, 1939 – March 7, 2009) was an American singer, musician, and actor. He was best known for his recording of the song "I Saw Mommy Kissing Santa Claus". Boyd, along with his music, did stand-up comedy. He had the unique ability even at his young age to ad-lib relevant, clever one-liners that endeared him to his audiences.

Track 18 Yes! We Have No Bananas

Yes! We have no bananas is the title of a novelty song by Frank Silver and Irving Cohn from the 1922 Broadway revue Make It Snappy. It was covered later by Benny Goodman and his Orchestra, Spike Jones & His City Slickers, and many more.

Lindley Armstrong "**Spike**" **Jones** (December 14, 1911 – May 1, 1965) was an American musician and bandleader specialising in performing satirical arrangements of popular songs. Ballads and classical works receiving the

Jones treatment would be punctuated with gunshots, whistles, cowbells, and outlandish vocals. Through the 1940s and early 1950s, the band recorded under the title Spike Jones and his City Slickers.

Track 19 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 20 Hey Good Lookin'

Hey Good Lookin' is a 1951 song written and recorded by Hank Williams. Since its original 1951 recording it has been covered by a variety of artists. The song begins with simple flattery from a man who feels like he's got what it takes to cook up some homemade love.

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 Year's 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 21 Itsy Bitsy Teenie Weenie

Itsy Bitsy Teenie Weenie Yellow Polka Dot Bikini is a novelty song telling the story of a shy girl wearing a revealing polka dot bikini at the beach. It was written by Paul Vance and Lee Pockriss and first released in June 1960 by Brian Hyland. At a time when bikini bathing suits were still seen as too risqué

to be mainstream, the song prompted a sudden take-off in bikini sales and led to its acceptance in society.

Bryan Hyland (born November 12, 1943) is an American pop recording artist who was particularly successful during the early 1960s. He continued recording into the 1970s. His puppy-love pop virtually defined the sound and sensibility of the pre-Beatles era. Although his status as a teen idol faded, he went on to release several country-influenced albums and had further chart hits later in his career.

Track 22 Puttin' On the Style

Puttin' On the Style was a 1957 hit for skiffle artist Lonnie Donegan. It was recorded live at the London Palladium and reached Number 1 in the UK charts in June and July 1957. This was the last record to reach the top of the charts that was only released in 78 format.

Anthony James "Lonnie" Donegan MBE (29 April 1931 – 3 November 2002) 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 23 Living Doll

Living Doll is a song written by Lionel Bart made popular by Cliff Richard and the Shadows (then still The Drifters) in 1959. It has topped the UK charts twice; in its original version and a new version recorded in 1986 in aid of Comic Relief.

Sir Cliff Richard, OBE (born Harry Rodger Webb; 14 October 1940) is a British pop singer, musician, performer, actor, and philanthropist. With his backing group The Shadows, Richard, originally positioned himself as a rebellious rock and roll singer in the style of Little Richard and Elvis Presley. He dominated the British popular music scene in the pre-Beatles period of the late 1950s and early 1960s. His 1958 hit single "Move It" is often described as Britain's first authentic rock and roll song, and John Lennon once claimed that "before Cliff and the Shadows, there had been nothing worth listening to in British music." A conversion to Christianity and subsequent softening of

his music later led to a more middle of the road pop image, sometimes venturing into gospel music.

Over a 53-year career, Richard has become a fixture of the British entertainment world. Cliff Richard is the third biggest selling singles artist of all time in the UK, with total sales of over 21 million, and has reportedly sold an estimated 250 million records worldwide.

Track 24 Que Sera Sera

This song was written by Ray Evans and Jay Livingston. Doris Day sang it in Alfred Hitchcock's 1956 film *The Man Who Knew Too Much*. The song won the 1956 Oscar for Best Song. The song later became the theme song for her sitcom *The Doris Day Show*, which ran from 1968-73.

Doris Day (born Doris Mary Ann Kappelhoff, April 3, 1924) is an American actress, singer, and animal rights activist. With an entertainment career that spanned through almost 50 years, Day started her career as a big band singer in 1939, but only began to be noticed after her first hit recording, *Sentimental Journey*, in 1945. After leaving the Les Brown & His Band of Renown to try a solo career, she started her long-lasting partnership with Columbia Records, which would remain her only recording label. The contract lasted from 1947 to 1967, and included more than 650 recordings, making Day one of the most popular and acclaimed singers of the 20th century.

Track 25 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 26 Food Glorious Food

Food, Glorious Food, written by Lionel Bart, is the opening song from the musical *Oliver!* It is sung when the workhouse boys from the 1960s West End and Broadway musical and 1968 film adaptation are dreaming and fantasizing about food while going to collect their gruel from the staff of the workhouse.

Oliver! is a 1968 British musical drama film directed by Carol Reed and based on the stage musical *Oliver!*, with book, music and lyrics written by Lionel

Bart. Both the film and play are based on Charles Dickens' novel *Oliver Twist*. The film includes several musical numbers, including "Food, Glorious Food", "Consider Yourself", "As Long as He Needs Me", "You've Got to Pick a Pocket or Two" and "Where Is Love?"

Track 27 My Happiness

My Happiness is a pop music standard which was initially made famous in the mid-twentieth century. The first known recording of this version was in December 1947 by the Marlin Sisters but the song first became a hit in May 1948 as recorded by Jon and Sondra Steele with rival versions by The Pied Pipers and Ella Fitzgerald entering the charts that June.

Max Bygraves OBE (born Walter William Bygraves on 16 October 1922) is an English comedian, singer, actor and variety performer. He appeared on his own television shows, sometimes performing comedy sketches between songs. Shows he presented included the game show *Family Fortunes*. Bygraves was born the son of poor parents in London, England. His father was a professional boxer, known as Battling Tom Smith, and a casual dockworker. Bygraves later changed his name from Walter William to Max after comedian Max Miller.

Judith Durham, (born 3 July 1943) is an Australian jazz singer and musician who became the lead vocalist for the Australian popular folk music group the Seekers in 1963. She left the group in mid-1968 to pursue her solo career. In 1993, Durham began to make sporadic recordings and performances with the Seekers, continuing into the 2000s.

Track 28 Lollipop

This track is a pop song written by Julius Dixon and Beverly Ross in 1958 for the duo Ronald & Ruby, which was covered most successfully by The Chordettes. The song originated when Julius Dixon was late for a song writing session with Beverly Ross. He explained that his daughter had gotten a lollipop stuck in her hair, and that had caused him to be late. Ross was so inspired by the word "lollipop" that she sat down at the piano and produced a version of the song on the spot.

The Chordettes were a female popular singing quartet, usually singing a cappella, and specialising in traditional popular music. They formed in 1946. Originally they sang folk music in the style of The Weavers, but eventually changed to a harmonising style of the type known as barbershop harmony or close harmony. They also hit No. 2 with 1958's "Lollipop".

Track 29 Downtown

Downtown was composed by Tony Hatch and recorded by Petula Clark. It became an international hit in 1964. In the fall of 1964 Hatch had made his first visit to New York City seeking material. Hatch would recall: "I was staying at a hotel on Central Park and I wandered down to Broadway and to Times Square. I loved the whole atmosphere there and the [music] came to me very, very quickly".

Petula Clark, CBE (born 15 November 1932) is an English singer, actress, and composer whose career has spanned seven decades.

Clark was born to an English father and a Welsh mother. Her father invented her first name and joked it was a combination of the names of two former girlfriends, Pet and Ulla! 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", "Baby Lover", "With All My Heart", and "Prends Mon Cœur". During the 1960s she became known globally for her popular upbeat hits, including "Downtown", "I Know a Place", "My Love", "Colour My World", "A Sign of the Times", and "Don't Sleep in the Subway". She has sold more than 68 million records throughout her career. She has toured all over the world.

Track 30 The Lady In The Tutti Frutti Hat

In 1943, Carmen Miranda appeared in an extravaganza from noted director Busby Berkeley called *The Gang's All Here*. Berkeley's musicals were known for their lavish production, and Miranda's role as Dorita featured her number "The Lady in the Tutti-Frutti Hat." An optical trick from the set behind her made the fruit-bedecked hat she was wearing appear even larger than humanly possible.

Carmen Miranda, (9 February 1909 – 5 August 1955) was a Portuguese Brazilian samba singer, dancer, Broadway actress, and film star who was popular from the 1930s to the 1950s. By the 1930s, Miranda was a local star, singing and dancing in musicals and five Brazilian feature films. In 1940, she made her first Hollywood film, "Down Argentine Way", with Don Ameche and Betty Grable. Her exotic clothing and Latin accent became her trademark. Miranda made a total of fourteen Hollywood films between 1940 and 1953. Though hailed as a talented performer, her popularity waned by the end of World War II. She later grew to resent the stereotypical "Brazilian Bombshell" image she cultivated and attempted to break free of it, with limited success. Carmen Miranda was the first Latin American star to be invited to imprint her hands and feet in the courtyard of Grauman's Chinese Theatre, in 1941. She became the first South American to be honoured with a star on the Hollywood Walk of Fame.

Track 31 Summertime

Summertime is an aria composed in 1934 by George Gershwin for the 1935 opera *Porgy and Bess*. The lyrics are by DuBose Heyward, the author of the novel *Porgy* on which the opera was based, although the song is also co-credited to Ira Gershwin. The song soon became a popular and much recorded jazz standard, described as "without doubt ... one of the finest songs the composer ever wrote ... Gershwin's highly evocative writing brilliantly mixes elements of jazz and the song styles of blacks in the southeast United States from the early twentieth century.

Sam Cooke (January 22, 1931 – December 11, 1964), born Samuel Cook, was an American recording artist, singer-songwriter and entrepreneur. He is commonly known as the King of Soul for his distinctive vocal abilities and influence on the modern world of music. His pioneering contributions to soul music led to the rise of Aretha Franklin, Bobby Womack, Al Green, Curtis Mayfield, Stevie Wonder, Marvin Gaye, Billy Preston and popularised the likes of Otis Redding and James Brown. Cooke was also among the first modern black performers and composers to attend to the business side of his musical career. He founded both a record label and a publishing company as an extension of his careers as a singer and composer. He also took an active part in the African-American Civil Rights Movement. Cooke was shot dead in 1964, at the age of 33, in a motel in Los Angeles, California.