

A Review of Famous Songs of the Past

‘Fascinating Facts’ August 2020

Track 1 Combine Harvester

In 1976, the Wurzels released The Combine Harvester, a re-work of the song ‘Brand New Key’, by Melanie, which became a UK hit, topping the charts for 2 weeks.

The Wurzels (originally **Adge Cutler and the Wurzels** but renamed The Wurzels after Adge Cutler's death) are a British Scrumpy and Western band. The Somerset-based band is best known by many people for their hit Combine Harvester, and I Am A Cider Drinker based on the song Una Paloma Blanca. but they have a history stretching over 40 years, and still perform to this day. The Wurzels were formed in 1966 as a backing group for singer/songwriter Adge Cutler. With a thick Somerset accent, Adge played on his West Country roots, singing many folk songs with local themes such as cider making (and drinking), farming, dung-spreading, local villages and industrial work songs, often with a comic slant. During the latter half of the 1960s, the band became immensely popular regionally, and the release of the single "Drink Up Thy Zider" in 1966 led to national fame. The B-side "Twice Daily" was banned by the BBC for being too raunchy. Adge Cutler died after falling asleep at the wheel of his MGB sports car which then overturned on a roundabout approaching the Severn Bridge. The band still tours and sings to this day.

Track 2 The Campbells Are Coming

A Scottish song. The song is commonly attributed to Robert Burns, like many Scottish songs, which are actually traditional or of unknown origin. Burns did write a version with some different verses, which he published in the Scots Musical Museum, a collection of Scottish folk songs (and some new songs) published between 1787 and 1803.

Jim Magill is a current popular folk singer.

Track 3 Land Of My Fathers

Hen Wlad Fy Nhadau is the national anthem of Wales. The title – taken from the first words of the song means "Land of My Fathers". The words were written in 1856 by Evan James and the tune composed by his son, James James, from Glamorgan. The song has been used in the context of a national anthem at official governmental ceremonies and at receptions of the British monarchy. Usually this will be the only anthem sung, and it will be sung only in Welsh. God Save the Queen, the national anthem of the United Kingdom, is sometimes played alongside Hen Wlad fy Nhadau during official events with a royal connection.

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 4 The Hula Hoop Song

The hula hoop song was released in 1958 by Theresa Brewer who, in some of the performances, danced with a hula hoop herself.

Teresa Brewer (May 7, 1931 – October 17, 2007) was an American pop singer whose style incorporated elements of country, jazz, R&B, musicals and novelty songs. At the age of 16 she won a local competition and she soon had a record contract. She was one of the most prolific and popular female singers of the 1950s, recording nearly 600 songs. *Music, Music, Music* sold over a million copies and became Teresa's signature song.

Track 5 Move Over Darling

A song originally recorded by Doris Day, which was the theme from the 1963 movie *Move Over, Darling*, starring Doris Day, James Garner and Polly Bergen, and was released as a single the same year. The song was written by Doris Day's son, Terry Melcher, along with Hal Kanter and Joe Lubin.

Doris Day (born Doris Mary Ann Kappelhoff, April 3, 1924 – May 13, 2019) was 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 6 You Don't Know

You Don't Know is a 1961 single by Helen Shapiro. It topped the UK Singles Chart for three weeks beginning on 10 August. The single sold over a million copies and earned Shapiro a gold disc.

Helen Kate Shapiro (born 28 September 1946) is an English singer and actress. She is best known for her 1960s UK chart toppers, "You Don't Know" and "Walkin' Back to Happiness". Although too poor to own a record player, Shapiro's parents encouraged music in their home (she had to borrow a neighbour's player to hear her first single). Before she was sixteen years old, Shapiro had been voted Britain's "Top Female Singer". The Beatles' first national tour of Britain, in the late winter/ early spring of 1963, was as HER supporting act. But with the new wave of beat music and newer female singers such as Dusty Springfield, Cilla Black, Sandie Shaw and Lulu, Shapiro appeared old-fashioned and emblematic of the bee-hived, pre-Beatles, 50's era. As her pop career declined, Shapiro toured touring the workingmen's clubs of the North East of England.

Track 7 Twistin' the Night Away

Twistin' the Night Away is a song written and recorded by Sam Cooke. It was released in 1962, peaking at number 6 in the UK Singles Chart.

Sam Cooke (January 22, 1931 – December 11, 1964), 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.

Track 8 The Lion Sleeps Tonight

A song written and recorded by Solomon Linda for the South African Gallo Record Company in 1939. Originally composed only in Zulu, it was adapted and covered internationally by many 1950s pop and folk revival artists, including The Weavers, Jimmy Dorsey, Yma Sumac, Miriam Makeba, and The Kingston Trio. In 1961 it became a number one hit as adapted in English by the doo-wop group The Tokens.

The Tokens are an American male doo-wop-style vocal group from Brooklyn, New York. They are known best for their chart-topping 1961 single, "The Lion Sleeps Tonight".

Track 9 Land of Hope and Glory

Land of Hope and Glory is a British patriotic song, with music by Edward Elgar and lyrics by A. C. Benson, written in 1902.

BBC Symphony Orchestra at the Last Night of the Proms

The Proms, more formally known as The BBC Proms, is an eight-week summer season of daily orchestral classical music concerts and other events held annually, predominantly in the Royal Albert Hall in London. Many people's perception of the Proms is taken from the Last Night, although this concert is very different from the others. It usually takes place on the second Saturday in September. The concert is traditionally in a lighter, 'winding-down' vein, with popular classics being followed by a series of British patriotic pieces in the second half of the concert. It traditionally begins with Edward Elgar's Pomp & Circumstance including Land of Hope and Glory culminating in Thomas Arne's Rule, Britannia!

Track 10 Oh My Darling Clementine

Oh My Darling Clementine is an American western folk ballad. At first the song seems to be a sad ballad about the loss of his darling, the daughter of a miner in the 1849 California Gold Rush, it is obvious that the song is in fact tongue-in-cheek. Clementine's feet are so big that she has to wear boxes instead of shoes, her "tragic demise" is caused by a splinter in her toe that causes her to fall and drown and at the end of the song, the lover forgets his lost love after one kiss from Clementine's "little sister"!

Freddy Quinn (born Franz Eugen Helmut Manfred Nidl, 27 September 1931, in Austria) is a singer and actor whose popularity within the German-speaking world soared in the late 1950s and 1960s. His father was Irish – hence his surname Quinn. Quinn was also an accomplished circus performer who stunned television audiences as a tightrope walker, performing live and without a safety net. On another occasion, which was also televised, he rode a lion inside a circus cage.

Track 11 Lumberjack Song

The Lumberjack Song is a song by the Monty Python comedy troupe. The song was written and composed by Terry Jones, Michael Palin, and Fred Tomlinson. It first appeared in the ninth episode of Monty Python's Flying Circus in 1969.

Monty Python were a British surreal comedy group that created Monty Python's Flying Circus, a British television comedy sketch show that first aired on the BBC on 5 October 1969. Forty-five episodes were made over four series. The Python phenomenon developed from the television series into something larger in scope and impact, spawning touring stage shows, films, numerous albums, several books and a stage musical as well as launching the members to individual stardom. The group's influence on comedy has been compared to The Beatles' influence on music.

Track 12 I'll Take You Home Again Kathleen

I'll Take You Home Again, Kathleen is a popular song written by Thomas Westendorf in 1875. In spite of its American origins, it is known and revered as an Irish ballad.

Josef Locke (23 March 1917 – 15 October 1999) was the stage name of Joseph McLaughlin, an Irish tenor. He was successful in the United Kingdom and Ireland in the 1940s and 1950s. Born in Derry, Ireland, he was the son of a butcher and cattle dealer, and one of nine children. He started singing in local churches in the Bogside at the age of seven. In the late 1930s he joined the Royal Ulster Constabulary. Known as The Singing Bobby, he became a local celebrity before starting to work the UK variety circuit, where he played 19 seasons in the northern English seaside resort of Blackpool.

Track 13 Baby Face

This track is a popular song, written by Harry Akst, and the lyrics by Benny Davis. The song was published in 1926. That same year, Jan Garber had a number one hit with the song, 'Baby Face'. The song was also covered by many recording artists of the time (and since then), including Al Jolson and The Revelers.

Art Mooney (4 February 1911, Brooklyn, New York – 1993, Florida) was an American popular bandleader. His biggest hits were 'I'm Looking Over a Four Leaf Clover' and 'Baby Face' in 1948 and 'Nuttin' For Christmas', with Barry Gordon, in 1955. His fourth million selling song 'Honey Babe' (1955) was used in the motion picture, 'Battle Cry', having reached the Top 10 in the United States.

Track 14 Dashing Away with a Smoothing Iron

Dashing Away with the Smoothing Iron is a traditional English folk song written in the 19th century about a housewife carrying out her linen chores. In 1973 the tune was used by the English composer John Rutter for the fourth movement of his Suite for Strings under the title 'Dashing Away'.

DWS Chorale is a one-man choir with all the sounds put together by one man in one small space with one microphone, to create the effect of a whole choir. He uses his own voice, which is countertenor.

Track 15 Let Me Call You Sweetheart

Let Me Call You Sweetheart is a popular song, with music by Leo Friedman and lyrics by Beth Slater Whitson. The song was published in 1910 and first recorded by The Peerless Quartet. The song was recorded by Bette Midler for the film "The Rose".

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 16 Five Foot Two, Eyes of Blue

Has Anybody Seen My Girl? (Five Foot Two, Eyes of Blue) is an American popular song that achieved its greatest popularity in the 1920s.

Gaetano Alberto "**Guy**" **Lombardo** (June 19, 1902 – November 5, 1977) was a Canadian-American bandleader and violinist. Forming "The Royal Canadians" in 1924 with his brothers Carmen, Lebert, and Victor and other musicians from his hometown, Lombardo led the group to international success, billing themselves as creating "The Sweetest Music This Side of Heaven." The Lombardos are believed to have sold between 100 and 300 million records during their lifetimes.

Track 17 San Francisco

A 1936 musical-drama directed by Woody Van Dyke, based on the April 18, 1906 San Francisco earthquake. The film, which was the top grossing movie of that year, stars Clark Gable, Jeanette MacDonald, and Spencer Tracy. The then very popular singing of MacDonald helped make this film a hit, coming on the heels of her other 1936 blockbuster, *Rose Marie*.

Jeanette Anna MacDonald (June 18, 1903 – January 14, 1965) was an American singer and actress best remembered for her musical films of the 1930s with Maurice Chevalier (*Love Me Tonight*, *The Merry Widow*) and Nelson Eddy (*Naughty Marietta*, *Rose-Marie*, and *Maytime*). During the 1930s and 1940s she starred in 29 feature films, four nominated for Best Picture Oscars (*The Love Parade*, *One Hour with You*, *Naughty Marietta* and *San Francisco*), and recorded extensively, earning three gold records. She later appeared in opera, concerts, radio, and television. MacDonald was one of the most influential sopranos of the 20th century, introducing opera to movie-going audiences and inspiring a generation of singers.

Track 18 Say Wonderful Things

A popular song with music by Philip Green and lyrics by Norman Newell, published in 1963. It was the United Kingdom's entry in the Eurovision Song Contest 1963, held in London. The singer was Ronnie Carroll, who also represented the UK the year before. The song finished fourth behind Denmark, Switzerland and Italy; eventually reaching No. 6 in the UK Singles Chart. The most popular version of the song in the United States was recorded by Patti Page, as the title song of her first album for Columbia Records.

Ronnie Carroll (born Ronald Cleghorn; 18 August 1934 – 13 April 2015) was a Northern Irish singer, entertainer and political candidate. He scored his first hit in 1956 with "Walk Hand in Hand" on the Philips label. He is the only singer to have represented the UK in the Eurovision Song Contest two years in succession. Having taken part in the 1960 UK Eurovision selection contest with the song "Girl with a Curl", he returned to win the selection and be Britain's entry in the 1962 contest, and with the song "Ring-a-Ding Girl" shared fourth place, the same placing he reached in 1963 with "Say Wonderful Things". This success was followed by two Top 10 hits during 1962 and 1963, but a lack of good material meant that he could not sustain a chart presence. In 1962 he appeared on the bill of "The Winifred Atwell Show". From Monday, 17 September 1962, for one week only, he gave twice nightly performances at the Brighton Hippodrome. Carroll subsequently worked on cruise ships, including the QE2, with John Marcangelo who was the drummer with the Ronnie Carroll Orchestra. He played a pop musician named 'Ronnie' in the 1963 film *Blind Corner*. In 2005, he released a comeback album, *Back on Song*.

Track 19 Shine On, Harvest Moon

A popular early-1900s song credited to the married vaudeville team Nora Bayes and Jack Norworth. It was one of a series of Moon-related Tin Pan Alley songs of the era. The song was debuted by Bayes and Norworth in the Ziegfeld Follies of 1908 to great acclaim. It became a pop standard, and continues to be performed and recorded into the 21st century.

Ruth Etting (November 23, 1897 – September 24, 1978) was an American singing star and actress of the 1920s and 1930s, who had over 60 hit recordings and worked in stage, radio, and film. She is known as "America's sweetheart of song". Her signature tunes were Shine On, Harvest Moon, Ten Cents a Dance and Love Me or Leave Me. Etting divorced her husband in 1937, and fell in love with her pianist, Myrl Alderman, but in 1938 he was shot and injured by her ex-husband. Her ex husband was convicted of attempted murder and Etting married Alderman, who was almost a decade her junior, in December 1938. The scandal of the sensational trial in Los Angeles effectively ended her career.

Track 20 Tie A Yellow Ribbon

A song written by Irwin Levine. It reached No. 1 in the UK and has sold 1 million copies in the UK. The song is told from the point of view of a prisoner who has completed his three-year sentence but is uncertain if he will be welcomed home. He writes to his love, asking her to tie a yellow ribbon around the "ole oak tree" in front of the house if she wants him to return to her life. He asks the bus driver to check, fearful of not seeing anything. To his amazement, the entire bus cheers the response – there are 100 yellow ribbons around the tree, a sign he is very much welcome.

Pierino Ronald **‘Perry’ Como** (May 18, 1912 – May 12, 2001) was an American singer and television personality. ‘Mr. C.’, as he was nicknamed, sold millions of records and pioneered a weekly musical variety television show, which was one of the most successful in television history. Como was seen weekly on television from 1949 to 1963. Como's appeal spanned generations and he was widely respected for both his professional standards and the conduct in his personal life.

His life was summed up in these few words: ‘50 years of music and a life well lived. An example to all.’ One of the many factors in his success was Como's insistence on his principles of good taste; if he considered something to be in bad or poor taste, it was not in the show or broadcast. Another was his naturalness; the man viewers saw on the screen was the same person who could be encountered behind a supermarket shopping cart, at a bowling alley, or in a kitchen making breakfast.

Track 21 Who Wants to be a Millionaire?

A song written by Cole Porter for the 1956 film *High Society*, where it was introduced by Frank Sinatra and Celeste Holm. Whilst looking at expensive wedding presents, the singers decide that they in fact have little desire to be fabulously wealthy. The song also appeared in the 1973 Christmas special of *The Goodies* television series, *The Goodies* and the *Beanstalk*. It later inspired the title of the popular game show *Who Wants to Be a Millionaire?*

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 kept company with celebrities and statesmen, including John F. Kennedy. Sinatra is one of the best-selling artists of all time.

Celeste Holm (April 29, 1917 – July 15, 2012) was an American stage, film and television actress. Holm's first major part on Broadway was in William Saroyan's revival of *The Time of Your Life* (1940) however the role that got her the most recognition from critics and audiences was as Ado Annie in the premiere production of *Oklahoma!* in 1943. In 1946 she made her film debut in *Three Little Girls in Blue*, making a startling entrance in a "Technicolor red" dress singing *Always a Lady*. In 1947 she won an Oscar for Best Supporting Actress in *Gentleman's Agreement*. She was also Oscar nominated for her roles in *Come to the Stable* (1949) and *All About Eve* (1950).

Track 22 Beyond the Sea

Beyond the Sea is a 1946 contemporary pop romantic love song with music taken from the song "La Mer" by Charles Trenet and lyrics by Jack Lawrence. The song is one of a dear lover pining and mourning for a lost love.

Bobby Darin (born Walden Robert Cassotto; May 14, 1936 – December 20, 1973) was an American singer who performed in a range of music genres, including pop, rock, jazz, folk, and country. He started as a songwriter for Connie Francis, and recorded his own first million-seller *Splish Splash* in 1958. This was followed by *Dream Lover*, *Mack the Knife* and *Beyond the Sea*, which brought him world fame. In 1962, he won a Golden Globe for his first

film *Come September*, co- starring his wife Sandra Dee. Through the 1960s he became more political, and worked on Robert Kennedy's presidential campaign. He was present on the night of his assassination. This deeply affected him and sent him into a period of seclusion. He had suffered from rheumatic fever in childhood and this knowledge had always spurred him on to exploit his musical talent while still young. He died at 37, following a heart operation in Los Angeles.

Track 23 If I Loved You

A show tune from the 1945 Rodgers and Hammerstein musical *Carousel*. The song was introduced by John Raitt as "Billy Bigelow" and Jan Clayton as "Julie". It was performed in the 1956 *Carousel* (film) version by Gordon MacRae and Shirley Jones. In the show, the characters of Billy Bigelow and Julie Jordan sing this song as they hesitantly declare their love for one another, yet are too shy to express their true feelings.

Gordon MacRae (March 12, 1921 – January 24, 1986) was an American actor and singer, best known for his appearances in the film versions of two Rodgers and Hammerstein musicals, *Oklahoma!* (1955) and *Carousel* (1956) and films with Doris Day like *Starlift*. Born in New Jersey, MacRae graduated from Deerfield Academy in 1940 and served as a navigator in the United States Army Air Forces during World War I.

Track 24 I Know Where I'm Going

Is a traditional Scottish or Irish ballad about a woman pining for her "bonnie" lover Johnny.

The Weavers were an American folk music quartet based in the Greenwich Village area of New York City. The band was formed in November 1948 by Ronnie Gilbert, Lee Hays, Fred Hellerman, and Pete Seeger. They sang traditional folk songs from around the world, as well as blues, gospel music, children's songs, labor songs, and American ballads, and sold millions of records at the height of their popularity. Their hard-driving string-band style inspired the commercial "folk boom" that followed them in the 1950s and 1960s, including such performing groups as The Kingston Trio, Peter, Paul, and Mary, The Rooftop Singers and Bob Dylan.

Track 25 I've Got a Gal in Kalamazoo

Is a popular song recorded by Glenn Miller and His Orchestra in 1942. The song was nominated for an Academy Award in the category of "Best Music, Original Song" in 1943.

Alton Glenn Miller (March 1, 1904 – missing in action December 15, 1944) was an American big band musician, arranger, composer, and bandleader in the swing era. He was the best-selling recording artist from 1939 to 1943, leading one of the best known big bands. While he was traveling to entertain U.S. troops in France during World War II, Glenn Miller's aircraft disappeared in bad weather over the English Channel.

Track 26 Beer Barrel Polka

Beer Barrel Polka, also known as Roll Out the Barrel, is a song which became popular worldwide during World War II. The music was composed in 1927. The polka became famous around the world. The song was recorded and played by many others such as Andrews Sisters in 1939, Glenn Miller Orchestra, Benny Goodman, and Billie Holiday. During World War II, versions in many other languages were created and the song was popular among soldiers, regardless of their alliances.

The Andrews Sisters were a highly successful close harmony singing group of the swing and boogie-woogie eras. The group consisted of three sisters: contralto LaVerne Sophia Andrews (1911 - 1967), soprano Maxene Angelyn Andrews (1916 - 1995), and mezzo-soprano Patricia Marie "Patty" Andrews (1918 - 2013). Throughout their long career, the sisters sold well over 75 million records. Their 1941 hit Boogie Woogie Bugle Boy can be considered an early example of rhythm and blues or jump blues. The Andrews Sisters' harmonies and songs are still influential today.

Track 27 A Spoonful Of Sugar

A Spoonful of Sugar is a song from Walt Disney's 1964 film and the musical versions of Mary Poppins, composed by Robert B. Sherman and Richard M. Sherman. It is an up-tempo song sung by Mary Poppins (Julie Andrews), instructing the two children, Jane and Michael, to clean their room. But even though the task is daunting, with a good attitude, it can still be fun. The idea for the lyrics (A Spoonful of Sugar Helps the Medicine Go Down) came from the polio vaccine that was given on a sugar cube.

Dame Julie Andrews was born in 1935 and is an English film and stage actress, singer, and author. She is the recipient of many screen and theatre awards. Andrews is a former child actress and singer who made her Broadway debut in a 1954 production of The Boy Friend, and rose to prominence starring in musicals such as My Fair Lady and Camelot. In 1957, she made her television debut with the title role in Cinderella, which was seen by over 100 million viewers. Andrews was in Mary Poppins (1964) and The Sound of Music (1965). From 1964 to 1967, she was the biggest film star in the world, with the additional box office successes of her films The Americanization of Emily, Hawaii, Torn Curtain, and Thoroughly Modern Millie.

Track 28 Finger Of Suspicion

The Finger of Suspicion (Points at You) is a popular song written by Paul Mann and Al Lewis, and published in 1954. It was recorded by Dickie Valentine in the United Kingdom.

Dickie Valentine (4 November 1929 – 6 May 1971) was an English pop singer in the 1950s. In 1949, Valentine, who at the time was relatively unknown, was signed by Ted Heath to join his band and his career was launched. In November 1954, Valentine was invited to sing at the Royal Command Performance, and in February 1955 he was top billed at the London Palladium. Not only did he sing, he also did jokes and impersonated many people, including Johnnie Ray, Frankie Laine, Mario Lanza, and Billy Daniels. He recorded two number one hits, "Christmas Alphabet" and "Finger of Suspicion". In 1961, he had a television series Calling Dickie Valentine. In 1966 Valentine partnered with Peter Sellers on the ATV sketch show The Dickie Valentine Show. Although his fame began to wane during the 1960s, he remained a popular live performer until his death.

Track 29 Hush Little Baby

Hush, Little Baby is a traditional lullaby, thought to have been written in the United States (mockingbirds are from the New World), but the author and date of origin are unknown. The lyrics promise all kinds of rewards to the child if he or she is quiet. The simple structure allows more verses to be added ad lib.

Robert "Bobby" McFerrin, Jr. (born March 11, 1950) is a versatile American vocalist and conductor. He is best known for his 1988 hit song "Don't Worry, Be Happy". He is well known for his unique vocal techniques and singing styles. As a vocalist, McFerrin often switches rapidly between modal and falsetto registers to create polyphonic effects, performing both the main melody and the accompanying parts of songs. He makes use of percussive effects created both with his mouth and by tapping on his chest.

Track 30 I've Grown Accustomed To Her Face

I've Grown Accustomed to Her Face is a song from the 1956 musical My Fair Lady, with music by Frederick Loewe and lyrics by Alan Jay Lerner. It was originally performed by Rex Harrison as Professor Henry Higgins. He also performed in the 1964 film version. The song expresses Professor Henry Higgins's rage at the fact that his pupil Eliza Doolittle has chosen to walk out of his life, and his growing realization of how much he will miss her.

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 31 Lay Down Your Arms

Lay Down Your Arms is a 1956 popular song. The song was also used in a television play called Lay Down Your Arms, which was screened in 1970. The play, written by Dennis Potter was set during the Suez crisis of 1956.

Anne Shelton, OBE (10 November 1923 – 31 July 1994) was a popular English vocalist, who is remembered for providing inspirational songs for soldiers both on radio broadcasts, and in person, at British military bases during the Second World War. Shelton was also the original singer in the United Kingdom of the song, "Lili Marlene". As her popularity grew, she was offered her own radio programme, Calling Malta, which remained on the air for five years. Glen Miller invited Shelton travel with his band to Versailles, France for a series of shows; she had to turn him down because of prior commitments in Britain, and this saved her life, as Miller's aircraft disappeared over the English Channel.