

A Review of Famous Songs of the Past

‘Fascinating Facts’ April 2019

Track 1 Happy Days Are Here Again

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

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

Track 2 A Bird In a Gilded Cage

A Bird in a Gilded Cage is a song composed by Arthur J. Lamb (lyrics) and Harry Von Tilzer (music). It was a sentimental ballad that became one of the most popular songs of 1900, reportedly selling more than two million copies in sheet music.

Florrie Forde (1875-1940), music hall artist, was born on 16 August 1875 in Fitzroy, Melbourne. She first appeared as a singer in a vaudeville programme. On August Bank Holiday 1897, she made her first appearances in London at three music halls—the South London Palace, the Pavilion and the Oxford—in the one evening, singing *You Know and I Know*. Immediately booked for three years on the circuit, she never looked back. With clear diction, and a commanding stage presence, she had the ability to select songs with catchy choruses and to lead an audience in singing them. Her early successes included *Down at the Old Bull and Bush* in 1904, which became a music hall anthem. Other numbers that she made popular and recorded included *Pack*

Up Your Troubles, It's a Long Way to Tipperary, Oh! Oh! Antonio, Hold Your Hand Out Naughty Boy, Goodbye-ee and Has Anybody Here Seen Kelly.

Track 3 Where Did You Get That Hat?

A comic song composed and first performed by Joseph J. Sullivan at Miner's Eighth Avenue Theatre in 1888. It was a great success and has since been performed by many others including J.C. Heffron, Stanley Holloway and Dave Barnes. Nowadays the song is also a very popular piece performed for musical theatre exams (grades 4 to 8) and music hall concerts.

Stanley Augustus Holloway, OBE (1 October 1890 – 30 January 1982) was an English stage and film actor, comedian, singer and poet. He was famous for his comic and character roles on stage and screen, especially that of Alfred P. Doolittle in *My Fair Lady*. He was also renowned for his comic monologues and songs. Born in London, Holloway made early stage appearances before the First World War. After the war, he had his first major theatre success in *Kissing Time*. Characters from his monologues such as Sam Small, invented by Holloway, and Albert Ramsbottom, were absorbed into popular British culture. By the 1930s, he was in demand to star in variety, pantomime and musical comedy, including several revues.

Track 4 Bless Your Beautiful Hide

A song from the musical *Seven Brides for Seven Brothers*. The musical opened on Broadway in 1982 but quickly flopped. The film version of the musical was much more popular.

Harold Clifford Keel (April 13, 1919 – November 7, 2004), known professionally as **Howard Keel**, was an American actor and singer. He starred in many film musicals of the 1950s. He is best known to modern audiences for his starring role in the CBS television series *Dallas* from 1981 to 1991, as Clayton Farlow, opposite Barbara Bel Geddes's character, but to an earlier generation, he was known as the star of some of the most famous MGM film musicals ever made, with a rich bass-baritone singing voice.

Track 5 Beer Beer Beer

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

The Clancy Brothers were an influential Irish folk music singing group. Most popular in the 1960s, they were famed for their woolly Aran jumpers and are widely credited with popularizing Irish traditional music in the United States.[1] 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 6 Men of Harlech

Is a song and military march which is traditionally said to describe events during the seven-year siege of Harlech Castle between 1461 and 1468. The song occupies an important place in Welsh national culture. The song gained international recognition when it was featured prominently in the 1964 film Zulu.

John Barry, OBE (3 November 1933 – 30 January 2011) was an English composer and conductor of film music. He composed the soundtracks for 11 of the James Bond films between 1963 and 1987. He wrote the scores to the award winning films *Midnight Cowboy*, *Dances with Wolves* and *Out of Africa*, in a career spanning over 50 years. In 1999 he was appointed OBE at Buckingham Palace for services to music.

Born in York, Barry spent his early years working in cinemas owned by his father. During his national service with the British Army in Cyprus, Barry began performing as a musician after learning to play the trumpet. Upon completing his national service, he formed his own band in 1957, The John Barry Seven. He later developed an interest in composing and arranging music, making his début for television in 1958. He received many awards for his work, including five Academy Awards.

Track 7 All Things Bright & Beautiful

All Things Bright and Beautiful is an Anglican hymn, also popular with other Christian denominations. The hymn may have been inspired by a verse from Samuel Taylor Coleridge's *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*: "He prayeth best, who loveth best; All things great and small; For the dear God who loveth us; He made and loveth all."

Hayley Dee Westenra (born 10 April 1987) is a New Zealand singer, Classical crossover artist, songwriter and UNICEF Ambassador. Her first internationally released album, *Pure*, was released in 2003 and has sold more than two million copies worldwide. *Pure* is the fastest-selling international début classical album to date, having made Westenra an international star at age 16. In August 2006, she joined the Irish group Celtic Woman.

Track 8 Bring Me Sunshine

Bring me Sunshine is a song written in 1966 by the composer Arthur Kent, with lyrics by Sylvia Dee, and first performed by American artists in the late 1960s. In Britain, the song is synonymous with the legendary comedy duo Morecambe

& Wise, after it was adopted as their signature tune in their second series for the BBC in 1969.

Eric Morecambe and Ernie Wise, usually referred to as Morecambe and Wise, or Eric and Ernie, were a British comic double act, working in variety, radio, film and most successfully in television. Their partnership lasted from 1941 until Morecambe's death in 1984. They have been described as "the most illustrious, and the best-loved, double-act that Britain has ever produced". In a list of the 100 Greatest British Television Programmes drawn up by the British Film Institute in 2000, voted for by industry professionals, The Morecambe and Wise Show was placed 14th. In September 2006, they were voted by the general public as number 2 in a poll of TV's Greatest Stars and in 2011 their early career was the subject of the television biopic *Eric and Ernie*.

Track 9 April Love

April Love is a popular song with music by Sammy Fain & lyrics by Paul Francis Webster. It was written as the theme song for a 1957 film of the same name with Pat Boone & Shirley Jones & directed by Henry Levin.

Charles Eugene "**Pat**" **Boone** (born June 1, 1934) is an American singer, actor and writer. He was a successful pop singer in the United States during the 1950s and early 1960s. Among his hit songs were cover versions of black R&B artists' songs (when parts of the country were segregated). He sold over 45 million albums and appeared in more than 12 Hollywood movies. Boone's talent as a singer and actor, combined with his old-fashioned values, contributed to his popularity in the early rock and roll era. In the 1960s, he focused on gospel music. He continues to perform, and speak as a motivational speaker, a television personality, and a conservative political commentator.

Track 10 Blow the man down

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

The Seekers are an Australian folk-influenced pop quartet, originally formed in Melbourne in 1962. They were popular during the 1960s with their best-known configuration as: Judith Durham on vocals, piano and tambourine; Athol Guy on double bass and vocals; Keith Potger on twelve-string guitar, banjo and vocals; and Bruce Woodley on guitar, mandolin, banjo and vocals. The group had Top 10 hits in the 1960s with "I'll Never Find Another You", "A World of Our Own", "Morningtown Ride", "Someday, One Day" (written by Paul Simon), "Georgy Girl" (the title song of the film of the same name), and "The Carnival Is Over" (their rendition of a Russian folk song which the Seekers have sung at various closing ceremonies in Australia. In 1968, they were named as joint Australians of the Year – the only group thus honoured. In July of that year, Durham left to pursue a solo career and the group

disbanded. The band has reformed periodically.

Track 11 Wish Me Luck (As You Wave Me Goodbye)

Wish Me Luck As You Wave Me Goodbye is a song by Harry Parr-Davies, made popular during the Second World War by Gracie Fields. It appeared in Fields' 1939 film Shipyard Sally.

Dame Gracie Fields, DBE (born Grace Stansfield, 9 January 1898 – 27 September 1979), was an English singer/comedienne & star of both cinema and music. Fields had a great rapport with her audience, which helped her become one of Britain's highest paid performers, playing to sold out theatres across the country. Her most famous song, which became her theme, Sally, was worked into the title of her first film, Sally in Our Alley (1931). At the start of WW2 Fields travelled to France to entertain the troops in the midst of air-raids, performing on the backs of open lorries and in war-torn areas. She was the first artist to play behind enemy lines in Berlin. However, because her husband remained an Italian citizen and would have been interned in the United Kingdom, she was forced to leave Britain for North America

Track 12 I've Got Sixpence

The story goes that the song was written by a great old Milestone Inspector called Alec Mac Master- He sold the song for a pint in the Woodside Arms (Oban). An elaborated version was published in 1941, words and music by Elton Box & Desmond Cox. In the song the singer tells the tale of spending twopence (per verse) until he has no-pence to send home to my wife - poor wife.

St Mary's Primary School

A choir in a local primary school shows off their talents.

Track 13 Road To The Isles

The Road to the Isles is a famous Scottish traditional song. It is part of the Kennedy-Fraser collection and it appeared in a book entitled 'Songs of the Hebrides' published in 1917, with the eponymous title by the Celtic poet Kenneth Macleod. The poem is headed by the statement 'Written for the lads in France during the Great War'.

Andy Stewart was born in Glasgow, Scotland in 1933, the son of a teacher. He moved to Arbroath as a child, and then trained as an actor at the Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama in Glasgow. He had several international hit singles: "Come in-Come in", "Donald Where's Your Troosers?", "A Scottish Soldier", "Campbeltown Loch", "The Muckin' O' Geordie's Byre", "The Road to Dundee", "The Battle's O'er", "Take Me Back", "Tunes Of Glory", and "Dr. Finlay" (1965). He is also remembered for being

the compere of The White Heather Club. This was a BBC Scotland television programme that existed as an annual New Year's Eve party (1957–1968), and also as a weekly early evening series (1960–1968).

Track 14 Last Train to San Fernando

Last Train To San Fernando is a 1957 calypso recording by Johnny Duncan.

Johnny Duncan (September 7, 1931 - July 15, 2000) was an American skiffle star. He was born in the Windrock coal mining camp in Tennessee, and became a British skiffle star in 1957 with the hit record "Last Train to San Fernando". Although Duncan continued to record for a period of time, the skiffle fad faded and so did his success.

Track 15 If You Knew Susie (Like I Know Susie)

A popular song from the 1920's written by Buddy De Sylva and Joseph Meyer. Eddie Cantor's best known 1920's success was undoubtedly this song, which was a US number one song for five weeks in 1925. A film called, "If you Knew Susie" starred Cantor and was released in 1948. The song is also sung by Frank Sinatra and Gene Kelly in the 1945 film "Anchors Aweigh".

Eddie Cantor was born on 31st January 1892 in New York city. He was the son of Russian Jewish immigrants and had the real name of Edward Israel Iskowitz. His mother died one year after his birth and his father died when he was only two years old. He was raised by his grandmother. Eddie Cantor was an American performer, comedian, dancer, singer, actor and songwriter who was familiar to Broadway, radio, movie and early television audiences. In addition to "If You Knew Susie", his hits included, "Makin' Whoopee", "Ida", "Ma! He's Makin' Eyes at Me" and "How Ya' Gonna' Keep 'Em Down on the Farm". Eddie Cantor also wrote songs including, "Merrily We Roll Along". Eddie Cantor's nickname was "Banjo Eyes" and his eyes became his trademark, often exaggerated in illustrations and this led to his Broadway performance in the 1941 musical Banjo Eyes.

Track 16 Pretty Woman

"Oh, Pretty Woman" is a song, released in August 1964, which was a worldwide success for Roy Orbison. The lyrics tell the story of a man who sees a pretty woman walking by. He yearns for her and wonders if, as beautiful as she is, she might be lonely like he is. At the last minute, she turns back and joins him.

Roy Orbison (April 23, 1936 – December 6, 1988), also known by the nickname The Big O, was an American singer-songwriter, best known for his distinctive, powerful voice, complex compositions, and dark emotional ballads. Orbison grew up in Texas and began singing in a rockabilly/country and western band in high school until he was signed by Sun Records in



Memphis. His greatest success came with Monument Records between 1960 and 1964 with "Only the Lonely", "Crying", and "Oh, Pretty Woman". He died of a heart attack in December in 1988, at the zenith of his resurgence. His life was marred by tragedy, including the death of his first wife and his two eldest sons in separate accidents. Orbison was a natural baritone, but music scholars have suggested that he had a three- or four-octave range. The combination of Orbison's powerful, impassioned voice and complex musical arrangements led many critics to refer to his music as operatic. While most men in rock and roll in the 1950s and 1960s portrayed a defiant masculinity, many of Orbison's songs instead conveyed a quiet, desperate vulnerability. He was known for performing while standing still and solitary, wearing black clothes and dark sunglasses, which lent an air of mystery to his persona.

Track 17 Johnny B. Goode

"Johnny B. Goode" is considered one of the most recognizable songs in the history of popular music. Credited as "the first rock & roll hit about rock & roll stardom", it has been recorded by many other artists and has received several honours and accolades. The song is also ranked seventh on *Rolling Stone's* list of the "500 Greatest Songs of All Time".

Charles Edward Anderson '**Chuck**' **Berry** (October 18, 1926 – March 18, 2017) was an American singer, songwriter, and one of the pioneers of rock and roll music. With songs such as "Maybellene" (1955), "Roll Over Beethoven" (1956), "Rock and Roll Music" (1957) and "Johnny B. Goode" (1958), Berry refined and developed rhythm and blues into the major elements that made rock and roll distinctive. Writing lyrics that focused on teen life and consumerism, and developing a music style that included guitar solos and showmanship, Berry was a major influence on subsequent rock music.

Track 18 Keep Right On To The End Of The Road

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

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

favourites of which were Roamin' in the Gloamin', I Love a Lassie, A Wee Deoch-an-Doris, and Keep Right on to the End of the Road.

Track 19 You Do Something To Me

You Do Something to Me is a song written by Cole Porter (1929). It has been recorded by many artists. The song has been described as "a tender prequel" to "Let's Do It, Let's Fall In Love," Porter's first popular song.

Ella Jane Fitzgerald (April 25, 1917 – June 15, 1996), also known as the "First Lady of Song", "Queen of Jazz", and "Lady Ella", was an American jazz and song vocalist. With a vocal range spanning three octaves, she was noted for her purity of tone, impeccable diction, phrasing and intonation. Fitzgerald was a notable interpreter of the Great American Songbook. Over the course of her 59-year recording career, she was the winner of many Awards.

Track 20 Baubles, Bangles & Beads

A popular song from the 1953 musical *Kismet*.

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

Track 21 Lord of the Dance

Lord of the Dance is a hymn with words written by English songwriter Sydney Carter in 1963. He borrowed the tune from the American Shaker song "Simple Gifts". The hymn is widely performed in English-speaking congregations and assemblies. It follows the idea of a traditional English carol, "Tomorrow Shall Be My Dancing Day" which tells the gospel story in the first person voice of Jesus of Nazareth with the device of portraying Jesus' life and mission as a dance.

The Dubliners are an Irish folk band founded in Dublin in 1962. The band started out as The Ronnie Drew Ballad Group, named in honour of its founding member, they subsequently renamed themselves as The Dubliners. 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, until they were signed to the Minor Major label in 1965 after backing

from Dominic Behan. 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". Often performing songs considered controversial at the time, they drew criticism from some folk purists and Ireland's national broadcaster RTÉ had placed an unofficial ban on their music from 1967-71. During this time 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 The Pirates of Penzance (The Policeman's Song)

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

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

Track 23 We Shall Overcome

We Shall Overcome is a protest song that became a key anthem of the African-American Civil Rights Movement (1955–1968). The title and structure of the song are derived from an early gospel song, "I'll Overcome Someday", by African-American composer Charles Albert Tindley.

Maria Fidelis Gospel Choir, is the choir based at the Maria Fidelis Catholic School in Camden London. In 2010 they won the BBC Songs of Praise School Choir of the Year. In 2010 the choir also accepted an invitation from the US Embassy to sing at the US Ambassador's residence for the commemorations which took place for Martin Luther King Day.



Track 24 Butlin's Holiday

This is a rather fun record from the Trebletones, which would have been sold as a souvenir at a Butlin's holiday camp. It's rather a short song and the B side features the same tune, but with "Good Morning" replaced by "Good Evening!"

The Trebletones

Known mostly for their recording of the Butlin's Holiday song in 1961.

Track 25 The Keel Row

The Keel Row is a traditional Tyneside folk song evoking the life and work of the keelmen of Newcastle upon Tyne. A similar song was first published in 1770s, but it may be considerably older. The opening lines of the song set it in Sandgate, that part of the quayside overlooking the River Tyne to the east of the city centre where the keelmen lived.

Kathleen Mary Ferrier, CBE (22 April 1912 – 8 October 1953) was an English contralto singer who achieved an international reputation as a stage, concert and recording artist, with a repertoire extending from folksong and popular ballads to the classical works of Bach, Brahms, Mahler and Elgar.

Track 26 The Foggy Foggy Dew

Foggy Dew is an English folk song. The song describes an affair between a young drifter and a serving girl. She initially comes to his bed because she is afraid of the "foggy, foggy dew".

Sir Peter Neville Luard Pears CBE (22 June 1910 – 3 April 1986) was an English tenor. His career was closely associated with the composer Benjamin Britten, his personal and professional partner for nearly forty years. Pears's musical career started slowly. He was at first unsure whether to concentrate on playing or singing, and despite the efforts of some of his friends, it was not until he met Britten in 1937 that he threw himself wholeheartedly into singing. Once he and Britten were established as a partnership, the composer wrote many concert and operatic works with Pears's voice in mind. Together they recorded most of the works written for Pears by Britten, as well as a wide range of music by other composers. Working with other musicians, Pears sang an extensive repertoire of music from four centuries, from the Tudor period to the most modern times.

Track 27 April Showers

"April Showers" is a popular song with music written by Louis Silvers and lyrics by B. G. De Sylva. First published in 1921, it is one of many popular songs whose lyrics use a "Bluebird of happiness" as a symbol of cheer. ("So keep on looking for a bluebird, and waiting for his song.") The song was introduced in the 1921 Broadway musical Bombo, where it was performed by Al Jolson.

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 Harbor, 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 28 Crying in the Rain

Crying in the Rain is a song written by Howard Greenfield and Carole King and originally recorded by The Everly Brothers in 1962. The song was the only collaboration between successful songwriters Greenfield (lyrics) and King (music). On a whim, two songwriting partnerships decided to switch partners for a day -- Gerry Goffin (who normally worked with King) partnered with Greenfield's frequent writing partner Jack Keller, leaving King and Greenfield to pair up for the day. Despite the commercial success of their collaboration, King and Greenfield never wrote another song together.

The Everly Brothers — Isaac Donald "Don" Everly (born February 1, 1937) and Phillip "Phil" Everly (born January 19, 1939) — are American country-influenced rock and roll singers, known for steel-string guitar playing and close harmony singing. In the late 1950s, the Everly Brothers were the rock 'n' roll youth movement's addition to close harmony vocal groups of which many were family bands. The duo's harmony singing had a strong influence on rock groups of the 1960s. The Beatles, The Beach Boys and Simon & Garfunkel developed their early singing styles by performing Everly covers. The brothers toured extensively with Buddy Holly during 1957 and 1958. Phil Everly was one of Buddy Holly's pallbearers at his funeral in February 1959, although Don did not attend. He later said, "I couldn't go to the funeral. I couldn't go anywhere. I just took to my bed."

Track 29 I'm Singing in the Rain

The song is probably best known today as the centerpiece of the musical film *Singin' in the Rain* (1952), in which Gene Kelly memorably danced to the song while splashing through puddles during a rainstorm in California. *Singin' in the Rain* is a 1952 American musical comedy film starring Gene Kelly, Donald O'Connor and Debbie Reynolds and directed by Gene Kelly and Stanley Donen. It offers a lighthearted depiction of Hollywood, with the three stars portraying performers caught up in the transition from silent films to "talkies."

Eugene Curran **"Gene" Kelly** (August 23, 1912 – February 2, 1996) was an American dancer, actor, singer, film director and producer, and choreographer. Kelly was known for his energetic and athletic dancing style, his good looks and the likeable characters that he played on screen. Although he is known today for his performances in *Singin' in the Rain* and *An American in Paris*, he was a dominant force in Hollywood musical films from the mid 1940s until this art form fell out of fashion in the late 1950s. His many innovations transformed the Hollywood musical film, and he is credited with almost single-handedly making the ballet form commercially acceptable to film audiences.

Kelly was the recipient of an Academy Honorary Award in 1952 for his career achievements. He later received lifetime achievement awards in the Kennedy Center Honors, and from the Screen Actors Guild and American Film Institute; in 1999, the American Film Institute also numbered him 15th in their Greatest Male Stars of All Time list.

Track 30 You Are My Sunshine

You Are My Sunshine is a popular song first recorded in 1939. It has been declared one of the state songs of Louisiana as a result of its association with former state governor and country music singer Jimmie Davis.

Anne Murray (born June 20, 1945) is a multiple award-winning Canadian singer in pop, country and adult contemporary music.