INDIANA REPERTORY THEATRE

presents

GOING SOLO

Intimate Issues | Intimate Setting

After Paul McCartney

by David Hoppe

February 24 - March 14, 2010 • IRT Upperstage

ENRICHMENT GUIDE

edited by Richard J Roberts
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After Paul McCartney by David Hoppe

Two buddies travel across the ocean and back in their efforts to meet half of "the greatest collaboration in 20th century art." Along the way they meet dreamers and drifters as they journey on their quietly epic adventure.

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1 x 3

by Janet Allen, Artistic Director

Who doesn't love a festival? Multiple events stirring energy and curiosity with the excitement of colliding ideas—this is why we've created the Going Solo Festival to battle the midwinter blues. Three solo theatres pieces featuring the bravura work of three fine local actors, presented in rolling repertory, inviting our audiences to sample one, two, or three of these works, even in a single day! Three contemporary American playwrights, three personal stories, three amazing performers, one intimate stage—we hope that this is the kind of event experience that ignites conversation, invites comparative thinking, and intrigues Indy theatre-goers with its several dramatic opportunities to experience vibrant storytelling in the theatre. From the funny, sweet, sometimes troubling race experiences of Charlayne Woodard's *Pretty Fire*, to the riveting insights into mourning and survival in Joan Didion's *The Year of Magical Thinking*, to Indy's own David Hoppe's delightful journey into the ties of friendship and the quest to meet a musical icon, *After Paul McCartney*, these three little plays can pack a punch, leave you laughing, and open your eyes to new experiences, all from the safety of your theatre seat.

About the pieces themselves.... They share the common ground of memoir material: life stories told in first person. The pieces were picked first with an eye to who could perform them. I was looking specifically for the intersection of a performer with work that suited them perfectly. Two of these performers are well known to IRT audiences and have both performed solo material with us: Rob Johansen and Milicent Wright. The third, a newcomer to the IRT, is no newcomer to the stage: Fontaine Syer, who leads the M.F.A. acting program at IU, is a former artistic director, and a consummate professional director and actor, making her IRT debut. The pieces were also selected for their contrasting experiences, in hopes of enticing audiences to see them serially: subscribers receive one show, selected randomly, as part of their subscription, and the offer to easily add the other two. Think of it as an unfolding gift box, with multiple treasures hidden inside!

We're very excited about reintroducing the concept of rolling repertory, where different plays appear on the same stage on different nights. It poses fascinating challenges for the design team, who did all three; and to the directors (a distinct one for each piece) to work collaboratively to arrive at the design; and the actors, who have the benefit of each other's energies, along with the challenge of going it alone onstage! This is virtuoso work from actors, requiring amazing stores of discipline, invention, and energy, as well as tremendous interplay with an audience—and therefore, presenting the epitome of theatre experience for that audience. We welcome these three jewel-box plays and their performers into our Upperstage and our season.

A Brief History of the One-Person Show

You may have heard the term "thespian" referring to actors. It comes from the name Thespis, who is considered to be the first actor. The ancient Greeks held choral festivals where they dramatized their legends with poetry, singing, and dancing; the men who read these epic poems were called "rhapsodists." The very first Greek plays had only one actor, along with a chorus who responded and reflected on the story. The ancient Roman theatre was focused on entertainment and included mimes, jugglers, and other kinds of solo performers. Roman actors were called "histriones."

In the Middle Ages, kings employed jesters to entertain at court. They sang, danced, juggled, and told stories from legend and history. In the 13th century they began to be called "minstrels," which means little servant; it comes from the Latin word "minor." Other minstrels traveled and performed wherever they could, sometimes for kings at court, sometimes for the common townsfolk in the village square. Because they traveled so much, minstrels were important sources of news for both royals and commoners. As time passed, minstrels began to develop more sophisticated styles and techniques of ballad writing. These performers were called troubadors, and their songs dealt mainly with themes of chivalry and courtly love. The minstrel tradition lasted in Europe until around 1700.

By 1600 Shakespeare was in his prime and there was a strong theatre industry in England; but about 50 years later the Puritans closed the theatres because they believed art was somehow immoral. It was illegal to perform plays, even at private gatherings. Clever actors and playwrights got around these rules by giving "lectures," which were essentially one-person shows presented at a podium.

In America in the late 1800s every small town had an opera house. These theatres rarely if ever presented operas, but they were local venues for traveling performers. Internationally famous authors like Charles Dickens and Oscar Wilde toured the United States, reading from their works or lecturing in dozens of tiny towns. Renowned opera singers like Adalina Patti and Jenny Lind gave recitals. The greatest actors of the age, such as Sarah Bernhardt and Eleanor Duse, performed monologues and excerpts from classic and contemporary plays.

In the 1920s a new style of monologue show was developed by Ruth Draper. She had grown up in a proper, upper class family, but as a young child she did impressions of the milk man, the seamstress, anyone who came to the house. She could "become" that person for hours. As she grew up, she performed for family occasions and charity events. She traveled all over the world for 35 years presenting her one-woman performances of characters she had created. There are many sound recordings of her work, and a number of contemporary performers have cited her as an influence.

Hal Holbrook was inspired by a college history project to develop his performance of *Mark Twain Tonight*, which he has been performing now for more than 50 years. He

keeps a big file of Twain stories, and constantly shuffles material so every show is different. Whoopi Goldberg first became famous in the early 1980s with her one-woman show of characters she had created and written. More recently John Leguizamo has written and performed several shows in which he portrays a series of characters, including *Mambo Mouth, Spic-O-Rama, Freak*, and *Sexaholic ... A Love Story*. This past summer on the IRT Mainstage, Leguizamo gave two performances of his latest one-man-show, still in development.

In the 1970s, playwrights began to write one-person plays. Julie Harris played Emily Dickinson on Broadway in *The Belle of Amherst* by William Luce, touring all over the country in the 1970s. Lilly Tomlin played many characters in *The Search for Signs of Intelligent Life in the Universe* by Jane Wagner.

Spalding Gray was an actor and writer who became well known for his performance monologues, which he performed sitting in a chair behind a table. He told stories from his own life with a combination of humor, paranoia, and acute self-consciousness. He became famous with *Swimming to Cambodia*, a monologue based on his experiences in Southeast Asia while filming a small part in the 1984 movie *The Killing Fields*.

Anna Deveare Smith is an actress and writer, perhaps most famous for her work in *The West Wing* where she played National Security Advisor Nancy McNally. She wrote and performed *Fires in the Mirror*, in which she played 29 characters, all based on verbatim excerpts from her own interviews with people in and around the 1991 Crown Heights Riot. The play was filmed for PBS and shown around the world. Another of her plays was *Twilight: Los Angeles 1992*, which dealt with the Rodney King riots. *House Arrest* in 2000 and *Let Me Down Easy* in 2008 continued in this documentary style. In 1993 *Newsweek* called her "the most exciting individual in American theatre."

Recently theatergoers have enjoyed a full spectrum of performances, from Barry Humphress's outrageous comedy as Dame Edna to Vanessa Redgrave performing Joan Didion's adaptation of her book *The Year of Magical Thinking* (which the IRT is currently producing with actress Fontaine Syer as part of the Going Solo series). Robert Morse played Truman Capote Jay Presson Allen's *Tru*, winning both Tony and Emmy awards. Patrick Stewart's one-man performances of *A Christmas Carol* recall Charles Dickens's own wildly popular readings of his book.

The IRT's playwright in residence, James Still, started his career as an actor. One of his early plays was a one-man show he wrote and performed himself, *The Velocity of Gary (Not His Real Name)*. James later wrote the screenplay for a film version starring Vincent D'Onofrio, Salma Hayek, and Thomas Jane. In 2001 James wrote *Looking Over the President's Shoulder* about Alonzo Fields, a man from Indiana who was head butler at the White House for four Presidents. Since that world premiere here on the Upperstage, the play has had more than a dozen productions all over the United States, including the historic Ford's Theatre in Washington, DC. The IRT produced the play again on the Mainstage in 2008.

IRT audiences have also seen *Oh Mr. Faulkner, Do You Write?* on the Upperstage (1987) and *Avner the Eccentric* on both the Upperstage (1986) and the Mainstage (1995). Priscilla Lindsay performed Willy Russell's *Shirley Valentine* on the Mainstage in 1993. Subscribers voted it as their all-time favorite IRT production, and she did it again for the company's 25th season. Tim Grimm performed in *An Almost Holy Picture* on the Mainstage (2000). In 2006 Rob Johansen (who is performing David Hoppe's *After Paul McCartney* as part of the Going Solo series) took audiences around the world in *Underneath the Lintel* on the Upperstage. In February 2008. Milicent Wright (who is performing Charlayne Woodard's *Pretty Fire* as part of the Going Solo series) played Harriet Tubman, Madame C. J. Walker, and Rosa Parks in *The Power of One*. In December of that same year the IRT produced Steve Murray's *This Wonderful Life*, in which Jerry Richardson played all the characters in Frank Capra's classic film *It's a Wonderful Life*. This season's Going Solo series gives audiences the opportunity to see three very different one-person plays performed in rotating repertory, offering three very different stories and contrasting views of the human experience.

Playwright David Hoppe

David Hoppe was born in Evanston, Illinois, in 1950. He grew up in the Chicago suburb of Mt. Prospect and graduated from Prospect High School in 1969. He has said, "My amazement at the good fortune of having come of age during a period when pop and high culture were virtually interchangeable remains undimmed. I recognize, however, that this experience also inspired expectations that have, over the years, turned into something akin to buyer's remorse."

David earned a B.A. in English from Macalester College in St. Paul, Minnesota; an M.A. in library science from the University of Minnesota; and an M.F.A. in creative writing from Bennington College in Vermont. He has lived in Minnesota, northern California, Great Britain and, since 1980, Indiana. He has worked as a cataloger for a fine and rare book auction house, a public librarian, a cultural administrator and programmer, an advertising writer, a journalist, and a critic. He has also been a frequent collaborator with his wife, choreographer Melli Hoppe, creating sound designs for a number of her performance pieces.

David is a regular columnist and editor who writes about culture and politics for *NUVO*, the alternative weekly in Indianapolis. He has written frequently for the magazines *Arts Indiana, Traces*, and *New Art Examiner*. He has written the novel *Cubs: A Sentimental Fable* and the novella *My Experiences during the First Days of Alligators*, as well as short stories, poems, and children's fiction. *After Paul McCartney* is his first play. A selection of David's work can be downloaded at *www.davidhoppewriter.com*.

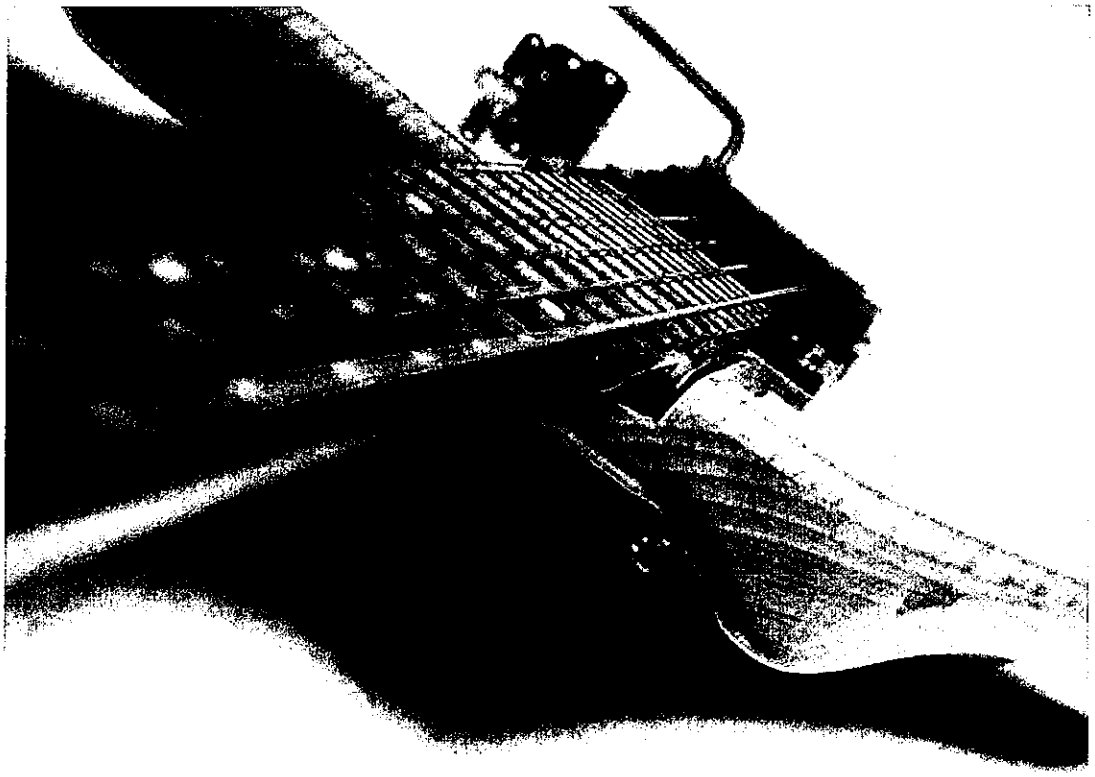
The Classic Moment

by John Green, Director

When I was younger ("so much younger than today") my suspicion that the Beatles were something more than a really good rock band was confirmed when I read *Revolt into Style*: *The Pop Arts in Britain* by the critic and jazz artist George Melly. Writing in 1969 he observed the following:

"There is a school of thought which, although admitting the Beatles' brilliance, believe them to have helped destroy pop music through their intelligence. This may be true, although it would apply equally to Dylan, but I don't think it matters. Nostalgically we may regret the simple cocksure days of Rock (the Beatles would seem to regret them as much as anyone), but there has never been a way of preventing an art form from developing. The compensation for the loss of innocence, of simplicity, of unselfconscious energy, is the classic moment. In pop this has belonged to the Beatles. It's there on record. You can play it anytime."

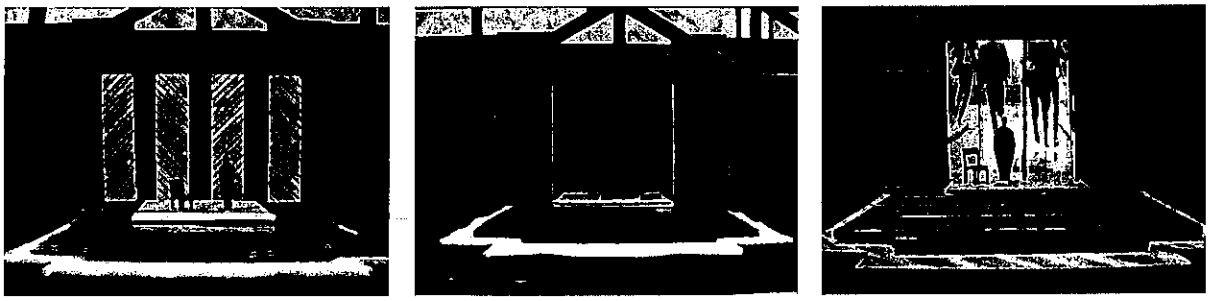
Forty years later, time's arrow has not diminished the Beatles' hold on our popular culture. *After Paul McCartney* is, in part, a testament to this fact; but like the best of Lennon and McCartney, it is also about so much more.



Alone Together

Robert M. Koharchik Scenic Designer

Every script offers unique challenges to a designer, and the three scripts involved in this rotating repertoire are no different. The most daunting challenge is providing an appropriate and unique space for each play while meeting the demands of the production schedule, a schedule where a performance of one show will happen in the afternoon and a performance of another will happen in the evening, leaving very little time in between for the crew to reset the stage. The three plays chosen for this repertoire: *Pretty Fire, The Year of Magical Thinking,* and *After Paul McCartney* are all one-person plays but have little else in common. While exploring the environments and needs for each play with the individual directors, a distinct image for each play began to emerge: the deep color and reflective quality of water for one play, the vibrant color of fire for another, and for the last play a particular photograph. The rest of the process centered around using the different elements of design to connect the three distinct images and pulling them together into one overall design for this solo series.



Preliminary models by designer Robert M. Koharchik for (left to right)
Pretty Fire, The Year of Magical Thinking, After Paul McCartney.

Ryan Koharchik Lighting Designer

Three in one. When it comes to designing the lighting for a production, every play offers its own unique challenges. Incorporating three designs into the same light plot, the challenge is ... well ... tripled. To begin a design that had to encompass the individual quality of three plays, I looked first for common ground. Immediately, I noticed that each play is a journey through memory with flashbacks of specific moments in the main characters life. Also, I noticed that there are similar qualities of light that each play shared: interior lighting from a lamp, a rainy day, a sunny afternoon, to name a few. Using these common aspects as a base, I then built into the plot the ability to give each play its own individual character through the use of color, texture, and angle. Whether it's the cold, sterile, controlled breakdown of *The Year of Magical Thinking*, the colorful, innocent yet sobering childhood memories of *Pretty Fire*, or a middle aged man's journey of friendship in *After Paul McCartney*, the lighting for this repertoire will, I hope, reflect the uniqueness of each play. So please, sit back, relax, and enjoy the shows.

Wendy Meaden Costume Designer

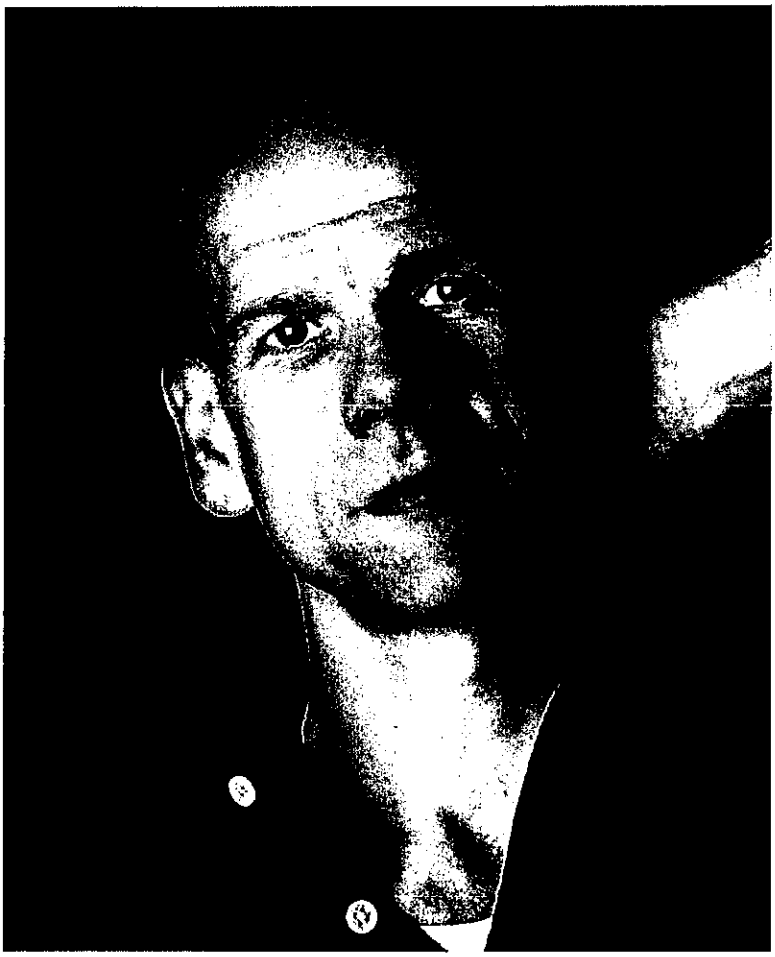
Going Solo links three individual stories, unified by scenic elements and an intimate relationship between audience and performer. My design approach considers the storyteller more than the memory shared: warm colors bring the performers forward from the blue of the set, simple contemporary clothes keep our focus on the storytelling. In *Pretty Fire*, a grown woman tells us stories of growing up: the costume draws on a contemporary silhouette that echoes the clothes of her girlhood, introduces energetic color commensurate with Milicent's effervescence, and is comfortable to play in and with. *The Year of Magical Thinking* tells a story that many of us will live. While Joan Didon's journey and words are intensely personal, it is Fontaine's performance that ultimately touches us. The clothes are designed to reflect the formal dressiness of a person who values control, order, and propriety, yet have soft, fluid textures that bring a sense of comfort and intimacy to her presence. *After Paul McCartney*'s Phillip reminds me of many of us: Rob's costume reflects both the informal clothes his character is most comfortable in, and the proper jacket he puts on to follow expected paths in life.

Costume renderings by designer Wendy Meaden for

(right)
Pretty Fire,

(below left)
The Year of Magical Thinking,

(below right)
After Paul McCartney.



Rob Johansen as Philip

After Paul McCartney marks Rob's 28th acting appearance at the IRT. Among his favorite roles over the last 14 seasons are the title role in *Cyrano*, the Man in *The Turn of the Screw*, Jim Casey in *The Grapes of Wrath*, E. K. Hornbeck in *Inherit the Wind*, Mortimer in *The Fantasticks*, and the Librarian in *Underneath the Lintel*, another one-man show. He has celebrated seven Christmases with *A Christmas Carol*, playing both Bob Cratchit and Jacob Marley. He is also a teacher and director in the IRT's Summer Youth Conservatory. Rob is a founding member of ShadowApe Theatre Company, which has produced several shows around town, including *Welcome to the Monkey House* on the IRT Upperstage. He previously performed *After Paul McCartney* at the Edinburgh Festival two years ago. Rob received his M.F.A. in acting from Indiana University in 1995, and he has performed at the Brown County Playhouse in 18 productions. He was trained in stage combat through the Society of American Fight Directors, and in physical theatre through the SITI company and the ELAN/Wales theatre company in Europe. He has created fight choreography for productions at the IRT and throughout Indiana for 11 years, most recently *Romeo and Juliet* on the IRT Mainstage. Originally from Peekskill, New York, Rob now makes Indianapolis his home.

"I cannot put enough emphasis on the love and admiration I have for John Green and David Hoppe. The collaborative environment created between the three of us has been an actor's dream. And a *huge* thanks to all who donated to help get this show to Edinburgh, especially Joe Vuskovich, Frank Basille, and Bill and Nancy Hunt (who saw it *three times* in Edinburgh!). Thanks to Susan and Charlie Golden for their artist sponsorship. To Janet Allen and Priscilla Lindsay, thank you for giving me an artistic home for 14 years. I love you both. And of course, thanks to my big love, my wife, Jen."

Paul McCartney

British vocalist, songwriter, composer, bass player, poet, and painter, Paul McCartney is one of the most popular solo performers of all time in terms of both sales of his recordings and attendance at his concerts. His work with the Beatles in the 1960s helped lift popular music from its origins in the entertainment business and transform it into a creative, highly commercial art form.

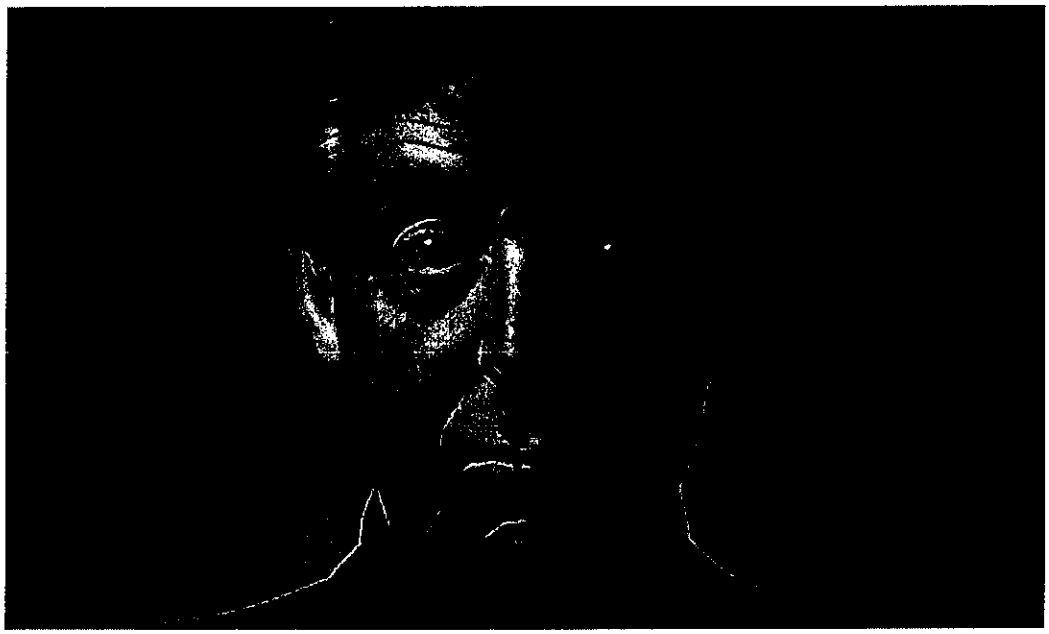
McCartney was born on June 18, 1942, in Liverpool, England. His father, James, worked in the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, and his mother, Mary, was a midwife, out at all hours on her bicycle to deliver babies. Her death from breast cancer in October 1956, when McCartney was age 14, had a profound effect on his life and would later be the inspiration for his ballad "Let It Be" (1970). His younger brother, Michael, later changed his name to Mike McGear and had a number of hits in the satirical rock group Scaffold. Like fellow Beatles George Harrison and Ringo Starr, McCartney grew up in a traditional North England working-class society, with an extended family frequently visiting the house at 20 Forthlin Road in the Allerton area of Liverpool. (The house is now owned by the National Trust.) McCartney's father had been the leader of Jim Mac's Jazz Band, and in the evenings the family often gathered around the piano, an experience McCartney drew upon for such sing-along songs as "When I'm 64" (1967).

On July 6, 1957, McCartney met John Lennon at Woolton Village Fete and joined his skiffle group, the Quarrymen, which, after several name changes, became the Beatles. When Lennon's mother was killed by a speeding police car in 1958, McCartney, with his own mother's death still fresh in his memory, was able to empathize with the distraught 17-year-old, creating a bond that became the basis of their close friendship. McCartney and Lennon quickly established themselves as songwriters for the group, and, by the time the Beatles signed with EMI-Parlophone in 1962, they were writing most of their own material. By their third album the group stopped recording covers. Lennon and McCartney's songwriting partnership was very important to them, both financially and creatively; even in 1969, when they were estranged over business matters and supposedly not on speaking terms, Lennon brought McCartney his song "The Ballad of John and Yoko" and they worked together on the "middle eight" (the bridge, the stand-alone section that often comes midway in a song). Their music transcended personal differences.

Though usually associated with ballads and love songs, McCartney also was responsible for many of the Beatles' harder rock songs, such as "Lady Madonna," "Back in the USSR," and "Helter Skelter" (all 1968), but above all he has an extraordinary gift for melodies and sometimes tags an entirely new one on to the end of a song, as he did with "Hey Jude" (1968). This facility extends to his bass playing, which is famously melodic though often overlooked. A multi-instrumentalist, McCartney also played drums on some Beatles tracks and played all the instruments on some of his solo albums, as well as lead guitar at concerts.

The Beatles ceased playing live shows in 1966. After their breakup in 1970, McCartney recorded two solo albums, *McCartney* (1970) and *Ram* (1971), before forming the band Wings with his wife Linda (formerly Linda Eastman), an American photographer and musician whom he had married in 1969. He wanted her with him at all times, and having her on stage solved many of the problems that befall marriages in the world of popular music. Wings toured the world and became the best-selling pop act of the 1970s, with an astonishing 27 U.S. Top 40 hits (beating Elton John's 25) and five consecutive number one albums, including the highly acclaimed *Band on the Run* (1973) and *Wings at the Speed of Sound* (1976).

Security problems caused by Lennon's murder in 1980 prevented McCartney from touring for a decade, and he concentrated instead on studio recording and on writing and starring in the 1984 film *Give My Regards to Broad Street*, which was poorly received. Nevertheless, critics loved his 1989 album, *Flowers in the Dirt,* which coincided with his return to live performance. In 1997 McCartney was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II "for services to music." The next year Linda died of cancer. (In the 2000s McCartney married and divorced actress and activist Heather Mills.)



Inspired by a meeting with Willem de Kooning in the late 1970s, McCartney began painting, and by the late 1980s he was devoting much of his time to it. His work was first shown publicly in May 1999 at a retrospective held in Siegen, Germany. McCartney branched out in other areas too: his semiautobiographical classical composition *Liverpool Oratorio*, written in collaboration with American composer Carl Davis, was first performed in 1991 by the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra at Liverpool's Anglican cathedral, where McCartney once failed his audition as a choirboy. He subsequently oversaw the recording of his other classical compositions, including *Standing Stone* (1997), *Working Classical* (1999), and *Ecce Cor Meum* (2006). In 2001 a volume of his poetry, *Blackbird Singing*, which also included some song lyrics, was published. McCartney celebrated his 62nd birthday in Russia in 2004, playing his 3,000th concert to an audience of 60,000 in St. Petersburg.

With some 60 gold records and sales of more than 100 million singles in the course of his career, McCartney is arguably the most commercially successful performer and composer in popular music. The 1966 Beatles track "Yesterday" (wholly written by McCartney and performed alone with a string quartet) has been played some six million times on U.S. radio and television, far outstripping its nearest competitor. Moreover, with over 3,000 cover versions, it is also the most-recorded song ever.

McCartney is a strong advocate of vegetarianism and animal rights and is engaged in active campaigns to relieve the indebtedness of less-developed countries, to eliminate land mines, and to prevent seal culling. More than a rock musician, McCartney is now regarded as a British institution; an icon like warm beer and cricket, he has become part of British identity.

—courtesy of Biography.com

After Paul McCartney
Text Glossary

Page

1 **"Two of Us"**
"Two of Us" is a 1970 song from the album *Let It Be* by the Beatles, written by Paul McCartney. It is credited to Lennon/McCartney. Lennon and McCartney sang the song as a duet. It was written for Linda Eastman, McCartney's soon-to-be wife, though it sounds at times as if it is addressing Lennon, whose relationship with McCartney was tense at that time.

2 **Paul McCartney**
Paul McCartney (born 1942) is an English singer-songwriter, poet, composer, instrumentalist, entrepreneur, record and film producer, painter, and animal rights and peace activist. Formerly of the Beatles and Wings, McCartney is the most successful songwriter in the history of popular music. McCartney gained worldwide fame as a member of the Beatles, alongside John Lennon, George Harrison, and Ringo Starr. McCartney and Lennon formed one of the most influential and successful songwriting partnerships and wrote some of the most popular songs in the history of rock music. After leaving the Beatles, McCartney launched a successful solo career and formed the band Wings with his first wife, Linda Eastman, and singer-songwriter Denny Laine. He has worked on film scores and classical and electronic music, released a large catalogue of songs as a solo artist, and taken part in projects to help international charities. McCartney is listed in *Guinness World Records* as the most successful musician and composer in popular music history, with 60 gold discs and sales of 100 million singles. As a performer or songwriter, McCartney was responsible for 32 number one singles on the U.S. Hot 100 chart. Following the death of his first wife Linda in 1998, McCartney married Heather Mills in 2002. They divorced in 2008. McCartney is now partners with Nancy Shevell. McCartney practices meditation, using the mantra that the Maharishi Mahesh Yogi gave him in 1967. McCartney is an advocate for animal rights, vegetarianism, and music education; he is active in campaigns against landmines, seal hunting, and Third World debt. His company MPL Communications owns the copyrights to more than 3,000 songs, including all of the songs written by Buddy Holly, along with the publishing rights to such musicals as *Guys and Dolls*, *A Chorus Line*, and *Grease*. McCartney is one of Britain's wealthiest men, with an estimated fortune of $1.2 billion.

2 **John Lennon**
John Lennon (1940–1980) was an English rock musician, singer-songwriter, author, and peace activist who gained worldwide fame as one of the founding members of the Beatles. With Paul McCartney, Lennon formed one of the most influential and successful songwriting partnerships of the 20th century and wrote some of the most popular music in rock and roll history. He is ranked by Billboard as the second most successful songwriter in singles chart history after McCartney. Lennon revealed a rebellious nature and biting wit in his music, on film, in books, and at press conferences and interviews. He was controversial through his work as a peace activist and visual artist, along with his wife Yoko Ono. After the Beatles broke up in 1970, Lennon enjoyed a successful solo career with such acclaimed albums as *John Lennon/Plastic Ono Band* and *Imagine* and iconic songs such as "Give Peace a Chance" and "Imagine." After a self-imposed "retirement" in 1975 to raise his son Sean, Lennon reemerged in 1980 with a comeback album, *Double Fantasy*, but was murdered less than one month after its release. The album would go on to win the 1981 Grammy Award for Album of the Year. In 2002, respondents to a BBC poll on the 100 Greatest Britons voted Lennon eighth. In 2004, *Rolling Stone* magazine ranked Lennon number 38 on its list of "The Immortals: The Fifty Greatest Artists of All Time" (the Beatles being number one). He was also ranked fifth greatest singer of all time by *Rolling Stone* in 2008. He was posthumously inducted into both the Songwriters Hall of Fame in 1987 and the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 1994.

3 **schizophrenic**
Schizophrenia (from the Greek roots *skhizein* [to split] and *phren-* [mind]) is a psychiatric diagnosis that describes a neuropsychiatric and mental disorder characterized by abnormalities in the perception or expression of reality. It most commonly manifests as auditory hallucinations, paranoid or bizarre delusions, or disorganized speech and thinking with significant social or occupational dysfunction.

3 **a prairie-style house**
Prairie School was a late 19th and early 20th century architectural style, most common to the Midwestern United States. The works of the Prairie School architects are usually marked by horizontal lines, flat or hipped roofs with broad overhanging eaves, windows grouped in horizontal bands, integration with the landscape, solid construction, craftsmanship, and discipline in the use of ornament. Horizontal lines were thought to evoke and relate to the native prairie landscape.

4 **the Lennon-McCartney songbook**
The songwriting partnership of John Lennon and Paul McCartney is one of the best-known and most successful musical and cultural collaborations in history. Between 1962 and 1969, they wrote and published approximately 180 jointly credited songs, of which the vast majority were recorded by the Beatles and form the bulk of their catalogue. Unlike many songwriting partnerships which comprise separate lyricist and composer, both Lennon and McCartney wrote words and music; often however, their songs were principally the work of one of the two credited authors. Lennon–McCartney compositions have been the subject of numerous cover versions. According to Guinness World Records, "Yesterday" has been recorded by more artists than any other song.

5 **the Beatles**
The Beatles were an English rock band, formed in Liverpool in 1960 and one of the most commercially successful and critically acclaimed acts in the history of popular music. From 1962 the group consisted of John Lennon (rhythm guitar, vocals), Paul McCartney (bass guitar, vocals), George Harrison (lead guitar, vocals) and Ringo Starr (drums, vocals). Rooted in skiffle and 1950s rock and roll, the group later worked in many genres ranging from folk rock to psychedelic pop, often incorporating classical and other elements in innovative ways. The nature of their enormous popularity, which first emerged as the "Beatlemania" fad, transformed as their songwriting grew in sophistication. The group came to be perceived as the embodiment of progressive ideals, seeing their influence extend into the social and cultural revolutions of the 1960s. With an early five-piece line-up of Lennon, McCartney, Harrison, Stuart Sutcliffe (bass) and Pete Best (drums), the Beatles built their reputation in Liverpool and Hamburg clubs over a three-year period from 1960. Sutcliffe left the group in 1961, and Best was replaced by Starr the following year. Moulded into a professional outfit by music store owner Brian Epstein after he offered to act as the group's manager, and with their musical potential enhanced by the hands-on creativity of producer George Martin, the Beatles achieved UK mainstream success in late 1962 with their first single, "Love Me Do." Gaining international popularity over the course of the next year, they toured extensively until 1966, then retreated to the recording studio until their breakup in 1970. Each then found success in an independent musical career. McCartney and Starr remain active; Lennon was shot and killed in 1980, and Harrison died of cancer in 2001. During their studio years, the Beatles produced what critics consider some of their finest material, including the album *Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band* (1967), widely regarded as a masterpiece. Nearly four decades after their breakup, the Beatles' music continues to be popular. The Beatles have had more number one albums on the UK charts, and held down the top spot longer, than any other musical act. They have sold more albums in the United States than any other artist. In 2008, *Billboard* magazine's 2008 list of the all-time top-selling Hot 100 artists has the Beatles at number one. They received 7 Grammy Awards. *Time* magazine listed the group among the 20th century's 100 most important and influential people.

5 **Wings**

Wings (sometimes credited as Paul McCartney and Wings) was a rock group formed in 1971 by ex-Beatle Paul McCartney and his wife Linda McCartney. The group was the only "permanent" group that any of the former members of the Beatles were ever involved with after their break-up. Wings had 12 top-10 singles (including one #1) in the United Kingdom and 14 top-10 singles (including six #1s) in the United States. All 23 singles credited to Wings reached the US Top 40. Of the nine albums credited to Wings during the group's life, all went top 10 in either the UK or the US, with five consecutive albums topping the US charts. Wings was noted for its personnel changes as well as its success. The only three permanent members of Wings were McCartney, his wife Linda, and ex-Moody Blues guitarist and singer Denny Laine. In less than a decade, Wings had three different lead guitarists and four different drummers.

5 **Stevie Wonder**

Stevie Wonder (born 1950) is an American singer-songwriter, multi-instrumentalist and record producer. Blind from birth, Wonder signed with Motown Records at the age of eleven and continues to perform and record for the label. He has recorded more than thirty U.S. top ten hits and won twenty-two Grammy Awards, the most ever won by a male solo artist. He has ten U.S. number-one hits on the pop charts as well as 20 R&B number one hits, and album sales totaling more than 100 million units. He writes and produces songs for many of his label mates and outside artists as well. Wonder plays the piano, synthesizer, harmonica, congas, drums, bass guitar, bongos, organ, melodica, and clavinet. In his childhood, he was best known for his harmonica work, but today he is better known for his keyboard skills and vocal ability. Wonder collaborated with Paul McCartney on the 1982 number-one single "Ebony and Ivory."

5 **Elvis Costello**

Elvis Costello (born 1954) is an English singer-songwriter of Irish heritage. He came to prominence as an early participant in London's pub rock scene in the mid-1970s and later became associated with the New Wave musical genre. Steeped in word play, the vocabulary of Costello's lyrics is broader than that of most popular songs. His music has drawn on many diverse genres; the critic Stephen Thomas Erlewine describes him as a "pop encyclopedia," able to "reinvent the past in his own image." Costello and Paul McCartney collaborated on a dozen songs between 1987 and 1996.

5 **Michael Jackson**

Michael Jackson (1958–2009) was an American singer, dancer and entertainer. Referred to as the King of Pop, he is recognized as the most successful entertainer of all time, and one of the most influential. His contributions to music, dance and fashion, and a much publicized personal life, made him a global figure in popular culture for over four decades. Alongside his brothers, he made his debut as lead singer and youngest member of the Jackson 5 in 1964. He began his solo career in 1971. His 1982 album *Thriller* remains the best-selling album ever. He is credited with having elevated the music video from mere promotional tool into an art form: his videos for "Billie Jean," "Beat It," and "Thriller" made him the first African American artist to amass a strong crossover following on MTV. Jackson popularized a number of physically complicated dance techniques, such as the robot and the moonwalk. His distinctive musical, vocal style and choreography are credited with having transcended generational, racial and cultural barriers. Jackson is one of the few artists inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame twice. Other achievements include several Grammy Awards (including the *Living Legend Award* and a *Lifetime Achievement Award*) and 26 American Music Awards, more than any other artist, including one as *Artist of the Century*. He had 17 number one singles in the US, including four as a member of the Jackson 5, and estimated world sales of 750 million records, making him the highest-selling recording artist ever. While preparing for the *This Is It* concert tour that would have started in mid-2009, Jackson died at the age of 50 after suffering from cardiac arrest; his death was recently ruled a homicide by the Los Angeles County coroner. Jackson and Paul McCartney collaborated on the songs "The Girl Is Mine" (1982) and "Say Say Say" (1983).

5 George

George Harrison (1943–2001) was an English rock guitarist, singer-songwriter, and film producer who achieved international fame as lead guitarist in the Beatles. Often referred to as "the quiet Beatle," Harrison embraced Indian mysticism, and helped broaden the horizons of the other Beatles, as well as those of their Western audience. Following the band's breakup, he had a successful career as a solo artist and later as part of the Traveling Wilburys, and also as a film and record producer. Harrison is listed number 21 in *Rolling Stone* magazine's list of "The 100 Best Guitarists of All Time." Although most of the Beatles' songs were written by Lennon and McCartney, Harrison generally wrote one song per side from the *Help!* album onwards. His compositions with the Beatles include "Here Comes the Sun," "Something," and "While My Guitar Gently Weeps." By the time of the band's breakup, Harrison had accumulated a backlog of material, which he then released as the acclaimed and successful triple album *All Things Must Pass* in 1970. In addition to his solo work, Harrison co-wrote two hits for Ringo Starr, another ex-Beatle, as well as songs for the Traveling Wilburys—the supergroup he formed in 1988 with Bob Dylan, Tom Petty, Jeff Lynne and Roy Orbison. Harrison embraced Indian culture and Hinduism in the mid 1960s, and helped expand Western awareness of sitar music and of the Hare Krishna movement. With Ravi Shankar he organized a major charity concert with the 1971 *Concert for Bangladesh*. Harrison died of lung cancer in 2001.

5 Ringo

Richard Starkey Jr. (born 1940), better known by his stage name Ringo Starr, is an English musician, singer-songwriter, and actor who gained worldwide fame as the drummer for the rock group the Beatles. When the band formed in 1960, Starr belonged to another Liverpool band, Rory Storm and the Hurricanes. He became the Beatles' drummer in 1962, taking over from Pete Best. In addition to his contribution as drummer, Starr featured as lead singer on a number of successful Beatles songs (in particular, "With a Little Help from My Friends" and "Yellow Submarine") and as songwriter with the songs "Don't Pass Me By" and "Octopus's Garden." As drummer for the Beatles, Starr was musically creative, and his contribution to the band's music has received high praise from notable drummers in more recent times. Starr described himself as "your basic offbeat drummer with funny fills," technically limited by being a left-handed person playing a right-handed kit. Drummer Steve Smith said that Starr's popularity "brought forth a new paradigm" where "we started to see the drummer as an equal participant in the compositional aspect" and that Starr "composed unique, stylistic drum parts for the Beatles songs." Starr is the most documented and critically acclaimed actor-Beatle, playing a central role in several Beatles films, and appearing in numerous other movies, both during and after his career with the Beatles. After the Beatles' break-up in 1970, Starr achieved solo musical success with several singles and albums, and recorded with each of his fellow ex-Beatles as they too developed their post-Beatle musical careers. He has also been featured in a number of TV documentaries, hosted TV shows, and narrated the children's television series *Thomas the Tank Engine & Friends*. He currently tours with Ringo Starr & His All-Starr Band.

7 epiphany

An epiphany (from the ancient Greek *epiphaneia*, "manifestation, striking appearance") is the sudden realization or comprehension of the (larger) essence or meaning of something. The term is used in either a philosophical or literal sense to signify that the claimant has "found the last piece of the puzzle and now sees the whole picture," or has new information or experience, often insignificant by itself, that illuminates a deeper frame of reference.

7 Brian Epstein

Brian Epstein (1934–1967) was a British music entrepreneur, and the manager of the Beatles. He also managed several other musical artists. Epstein paid for the Beatles to record a demo in Decca's studios, which Epstein later persuaded George Martin to listen to, as Decca was not interested in signing the band. Epstein was then offered a contract by Martin on behalf of EMI's small Parlophone label, even though they had previously been rejected by almost every other British record company. Martin later explained that Epstein's enthusiasm and his confidence that the Beatles would one day become internationally famous convinced him to sign them. The

Beatles' early success has been attributed to Epstein's management and sense of style. Paul McCartney said of Epstein: "If anyone was the Fifth Beatle, it was Brian." Epstein was gay; John Lennon wrote the song "You've Got to Hide Your Love Away" on the *Help!* album about Epstein. Epstein died of an accidental drug overdose at his home in London in 1967.

7 **Brian Epstein's shop**
Brian Epstein's grandfather, Isaac Epstein, was a Lithuanian immigrant who bought a furniture store in Liverpool, England, in 1901. In the 1920s he and his sons enlarged his furniture business by taking over adjacent shops to sell a varied range of other goods, such as musical instruments and household appliances. They called the expanding business NEMS (North End Music Stores) and offered lenient credit terms, with which Paul McCartney's father once bought a piano. In the late 1950s Brian Epstein's father put his son in charge of the record department of the newly-opened NEMS music store on Great Charlotte Street. Epstein worked day and night at the store to make it a success, and it became one of the biggest musical retail outlets in the North of England. The Epsteins opened a second store at 12–14 Whitechapel, and Epstein was put in charge of the entire operation. In 1961, Epstein started a regular music column in the *Mersey Beat* magazine, called "Record Releases by Brian Epstein of NEMS." Thus Epstein was already a known figure in the music industry when he first heard the Beatles and became interested in managing the fledgeling group.

8 **Eddie Cochran**
Eddie Cochran (1938-1960) was an American rock and roll musician and an important influence on popular music during the late 1950s, early 1960s.

8 **"20 Flight Rock"**
"Twenty Flight Rock" is a song originally performed by Eddie Cochran in the 1956 film comedy *The Girl Can't Help It*, and released as a single in 1957.

8 **Yoko**
Multimedia artist Yoko Ono was born in 1933 in Tokyo, Japan. Her father worked in international banking, and she grew up in both Japan and the United States. She studied at Sarah Lawrence College, but left to elope with her first husband. Settling in Greenwich Village, she developed her interest in art and also began writing poetry. Considered too radical by many, her work was not well received but she gained recognition after working with American jazz musician and film producer Anthony Cox, who later became her second husband. Cox financed and helped coordinate her "interactive conceptual events" in the early 1960s. Ono's work often demands the viewers' participation and forces them to get involved. Her most famous piece was the "cut piece" staged in 1964, where the audience was invited to cut off pieces of her clothing until she was naked, an abstract commentary on discarding materialism. Ono first met John Lennon in 1966, when he visited one of her exhibitions. He was taken with the positive, interactive nature of her work. Lennon divorced his first wife, Cynthia, and married Ono in 1969. They collaborated on art, film, and musical projects, and became famous for their series of conceptual events to promote world peace, including the "bed-in" held in an Amsterdam hotel room during their honeymoon in 1969. Lennon referred to Ono in many of his songs; while still a Beatle he wrote "The Ballad of John and Yoko." Ono and Lennon collaborated on many albums, including several released under the name the Plastic Ono Band. John Lennon quit the music business to raise the couple's son, Sean, born in 1975 (today a well-known musician). When John returned to the spotlight in 1980, he was shot by a deranged fan only a few feet from Ono. Since Lennon's death, Ono has continued her career and has recorded albums, performed concert tours, composed two off-Broadway musicals, and exhibited her art internationally.

8 **Linda**
Linda McCartney (1941–1998) was an American photographer, musician, and animal rights activist. She was born Linda Eastman; her mother was heiress to the Lindner Department Store fortune. Linda married Paul McCartney in 1969. Linda made an uncredited vocal contribution to the Beatles' title song of *Let It Be* in 1969. After the breakup of the Beatles in 1970, her husband taught her to play keyboards and permanently included her in the lineup for his new group Wings. The McCartneys had four children together, including one adopted from Linda's previous marriage. Linda wrote several vegetarian cookbooks, became a business entrepreneur (starting the Linda McCartney Foods company), and was a professional photographer, publishing *Linda McCartney's Sixties: Portrait of an Era*. She was diagnosed with breast cancer in 1995, and died at the age of 56 in 1998 at the McCartney family ranch in Tucson, Arizona.

8 **Stratocaster**
The Fender Stratocaster is a model of electric guitar designed by Leo Fender, George Fullerton, and Freddie Tavares in 1954, and manufactured continuously by the Fender Musical Instruments Corporation to the present. It is a double-cutaway guitar, with an extended top horn for balance while standing. The Stratocaster has been used by many leading guitarists, and thus can be heard on many historic recordings. Along with the Gibson Les Paul, Gibson SG, and the Fender Telecaster, it is one of the most common and enduring models of electric guitar in the world. The design of the Stratocaster has transcended the field of music to rank among the classic industrial designs of all time; examples have been exhibited at major museums around the world..

8 **"A Hard Day's Night"**
"A Hard Day's Night" was written by John Lennon, with help from Paul McCartney, and credited to Lennon/McCartney. The song featured prominently on the soundtrack to the Beatles' first feature film, *A Hard Day's Night* (1964), and was on their album of the same name. The song topped the charts in both the United Kingdom and United States when it was released as a single. Featuring a prominent and unique opening chord, the song's success demonstrated that the Beatles were not a one-hit wonder in the United States.

9 **solar plexus**
The large network of sympathetic nerves and ganglia located in the peritoneal cavity behind the stomach and having branching tracts that supply nerves to the abdominal viscera; the pit of the stomach.

9 **Mark David Chapman**
Mark David Chapman (born 1955) murdered John Lennon on December 8, 1980, in New York City. Chapman shot at Lennon five times (hitting him four) in the back, outside the Dakota apartment building, in the presence of Lennon's wife Yoko Ono and others. Chapman remained at the scene until arrested by police. A scheduled jury trial did not go ahead because Chapman changed his plea from not guilty by reason of insanity to guilty of second degree murder, against the advice of his lawyer. He had been assessed as delusional and possibly psychotic, and the defense team argued that Chapman was not competent to make the decision. However, Chapman was sentenced to a prison term of 20 years to life and remains incarcerated at Attica State Prison in New York, having been denied parole five times. His applications for parole have been opposed by Yoko Ono, as well as by an online grassroots public campaign. Chapman has been widely associated with the book *The Catcher in the Rye*, which he carried with him at the time and claimed would explain his perspective. Various specific motivations have also been suggested. Chapman has since stated that what he did was wrong. There have been a number of interviews, books, and films concerning Chapman and the murder of Lennon.

10 Sikhs

Sikhism originated in 16th century India and now constitutes one of the major religions with adherents throughout the world. The term Sikh has its origin in the Sanskrit term *śiya*, meaning "disciple, learner," or *śika*, meaning "instruction." According to the *Rehat Maryada* (the Sikh code of conduct and conventions), Sikhs believe in "One Immortal Being [and] ten Gurus." One of the most important and very often forgotten beliefs of Sikhism is the non-belief in any caste, group, distinction of any sort within all the human race. The most common symbol of all Sikhs, because of its simplicity, is uncut hair (including beards for men) and turbans. Most Sikhs are Punjabis and come from the Punjab region of India, although significant communities exist around the world, particularly in the United Kingdom. Sikh migration from then British India began in earnest from the 2nd half of the 19th century when the British had completed their annexation of the Punjab. The British Raj preferentially recruited Sikhs in the Indian Civil Service and, in particular, the British Indian Army, which led to migration of Sikhs to different parts of British India and the British Empire. After World War II, Sikhs emigrated from both India and Pakistan, most going to the United Kingdom.

11 The Atlantic

The Atlantic is a youth hostel located at 1 Queens Gardens, Paddington, London. Hostels provide budget oriented, sociable accommodation where guests can rent a bed, sometimes a bunk bed, in a dormitory and share a bathroom, lounge, and sometimes a kitchen. Rooms can be mixed or single-sex, although private rooms may also be available (Philip and Robert have a private double room with a half bath). Hostels are generally cheaper for both the operator and the occupants; many hostels have long-term residents whom they employ as desk clerks or housekeeping staff in exchange for free accommodation.

11 cadavers

A cadaver is a dead human body. The Latin term *cadaver* is normally used for a body being used in medical training or research.

11 the Beatles Tour of London

"The Beatles' London tour is a ticket to ride back into the swinging 60s of London on a magical mystery tour. Take your tour in an Ecofriendly hybrid vehicle for the best of the Beatles on tour! The tour includes the Beatles 'rooftop session' location; Paul McCartney's offices and London home; the 'birthplace' of Beatlemania; the location of John's infamous 'bigger than Jesus' interview; Abbey Road Studios; Abbey Road crossing; the studio where 'Hey Jude' was recorded; *A Hard Day's Night* and *Help!* film locations; the registry office where Paul and Ringo got married; an apartment frequented by Ringo, John, and Yoko; the house where Paul lived with Jane Asher; and the Beatles Coffee Shop." Tickets are $138.45 US.

11 the Green Park tube stop

Green Park is one of the Royal Parks of London. Covering 47 acres, it lies between London's Hyde Park and St. James's Park. Together with Kensington Gardens and the gardens of Buckingham Palace, these parks form an almost unbroken stretch of open land reaching from Whitehall and Victoria station to Kensington and Notting Hill. By contrast with its neighbors, Green Park has no lakes, no buildings, and few monuments, having only the *Canada Memorial* by Pierre Granche and the Constance Fund Fountain. The park consists entirely of wooded meadows. The park is bounded on the south by Constitution Hill, on the east by the pedestrian Queen's Walk, and on the north by Piccadilly. It meets St. James's Park at Queen's Gardens with the Victoria Memorial at its centre, opposite the entrance to Buckingham Palace. To the south is the ceremonial avenue of the Mall, and the buildings of St James's Palace and Clarence House overlook the park to the east. Green Park tube station is a major interchange located on Piccadilly, Victoria and Jubilee lines near the north end of Queen's Walk. The Tube is the common nickname for the London Underground, a rapid transit system serving a large part of Greater London. With its first section opening in 1863, it was the first underground railway system in the world. In 1890 it became the first to operate electric trains. Despite the name, about 55% of the network is above ground.

11 the Ritz Hotel

The Ritz Hotel London is a 133-room hotel located in Piccadilly and overlooking Green Park in London. Famed Swiss hotelier César Ritz opened the hotel in 1906. The building is neoclassical in the Louis XVI manner, built during the Belle Époque to resemble a stylish Parisian block of flats, over arcades that consciously evoked the Rue de Rivoli. Its architects were Charles Mewès, who had previously designed Ritz's Hôtel Ritz Paris, and Arthur Davis, with engineering collaboration by the Swedish engineer Sven Bylander. It was the first substantial steel-frame structure in London. Ritz personally managed much of the hotel's operation for many years. He hired world-famous chef Auguste Escoffier to provide cuisine to match the opulence of the hotel's decorations; he placed a special bell in the entryway by which the doorman could notify the staff of the impending arrival of royalty. The high standards to which he held his staff and the ultimate luxury which he provided his guests had been entirely foreign to Victorian Londoners, and the sensation he caused in the hotel industry precipitated a dramatic shift in that industry's focus. The Ritz's most famous facility is the Palm Court, an opulently decorated cream-colored Louis XVI setting for the world-famous institution that is "Tea at the Ritz," once frequented by King Edward VII, Charlie Chaplin, Sir Winston Churchill, Charles de Gaulle, Noel Coward, Judy Garland, Gary Glitter, Evelyn Waugh, and Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother. The Rivoli Bar, built in the Art Deco style, was designed in 2001 by interior designer Tessa Kennedy, to look like a bar on the Orient Express. A table at the Restaurant still needs to be booked weeks in advance.

12 Patti Boyd

Patricia Anne "Pattie" Boyd (born 1944) is an English model and photographer, and the former wife of both George Harrison (1966-1974) and Eric Clapton (1979-1989). She was the inspiration for love songs written by both musicians: Harrison's "Something" and "For You Blue," and Clapton's "Layla," "Wonderful Tonight," and "Bell Bottom Blues." Boyd started her modeling career in 1962, but was rejected by many photographers owing to her unconventional looks, including rather prominent front teeth; one stated, "models don't look like rabbits." She modeled in London, New York, and Paris (for Mary Quant and others), and was photographed by David Bailey and Terence Donovan.

12 Eric Clapton

Eric Clapton (born 1945) is an English blues-rock guitarist, singer, songwriter, and composer. Clapton has been inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame as a member of the Yardbirds, of Cream, and as a solo performer, being the only person ever to be inducted three times. Often viewed by critics and fans alike as one of the most important and influential guitarists of all time, Clapton was ranked fourth in *Rolling Stone* magazine's list of the "100 Greatest Guitarists of All Time" and #53 on their list of the Immortals: 100 Greatest Artists of All Time. Although Clapton has varied his musical style throughout his career, it has always remained grounded in the blues. Yet, in spite of this focus, he is credited as an innovator in a wide variety of genres. These include blues-rock (with John Mayall & the Bluesbreakers and the Yardbirds) and psychedelic rock (with Cream). Clapton's chart success was not limited to the blues, with chart-toppers in Delta Blues (*Me and Mr. Johnson*), pop ("Change the World") and reggae (Bob Marley's "I Shot the Sheriff") (He is often credited for bringing reggae and Bob Marley to the mainstream.) Two of his most successful recordings were the hit love song "Layla," which he played with the band Derek and the Dominos, and Robert Johnson's "Crossroads," which has been his staple song since his days with Cream.

12 drainpipe trousers

Slim-fit pants or skinny jeans have a snug fit through the legs and end in a small leg opening. Other names for this style include drainpipes, stovepipes, cigarette pants, pencil pants, skinny pants, or skinnies. Skinny jeans taper completely at the bottom of the leg, whereas drainpipe jeans are skinny but then the lower leg is straight instead of tapering and so they are often slightly baggier at the bottom of the leg than skinny jeans. The style of pants originated in the 1950s, with popular stars such as Roy Rogers, Lone Ranger, Cisco Kid, Zorro and Gene Autry, Marilyn Monroe, and Sandra Dee wearing their pants very slim to the ankle. Tapered jeans became most

notable with country music stars and with the birth of rock and roll in the 1950s, when Elvis Presley donned slim-fitting jeans and shocked the country. Drainpipe jeans and rock 'n' roll were inextricably linked to create the "bad boy" image that remains today. In the early 1960s they were worn by numerous rock bands, including the Beatles and the Rolling Stones.

12 **EMI**

The EMI Group (Electric & Musical Industries Ltd.) is a British music company. It is the fourth-largest business group and family of record labels in the recording industry, making it one of the "big four" record companies. From 1960 to 1995 the company's headquarters, "EMI House," was at 20 Manchester Square. The stairwell is on the cover of the Beatles' *Please Please Me* album. An unused shot from the *Please Please Me* photo session was used for the cover of Beatles' double-album compilation *1962-1966* (aka *The Red Album*); a matching group photograph taken in 1969 by Angus McBean (originally intended for the *Let It Be* album) was used for the cover of the *1967-1970* double album (aka *The Blue Album*).

12 **"Please Please Me"**

Please Please Me is the debut album by the Beatles. Parlophone rush-released the album in 1963 in the United Kingdom to capitalise on the success of singles "Please Please Me" (#1 on most lists but only #2 on Record Retailer) and "Love Me Do" (#17). Of the album's fourteen songs, eight were written by Lennon/McCartney, early evidence of what *Rolling Stone* later called "[their invention of] the idea of the self-contained rock band, writing their own hits and playing their own instruments."

12 **the Sex Pistols**

The Sex Pistols are an English punk rock band that formed in London in 1975. They are responsible for initiating the punk movement in the United Kingdom and inspiring many later punk and alternative rock musicians. Although their initial career lasted just two-and-a-half years and produced only four singles and one studio album, *Never Mind the Bollocks, Here's the Sex Pistols*, they are regarded as one of the most influential acts in the history of popular music. The group originally comprised vocalist Johnny Rotten, guitarist Steve Jones, drummer Paul Cook and bassist Glen Matlock. Matlock was replaced by Sid Vicious in early 1977. Under the management of impresario Malcolm McLaren, the band created controversies which captivated Britain. Their concerts repeatedly faced difficulties with organizers and authorities, and public appearances often ended in mayhem. Their 1977 single "God Save the Queen," attacking Britons' social conformity and deference to the crown, precipitated the "last and greatest outbreak of pop-based moral pandemonium" (Sean O'Hagan, *The Observer*). In 1978, at the end of a turbulent US tour, Rotten left the band and announced its breakup. Vicious died of a heroin overdose in 1979. In 1996, Rotten, Jones, Cook, and Matlock reunited for the Filthy Lucre Tour; since 2002, they have staged further reunion shows and tours. In 2006, the Sex Pistols—the four original members plus Vicious—were inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, but they refused to attend the ceremony, calling the museum "a piss stain."

12 **Abbey Road**

Abbey Road is a thoroughfare located in the borough of Camden and the City of Westminster in London running roughly northwest to southeast through St. John's Wood, near Lord's Cricket Ground. EMI's Abbey Road Studios are located at the south-eastern end, at 3 Abbey Road, St John's Wood. The Beatles and many other famous popular music performers have recorded at this studio, and the Beatles named their final 1969 studio LP *Abbey Road*. The album's cover photograph shows the four group members walking across the zebra crossing located just outside the studio entrance. The cover designer was Apple Records creative director Kosh. The cover photograph was taken by photographer Iain Macmillan. Macmillan was given only ten minutes around 11:30 one morning to take the photo. That cover photograph has since become one of the most famous and most imitated album covers in recording history. In the photograph, the Beatles walk across the street single file from left to right, with Lennon leading, followed by Starr, McCartney, and Harrison. The zebra crossing today remains a popular destination for Beatles fans. There is even a webcam featuring it.

12 paisley Rolls Royce

Paisley is a droplet-shaped vegetable motif of Indian and Persian origin, similar to half of the Yin yang symbol. Paisley was particularly popular during the Summer of Love, heavily identified with psychedelic style and the interest in Indian spirituality and culture brought about by the pilgrimage of the Beatles there in 1968. John Lennon had a Rolls Royce custom painted with a paisley design in 1967.

12 Doctor Robert

"Doctor Robert" is a song by the Beatles originally released on the album *Revolver* in the UK and on *Yesterday and Today* in the United States. The song was written by John Lennon and Paul McCartney. The song makes sardonic reference to a doctor who can make you feel great with his "special cup." It has been speculated that the Doctor Robert of the song was Dr. Robert Freymann, who became famous for supplying generous amounts of amphetamines to famous people. It was actually George's dentist who give John and George their first experience with LSD by secretly spiking their drinks with it during a private gathering at the dentist's home.

12 LSD

Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD-25, LSD), commonly known as acid, is a semisynthetic psychedelic drug of the ergoline and tryptamine families. LSD is non-addictive, non-toxic, and is well known for its psychological effects which can include closed- and open-eye visuals, synaesthesia, a sense of time distortion, ego death, and profound spiritual experiences, as well as for its key role in 1960s counterculture. It is used mainly by psychonauts as an entheogen and in psychedelic therapy. LSD is typically delivered orally, usually on a substrate such as absorbent blotter paper, a sugar cube, or gelatin. In its liquid form, it can also be administered by intramuscular or intravenous injection. Introduced as a drug with various psychiatric uses in 1947, LSD quickly became a therapeutic agent that appeared to show great promise. However, the emerging recreational use of the drug by youth culture in the Western world during the 1960s led to a political firestorm that resulted in its prohibition.

13 took off his shoes and socks

In the Abbey Road cover photograph, Paul McCartney is bare-footed and out of step with the other three Beatles. The photograph played a prominent part in the "Paul is dead" urban legend in late 1969.

13 Beatlemaniac

Beatlemania is a term that originated during the 1960s to describe the intense fan frenzy directed toward the Beatles during the early years of their success, particularly by teenage girls. The word is a portmanteau of "Beatles" and "mania." Andi Lothian, a former Scottish music promoter, claims that he coined the term while speaking to a reporter at the Caird Hall Beatles concert that took place as part of the Beatles Mini-Tour of Scotland, in 1963, and an early printed use of the word is in the *Daily Mirror*, November 2, 1963, in a news story about the previous day's Beatles concert in Cheltenham. Many fans across the world were known to have *Beatlemania*, which became common in the United States after the Beatles performed on *The Ed Sullivan Show* in 1964. Beatlemania was characterised by intense levels of hysteria demonstrated by fans both at the actual concerts played by the band and during the band's arrivals and travels to and from locations. The term later became the name of various tribute groups dedicated to singing the songs of the Beatles, many with impersonators of the group. *Beatlemania* was also the title of a Broadway musical revue focused on the life and music of the Beatles. Advertised as "Not the Beatles, but an incredible simulation," it ran from 1977 to 1979 for a total of 1006 performances.

13 St. John's Wood

St John's Wood (pronounced *SIN-jins*) is a district of north-west London, England, in the City of Westminster, and at the north-west end of Regent's Park. It is approximately 2.5 miles north-west of Charing Cross. Once part of the Great Middlesex Forest, it was later owned by the Knights of St John of Jerusalem. It is home to some of the most expensive properties in the world. The district was developed from the early 19th century onwards. It was one of the first London suburbs to be developed with a large amount of low density "villa" housing, as opposed to the terraced housing which was the norm in London up to the 19th century, even in expensive districts. Parts of St John's Wood have been rebuilt at a higher density, but it remains a highly desirable residential district. The district is the location of Lord's Cricket Ground, home of Middlesex County Cricket Club and the Marylebone Cricket Club, and original headquarters of the sport. It is also famous for Abbey Road Studios and the street Abbey Road, where the Beatles recorded many albums. Paul McCartney has owned a property in the area since the 1960s along with many other famous music and film stars. The King's Troop, Royal Horse Artillery has a barracks in St. John's Wood and regularly exercises their horses by parading them through the streets of the district. Chef Clarissa Dickson Wright grew up in St John's Wood, and the former Wrights' home is now home to supermodel Kate Moss. The Rolling Stones referenced the district in their song "Play With Fire."

13 Cavendish Avenue

Paul McCartney's house is located at 7 Cavendish Avenue. It is a short street that runs for just one block north of Lord's Cricket Ground

13 "Blackbird"

"Blackbird" is a Beatles song from the double-disc album *The Beatles* (also known as *The White Album*). Blackbird was written by Paul McCartney, but credited as usual to Lennon/McCartney. McCartney was inspired to write this while in Scotland as a reaction to racial tensions escalating in America in the spring of 1968; he has stated that he had a black woman in mind when he wrote the song ("bird" being British slang for a woman).

13 the Hoop & Toy

The Hoop & Toy is located at 34 Thurloe Place, South Kensington, London. Built in 1760, it is a traditional English pub with arcade machines, a television, and a function room. They offer a set menu of traditional pub food and also sell a variety of ales, beers, spirits, and wines. Online reviews describe it as tatty, overpriced, and prone to pickpockets, but nonetheless popular with locals and tourists alike.

14 Magritte

René Magritte (1898–1967) was a Belgian surrealist artist. He became well known for a number of witty and thought-provoking images. His intended goal for his work was to challenge observers' preconditioned perceptions of reality and force viewers to become hypersensitive to their surroundings. Unlike many other Surrealist painters, Magritte rarely included anything overtly fanciful in his art, preferring to use everyday objects as his subject matter and rendering them in a very accurately detailed objective manner. One of his most famous paintings is *The Empire of Light*, which depicts a house at night with a glowing lamppost in front of it. The house and the surrounding trees are dark in the shadows of the night, yet the sky above is a bright daylight sky, not a night sky. The painting is almost photorealistic, yet the scene is subtly surreal.

16 Leicester Square

Leicester Square (pronounced *LES-ter*) is a pedestrian square in the West End of London. The Square lies within an area bound by Lisle Street, to the north; Charing Cross Road, to the east; Orange Street, to the south; and Whitcomb Street, to the west. In the middle of the Square is a small park, in the centre of which is a 19th century statue of William Shakespeare. On the pavement are inscribed the distances in miles to countries of the former British Empire. Leicester Square is the centre of London's cinema district, and the prime location in London for major film premieres. Similar to Grauman's Chinese Theatre in Hollywood, the square is surrounded by floor

mounted plaques with film stars names and cast handprints. The Square is also the home for tkts, a booth where tickets for West End theatre performances that day are sold for about half the usual price. The Square is home to several nightclubs, making it often very busy, particularly on Friday and Saturday evenings.

16 **sodomites**
Sodom and Gomorrah were two cities in the Bible which were believed to be destroyed by God as punishment for the sins of the citizens. Sodom and Gomorrah are often used as metaphors for vice and sexual deviation.

16 **Karl Marx**
Karl Marx (1818–1883) was a German philosopher, political economist, historian, political theorist, sociologist, communist, and revolutionary, whose ideas are credited as the foundation of modern communism. Marx summarized his approach in the first line of chapter one of *The Communist Manifesto*, published in 1848: "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles." Marx argued that capitalism, like previous socioeconomic systems, would inevitably produce internal tensions which would lead to its destruction. Just as capitalism replaced feudalism, he believed socialism would, in its turn, replace capitalism, and lead to a stateless, classless society called pure communism.

17 **The Times**
The *Times* is a daily national newspaper published in the United Kingdom since 1785. The *Times* is the original "Times" newspaper, lending its name to many other papers around the world, such as the *New York Times*. In North America, particularly, it is sometimes referred to as the *London Times* or the *Times of London*. The paper is the originator of the ubiquitous Times Roman typeface. Long considered the UK's newspaper of record, the *Times* has generally been seen as a serious publication with high standards of journalism; some, however, including employees of the *Times,* feel it has gone downmarket since being acquired by Rupert Murdoch in 1981.

17 **The Sun**
The *Sun* is a daily tabloid newspaper published in the Unite Kingdom, with the second highest circulation of any daily English-language newspaper in the world and the biggest circulation within the UK. The *Sun* relies heavily on stories and occasionally scandals involving celebrities and the entertainment industry. Coverage of the British monarchy is regular or even daily, albeit without the dominance it had in the paper in the 1990s during the life of Diana, Princess of Wales. Page 3, prominently displaying a female model aged between 18 and about 27 posing topless, is still a daily feature in the paper, as it has been since 1970. The *Sun* has a large sports section, placed at the back of the paper and with football (soccer) as its mainstay. Politics is always found on Page 2 but can be elsewhere in the news pages. Crime coverage is prominent, with the paper running a "Broken Britain" campaign to highlight the increased lawlessness it perceives to be rife. Other themes high on the *Sun*'s news agenda are illegal or legal immigration, child sex abuse, security lapses, and National Health Service scandals.

17 **The Royal Family**
The British Royal Family is the group of close relatives of the monarch of the United Kingdom. Members of the royal family belong to the House of Windsor (by birth or marriage) and include include Queen Elizabeth and her husband, Prince Philip; their eldest son, Prince Charles, his wife, Camilla, and his sons Prince William and Prince Henry; the Queen's second son, Prince Andrew, and his daughters, Princess Beatrice and Princess Eugenie; the Queen's third son, Prince Edward, his wife, Sophie, Countess of Wessex, and their children Viscount Severn and Lady Louise Windsor; the Queen's daughter, Princess Anne; the Queen's cousins; and various other relatives. Members of the Royal Family participate in hundreds of public engagements yearly throughout the United Kingdom, to honor, encourage and learn about the achievements or endeavors of individuals, institutions, and enterprises in a variety of areas of life. As representatives of the Queen, they often also join the nation in commemorating historical events, holidays, celebratory and tragic occurrences, and may also sponsor or participate in numerous

charitable, cultural, and social activities. Their travels abroad on behalf of the UK (called State Visits when the sovereign officially meets with other heads of state) draw public attention to amicable relations within and between the Commonwealth and other nations, to British goods and trade, and to Britain as a historical, vacation, and tourist destination. Their presence, activities, and traditional roles constitute the apex of a modern "royal court," and provide a distinctly British and historical pageantry to ceremonies such as Trooping the Color and flavor to public events such as Garden Parties and Ascot. Throughout their lives they draw enormous media coverage in the form of photographic, written and televised commentary on their activities, family relationships, rites of passage, personalities, attire, behavior, and public roles. Aside from the monarch, they have no constitutional role in the affairs of government.

17 **Elton John**

Elton John (born in 1947 as Reginald Kenneth Dwight) is an English singer-songwriter, composer, and pianist. In his four-decade career, John has sold more than 250 million records, making him one of the most successful artists of all time. His single "Candle in the Wind 1997," commemorating the death of Diana, Princess of Wales, sold over 37 million copies, becoming the best-selling single of all time. He has more than 50 Top 40 hits, including seven consecutive No. 1 U.S. albums, 56 Top 40 singles, 16 Top 10, four No. 2 hits, and nine No. 1 hits. He has won five Grammy awards, an Academy Award, a Golden Globe Award, and a Tony Award. His success has had a profound impact on popular music and has contributed to the continued popularity of the piano in rock and roll. In 2004, *Rolling Stone* ranked him Number 49 on its list of the 100 greatest artists of all time. Some of the characteristics of John's musical talent and work include an ability to quickly craft melodies for the lyrics of songwriting partner Bernie Taupin, his rich tenor (now baritone) voice, his classical and gospel-influenced piano, his use of sensitive orchestral arrangements, and his on-stage showmanship, especially evident during the 1970s. John was inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 1994. He has been heavily involved in the fight against AIDS since the late 1980s, and was knighted in 1998. He entered into a civil partnership with David Furnish in 2005 and continues to be a champion for lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender social movements. In 2008, *Billboard* magazine ranked him as the most successful male solo artist on "The Billboard Hot 100 Top All-Time Artists" (Third overall, behind only the Beatles and Madonna).

17 **Corgi**

The Welsh Corgi is a small type of herding dog that originated in Wales. The most famous Welsh Corgis are perhaps those of Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom, who keeps at least four Corgis.

17 **Mini**

The Mini is a small car that was produced by the British Motor Corporation (BMC) and its successors from 1959 until 2000. The original is considered an icon of the 1960s, and its space-saving front-wheel-drive layout (that allowed 80% of the area of the car's floorpan to be used for passengers and luggage) influenced a generation of car-makers. The vehicle is in some ways considered the British equivalent to its German contemporary, the Volkswagen Beetle, which enjoyed similar popularity in North America. In 1999 the Mini was voted the second most influential car of the 20th Century, behind the Ford Model T. When production of the classic Mini ceased in 2000, BMW (the new owner of the brand) announced the successor to the Mini—the MINI (written in capital letters). The new MINI is larger than the classic Mini. It is around 22 inches longer, 12 inches wider, and weighs 2,315 pounds rather than 1,433 pounds. It is now classified as a compact car rather than a supermini car.

17 **Macca**

A common British nickname for somebody whose surname begins with the Gaelic prefix *Mac* or *Mc* (meaning "son of").

17 **British Rail**

British Railways or British Rail was the operator of most of the rail transport in Great Britain from 1948 to 1997, when the system was privatized.

17 Edinburgh

Edinburgh is the capitol city of Scotland, the second largest city in Scotland, and the seventh-most populous in the United Kingdom. Located in the south-east of Scotland, Edinburgh lies on the east coast of the Central Belt, along the Firth of Forth, near the North Sea. Owing to its spectacular, rugged setting and vast collection of Medieval and Georgian architecture, including numerous stone tenements, it is often considered one of the most picturesque cities in Europe. The city was one of the major centers of the Enlightenment, led by the University of Edinburgh, earning it the nickname *Athens of the North.* The Old Town and New Town districts of Edinburgh were listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1995. There are over 4,500 listed buildings within the city. Edinburgh has a total resident population of 471,650. The city is well-known for the annual Edinburgh Festival, a collection of official and independent festivals held annually in August which annually attract as many visitors to Edinburgh as the population of the city. The most famous of these events are the Edinburgh Fringe (the largest performing arts festival in the world), the Edinburgh International Festival, the Edinburgh Military Tattoo, and the Edinburgh International Book Festival. The city attracts a total of 1 million overseas visitors a year, making it the second most visited tourist destination in the United Kingdom, after London.

17 The Highlands

The Scottish Highlands include the rugged and mountainous regions of Scotland north and west of the Highland Boundary Fault. The area is generally sparsely populated, with many mountain ranges dominating the region, and includes the highest mountain in the British Isles, Ben Nevis. Most of the Highlands fall into the region known as the Gàidhealtachd, which was, within the last hundred years, the Gaelic-speaking area of Scotland. Some similarities exist between the culture of the Highlands and that of Ireland: examples include the Gaelic language, sport (shinty, hurling), and Celtic music. Inverness is traditionally regarded as the capital of the Highlands. Aberdeen could be considered the largest city in the Highlands, although it does not share the recent Gaelic cultural history typical of the Highlands proper.

17 *A Hard Day's Night*

A Hard Day's Night is a 1964 British comedy film written by Alun Owen starring the Beatles during the height of Beatlemania. It was directed by Richard Lester and originally released by United Artists. The film was made in the style of a mock documentary, describing a couple of days in the lives of the group as they travel by train from Liverpool to London for a TV appearance. The film was successful both financially and critically. British critic Leslie Halliwell described it as a "comic fantasia with music; an enormous commercial success with the director trying every cinematic gag in the book." The film is credited with having influenced 1960s spy films, the Monkees' television show, and pop music videos.

18 "I Should Have Known Better"

"I Should Have Known Better" is a song composed by John Lennon (credited to Lennon/McCartney); Lennon was heavily influenced by the Beatles' recent discovery of Bob Dylan. The song was originally sung in *A Hard Day's Night* and released on the UK soundtrack for the film. The song is performed in the film's train compartment scene. It was in fact filmed in a van, with crew members rocking the vehicle to fake the action of a train in motion.

18 the Flat Earth Society

The Flat Earth Society is an organization that seeks to further the belief that the Earth is flat rather than a sphere. The modern organization was founded by Englishman Samuel Shenton in 1956, and later led by Charles K. Johnson, who based the organization in his home in Lancaster, California. The formal society appears to have disbanded after Johnson's death in 2001, while its name continues to be used by various web sites.

18 insouciance

lighthearted unconcern

19 **Cynthia Lennon's story of her life with John**
Cynthia Lennon (born Cynthia Powell in 1939) is the former wife of musician John Lennon. She grew up in the middle-class section of Hoylake, on the west coast of England just north of Wales. At 12 years old she was accepted into the Junior Art School, and later was enrolled in the Liverpool College of Art, where she met Lennon in a calligraphy class. When Lennon was performing in Hamburg with the Beatles, she rented Lennon's bedroom from his aunt and legal guardian. The couple married in 1962 when Cynthia became pregnant with Julian Lennon. In 1968, Lennon left Cynthia for Yoko Ono, suing for divorce and sole custody of their son. Cynthia subsequently remarried twice but changed her name back to Lennon in the mid-1980s. She published *A Twist of Lennon* in 1978; in 2005 she published a new biography, *John*.

19 **phone box**
the British term for their distinctive red phone booths

19 **"the boot"**
the British term for the trunk of a car

20 **"Mr. Moonlight"**
"Mr. Moonlight" is a 1962 song written by Roy Lee Johnson, best known in a cover version by the Beatles which first appeared on the 1964 albums *Beatles for Sale* in the United Kingdom and *Beatles '65* in the United States. The Beatles' recording of the song features a rough lead vocal by John Lennon, classic Beatle harmonies, and a rolling organ solo.

20 **Hammond Organ**
The Hammond organ is an electric organ invented by Laurens Hammond in 1934 and manufactured by the Hammond Organ Company. While the Hammond organ was originally sold to churches as a lower-cost alternative to the wind-driven pipe organ, in the 1960s and 1970s it became a standard keyboard instrument for jazz, blues, rock music, and gospel music.

20 **Apollonian**
The Apollonian and Dionysian is a philosophical and literary concept, or dichotomy, based on certain features of ancient Greek mythology. Several Western philosophical and literary figures have invoked this dichotomy in critical and creative works, including Plutarch, Friedrich Nietzsche, Carl Jung, singer Jim Morrison, Ayn Rand, Stephen King, and cultural critic Camille Paglia. In Greek mythology, Apollo and Dionysus are both sons of Zeus. Apollo is the god of the Sun, lightness, music, and poetry, while Dionysus is the god of wine, ecstasy, and intoxication. In the modern literary usage of the concept, the contrast between Apollo and Dionysus symbolizes principles of wholeness versus individualism, light versus darkness, or civilization versus primal nature. The ancient Greeks did not consider the two gods as opposites or rivals.

20 **fecund**
prolific, fruitful, fertile

21 **Arthur Hailey**
Arthur Hailey (1920-2004) was a popular novelist. He was born in England but became a naturalized Canadian in 1947. He worked in industry and sales before becoming a freelance writer in 1956. He wrote many best-selling blockbusters about disasters, several of which became highly successful films, including *Hotel* (1965), *Airport* (1968), and *Wheels* (1971). Each of his novels has a different industrial or commercial setting and includes, in addition to dramatic human conflict, carefully researched information about the way that particular environments and systems function and how these affect society and its inhabitants. Critics often dismissed Hailey's success as the result of a formulaic "potboiler" style in which he caused an ordinary character to become involved in a crisis, then increased the suspense by switching among multiple related plotlines; he was so popular with readers, however, that his books were almost guaranteed to become best-

sellers. Later novels include *Strong Medicine* (1984), *The Evening News* (1990), and *Detective* (1997).

21 **Barbara Cartland**

Barbara Cartland (1901-2000) was an English author, known for her more than 600 romance novels which have sold more than a billion copies. In later years she was one of the United Kingdom's most popular media personalities, appearing often at public events and on television, dressed in her trademark pink and discoursing on love, health and social issues. Other than her fictional romance books, she also wrote health and cook books and stage plays and recorded an album of love songs. She was often billed as the Queen of Romance..

22 **Gary Cooper**

Film actor Gary Cooper (1901–1961) was renowned for his quiet, understated acting style and his stoic, individualistic, emotionally restrained, but at times intense screen persona, which was particularly well suited to the many Westerns he made. His career spanned from 1925 until shortly before his death, and comprised more than one hundred films. During his lifetime, Cooper received five Academy Award nominations for Best Actor, winning twice for *Sergeant York* (1941) and *High Noon* (1952). He also received an Honorary Award in 1961 from the Academy. Among his other classic films are *Mr. Deeds Goes to Town* (1932), *Meet John Doe* (1941), *The Pride of the Yankees* (1942), *The Fountainhead* (1949), *Friendly Persuasion* (1956), and *Love in the Afternoon* (1957). The American Film Institute has ranked him #11 on their list of classis Hollywood male stars.

22 ***High Noon***

High Noon is a 1952 western film directed by Fred Zinnemann and starring Gary Cooper and Grace Kelly. The film tells in real time the story of a town marshal forced to face a gang of killers by himself. The screenplay was written by Carl Foreman, based on John W. Cunningham's pulp short story, "The Tin Star." In 1989, *High Noon* was selected for preservation in the United States National Film Registry by the Library of Congress as being "culturally, historically, or aesthetically significant," entering the registry during the latter's first year of existence. The film is #27 on the American Film Institute's 2007 list of great films.

22 **Grace Kelly**

Grace Kelly (1929–1982) was born into a wealthy Mainline Philadelphia family. After embarking on an acting career at the age of 18, she appeared in New York City theatrical productions as well as in more than forty episodes of live drama productions broadcast during the early 1950s Golden Age of Television. Her leading role in 1952's *High Noon* was only her second Hollywood film. With the release of her next film, *Mogambo* (1953), she became a movie star. In 1954 she had leading roles in five films, including *Dial "M" for Murder, Rear Window*, and *The Country Girl*, in which she gave a deglamorized Academy Award-winning performance as Best Actress. In 1955 she starred in *To Catch a Thief* and in 1956 she starred in *The Swan* and *High Society*. While filming *To Catch a Thief* in the French Riviera, she met Prince Ranier of Monaco. Retiring from acting at 26, she married him in 1956 and became Her Serene Highness the Princess of Monaco, commonly referred to as Princess Grace. She and Ranier were the parents of three children: Caroline, Albert, and Stephanie. She remained a beloved figure world wide until her death at 52, the result of an automobile accident caused by a cerebral hemorrhage. The American Film Institute has ranked her #13 in their list of top female stars of American cinema. She is considered the epitome of classic Hollywood beauty and elegance.

22 ***To Catch a Thief***

To Catch a Thief (1955) is a romantic thriller directed by Alfred Hitchcock and starring Cary Grant and Grace Kelly. The movie is set on the French Riviera, and was based on the 1952 novel of the same name by David Dodge. The screenplay was written by John Michael Hayes. Grant plays a former cat burglar who comes out of retirement to try to catch a new burglar who is imitating his style. Kelly plays an heiress who suspects his true identity and positions herself as a potential

accomplice. When her own jewelry is stolen, she feels betrayed, but eventually the two fall in love and together they lay a trap for the real thief.

22 **Cary Grant**
Born Archibald Leach (1904–1986) but better known by his screen name, Cary Grant was a British-American actor. With his distinctive yet not quite placeable Mid-Atlantic accent, he was noted as perhaps the foremost exemplar of the debonair leading man: handsome, virile, charismatic, and charming. His popular classic films include *The Awful Truth* (1937), *Bringing Up Baby* (1938), *Gunga Din* (1939), *Only Angels Have Wings* (1939), *His Girl Friday* (1940), *The Philadelphia Story* (1940), *Suspicion* (1941), *Arsenic and Old Lace* (1944), *Notorious* (1946), *To Catch A Thief* (1955), *An Affair to Remember* (1957), *North by Northwest* (1959), and *Charade* (1963). In 1970 the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences presented him with an Honorary Oscar. He has been named the second Greatest Male Star of All Time by the American Film Institute.

23 **Groucho Marx**
Julius Henry "Groucho" Marx (1890–1977) was an American comedian and film star famed as a master of wit. He made 13 feature films with his siblings the Marx Brothers, of which he was the third-born. He also had a successful solo career, most notably as the host of the radio and television game shows *You Bet Your Life* and *Tell it to Groucho*. His distinctive appearance, carried over from his days in vaudeville, included quirks such as glasses, cigars, and a thick greasepaint moustache and eyebrows.

23 **codeine**
Codeine is an opiate used for its analgesic, antitussive, and antidiarrheal properties. Codeine is an alkaloid found in opium poppy, a plant that has been cultivated and utilized throughout human history. While codeine can be extracted from opium, most codeine is synthesized from morphine.

24 **seizure**
Seizures (sometimes referred to as convulsions) are episodes of disturbed brain function that cause changes in attention or behavior. They can be but are not always caused by epilepsy.

24 **aerated**
to supply with air

24 **Daffy Duck**
Daffy Duck, is an animated cartoon character in the Warner Brothers *Looney Tunes* and *Merrie Melodies* series of cartoons. Daffy was the first of the new breed of screwball characters that emerged in the late 1930s to supplant traditional everyman characters, such as Mickey Mouse and Popeye, who were more popular earlier in the decade. Daffy is known as the best friend and rival of Bugs Bunny, whom he will often go to ridiculous lengths to outdo. Daffy may be a lunatic vigilante in one short but a greedy gloryhound in another. Daffy appeared in 129 shorts in the Golden Age, third among Looney Tunes/Merrie Melodies cartoons behind Porky Pig's 152 and Bugs Bunny's 166 appearances. Mel Blanc's voice characterization of Daffy holds the world record for the longest characterization of one animated character by his or her original actor: 52 years. Daffy's catchphrase is "you're despicable." The origin of Daffy's voice is a matter of some debate. One oft-repeated "official" story is that it was patterned after producer Leon Schlesinger's tendency to lisp. However, in Mel Blanc's autobiography, *That's Not All Folks!*, he contradicted that conventional belief, writing "It seemed to me that such an extended mandible would hinder his speech, particularly on words containing an *s* sound. Thus 'despicable' became 'des*th*picable.'" Barely noticeable in the early cartoons, Daffy's slobbery, exaggerated lisp was developed over time.

25 Council House

The council house is a form of public or social housing in the United Kingdom. Council houses were built and operated by local councils to supply un-crowded, well-built homes on secure tenancies at below-market rents to primarily working-class people. Council house development began in the late nineteenth century and peaked in the mid-20th century, including both large suburban "council estates" and urban developments featuring tower blocks. Some of these developments did not live up to the hopes of their supporters, and now suffer from urban blight. Since 1979 the role of council housing has been reduced by the introduction of right-to-buy legislation, and a change of emphasis to the development of new social housing. Nonetheless, a substantial part of the UK population still lives in council housing.

25 Forthlin Road

Paul McCartney's family moved to 20 Forthlin Roadin Allerton, a suburb of Liverpool, in 1955 when he was 13 years old. The house was built by the local authority during the 1920s. This is the place where the Beatles composed and rehearsed their earliest songs. In 1995 the house became part of the National Trust, who markets the house as "the birthplace of the Beatles."

25 Paul's dad

Jim McCartney (1902-1976) was Paul McCartney's father. Like many families in Liverpool, the McCartney family is from Irish descent. Jim worked for most of his life in the cotton trade, as well as playing in ragtime and jazz bands in Liverpool; Paul's mother Mary was a trained nurse and midwife. Jim encouraged his two sons to take up music by buying instruments for them to learn, as well as improving their status in life through education. He avidly read the *Liverpool Echo* or *Express,* liked solving crosswords, and instigated discussions about varied subjects. His attitude to life was based upon self-respect, perseverance, fairness, and a strong work ethic. His political views were conservative; he insisted that there was nothing anyone could do about the situation the working classes were in at the time, and nothing would ever change. 62-year-old Jim was earning £10 a week in 1964, but Paul suggested that his father should retire, and bought him Rembrandt, a detached mock-Tudor house in Baskervyle Road, Heswall, Cheshire.

25 Laurel Canyon

Laurel Canyon is a neighborhood of Los Angeles, California. It was first developed in the 1910s, and became a part of the city of Los Angeles in 1923. Much like Topanga Canyon, community life is focused on its central thoroughfare, Laurel Canyon Boulevard. Unlike other nearby canyon neighborhoods, Laurel Canyon has houses lining one side of the main street most of the way up to Mulholland Drive. There are many side roads that branch off the main canyon, but most of them are not through streets, reinforcing the self-contained nature of the neighborhood. Laurel Canyon found itself a nexus of counterculture activity and attitudes in the 1960s, becoming famous as home to many of L.A.'s top rock musicians, such as Frank Zappa, Jim Morrison of the Doors, the Byrds, Buffalo Springfield, and Love. Joni Mitchell, living in the home in the Canyon that was immortalized in the song, "Our House," written by her then lover Graham Nash, would use the area and its denizens as inspiration for her third album, *Ladies of the Canyon*. The bohemian spirit from that time endures to this day, and every year residents gather for a group photograph at the country market.

25 Hamburg

The Beatles' residency in Hamburg, Germany, where John Lennon, Paul McCartney, George Harrison, Stuart Sutcliffe, and Pete Best regularly performed at a series of four different clubs during the period August 1960 to December 1962, was a chapter in the group's history which honed their performance skills, widened their reputation, and led to their first recording, which brought them to the attention of Brian Epstein. The Beatles' booking agent, Allan Williams, decided to send the group to Hamburg when another group he managed, Derry and the Seniors, proved successful there. Having no permanent drummer at the time, the Beatles recruited Best a

few days before their departure. They initially lived in squalid conditions, sleeping in an unheated storeroom behind the screen of a cinema, in an area renowned for gangsters and prostitutes. After breaking their contract by playing at another club, Harrison was deported for being under-age, and McCartney and Best were arrested and deported for attempted arson (McCartney and Best had set fire to a condom in the club). In Hamburg the Beatles first met Astrid Kirchherr, who was instrumental in the adoption of the famous Beatle haircut. During their time in Hamburg bass player Sutcliffe decided to leave the group to continue his studies: less than a year later, he died of a brain hemorrhage.

26 he sounded like the Elephant Man

Joseph Carey Merrick (1862–1890; often incorrectly called John Merrick) was an Englishman who became known as "the Elephant Man" because of his physical appearance caused by a congenital disorder, now thought to have been neurofibromatosis or possibly Proteus Syndrome. Because of his condition, he garnered the sympathy of Britain during the Victorian era. His physical deformities included a misshapen mouth which caused a slurring of his speech.

26 India ink

India ink is a simple black ink once widely used for writing and printing, and now more commonly used for drawing, especially when inking comics and comic strips. Indian ink tends to clog fountain pens if not used for a long time; it then becomes necessary to use water to unclog it.

26 Sean Flynn

Sean Leslie Flynn (born 1941 in Los Angeles, California; disappeared 1970 in Cambodia, age 28; declared legally dead in 1984) was an American actor and freelance photojournalist best known for his coverage of the Vietnam War. He started a news service in Saigon with John Steinbeck IV, son of the American author. Flynn was the only child of the marriage of Errol Flynn and Lili Damita. After studying briefly at Duke University, he became a movie actor like his parents. When he tired of acting, Flynn became a freelance photo journalist under contract to *Time* Magazine. In a search for exceptional images, he attached himself to Special Forces units and even irregulars operating in remote areas.

26 Errol

Errol Flynn (1909–1959) was an Australian film actor, known for his romantic swashbuckler roles in Hollywood films and his flamboyant lifestyle.His classic films include *Captain Blood* (1935), *The Adventures of Robin Hood* (1938), *The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex* (1939), *The Sea Hawk* (1940), and *The Sun Also Rises* (1957).

26 the war in Vietnam

The Vietnam War lasted from 1959 to 1975. The war was fought between the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) and the United States–supported Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam). At various stages the conflict involved clashes between small units patrolling the mountains and jungles, amphibious operations, guerrilla attacks on villages and cities, large-scale conventional battles, and massive aerial bombing attacks. Opposition to U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War began on college campuses but grew to include a wide and varied cross-section of Americans from all walks of life. The war ended with American withdrawal, the defeat of the South Vietnamese forces, and unification of Vietnam under the communist government of the North.

27 James Dean

Film actor James Dean (1931–1955) was born and raised in Indiana. His status as a cultural icon is best embodied in the title of his most celebrated film, *Rebel Without a Cause* (1955), in which he starred as troubled Los Angeles teenager Jim Stark. The other two roles that defined his star were as loner Cal Trask in *East of Eden* (1955), and as the surly farmer Jett Rink in *Giant* (1956). His enduring fame and popularity rests on only these three films, his entire output in starring roles. His death at an early age cemented his legendary status. He was the first actor to receive a posthumous Academy Award nomination for Best Actor and remains the only person to have two posthumous acting nominations.

27 Saigon

Saigon was the capital of the French colony of Cochinchina and later of the independent state of South Vietnam from 1954 to 1975. In 1976, Saigon merged with the surrounding province of Gia Định and was officially renamed Hồ Chí Minh City.

27 punk

Punk rock is a genre that developed between 1974 and 1976 in the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia. Rooted in garage rock and other forms of what is now known as protopunk music, punk rock bands eschewed the perceived excesses of mainstream 1970s rock. They created fast, hard-edged music, typically with short songs, stripped-down instrumentation, and often political, anti-establishment lyrics. Punk embraces a do-it-yourself ethic, with many bands self-producing their recordings and distributing them through informal channels. By late 1976, bands such as the Ramones in New York City and the Sex Pistols and the Clash in London were recognized as the vanguard of a new musical movement. The following year saw punk rock spreading around the world. Punk quickly, though briefly, became a major cultural phenomenon in the United Kingdom. For the most part, punk took root in local scenes that tended to reject association with the mainstream. An associated punk subculture emerged, expressing youthful rebellion and characterized by distinctive styles of clothing and adornment and a variety of anti-authoritarian ideologies. By the beginning of the 1980s, faster, more aggressive styles such as hardcore and Oi! had become the predominant mode of punk rock. Musicians identifying with or inspired by punk also pursued a broad range of other variations, giving rise to post-punk and the alternative rock movement. By the turn of the century, pop punk had been adopted by the mainstream, with bands such as Green Day and the Offspring bringing the genre widespread popularity.

28 "Maybe I'm Amazed"

"Maybe I'm Amazed" is a song written by Paul McCartney that was first released on his *McCartney* album in 1970. Although the studio version from the album was never released as a single, it still remains one of McCartney's most treasured songs. Originally, McCartney dedicated the song to his wife, Linda, who had helped him during the break-up of the Beatles. Later, McCartney's band Wings released a single of a live performance of the song from the band's 1976 tour of America, which became a top-ten hit in the United States.

28 "Jet"

"Jet" is a song from Paul McCartney and Wings' *Band on the Run* album. The song peaked at #7 in both the UK and US charts in 1974. Along with "Helen Wheels" and "Junior's Farm," it is another McCartney song where his primary inspiration for composing the song arose in daily life. It was recorded mainly at EMI's studio in Lagos, Nigeria. Reviewers have reported that the song is about McCartney's Labrador Retriever named "Jet."

28 "Silly Love Songs"

"Silly Love Songs" is a song written and sung by Paul McCartney with his band Wings in 1976. The song was released as a single and included on the album *Wings at the Speed of Sound*. The US single reached number one on the Billboard Hot 100. In addition to a comment about "silly love songs" by John Lennon, McCartney had often been teased by music critics for writing lightweight songs, and he wrote this number in response. "Silly Love Songs" was McCartney's first foray into the then-popular disco sound, with his bass guitar taking a lead role against a steady disco-style drumbeat. As such, it was the forerunner for other 1960s-era British musicians trying their hand at disco; examples that followed included the Rolling Stones' "Miss You" and Rod Stewart's "Da Ya Think I'm Sexy?"

28 **"Too Many People"**
"Too Many People" is a song by Paul McCartney from his 1971 album *Ram* as well as the B-side of the "Uncle Albert/Admiral Halsey"single. The song is one of several instances of "musical sniping" among the four Beatles after the band broke up, the target in this case presumed to be McCartney's former bandmate and songwriting partner John Lennon. "[John had] been doing a lot of preaching, and it got up my nose a little bit," said McCartney in a 1984 interview with *Playboy*. "I wrote, 'Too many people preaching practices,' I think is the line. I mean, that was a little dig at John and Yoko ... there was 'You took your lucky break and broke it in two.'" Other songs in this mold include McCartney's "3 Legs," George Harrison's "Wah-Wah," and Lennon's "How Do You Sleep?," the latter being an explicit response to "Too Many People."

28 **"Helen Wheels"**
"Helen Wheels" is a song by Paul McCartney and Wings. The song was named after Paul and Linda McCartney's Land Rover, which they nicknamed "Hell on Wheels." The single was released prior to *Band on the Run* and was not included on the original UK release of the album, although it was included on the original US release. The song was also included on *Wingspan*. The song peaked at #10 in America in 1974.

28 **"Coming Up"**
"Coming Up" was the opening track from Paul McCartney's *McCartney II* album, written by McCartney and released in 1980. Like the rest of the album, the song had a minimalist synthesized feel to it. It featured humorously processed lead vocals from McCartney, who played all the instruments and shared harmonies with his wife Linda McCartney. John Lennon liked the song, crediting it for driving him out of retirement to resume recording.

28 **"Venus and Mars are alright tonight..."**
A lyric from the song "Venus and Mars" by Wings. "Venus and Mars/Rock Show" was released in 1975 to promote the band's album *Venus and Mars*; the two songs were the album's first and second tracks. "Venus and Mars/Rock Show" became Paul McCartney's first post-Beatles single to fail to reach the UK Singles Chart. It fared better in the United States, where it peaked at #12.

29 **Marc Bolan**
Marc Bolan (1947–1977), was an English singer, songwriter, and guitarist whose hit singles, fashion sensibilities, and stage presence with T. Rex in the early 1970s helped cultivate the glam rock era, though he preferred to call his music Cosmic Rock, and made him one of the most recognizable stars in British music.

29 **Slade**
Slade was an English rock band. *British Hit Singles & Albums* states they were the top UK group of the 1970s. They were the first act to have three singles enter at #1. Total UK sales were 6.5 million and their best-selling single, "Merry Xmas Everybody," sold more than 1 million copies worldwide. *The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Music* comments that with Holder's powerful vocals and guitarist Dave Hill's equally arresting dress sense, Slade was one of the most successful British chart bands of the 1970s, scoring seventeen consecutive Top 20 hits. They are well known for the deliberate misspelling of their song titles. First released in 1973, "Merry Xmas Everybody" is now one of the most iconic Christmas pop songs in the United Kingdom.

30 **"Here, There and Everywhere"**
"Here, There and Everywhere" is a song written primarily by Paul McCartney (credited to Lennon/McCartney), recorded for the Beatles 1966 album *Revolver*. In his biography *Many Years from Now*, McCartney said the song is one of his favorites. Beatles' producer George Martin has also mentioned it as one of his favorite McCartney songs. John Lennon reportedly told McCartney

it was "the best tune on the album" and said in his 1980 *Playboy* interview it was "one of my favorite songs of the Beatles." It was ranked the 4th greatest song of all time by Mojo in 2000.

30 **"The Fool on the Hill"**
"The Fool on the Hill" is a song by the Beatles. It was written and sung by Paul McCartney[1][2] (credited to Lennon/McCartney) and recorded in 1967. It was included on the *Magical Mystery Tour* EP and album. McCartney said of the song: "'Fool on the Hill' was mine and I think I was writing about someone like Maharishi. His detractors called him a fool. Because of his giggle he wasn't taken too seriously.... I was sitting at the piano at my father's house in Liverpool hitting a D 6th chord, and I made up 'Fool on the Hill.'" Alistair Taylor in the book *Yesterday* reports a mysterious incident involving a man who inexplicably appeared near him and McCartney during a walk on Primrose Hill and then disappeared again, soon after McCartney and Taylor had conversed about the existence of God; this allegedly prompted the writing of the song. McCartney played the song for John Lennon during a writing session for "With a Little Help from My Friends," and Lennon told him to write it down. McCartney didn't; he was sure he wouldn't forget it. In his 1980 interview with *Playboy*, Lennon said, "Now that's Paul. Another good lyric. Shows he's capable of writing complete songs."

30 **"Mother Nature's Son"**
"Mother Nature's Son" is a Lennon/McCartney song, released by the Beatles on *The Beatles* (*The White Album*). It was written primarily by Paul McCartney, and was inspired by a lecture given by the Maharishi Mahesh Yogi while the Beatles were in India. The same lecture inspired Lennon's unreleased song "Child of Nature," the tune of which he later re-used for "Jealous Guy."

30 **"You Never Give Me Your Money"**
"You Never Give Me Your Money" is a song by the Beatles that opens the climactic medley on side two of the album *Abbey Road*. It was written by Paul McCartney and is credited to Lennon/McCartney. The song's production is notable for prominent use of leslie-amplified, arpeggiated guitar parts, which would become synonymous with the late-era Beatles sound.

30 **"Let It Be"**
"Let It Be" is a song by the Beatles, released in 1970 as a single, and (in an alternate mix) as the title track of their album *Let It Be*. Although credited to Lennon/McCartney it is generally accepted to be a Paul McCartney composition. The single reached number one in the U.S. and number two in the UK. It was the final single released by the Beatles while the band was officially considered an active group. Both the *Let It Be* album and the single, "The Long and Winding Road," were released after Paul McCartney's announced departure from and subsequent break-up of the group. McCartney has said that he had the idea of "Let It Be" after a dream he had about his mother during the tense period surrounding the sessions for *The Beatles* (*The White Album*). McCartney has explained that his mother—who had died of cancer when McCartney was fourteen—was the inspiration for the "Mother Mary" lyric. McCartney has said, "It was great to visit with her again. I felt very blessed to have that dream. So that got me writing 'Let It Be.'" He also has said in an interview about the dream that his mother had told him, "It will be all right, just let it be."

31 **O'Hare**
Chicago O'Hare International Airport, also known as O'Hare Airport, O'Hare Field, or simply O'Hare, is a major airport located in the northwestern-most corner of Chicago, Illinois, 17 miles northwest of the Chicago Loop. It is the second busiest airport in the world behind Atlanta Hartsfield Airport.

31 **Chevy Caprice**
The Chevrolet Caprice and Caprice Classic were full-sized automobiles produced by General Motors from 1965 through 1996. Throughout its life, the Caprice was the most expensive and luxurious model in the Chevrolet full-size car range, which during its lifetime also included the

Biscayne, Bel Air, and Impala. GM has announced that the Caprice will return as a full-size, rear wheel drive police vehicle in 2011.

31-32 where the Mississippi and Ohio rivers converge
The Mississippi and Ohio Rivers meet at the border of southern Illinois, western Kentucky, and eastern Missouri, near Cairo, Illinois.

32 Highway 40
Interstate 40 runs from Wilmington, North Carolina through Tennessee, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, ending in Barstow, California. Much of the western portion of I-40, from Oklahoma City to Barstow, parallels or overlays the historic U.S. Route 66.

32 Winslow, Arizona
Winslow, Arizona, population 9,931, was named for either Edward F. Winslow, president of St. Louis and San Francisco Rail Road, which owned one half of the old Atlantic and Pacific Railroad or Tom Winslow, a prospector who lived in the area. The last Harvey House (the La Posada Hotel) opened in 1930. It was designed by Mary Colter. The hotel closed in 1957 and was used by the Santa Fe Railroad for offices. The city, which was a stop on the U.S. Route 66, was bypassed by I-40 in the 1970s. The Santa Fe Railroad abandoned the La Posada in 1994 and announced plans to tear it down. It was saved and now caters to Route 66 fans.

32 where the girl in a flatbed Ford slowed down to take a look at Jackson Browne
Winslow was immortalized by the 1972 song "Take It Easy" written by Jackson Browne and Glenn Frey and performed by the Eagles. The song tells the tale of a disconsolate singer with woman troubles and includes the lines:

Well, I'm a standin' on a corner in Winslow, Arizona,
And such a fine sight to see:
It's a girl, my Lord, in a flatbed Ford,
Slowin' down to take a look at me.

The city had suffered a loss of commerce when U.S. Route 66 was supplanted by Interstate 40, but the popularity of the song led to renewed attention for Winslow and a commercial renaissance.

32 "Ob-La-Di, Ob-La-Da"
"Ob-La-Di, Ob-La-Da" is a song by the Beatles released on the double-disc album *The Beatles* (also known as *The White Album*), and later released as a single. It was written primarily by Paul McCartney, though credited to Lennon/McCartney. The song was written around the time that reggae was beginning to become popular in Britain. The tag line "ob-la-di, ob-la-da, life goes on, bra" was an expression that Nigerian conga player Jimmy Scott, an acquaintance of McCartney, used. According to studio engineer Geoff Emerick, John Lennon openly hated the song, calling it "Paul's granny shit." After leaving the studio during recording of the song (after several days and literally dozens of takes of the song, trying different tempos and styles), Lennon returned while under the influence of marijuana, went immediately to the piano and played the opening chords much louder and faster than they had been played before. He claimed that was how the song should be played, and this is the version they ended up using. When singing the vocals for the song, specifically the last verse of the song when sung the second time, McCartney made a slip and said "Desmond stays at home and does his pretty face," rather than Molly, and had Molly letting "the children lend a hand," Reportedly, this mistake was kept in because the other Beatles liked it. The Beatles' use of the name Desmond is considered to be a nod to Desmond Dekker, the Jamaican ska artist. The song's style resembles the ska that Dekker recorded in the 1960s.

32 Two Guns
Two Guns was the name of a town built on the site of Canyon Diablo, a ghost town on the Navajo Reservation in Arizona, on the edge of the arroyo Canyon Diablo. The town of Canyon Diablo originated about 1882, due to construction delays attributed to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad

ordering the wrong span length railroad bridge across the canyon. For six months the transcontinental railroad ended at the lip of Canyon Diablo while another bridge was manufactured and shipped to the work site. A community quickly formed which soon boasted a population of 2,000 residents. The town's center street was not named Main Street, but Hell Street. It consisted of fourteen saloons, ten gambling houses, four brothels, and two dance halls, all of which remained open 24 hours a day. Scattered about in the vicinity of downtown were large numbers of tents, shotgun houses, and hastily thrown up shacks that served as local residences. A regular stagecoach route from Flagstaff to Canyon Diablo began running, and was often the victim of robberies. Within its first year, the town received its first marshal. He was sworn in at 3:00 pm and was buried at 8:00 pm that same night. Five more town marshals followed, the longest lasting one month; all were killed in the line of duty. A "Boot Hill" cemetery sprouted up at the end of town, which in less than a decade had 35 graves, all of whom had been killed by way of violent death. Upon completion of the railroad bridge in 1883, the town quickly died. By 1903, the only thing remaining in the town was a Navajo trading post. Later on in the 20th century, when Route 66 passed within sight of the town, another town called Two Guns sprang up at the old Canyon Diablo townsite, but it too was short-lived. What remains today are a few building foundations and the ruins of the trading post.

32 **Flagstaff**

Flagstaff is a city located in northern Arizona. In 2008, the city's estimated population was 60,000. The city is named after a Ponderosa Pine flagpole made by a scouting party from Boston to celebrate the United States Centennial on July 4, 1876. Flagstaff lies near the southwestern edge of the Colorado Plateau, along the western side of the largest contiguous Ponderosa Pine forest in the continental United States, just south of the San Francisco Peaks, the highest mountain range in the state of Arizona. Flagstaff's early economy was based on the lumber, railroad, and ranching industries. Today, the city remains an important distribution hub for companies such as Nestlé Purina PetCare and Walgreens, and is home to Lowell Observatory and Northern Arizona University. Flagstaff has a strong tourism sector, due to its proximity to Grand Canyon National Park, Oak Creek Canyon, and historic Route 66. The city is also home to medical device manufacturing, including such companies as W. L. Gore and Associates, and Machine Solutions.

32 **17**

Interstate 17, also known as the Black Canyon Freeway, is an intrastate Interstate Highway located entirely within the state of Arizona, running from Flagstaff south to Phoenix. Interstate 17 is one of the more scenic Interstate Highways as it gains more than a mile in altitude between Phoenix (1,117 ft) and Flagstaff (7,000 ft). The highway features several scenic view exits along its route that overlook the many mountains and valleys found in northern Arizona.

32 **National Forest**

Interstate 17 passes through the Tonto National Forest. Encompassing 2.8 million acres, the Tonto (Spanish for "fool") is the largest of six national forests in Arizona and is the fifth largest national forest in the United States. The Tonto National Forest has diverse scenery, with elevations ranging from 1,400 feet in the Sonoran Desert to 7,400 feet in the ponderosa pine forests of the Mogollon Rim (pronounced *muggy-own*).

32 **Tucson**

Tucson is located 118 miles southeast of Phoenix and 60 miles north of the U.S.-Mexico border. The 2008 Census Bureau estimate puts the city's population at 540,000. It is the second largest city in Arizona. Tucson is home to the University of Arizona. The English name *Tucson* derives from the Spanish name of the city, *Tucsón*, which was borrowed from the O'odham name *Cuk Son*, meaning "(at the) base of the black [hill]," a reference to an adjacent volcanic mountain. Tucson is sometimes referred to as "the Old Pueblo."

33 **Rolling Stones**

The Rolling Stones are an English rock band, formed in 1962 in London featuring vocalist Mick Jagger and guitarist Keith Richards. In 1963 Jagger and Richards formed a songwriting

partnership and eventually took over leadership of the band. After recording mainly covers of American blues and R&B songs, every studio record since the 1966 album *Aftermath* has featured mainly Jagger-Richards songs. First popular in the UK, the Rolling Stones toured the US repeatedly during the early 1960s "British Invasion." The group has released 22 studio albums in the UK (24 in the US), eight concert albums (nine in the US), and numerous compilations, and have album sales estimated at more than 200 million worldwide. *Sticky Fingers* (1971) began a string of eight consecutive studio albums reaching number one in the United States. Their latest album, *A Bigger Bang*, was released in 2005. In 1989 the Rolling Stones were inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, and in 2004 they ranked number 4 in *Rolling Stone* magazine's 100 Greatest Artists of All Time. In 2008, *Billboard* magazine ranked the Rolling Stones at number ten on "The Billboard Hot 100 Top All-Time Artists," making them as the second most successful group in the history of *Billboard* Hot 100 chart.

33 **Steel Wheels tour**

The Rolling Stones' Steel Wheels Tour was a concert tour which was launched in North America in August 1989 to promote the band's 1989 album *Steel Wheels*; it continued to Japan in February 1990, with ten shows at the Tokyo Dome. (The European leg of the tour, which featured a different stage and logo, was called the Urban Jungle Tour; it ran from May to August 1990.) The tour was the most financially successful rock tour in history up to that time, cementing the Rolling Stones' return to full commercial power after a seven-year hiatus in touring marked by well-publicized acrimony among band members.

33 **"Hey Jude"**

"Hey Jude" is a song by the Beatles, released in 1968 as the first single from the group's record label Apple Records. More than seven minutes in length, "Hey Jude" was at the time the longest single ever to top the British charts. It spent nine weeks as number one in the United States—the longest run at the top of the American charts for a Beatles single. The single has sold approximately eight million copies and is frequently included on professional lists of the all-time best songs. Credited to Lennon/McCartney, the song was written by Paul McCartney in 1968, shortly after John Lennon and his wife Cynthia Lennon separated due to John's affair with Yoko Ono. McCartney drove out to visit Cynthia and Julian, her son with Lennon. "We'd been very good friends for millions of years and I thought it was a bit much for them suddenly to be *personae non gratae* and out of my life," McCartney said. Cynthia Lennon recalled, "I was truly surprised when, one afternoon, Paul arrived on his own. I was touched by his obvious concern for our welfare.... On the journey down he composed 'Hey Jude' in the car. I will never forget Paul's gesture of care and concern in coming to see us." The song's original title was "Hey Jules," and it was intended to comfort Julian Lennon from the stress of his parents' divorce. McCartney said, "I started with the idea 'Hey Jules,' which was Julian, don't make it bad, take a sad song and make it better. Hey, try and deal with this terrible thing. I knew it was not going to be easy for him. I always feel sorry for kids in divorces.... I had the idea [for the song] by the time I got there. I changed it to 'Jude' because I thought that sounded a bit better."

34 **"No Reply"**

"No Reply" is a song by the Beatles from the UK album *Beatles for Sale* and the US album *Beatles '65*. It was written mainly by John Lennon and credited to Lennon/McCartney. The song is about a young man who is unable to contact his possibly unfaithful girlfriend, even though he sees her through her windows.

35 **the Hieroglyphic Mountains**

The Hieroglyphic Mountains are a mountain range located in central Arizona. The Hieroglyphics roughly straddle the border between Maricopa and Yavapai counties and form an effective physical barrier northwest of the Phoenix Metropolitan Area. Due to its proximity to Phoenix and its environs, the mountains offer a number of outdoors recreational activities. The Hieroglyphic Mountains were named in an apparent confusion between Egyptian hieroglyphs with the petroglyphs found in the area.

35 **butte**
A butte is a conspicuous isolated hill with steep, often vertical sides and a small, relatively flat top; it is smaller than mesas, plateaus, and tables. The word "butte" comes from a French word meaning "small hill"; its use is prevalent in the western United States, including the southwest, where "mesa" is also used. In differentiating mesas and buttes, geographers use the rule that a mesa has a top wider than its height, while a butte's top is narrower.

36 **the Atomic Fireball**
Atomic Fireballs are a round, cinnamon-flavored hard candy invented by Nello Ferrara in 1954. They are a form of jawbreaker. The outer layers of the candy are a bright red color while the interior layers are white.

36 **"I Want to Hold Your Hand"**
"I Want to Hold Your Hand" is a song by the Beatles. Co-written in 1963 by John Lennon and Paul McCartney "eyeball to eyeball" as they later described it, it was the first Beatles record to be made using four-track equipment. Lennon and McCartney did not have any particular inspiration for the song. Instead, they had received specific instructions from manager Brian Epstein to write a song with the American market in mind. "I Want to Hold Your Hand" was the band's first number-one hit on the *Billboard* Hot 100 chart, starting the British Invasion of the United States music charts. The song held the number one spot for seven weeks, and ended up charting for 15 weeks. It also held the top spot in the United Kingdom charts. A million copies of the single had already been ordered on its release. "I Want to Hold Your Hand" became the Beatles' best-selling single worldwide.

36 **"Don't Let Me Down"**
"Don't Let Me Down" is a song by the Beatles (credited to the Beatles with Billy Preston on the single), recorded in 1969 during the *Get Back (Let It Be)* sessions. Richie Unterberger of Allmusic called it "one of the Beatles' most powerful love songs," and Roy Carr and Tony Tyler called it "a superb sobber from misery-expert J. W. O. Lennon, MBE. And still one of the most highly underrated Beatle underbellies." An anguished love song John Lennon wrote to Yoko Ono, Paul McCartney interpreted it as a "genuine plea," with Lennon saying to Ono, "I'm really stepping out of line on this one. I'm really just letting my vulnerability be seen, so you must not let me down." Lennon's vocals work their way into screams, presaging the primal scream stylings of the following year's *John Lennon/Plastic Ono Band* album.

36 **She's the kind of girl who'll put you down when friends are there, you feel a foo-ool. When you say she's looking food she acts as if it's understood she's coo-ool....**
Lyrics from "Girl," a song written by John Lennon and Paul McCartney based on an original idea by Lennon and performed by the Beatles on their 1965 album *Rubber Soul*. The song's lyrics describe a girl the singer loves, but with misgivings. Backing the bridges is a refrain sung by Lennon while McCartney and George Harrison repeatedly sing a syllable for vocal percussion (they were supposed to sing "dit-dit-dit-dit" but decided to sing "tit-tit-tit-tit" as a joke). The deep breaths in the chorus were rumored to have symbolised taking a long toke of a marijuana joint. According to McCartney, he wrote the lines "Was she told when she was young that pain would lead to pleasure" and "That a man must break his back to earn his day of leisure," but in a 1970 interview with Rolling Stone, Lennon claimed those lyrics were a dig at the Roman Catholic Church.

37 "Helter Skelter"

"Helter Skelter" is a song written by Paul McCartney, credited to Lennon/McCartney, and recorded by the Beatles on their eponymous LP *The Beatles*, better known as *The White Album*. A product of McCartney's deliberate effort to create a sound as loud and dirty as possible, the clangorous piece has been noted for both its "proto-metal roar" and "unique textures." McCartney was inspired to write the song after reading a 1967 Guitar Player magazine interview with the Who's Pete Townshend where he described their latest single, "I Can See for Miles," as "the loudest, rawest, dirtiest" song the Who had ever recorded. When McCartney actually heard "I Can See for Miles," he found it quite tame, so he wrote "Helter Skelter" to be "the most raucous vocal, the loudest drums, et cetera," and said he was "using the symbol of a helter skelter as a ride from the top to the bottom—the rise and fall of the Roman Empire—and this was the fall, the demise." (In British English, the term helter-skelter not only has its meaning of "in disorderly haste or confusion," but is also the name of a spiraling amusement park slide.) McCartney has used this song as a response to critics who accuse him of only writing ballads.

37 poison arrow frog

Poison dart frog (formerly poison arrow frog) is the common name of a group of frogs in the family *Dendrobatidae* which are native to Central and South America. Unlike most frogs, these species are active during the day and often exhibit brightly-colored bodies. Although all wild dendrobatids are at least somewhat toxic, levels of toxicity vary considerably from one species to the next and from one population to another. Many species are critically endangered. These amphibians are often called "dart frogs" due to indigenous Amerindians' use of their toxic secretions to poison the tips of blowdarts. In fact, of over 175 species, only three have been documented as being used for this purpose (curare plants are more commonly used), and none come from the *Dendrobates* genus, which is most characterized by the brilliant color and complex patterns of its members.

39 the Manson family

Charles Manson (born 1934) led what became known as the Manson Family, a quasi-commune that arose in California in the late 1960s. He was found guilty of conspiracy to commit the 1969 Tate-LaBianca murders, carried out by members of the group at his instruction. He was convicted of the murders themselves through the joint-responsibility rule, which makes each member of a conspiracy guilty of crimes his fellow conspirators commit in furtherance of the conspiracy's object. Manson is closely associated with the term "Helter Skelter," from the Beatles' song of that name. At Manson's trial and in a subsequent book, also called *Helter Skelter*, prosecutor Vincent Bugliosi presented the theory that Manson considered this and other Beatle recordings prophetic messages about an apocalyptic race war, which the Family would not only survive but precipitate, by recording prophetic music of its own. Ultimately, Bugliosi argued, Manson ordered the murders, to trigger the war directly. The trial became America's most highly publicized murder trial up to its time. Eventually, Manson attained "near mythological proportions," his "very name ... a metaphor for evil." Manson was sentenced to death, but that sentence was automatically commuted to life imprisonment when a 1972 court decision briefly eliminated the death penalty in California and canceled all death sentences pending in the state. California's eventual reinstatement of capital punishment was not retroactive; Manson is currently an inmate at Corcoran State Prison.

Resources

Books

McCartney by Christopher Sandford

Paul McCartney: A Life by Peter Ames Carlin

The Ultimate Beatles Encyclopedia by Bill Harry

Beatlemania Forever: The Beatles Encyclopedia by W. Fraser Sadndercombe

The Complete Beatles Chronicle by Mark Lewisohn

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DVDs

Help!

A Hard Day's Night

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Websites

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www. beatlesagain.com

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www.rollingstone.com/artists/paulmccartney

Discussion Questions

At the beginning of the play, Philip wonders whether his and Robert's lives have been too different, that their personal concerns and journeys have separated too far for them to still get along. How do the events of the play confirm or displace these fears? What do Philip and Robert learn about each other in the course of the play? Examine one of your own friendships which for some reason is no longer as close as it used to be. How and why did this drifting apart happen? Can you see now that there were logical reasons for this to happen, or is it something you regret? Are friendships eternal, or do they change with time? Discuss.

Throughout the play, the friendship between the characters Philip and Robert is seen in parallel with the friendship between Paul McCartney and John Lennon. How do you see the two relationships as similar? How do you see them as different? How does the work relationship between Lennon and McCartney affect their personal friendship? Look at your own relationship with your best friend. How does it compare and contrast with these friendships?

In his 1949 book *The Hero with a Thousand Faces*, mythologist, writer, and lecturer Joseph Campbell describes the hero's journey thus: "A hero ventures forth from the world of common day into a region of supernatural wonder: fabulous forces are there encountered and a decisive victory is won: the hero comes back from this mysterious adventure with the power to bestow boons on his fellow man." How does Philip and Robert's journey compare to this mythological pattern? How does it differ?"

The Giver and *Huckleberry Finn* are two very different books which the IRT has recently produced in stage adaptations which contain some elements of journey mythology. What other books, movies, or stories can you think of that follow some sort of journey pattern? Can you group these stories in some way, perhaps by theme or pattern? What elements do these kinds of stories have in common? What can we learn about our own everyday lives from these kinds of epic journeys?

The Beatles were not only a great influence on pop music, they also influenced fashion, men's hair styles, Western attitudes towards Eastern religions, and many other ideas. Who have been the great influences on style and culture throughout history? Who are the great influences on style and ideas in today's culture?

What do you think of the end of the play? How does it leave you feeling? What do you think happens to Philip and Robert after the end of the play?

Writing Projects

Choose one of your great heroes, a source of inspiration in your life, living or dead, famous or not, in literature, the performing arts, social change, sports, politics, or any other field of endeavor. Write a letter to that person, telling him or her what his or her life and work has meant to you in your life.

Research the impact of the Beatles not only on music and pop culture but also on youth, society, and the generation gap of their day. Write a paper comparing the significance of the Beatles in their time to the significance of whomever you consider the most important musician or group today.

Write a review of *After Paul McCartney*. Discuss all aspects of the production: writing, staging, acting, design. Post your review in the Review It section of *www.irtlive.com*.

Activities

The Beatles recorded their catalog prior to the era of MTV and music videos. Listen to some of the Lennon-McCartney songs mentioned in the play as well as others, perhaps from the collection called *The Beatles 1*. Choose the song you feels has the most to say about the world we live in today, or your personal life, or your school or group of friends. Work together as a group to film your own video for that song. Create a story line, choose a cast, scout locations, put together props, costumes, and lighting. Many computer programs are available to edit such material digitally. Share your video with friends and family.

Many students will have parents or grandparents who were teenagers when the Beatles were popular in the 1960s. Interview relatives and neighbors who have memories of that era about their recollections of the Beatles and how they felt about their music and their impact.

Take your family on a journey of discovery. Choose a topic of interest to your entire family. Perhaps your family history involves a series of movements from place to place. Perhaps your family enjoys a certain activity, such as art or music or sports or history or literature or theatre. Together, plan a family vacation that involves traveling this route or exploring this topic in some way. Follow a performing group or athletic team as it travels. Visit a region significant to your topic, visit all the sites, and soak in the atmosphere. Take photographs, collect "artifacts," write journals to share your experience with your friends and relatives.