The Golden Era Of 130333335



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THE ANIMALS

The Animals formed a stern contrast to all the pretty little English groups they knocked over to get into the Top Ten. Their music didn't sound sweet and catchy -- it was mean, gritty, with Alan Price's complex organ runs, Hilton Valentine's harsh lead guitar, and the grating vocals of that sullen front man, Eric Burdon. The Animals were, well, different. Others might acknowledge U.S. blues influences back in the hinterlands of an LP. The Animals put their feelings up front.

Originally called the Alan Price Combo, the Animals hailed from the far northern industrial city of Newcastle and found parallels in Black American blues as relating to the slums in which they grew up. They released a blues single and an EP disc in 1963 and early '64, but what put them on the map in America and England was a traditional Southern brothel song called "House of the Rising Sun." Disc jockeys were fascinated by the record, and by the band — they didn't sound like anything Top 40 had ever heard. Observers watching the group play their songs in Britain's sweaty little clubs remarked that they did indeed resemble a bunch of wild animals, ferocious and intense.

The succession of mid-60's Animals hit singles was a unique combination of an occasional in-group composition ("I'm Crying") and free-wheeling adaptations of American blues. They were most adept with a punchy version of John Lee Hooker's "Boom Boom" and "Don't Let Me Be Misunderstood" (later recorded by Nina Simone), and even transformed a Barry Mann-Cynthia Weil number, "We Gotta Get Out Of This Place," into a brooding mood piece. Animals records struck responsive chords in every kid with a problem. They stood their ground . . . "It's my life and I'll do what I want, Don't push me!" Other British bands sucked up the hysteria they received -- The Animals dispensed with all that as trivial, having nothing to do with real music-making.

Eric Burdon moved into lead billing with the Animals in 1966 and carried the group into a psychedelic heyday for the following two years, pushing the virtues of LSD as intently as he had pressed for blues. They made the charts with "Monterey" and "San Franciscan Nights," but Burdon's message music grew increasingly overblown, and the group split up in 1969. Eric Burdon remains a perennial figure in rock, first as the leader of War, and now periodically releasing LPs and giving action-packed performances. Former Animal Alan Price has done well as a solo artist and actor, and bassist Chas Chandler evolved into a well-respected manager of artists such as Jimi Hendrix and Slade.

The House Of The Rising Sun / 191 Boom Boom / 226

LITTLE ANTHONY AND THE IMPERIALS

The scene is a high school dance, where couples sway back and forth to "Tears On My Pillow" by Little Anthony and the Imperials, encased in a cloud of emotion. Anthony Gourdine's nasal vocals, shaming his dream girls with his lonely memories, were favorites for cheek-to-cheek box-stepping from coast to coast. Unlike either the one-shot Top Ten hitters who vanished or the early '50's crooners who faded away, Anthony and the Imperials found favor in the charts even at the height of the British onslaught. Sentiment was their cup of tea.

The New York born and bred quartet was formed in 1958 by the 17-year-old Anthony, with fellow 17-year-old baritone Clarence Collins, and 16-year-olds second tenor Ernest Wright and first tenor Sam Strain. The group's personnel has changed over the years, but Anthony remains, ensuring the distinctive, emotive sound associated with the band. Anthony had played with vocal groups even in his early teens, and was brought together with the other Imperials by Richard Barrett, today manager of the Three Degrees.

Little Anthony and the Imperials' debut release was a lively, Latinflavored tune called "Shimmy Shimmy Ko Ko Pop," but the next one up, and to date their biggest seller, was "Tears On My Pillow." Nothing the band released could match that song for "instant classic" status until the group took over the charts with a string of hits in 1964-65. Of course, it was the ballads that returned them to the top as, one after another, they released "I'm On The Outside (Looking In)," "Goin' Out Of My Head" and "Hurt So Bad."

Within a year, they were renamed Anthony and the Imperials, minus the "little." They were at the stage of choosing their audience and opted for the adult marketplace of plush hotel rooms, Las Vegas casinos and many television variety shows. A decade after they formed, Anthony and the Imperials sang their adolescent ballads to the parents, aunts and uncles of their early fans. It was a decision that keeps them active on the hotel circuit.



Goin' Out Of My Head / 48
I'm On The Outside
(Looking In) / 86
Hurt So Bad / 166
Out Of Sight,
Out Of Mind / 216

BROOK BENTON

President Jimmy Carter might consider having Brook Benton sing for the White House -- Benton's moving recording of "A Rainy Night In Georgia" makes a fine testimony to his home state. The smooth balladeer was South Carolina born and raised, and his many classic records have brought Southern warmth to every part of America.

Brook Benton was born on September 19, 1931 in the town of Camden. He started singing in his church choir, and made a natural transition to a series of gospel groups, which sustained him through his teens, and also cultivated an interest in popular tunes. Benton's sound eventually blended the two forms to create commercially successful ballads without a plastic gloss. Benton was determined to make a name for himself as a singer and moved to New York in the early 1950's.

Menial jobs during the day provided Benton with the time to write his own songs and hang out in the city's many night spots. He started getting work as a singer and had several songs recorded by such greats as Nat "King" Cole and Clyde McPhatter. It was inevitable that he would eventually be signed to record, and Benton hooked on to two labels before going to Mercury in 1959. His first release for them was the chilling "It's Just A Matter Of Time," which brought him nationwide acclaim and led to 16 top-twenty hits in four years, several duetting with Dinah Washington. Benton swept over the watered-down pop audience which existed at the late 50's-early 60's, as well as consistently topped the r&b charts. Other performers rushed to record his songs, which are adaptable for any style from guitar blues to country and western. It is estimated that, by the end of 1962, Benton sold 15 million records (including other artists' covers of his songs).

The late 1960's found Benton a successful record producer and songwriter, though his output on record had diminished. He punched back with the 1970 "A Rainy Night In Georgia," and seemingly, has the enviable ability to become a national star whenever he happens to write and record another excellent song.

Endlessly / 107 Baby (You've Got What It Takes) / 133

CHUCK BERRY

Despite all the trends that rock has experienced in its two and a half decades, regardless of all the "superstars" who have been and gone, no one can top the bill over Chuck Berry. The importance of this man could be observed in small part on Dick Clark's "American Bandstand" anniversary TV show, where players from Gregg Allman to Booker T. Jones to Doc Severinson formed an immense backing band behind Chuck Berry, closing the program with "Roll Over Beethoven." The Beatles recorded "Roll Over Beethoven" on their third album. The Rolling Stones recorded "Carol" on their first album. The Who stood in the wings of the Fillmore East in 1968, watching Chuck Berry headline over a set they had just played, saying they felt honored to be on the same stage with this man. Chuck Berry, from his songwriting to his guitar style to his stage presence, may just be rock 'n' roll's most important figure.

Charles Edward Berry, who is 45 years old and still rockin', learned to play guitar when he was in high school. In 1955, he signed with Chess Records of Chicago and proceeded to make that label world famous for its "Chuck Berry sound." His first release, "Mabellene." got him his first gold record. Even if a specific disc didn't sell that much, it was bound to be critically acclaimed for its rock spirit. Chuck Berry wrote about the pleasures of being young -- enjoying snazzy cars, surviving the school cafeteria, celebrating rock 'n' roll itself. Berry may not have been a deliberate apologist for rock, but his songs like "Sweet Little Sixteen" and "Rock And Roll Music" passed the message loud

and strong that rock was unstoppable, worthy of adulation.

Ironically, Berry now receives more open audience adulation than he did in the 1950's, when he was writing those much-copied songs and perfecting his onstage duck walk. Berry could not be easily confined to the r&b market which encapsulated most black performers. Many young people who knew about Chuck Berry's twangy, chordy guitar style and can sing the words of "Johnny B. Goode" learned them not from Chuck's originals but from the many British and American groups who covered his songs. Genius will find its way, however, sooner or later, and thanks to the efforts of the '60's most famous artists, Chuck Berry is today revered as the definer of the sound of rock 'n' roll.

Roll Over, Beethoven / 36 Memphis, Tennessee / 196 Rock And Roll Music / 198 Sweet Little Sixteen / 210 Runaround / 220 Mabellene / 224 Johnny B. Goode / 246

FREDDIE CANNON

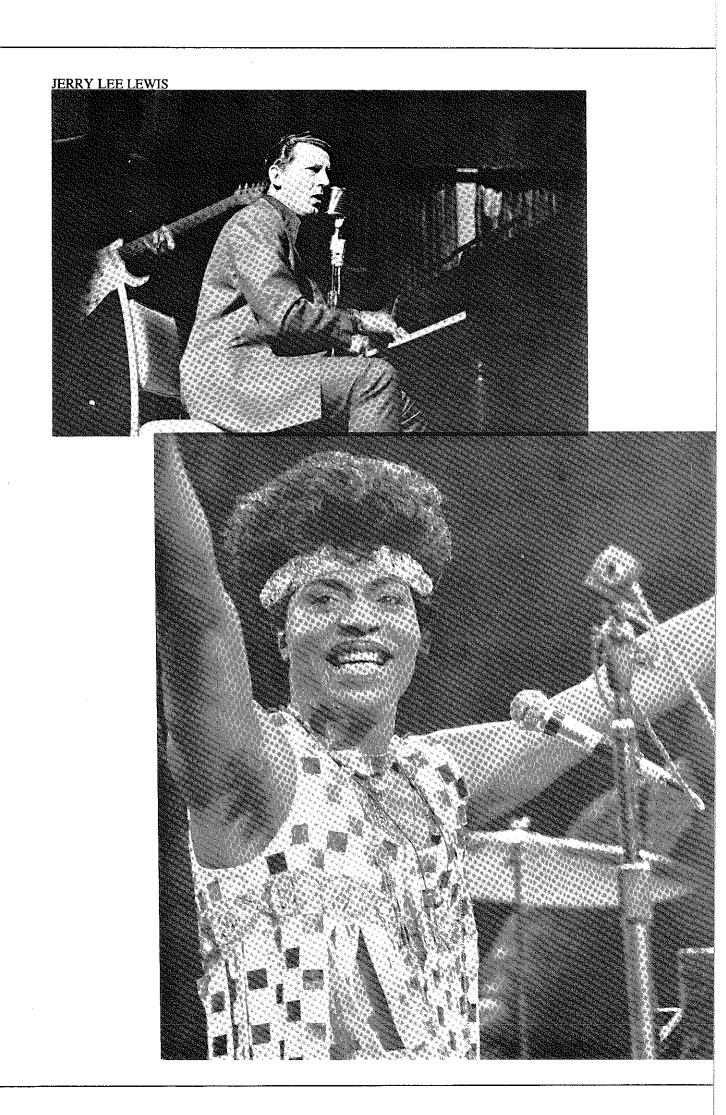
New Jersey's hanging cliffs of grey rock, the Palisades, never knew what hit them the day "Palisades Park" was released. A brash young man who sounded as if he was charged with 1000 volts made history with a series of geography lessons set to rock 'n' roll. His real name was Fred Pocariello, but perhaps it's because he hopped like he was shot out of a cannon that they called him Freddie Cannon.

Freddie Cannon gained his immense popularity at a time when the initial burst of rock 'n' roll creativity had given way to a never-ending series of ditties that satisfied teenage demands for fun and frolic. By 1959, what charted on "Bandstand" was pop, not rock -- musically, it dared not compare to the Presley before or Beatles following, but if it "hadda good beat, ya can dance towit," that was sufficient. Cannon's string of top-tenners, some co-written by himself, others from the pens of master entrepreneurs Bob Crewe and Chuck Barris, fit neatly into the set formula.

Swan Records signed Cannon in 1959, after he had built a following among teenagers in his home town of Lynn, Massachusetts, outside Boston. His first hit, "Tallahassee Lassie," loaded with horns, energy and an exhilarating "whooh!," sold over a million copies in the U.S. and overseas. He immediately toured America, following with appearances in England, Europe, South Africa, Japan and Australia. By the end of his first year's recording, Cannon got another million seller by covering a 1922 jazz hit, "Way Down Yonder In New Orleans."

Place names, old ragtime songs, and teenage pursuits continually translated into gold when Cannon put them on disc. Besides the worldwide smash "Palisades Park," he went to the hearts of fans with "Muskrat Ramble," "Transistor Sister," "Abigail Beecher" and "Action," lasting until 1965. Trivia could only repeat itself for a limited time, and with his career waning, Cannon packed in his years as a teenage idol and became a record company promotion man.

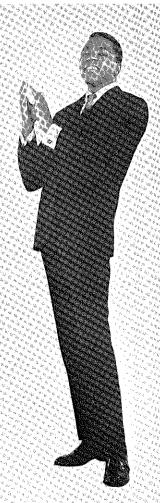
Palisades Park / 50 Tallahassee Lassie / 242





THE DRIFTERS





GENE McDANIELS

CHUBBY CHECKER

Once upon a time, there were no discotheques, and plenty of dances. Teenagers learned new steps and practiced them by watching the Bandstand crowd. Then, in 1960, a rotund young man named Ernest Evans was re-christened Chubby Checker by Mrs. Dick Clark, who thought he resembled Fats Domino. Checker was befriended by Clark and left his job as a chicken plucker to record a Christmas record for him. The next song he recorded was an r&b tune written by Hank Ballard called "The Twist." Chubby Checker lip-synched the song on television, doing a little hip-swiveling dance to the beat. One, two, three and America was Twisting -- in discotheques, in living rooms, at high school prims, at bar mitzvahs. It was a dance that kept trim teens trimmer and sent their parents to the chiropractor. It was a sensation.

Checker hit number one with "The Twist" twice, in 1960 and 1961. People could not get enough of this new dance craze and turned on the late news to watch Jackie Kennedy or Judy Garland Twisting at the Peppermint Lounge in Times Square, the hippest place of 'em all. Checker gained a reputation as young America's dance master and led them through a dizzying series of steps, which resulted in his not staying "chubby" for long. There was the "Hucklebuck," "Pony Time," "The Fly" and, lots of fun to watch at parties, "The Limbo Rock," with its immortal line, "how low can you go!"

Chubby Checker led the pack up until the Beatles wiped the American slate nearly clean in 1964, and hysteria replaced the Saturday night hop. He issued Twist tune after tune -- most sold well for awhile, particularly as long as the in-crowd glorified the sleazy Twistclubs. Checker didn't have very much to do by the mid-60's and settled back to watch his dance become a footnote in social history books. He has recently turned up on the revival circuit, slim and still appealing to watch, and still Twisting. The habitues of the disco circuit of today can thank Chubby Checker for making rock dancing a national pastime.

SAM COOKE

It is impossible to determine the impact that Sam Cooke might be having on contemporary music. He was shot to death in 1964, at the height of his career. But on the basis of his recorded legacy, one may safely say that Cooke's influence was enormous, unfettered by the color, locale or musical style of the many performers who sing his songs. The name of Sam Cooke has become identical with the term "sweet soul music." His honey-dripping voice has ensured that his many recordings have not dated to this day.

Like many of the top black performers, Sam Cooke began singing with his church choir in his Chicago home. Cooke found his outstanding lead vocals bringing him to the attention of the Soul Stirrers, a major gospel quartet. He sang lead with the group for six years, perfecting his style, which blended soul and pop, flattering both. In 1956, Cooke was encouraged to record some popular tunes. He complied, and several ballads, notably "I'll Come Running Back To You," found

recognition and healthy sales.

In late 1957, Cooke switched labels, and his first release for Keen, "You Send Me," sold a phenomenal 2½ million copies. Sam Cooke was on his way -- he followed that song with "Only Sixteen," "Wonderful World" (brought into the Top 10 by Herman's Hermits), "Twisting The Night Away" (a favorite of Rod Stewart, who claims Cooke as a major influence), "Little Red Rooster" (a number one hit for the Rolling Stones in England) and the partying "Shake" (closely associated with the late Otis Redding). Cooke is widely acknowledged to have largely determined Redding's style -- one giant leading another.

Sam Cooke's material was appealing to a wide variety of performers. Although none could equal his sweet lilting tenor, many copied the oo-wah-wah backgrounds which pervaded his songs. Cooke used his fame to found his own record company, Sar Records, at the close of the 1950's, which issued a series of hits that flavored rhythm & blues foundations with gospel overtones. He again switched labels in 1960, going to RCA, and found his power to make quality, yet commerical songs undiminished. "Chain Gang" and "Cupid" illustrate that period of his career. Cooke was on the verge of writing songs with social messages when he tragically died. No one can know what's been missed, but all can only regret the loss.

I'll Come Running Back To You / 174

BOBBY DARIN

Towards the end of his years, he recorded an album under his real name, Walden Robert Cassotto, but he was known throughout the world as Bobby Darin. Darin stands out as a figure who radiated cool and control in an era of frenzy -- he never seemed old-fashioned, however, or square. He just stood onstage in a sharkskin suit, snapping his fingers, while "Mack The Knife" slid out like spun gold. Darin's image came to him naturally. No matter what kind of song he sang, it sounded right, stretching from the early teen-dream scenes through mature, sophisticated ballads, into the years of folk-rock.

Darin carved out his stratospheric career fighting against a rheumatic heart which would plague him, and ultimately end his life. He formed an early association with music mogul Don Kirshner, and the twosome made a living writing songs and jingles together. By the late 1950's, Darin was recording, at first not too successfully with songs like the traditional "Rock Island Line." But when he moved to Atco Records in 1958, his first release (which he co-wrote), "Splish Splash," was a

million seller.

The seven years which followed were bountiful feasts of Bobby Darin hits. He easily made the transition from a teenage "Dream Lover" to a star for all ages with the Brecht-Weill classic "Mack The Knife" and his contemporary renditions of "Beyond The Sea," "Bill Bailey" and "You Must Have Been A Beautiful Baby." Darin's appealing boundary-crossing made him a natural for every top television show in America and all the most prestigious nightclubs. He proved as clever at business as he did at stardom, forming his own music publishing and recording company, T. M. Music, Inc., in 1963.

When Bobby Darin released his version of Tim Hardin's "If I Were A Carpenter" in 1966, he scooped up a new generation of young people who reacted to the sensitivity conveyed by his tender vocal. Darin was able to play both sides of the fence, bring his current interests in late 1960's rock music to his traditionally-oriented adult audiences. He hosted his own television summer series and started taking on comedy and dramatic roles with the same adeptness he brought to music. Tragically, his weak heart required him to undergo a series of operations, and he died during open-heart surgery on

December 20, 1973.

BO DIDDLEY

Bo Diddley looks like a mean man, and can he ever play a mean guitar. The blues wailer with the wild-looking guitar collection is a long-standing idol of many current guitarists who are themselves revered. The story of "Bo Diddley," as expressed in the song he wrote about himself, is a tale of a man, a legend and a sound all rolled into one.

Bo Diddley was born Elias McDaniel in the town of McComb, Mississippi on December 30, 1928. If Bo has not written any major songs since the mid-1960's, it's because, as of 1968, he had been playing guitar for over 30 years. The enterprising lad gave his first public performance on the streets of Chicago, where he was raised, at age 10, together with two other boys. The 1940's saw McDaniel observing the rapidly developing electric r&b clubs in Chicago, teaching himself more guitar, but making his living at unskilled jobs. In 1951, he finally broke through as a music professional, winning a regular job in a night club. His style was a curious blend of r&b and stone blues, which, when infused with rock 'n' roll, would make him a major influence on many British bands.

Leonard Chess, one founder of Chess-Checker Records, Chicago's well-known blues label, gave McDaniel the stage name "Bo Diddley," because it meant "funny story-teller." The men at Chess were impressed with Bo's deep voiced song-stories and signed him the day he auditioned. "Bo Diddley," his first single, was a hit, and the "Bo Diddley riff" was born. Bo's playing emphasized his tale telling, setting it to the tune of an endlessly repeated sequence of notes, a rhythm which proved both danceable and hypnotic to listeners.

Diddley followed his first smash with the low-down blues "I'm A Man" (recorded by The Yardbirds) and "Mona" (recorded by The Rolling Stones). Diddley was frequently paired on disc with Chuck Berry, his colleague at Chess, the two classic guitar styles set to reinforce one another. He has had a lengthy career playing rock clubs and rock 'n' roll revivals, where the songs may be old, but the impact of his sound remains as important as the day it was conceived. Young Britishers didn't spend their food allowances on Bo Diddley imports for nothing.

FATS DOMINO

When credit is handed out to the artists who built the foundations of rock 'n' roll, "The Fat Man," Fats Domino, deserves a place at the front of the line. This New Orleans born singer, songwriter and boogie-woogie piano player was writing rock tunes before the movement got its name. His major rock 'n' roll hits appeared in the early years of the music's popularity, but Fats can still write them, and more importantly can still play them, flawlessly and with grace.

Antoine Domino started practicing piano at the age of five, spending hours a day at the beat-up machine a relative left him. His uncle had played with several of the earliest New Orleans jazz bands, and Fats (always his nickname) started young, following the family tradition. He formed his first band at 10. Despite a serious hand injury suffered at the factory he worked in, Domino refused to abandon his desire to play music and forced his recovery. Local clubs offered him work, and his reputation brought in fans from hundreds of miles away.

News about this excellent funky pianist reached a&r desks, and Dave Bartholomew first signed Domino to Imperial, then co-wrote "The Fat Man" with him. That first release, as far back as 1950, went top 10 on the r&b chart, and soon his name was familiar to many new audiences. By 1953, he was having hits on the pop charts too, and fortunately he was not ghettoized by many mass market disc jockeys, who often experienced opposition when they broadcasted black performers.

By 1955, the country was rocking, and so was Fats, with "Ain't That A Shame," and the following year brought "Blueberry Hill," which the censors went wild over, as well as a jolly version of the 1930's vintage "My Blue Heaven." Domino closed out the 50's with "Be My Guest," "Walkin' To New Orleans" and "Let The Four Winds Blow" and faded from the spotlight for most of the '60's. He did cut a mean version of the Beatles' "Lady Madonna," reversing the many times British artists had covered their American idols.

I Want You To Know / 103
Blue Monday / 118
Blueberry Hill / 122
Let The Four Winds
Blow / 129
Ain't That A Shame / 140
Bo Weevil / 168
I'm In Love Again / 186
I'm Walkin' / 214





Save The Last Dance For Me / 80

THE DRIFTERS

If the sound was romantic, and the rhythm made you want to steal away with a favorite date, the song had to be one by the Drifters. A lot of sand has slipped back to the sea since the Drifters provided an outlet for summer madness in 1964 with "Under The Boardwalk," but that tune, like many of their other hypnotic melodies, sounds better each time its revived. The Drifters still exist today, albeit without their original lineup and usually on the oldies circuit, but they are one group for whose songs time has always stood still.

The original Drifters were formed by the late r&b-gospel singer, Clyde McPhatter. He brought together three colleagues who had been "drifting" from one group to another, all veterans of gospel bands. Their first year together brought a major hit on the young Atlantic label, "Money Honey," and several r&b hits through 1954 and '55, when McPhatter went into the army. Thereafter, numerous members passed through the group which had some recorded success and was immensely popular on several rock package tours. Finally, the first Drifters split in 1958.

However, to fulfill a contract for the group at New York's Apollo Theatre, the Drifters' manager talked another r&b group, The Five Crowns, into becoming the Drifters, which they agreed to in 1959. Ben E. King sang lead, Jerry Lieber and Mike Stoller were assigned to write for the group, and the result was the lovelorn "There Goes My Baby," which neatly sold into the millions. Far more than an r&b-limited band, the newly made Drifters were a first class pop act, gathering hits as fast as teams like Lieber-Stoller and Doc Pomus-Mort Shuman could write them. Ben E. King earned the group another step up the ladder in 1960 with "Save The Last Dance For Me," its swaying Latin rhythms complementing his smooth delivery.

King was soon off the stardom as a soloist, and Rudy Lewis took over leads for the quintet from 1960 until his sudden death in 1963. Each song was more gemlike than the one preceding it -- "Some Kind Of Wonderful," "Sweets For My Sweet," the much-recorded "On Broadway" and the classic "Up On The Roof," all in 1962. Artists as diverse as the Rolling Stones and Eric Carmen have recorded the Drifters' songs, and their influence certainly led millions of teenagers to dream the sweet thoughts of perfect love and great escapes.

THE FLEETWOODS

The mysterious, veiled harmonies of The Fleetwoods found immediate acceptance from the soft-rock oriented audience who closed out the 1950's. The success of this trio, although brief, was almost effortless, and to this day the sound of The Fleetwoods is instantly recognizable.

Three teenagers from the Seattle, Washington suburb of Centralia made up the group. Gretchen Christopher and Barbara Ellis, born nine days apart in February, 1940, linked up with Gary Troxel, three months older, while in high school. Local audiences remarked on their engaging three-part harmonies and the group decided to turn professional. A local label, Dolton, took them on and found itself with two #1 songs in a row, "Come Softly To Me" (released by Dolphin as well as Liberty Records) and "Mr. Blue."

"Come Softly To Me" was a sensuous forerunner of such breathy tunes as "Je T'Aime" and even "Love To Love You Baby." While the two girls sang the song's few lines over and over, building in intensity, Troxel whispered a stream of "dom-dom-be-do-be-do's" behind them. Harmless on the surface, the song was genuinely erotic at a time when censors watched rock like hawks. The group's follow-up, "Mr. Blue," clung to a more traditional approach, telling a story of rejected love in ballad form, with the girls' harmonies adding the appropriate dimension of mournfulness.

The Fleetwoods clicked into the top ten two years later, in 1961, with the depressing "Tragedy," but soon slid into oblivion. Their sound has never been duplicated.

Come Softly To Me / 178 Mr. Blue / 222

BILL HALEY AND HIS COMETS

It's far from coincidental that the song which opened the "Happy Days" show was Bill Haley and His Comets' "Rock Around The Clock." If you want to recall the spirit of the '50's, or think about the first time everyone visualized rock 'n' roll, imagine jitterbugging teenagers dancing to that song, crinolines flying high over bobby sox and pegged pants. The jovial-looking spit-curled former country picker has become synonomous with the birth of rock. His records, which pale by comparison to Presley's brash early discs, kept saying "rock, rock, rock!," and the more that the 16-year-olds rocked, the closer they grew to defining an entire lifestyle based on rock. That lifestyle is today a self-sustaining part of our culture. Haley gave the whirlwind a name.

Bill Haley had been making a living with his guitar for many years before he became a universal sensation. Haley picked countryish tunes in pubs and honky-tonks, but as early as 1951 he experimented with the combination of Dixie, rhythm & blues, country & western and pop influences, resulting in some formative rock. In 1953, he formed a backing band to play his newly written tunes, calling them The Comets. One year later, he recorded both "Rock Around The Clock" and Crazy Man Crazy," which were minor hits, nothing special.

Then came 1955 and the film "Blackboard Jungle." "Rock Around The Clock" was used as the movie's theme song, and, set against the plot of teenage rebellion, the tune became a rallying cry. It went to #1 in the U.S. and England, and re-enters the British chart every few years, whenver it is reissued. Haley and His Comets followed up their million selling smash with his own version of Joe Turner's "Shake, Rattle And Roll," and occupied the top ten with that 1950's catch phrase, "See You Later, Alligator." The group starred in a movie called "Rock Around The Clock" and "Don't Knock The Rock."

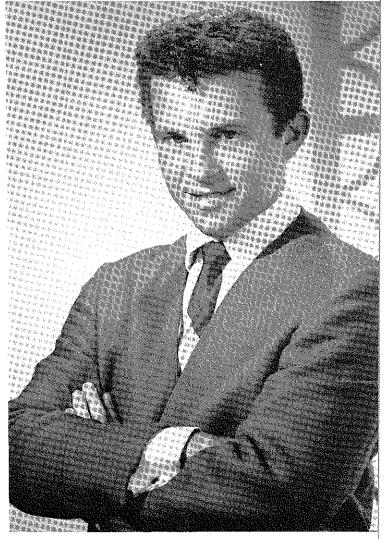
Bill Haley, who by the time he found fame was approaching 30, defined the teenage hue and cry that time has hardly diminished. Bill Haley sporadically turns up at oldies shows these days and will always be remembered as one of the kings of rock 'n' roll.

Shake, Rattle And Roll / 150 See You Later, Alligator / 164 THE PLATTERS





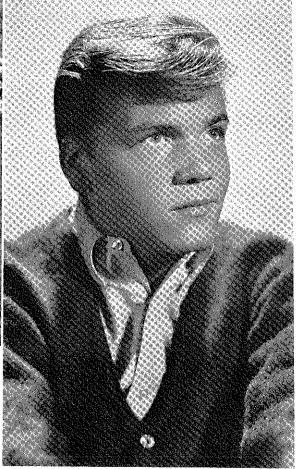
FATS DOMINO



BOBBY VINTON

THE 4 SEASONS





BRIAN HYLAND



CLYDE McPHATTER

HERMAN'S HERMITS

Peter Blaire Denis Bernard Noone, otherwise known as Herman, is today an engaging, blonde-haired, blue-eyed, gap-toothed man of 29. He still looks like a teenage idol, and indeed for most of the frenetic 1960's that's exactly what he was, as leader of Herman's Hermits. One of the longest-running first wave British bands, the Hermits were far from great innovators, but their songs were immediately recognizable and catchy. They behaved themselves, wore suits and generally were the kind of band who wouldn't lead a young female into rebellion, or worse.

Herman's Hermits were several years younger than The Beatles, and as they watched the Fab Four from just down the road in Manchester, England, the quintet set out in search of fame, fortune and adulation. Their original name of The Heartbeats was shed in favor of Herman's Hermits, and before 1964 was out, they had a number one record in America with "I'm Into Something Good." Herman was pleasantly nasal, and the group's material was about as easy to remember as a nursery rhyme. The mid-60's was a time when anything adolescent latched on to anything English, and before their chart run ended in America in 1967, the Hermits had three top sellers and a total of 14 singles in the top twenty, many of them Vaudevillian cuties like "I'm Henry VIII, I Am" and "Mrs. Brown, You've Got A Lovely Daughter." To the chagrin of "serious" British beat musicians, Herman's Hermits were almost as hot in their native land, and in fact clung to the British charts for an additional three years, up to 1970.

Peter Noone was specifically in demand as a solo performer, and resulting difficulties led to the disbanding of Herman's Hermits in 1971. The other Hermits occasionally play cabarets in Britain billed as The Hermits, and Noone consented to appear with the group for a "British Invasion" revival tour in 1973. However, Noone's own career has prospered on a variety of fronts. He did very well in England, recording a David Bowie song, "Oh, You Pretty Things," and has done sporadic recording in America. Noone has guested on several television shows, hosted a teen-oriented series and made wise investments. He is most un-"Hermit"-like, but, rather, dresses, well and lives with his wife Mireille in California, England and France.

BRENDA LEE

She was described as "the little girl with the big voice." Brenda Lee, who outshone her diminutive stature with a razz-ma-tazz robust voice, sparked the early '60's with a lengthy string of hits. She was among the most demanded entertainers at a time when warbling women held their own on the airwaves. Brenda could equally emote a mournful ballad or belt out the healthy animalism contained in a rocker like "Sweet Nothin's." Sure, she was thought of as cute, petite, adorable and the rest, but Ms. Lee has proven her staying power musically right up to the present.

Brenda Lee Tarpley was born on December 11, 1944 in the small town of Lithonia, Georgia and was educated in Nashville. At the age of 12, she entered a talent contest in Augusta, Ga., and was spotted by country star Red Foley. He was so impressed by her performance that he arranged her TV debut -- March, 1956, on the Ozark Jubilee Show. Brenda Lee's success story is an enviable, almost immediate one. Her showcase led to many similar offers, and eventually she was signed to record.

"Jambalaya" was her first release and her first hit, though mainly on a local basis. National and European recognition followed her early 1960 release, "Sweet Nothin's." Now, the audiences of American Bandstand, Perry Como and Steve Allen's TV shows had the chance to be won over by this youthful talent, who at age 16 was already a polished profesional. Her next record, "I'm Sorry," showed the Brenda Lee who could beg for forgiveness in a totally captivating way. It went straight to the top, as did "I Want To Be Wanted" later that same year.

Through 1961-63, it took an Elvis Presley disc or the latest dance craze to knock Brenda Lee records off the top. Her versions of "Emotions," "Dum Dum" and "All Alone Am I" helped forge the chain of hits, while "Rockin' Around The Christmas Tree" has become a holiday perennial. When Brenda found a diminishing pop audience for her down-home style, she very sensibly went back to her roots and the places she was raised. Today, as effervescent as always, Brenda Lee is one of the top female country singers — just in time for country music to be accepted all over the world.



Dum Dum / 93



Great Balls Of Fire / 43

JERRY LEE LEWIS

If a piano bench went flying across the stage, thrown with a whoop and a holler, and a long slather of wavy blond hair, the perpetrator had to be none other than Rock's original "bad boy," Jerry Lee Lewis. Southern-born Lewis was raised on a mix of Louisiana bayou, down-home country, and boogie-woogie, which he fused together and sparked with a charge of rock 'n' roll. He was Sun Records' most consistent hitmaker next to Presley, and the classic rockers he created in the mid-50's are still considered amongst rock's finest songs.

Lewis was born to the idea of star quality, and his life is a prime example of a constantly enlarging legend. It's an archetypal tale about Jerry Lee that his parents mortgaged their home to buy him a \$900 piano when he was 8, then couldn't meet the payments. The young bopper took a brief foray into ministry school, but returned to Ferriday, Louisiana with a knowledge of harmony and counterpoint that he could meld into his piano style. When Lewis heard about how the Phillips brothers had made Elvis Presley a star on Sun Records, he traveled to Memphis, auditioned, and found the audition tape turned into his first release, "Crazy Arms."

The songs which ensure Lewis' membership in rock's Hall of Fame are two tempestuous numbers, "Great Balls Of Fire" and "Whole Lotta Shakin' Goin' On." They leave no room for one to catch a breath, but stand as monuments to the energy rock breathed to its fans throughout the early years. Lewis guested in the rock movies "Disc Jockey Jamboree" and "High School Confidential," gaining a hit with the latter film's title song. By 1958, he was in demand all over the U.S. and Europe, but ran straight into a morality hotseat when he married his 13 year old cousin, Myra. The marriage lasted 13 years, but Jerry Lee was, for all intents, blacklisted on two continents until the changing times made his decision seem far less sinful.

Lewis, in no way toning down his style, chose to apply his energies to the country music on which he was raised. He found renewed success with songs like "What Made Milwaukee Famous (Has Made A Loser Out Of Me)" and often capped his performance with a medley of his rock 'n' roll hits. Lewis has since returned to featuring rock in his frequent live performances, proving his versatility at complementary musics, still kickin' that old piano around, and shaking his long curls.

RICKY NELSON

Television idolatry and rock 'n' roll fused neatly together in the case of Ricky Nelson. The sweet-faced teenager whose songs were sympathetic to adolescent plights of lost love and too-late dates, began his lengthy stint at the top of his parents' radio show, "The Adventures Of Ozzie And Harriet," at age 8. When the program was transferred to television in the mid-50's, Ricky, already the favorite, increased the sacks of fan mail arriving at the studio every time he sang a song to close the show.

Although Ricky, who had smoldering good looks, was lumped with a raft of other Elvis "lookalikes," the fact is that he did not present the same challenge to the family. Anyone watching that TV show, typical of the '50's programs in its wide-eyed innocence, could see that the youngest son Ricky was a good boy. No pelvis-wiggling here, and none needed, since one glance from his pleading eyes could melt the coolest cutie's heart. After a while, with each of Ricky's releases heading straight for the top, the Ozzie and Harriet show frequently resembled an excuse to get Ricky into the hop, or at the prom, or anywhere he could sing, accompanied by female frenzy. Still, the Nelsons never hid their pride in their son's success, and Ricky (later Rick) Nelson was the first major idol to be respectable.

His songs were not threats, either. "Poor Little Fool," his first number one disc, cast himself as the victim of a two-timing girlfriend, something the macho-rockers would never have accepted. Nelson's delivery was similarly gentle, almost crooned over a background which could be harmonized by a barbershop quartet. It was a winning formula, and worked for almost a decade.

In 1972, Rick Nelson left off making the films which had carried him through the late 1960's and started recording again. His style is country-rock, best known for the single "Garden Party." A masterpiece of cynicism, the song describes Nelson's frustration at not finding an "oldies" audience receptive to his current musical direction, wanting him to remain "Ricky" in the past. Nelson, like many other early rockers who have broken new ground, has found it an uphill battle to shake free of the stereotype which originally made him a star.

THE PLATTERS

There are times when the writer of a song must offer thanks that an artist has interpreted his creation to perfection. Such should be the feelings of the author of "Smoke Gets In Your Eyes," as performed by The Platters. The four men and one woman who made up this 1950's vocal group are today still remembered for their outstanding harmonies, which combined to send chills up one's spine whenever a Platters song was played on the radio.

The first five years of the rock era saw the Platters overwhelm other vocal groups with a string of top hits, both in the United States and abroad. The group had actually been recording within the rhythm & blues market for several years previous to their across-the-board conquest. First tenor Tony Williams had sung in church choirs, gospel groups and even with the company band in his Air Force unit. He left for the West Coast, trying for a career in show business, when talent scout Buck Ram pulled him out of a car wash job and signed him to a contract. The other members of The Platters similarly caught the ear of Buck Ram -- second tenor David Lynch, baritone Paul Robi, bass player and band comedian Herbert Reed, and female vocalist Zola Taylor, who was picked out of a talent contest.

The Platters first released a slew of "boogie-woogie"-type tunes in the early '50's, but when they signed to a major record label, Mercury, their first release, "Only You," catapulted to number one. The Platters, with their tingling high notes set against fervent lead lines, knew how to pick the songs just right for them. "The Great Pretender," "My Prayer," "Twilight Time" and of course, "Smoke Gets In Your Eyes" proved their consistency in a way that only The Drifters, who were more rock oriented, could match.

Early rock movies hustled to sign The Platters for guest sequences, and the quintet can be seen performing in "Rock Around The Clock," and "The Girl Can't Help It" among others. They did concerts in South America, the Far East and Australia and were feted across Europe. By 1961, Tony Williams had left the group, and although The Platters had success in 1967 with the single "With This Ring," their golden era had passed into memory.



Smoke Gets In Your Eyes / 71 Only You / 74

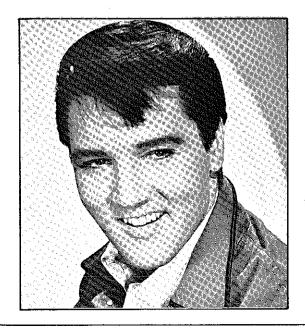
ELVIS PRESLEY

Spanning over two decades of rock history, King Elvis has placed more records into the Top 20 than any other artist who emerged before or after him. Presley was undeniably rock's first superstar, the man who proved that rock could have its own mythology. Elvis' staggering success forced rock's opponents to reckon with a music that was absolutely here to stay. For his millions of fans, rock became more than the song, or even Elvis, the man -- it was a way of standing, talking, behaving, an entire *modus operandi*, punctuated by the look of dark hair, a sneer on the lips and tight pants surrounding wiggly hips.

Presley's earliest records for Sun, now worth hundreds of dollars in their original form, were almost countryish in tone. The former truck driver from Tupelo, Mississippi incorporated fillips of many Southern style-points into his delivery, blending black boogie, country crooning and a lonesome twang. When he signed with RCA in 1956, that label honed Presley's delivery to a straight rock edge, which carried through both in ballads like "Heartbreak Hotel" and the thundering "All Shook Up." Elvis' voice was rich and downright sexy, and when coupled with his hip swivels, it proved irresistable to teenage women, was a role to copy for their boyfriends and gave moralizers plenty to stew over.

When Presley's movie career supplanted his recordings, going into the progresive 1960's, he was long since legendary, impossible to tarnish. No matter that the records might not rock as before or that the movies were candy floss, Elvis had a decade of ruling behind him which the fans would not relinquish. And when he released genuinely fine singles, like "In The Ghetto" and "Suspicious Minds," every rock follower, fan or not, was secretly pleased. Elvis' aging has been simultaneous with the advancing years of rock's maturity, and one burst from the Pelvis has always been enough to dispell all the "rock is dead" doomsayers.

Presley hit the concert trail at the close of the '60's, on the wave of praises for a lively, well-produced television special. Despite a bout with overweight that led to hospitalization, he is today out there giving the country what it wants, a chance to get a shiver of memory, to recall the man who gave the raucous sound a tangible hero, the first indication that there was definitely heaven in the land of rock.



Hound Dog / 60 All Shook Up / 83 Love Me Tender / 138 Don't Be Cruel / 156 The Promised Land / 240

LLOYD PRICE

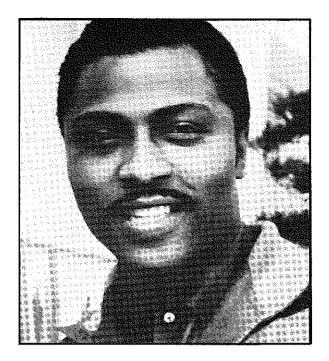
"Look out now, Go, go Stagger Lee. Go, go Stagger Lee. Go, Go!" Lloyd Price's hot firing of that folklorish ballad "Stack-o-Lee" is a favorite show stopper for rock fans like Bruce Springsteen, who has incorporated it into his own show. Price seemingly whizzed into the national eye all at once, and was gone not much later, but he wrote several outstanding songs and sang them all with the glow of conviction.

Price was born on March 9, 1935 in New Orleans, into a family devoted to music. His father had been a professional guitarist, his mother was actively involved in gospel music, and every one of his ten brothers and sisters played an instrument. Price gained a local reputation for his proficiency on trumpet and formed a dance band which played on a local radio station at the end of the '40's. He wrote music for the band and commercial jingles for the station, and one day in 1951 he played a song of his, "Lawdy Miss Clawdy," on the air. The song was a listener smash and led to Price's recording that tune, as well as many others which would be successful in the r&b market.

A hitch in the army found Price forming a band on his base, and when he returned, he led a new 9-piece group to international prominence with the rocketing "Stagger Lee" and the captivating singalong "Personality." Five times in 1959 alone saw Price in the Top 20, selling a million and picking up another gold record with almost every new release. Far from being only a wonder of the studios, Price was able to recreate his hit-making sound on the road and was sought after in the U.S. and abroad as the 1960's began. He offered a dynamic live show, enthusiastically showing his vocal and instrumental abilities.

When Price found his hit-making streak quickly tapering off, he switched his energies to the operation of his own record label, Double LL, where he was responsible for starting Wilson Pickett on his recording career.

Stagger Lee / 89



Tutti Frutti / 142 Long Tall Sally / 162 Lucille / 202

LITTLE RICHARD

Outrageous! In rock 'n' roll there are many contenders to that title, and all of 'em would have to fight Little Richard Penniman for the honors. For over 20 years, this madman, satin-sheathed painted-up piano pumper has devoted his performances to giving the audience something to remember, the catharsis of an unabated rock show. Richard invented phrases that are classics of rock jabberwocky, and in a way he patented style. It would be awfully hard for anyone to follow Little Richard and sing standing still.

Richard, born on Christmas Day 1935, sang in his church choir as a boy, and began learning piano as he started into his teens. By the late 1940's, the increasing popularity of rhythm & blues and boogie-woogie had pervaded his hometown of Macon, Georgia, and he started writing his own songs modeled after those two forms. Determined to make music his livelihood, Richard washed dishes in a bus station until he got a contract after winning a local talent show. He first recorded at age 15, sticking to blues forms, although within a few years his writing was obviously rock 'n' roll.

Armed with songs like "Long Tall Sally" and "Lucille," which 20 years on rank as some of the most creative rock ever recorded, Richard changed labels. He didn't tell Specialty Records about his rock songs, knowing his club audiences had only wanted blues. The staff heard him playing "Tutti Fruitti" on a break, told him to record it, and watched as the song remained on the charts for a solid six months in 1956. No more apologies for the rock, said Richard as he carried through the remainder of the decade recording infectious boppers and tearing up concert halls in his pomaded hair, whooping across the piano and hollering for all he was worth. English kids like Lennon and McCartney went wild over him, as did fans across America. He was constantly cited as a prime example of "degenerate" rock 'n' roll.

Abruptly, Richard stopped rocking and entered the ministry, following a narrow escape on an overseas flight. He was back on the road by 1963, playing Europe with the just-beginning Beatles and Rolling Stones. His foreign fans encouraged Richard to tour the rock revival circuit at the close of the '60's, which he has successfully done many times in Europe and the U.S. Richard was featured in the early rock films and the revival "Let The Good Times Roll." His talent and his vitality easily span rock's diverse spectrum.



Big Girls Don't Cry / 33 Sherry / 232

THE FOUR SEASONS

Various things have been claimed about Frankie Valli's falsetto—that it can summon dogs ultrasonically, that it can shatter glass, that it can make teeth chatter, not to mention heads ache. Whatever one's personal reactions to that unique sound, the facts remain that behind it lies a run of top-selling records almost unparalleled in American popular music. The Four Seasons were born out of an unsuccessful group called The Four Lovers from New Jersey, in 1962. To Frankie Valli, Nick Massi and Tommy de Vito, record producer Bob Crewe introduced the considerable writing talents of Bob Gaudio. Crewe also suggested the group change its name, which they did, and became The Four Seasons.

Crewe's advice worked wonders. Gaudio's first contribution was "Sherry," which made ample use of Valli's impossibly high shriek. Needless to say, it went straight to number one and gold status, followed in similar fashion by their next two outings, "Big Girls Don't Cry" and, starting 1963 with a flourish, "Walk Like A Man." The Four Seasons were unchallenged East Coast champions of pop, rivaled only by the Beach Boys with their California stronghold. Even at the height of Britain's takeover of the American charts, The Four Seasons held their own, racking up million sellers with "Dawn," "Rag Doll," "Let's Hang On" and "I've Got You Under My Skin," several of which proved equally powerful among English kids who wanted to try something different. Whether the Four Seasons wept or wailed, they were irresistible and continued the pattern unabated even at the time of "progressive" music. They ventured into the mysterious territory of Bob Dylan in a great show of nerve, recording his "Don't Think Twice, It's All Right" as the Wonder Who? Of course, no one had to guess.

Valli embarked on a solo career in 1967 with the top-ranking "Can't Take My Eyes Off You" and managed to work his own songs and The Four Seasons material simultaneously. Except for a brief slow-down in the early '70's, both recording acts are as strong as ever, and in their rare concerts, the Seasons pack 'em in. Despite severe hearing difficulties, Valli has recorded recent smashes with "My Eyes Adore You," and a largely new-personnel Four Seasons entered the top ten in 1975 on the disco front with "Who Loves You." A decade and a half has not dimmed the luster of a group whose fans find them right for playing every season of the year.



BOBBY VINTON

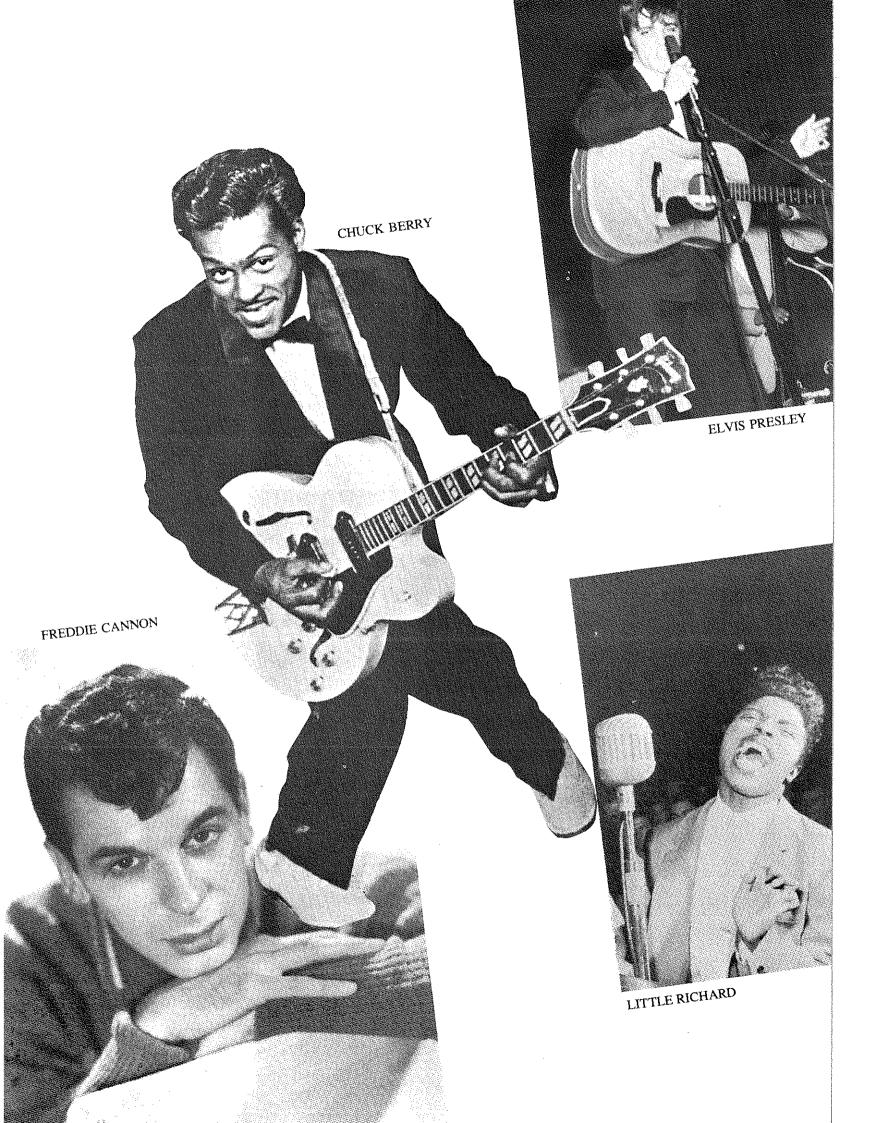
Bobby Vinton will be 42 years old on April 16, 1977, and growing older hasn't seemed to have affected the curly-blond-haired, blue-eyed balladeer one bit. Vinton has never been taken seriously by the music critics, and he can ignore them at his leisure -- for a decade and a half, he has been recording hits. It's one of life's little ironies that the "schlock-rocker," as he is often cynically styled, should enjoy success in many media -- on record, as a live entertainer, and recently, hosting his own television series.

Vinton followed in the footsteps of his father, bandleader Stan Vinton. At the age of 15, Bobby was leading a dance band -- he was the youngest professional bandleader in the U.S. at the time. As if that wasn't enough to keep the young man busy, he also played clarinet and doubled on saxophone, trumpet and other instruments. Vinton released several albums of band music before turning to solo singing, where he became a fixture in the Top Ten.

One of his first records, "Roses Are Red (My Love)," was also his biggest hit. In addition to being #1 in America, it marked Bobby's only foray into the British charts. After that smash, nothing could hold him back. He hit the top with "Blue Velvet" and "There! I've Said It Again" in 1963 and with the mournful "Mr. Lonely" in 1964. Those hits are the tip of the Vinton iceberg, which counts no less than 14 singles in the top twenty between 1962 and 1972.

Vinton's decidedly non-threatening demeanor and pleasant if cajoling voice found favor with more 1970's adults than teenagers. His songs have often centered on the problems of loneliness and the delights of falling in love, but did not portray the aggressive treatment given to these themes by hard-core rock 'n' rollers. Vinton's television show neatly fits into the early evening hours, with guests like his 1960's hitmaking colleague Lesley Gore bridging the past decade. Bobby Vinton stuck with the standards, and his non-trendiness has proved a saving grace.

Roses Are Red (My Love) / 94



BIG GIRLS DON'T CRY



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36

Recorded by CHUCK BERRY on CHESS Records

ROLL OVER, BEETHOVEN



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HUSHABYE



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Recorded by JERRY LEE LEWIS on SUN Records

GREAT BALLS OF FIRE

Words and Music by JACK HAMMER OTIS BLACKWELL



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JOHNNY ANGEL

Music by







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PALISADES PARK

Words and Music by CHUCK BARRIS









Recorded by THE SPIRAL STAIRCASE on COLUMBIA Records

MORE TODAY THAN YESTERDAY







SPLISH SPLASH

*By*BOBBY DARIN
JEAN MURRAY





Recorded by JOE JONES on ROULETTE Records

YOU TALK TOO MUCH

Words and Music by JOE JONES REGINALD HALL





HOUND DOG

Words and Music by JERRY LEIBER MIKE STOLLER Medium Bright Rock Вβ CHORUS (tacet) Dog, cry -in' all the time. You ain't noth-in' but a Hound Eb7 You ain't noth-in' but a Dog, Hound all the cry -in' time. Well, _you ain't nev-er caught a rab-bit and you ain't no friend of mine.

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POETRY IN MOTION

Words and Music by PAUL KAUFMAN MIKE ANTHONY





Recorded by LINDA SCOTT on CANADIAN AMERICAN Records I'VE TOLD EV'RY LITTLE STAR



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TO KNOW YOU IS TO LOVE YOU

(To Know Him Is To Love Him)

Words and Music by PHIL SPECTOR



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(When Your Heart's On Fire)

SMOKE GETS IN YOUR EYES

Music by Words by JEROME KERN OTTO HARBACH Andante moderato mp rall Eb+ Bb7sus4 в♭7 true? My true love was asked me how They I knew P a tempo Ebdim Bb7 Fm7Can-not be de-"Some-thing here in - side, of course re - plied, I poco accel. a tempo







ONLY YOU

(And You Alone)

Words and Music by BUCK RAM ANDE RAND







BOOK OF LOVE







SAVE THE LAST DANCE FOR ME

Words and Music by
DOC POMUS



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Recorded by ELVIS PRESLEY on RCA Records

ALL SHOOK UP







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I'M ON THE OUTSIDE

(Looking In)

Words and Music by TEDDY RANDAZZO BOBBY WEINSTEIN



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TWEEDLEE DEE

Words and Music by WINIFRED SCOTT



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Recorded by BRENDA LEE on DECCA Records

DUM DUM



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ROSES ARE RED





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Recorded by THURSTON HARRIS on ALADDIN Records

LITTLE BITTY PRETTY ONE

Words and Music by ROBERT BYRD







A HUNDRED POUNDS OF CLAY







Recorded by FATS DOMINO on IMPERIAL Records



Recorded by FRANKIE LYMON & THE TEENAGERS on GEE Records









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IT'S GONNA TAKE A MIRACLE

Words and Music by TEDDY RANDAZZO **BOBBY WEINSTEIN** LOU STALLMAN Gmaj7 Am7 It's 000 yes, Am7 I'm new while D9



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SEVEN LITTLE GIRLS SITTING IN THE BACK SEAT



SILHOUETTES

Words and Music by FRANK C. SLAY, Jr. BOB CREWE









BLUE MONDAY









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BLUEBERRY HILL

Words and Music by AL LEWIS LARRY STOCK VINCENT ROSE



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Recorded by BO DIDDLEY on CHECKER Records

BO DIDDLEY











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BABY

(You've Got What It Takes)



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KO KO MO

(I Love You So)

Words and Music by FOREST WILSON JAKE PORTER **EUNICE LEVY**



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LOVE ME TENDER



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EXTRA VERSE

4. When at last my dreams come true,Darling, this I know:Happiness will follow youEverywhere you go.

Recorded by FATS DOMINO on IMPERIAL Records

AIN'T THAT A SHAME!





Recorded by LITTLE RICHARD on SPECIALTY Records

TUTTI FRUTTI





Recorded by BUDDY KNOX on ROULETTE Records





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LET'S TWIST AGAIN Words and Music by KAL MANN DAVE APPELL Moderately Bright Chorus did last sum gain _ last let's twist like we real - ly hum - min'. things were \let's twist - in here, twist gain;_

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PRETTY BLUE EYES



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SHAKE, RATTLE AND ROLL

Words and Music by CHARLES CALHOUN



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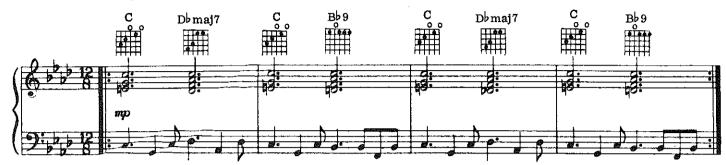


MAYBE

Words and Music by RICHARD BARRETT

Moderately slow, with a beat

Repeat as required under monologue.



Y'know girls, it's hard to find a guy that really blows your mind, and you just dig everything he does, like when he gives you that great big special hug, and that, mmnhl heavy kiss.

Girls, you know the kind, the kind that's in the wrong place at the wrong time.

It happens to all of us, we had an argument, and like all, I mean all of us girls, I said some pretty dumb things like, like "Get lost, I don't wanna see you anymore!"

But he was cool, he just stood there looking so hurt, and he said, "If that's the way you want it," and he split.

And I just stood there lookin' dumb and let that man walk right out of my life, and I've been as evil as a wet hen ever since.

I told myself I wasn't gonna sweat it, but I did. Oh, he was inside of me, in my thoughts, in my dreams.

Every place I went, I saw his face, and my friends, they knew, I know they knew.

And then one evening I was standing on the bus stop, and I heard a voice behind me say, "Hi, baby." Oh, I just fell all apart inside, because I hadn't heard that voice in such a long time!

I turned around and there he was, lookin' good! Oh, I just can't tell you how good that man looked to me! And as I stood there trying to maintain myself, he asked me if I had a few minutes. I really wanted to tell him that I had a lifetime, but I couldn't blow my cool!

We stopped at a cozy little place, and I guess the shock of seeing him made me order a martini, because that's something that I've never done before, but I thought I needed something stronger than coffee to lean

Oh, the music was soft, and the lights were low, and that drink had started going to my head.

He hadn't said anything about us, so I knew it was my move, and it had to be now!

I could feel my nerve building, I couldn't let him go, not this time! So I took his hand, looked him straight in the eyes, and I said,

I said ...

I said ...







DON'T BE CRUEL

(To A Heart That's True)

Words and Music by
OTIS BLACKWELL
ELVIS DRESLEY



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HEARTS OF STONE







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SEE YOU LATER, ALLIGATOR





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HURT SO BAD Words and Music by TEDDY RANDAZZO **BOBBY HART BOBBY WILDING** Gm7 Fm7 Slowly I know you Ebmaj7 Fm7 Cm7Bbm7 don't know what I'm go - ing through Stand-ing here look - ing You've been mak - in' out O. She's in love, don't stand ìn Gmaj7 Armaj7 Well let me tell you that it hurt so bad But let me tell you that it hurt so bad, Gm7Abmaj7 Abmaj7 Gm7 It makes me feel so bad. It makes me hurt so see you a - gain_ It makes me feel so bad It's gon - na hurt so you walk a - way,_



BO WEEVIL





HE DON'T LOVE YOU

(Like I Love You)

Words and Music by Originally Recorded Under the Title J. BUTLER "HE WILL BREAK YOUR HEART" C. MAYFIELD C. CARTER Moderately ERSE know you're leav - ing, us - es a11 the great quo - ta - tions. And when the fin a l act is Am7 For the new love that found. you says things I wish I could say. And you're left stand - ing **a**11 lone. The hand - some_ Guy that you've been dat - ing. I've got a hes had. so ma-ny Girls to_ re - hears-als, When he his bow and makes his ex - it.





A THOUSAND MILES AWAY





I'LL COME RUNNING BACK TO YOU









Recorded by THE FLEETWOODS on DOLPHIN & LIBERTY Records

COME SOFTLY TO ME



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Recorded by PATIENCE & PRUDENCE on LIBERTY Records

GONNA GET ALONG WITHOUT YA NOW



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C.C. RIDER

Words and Music by CHUCK WILLIS



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HAPPY, HAPPY BIRTHDAY, BABY



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I'M IN LOVE AGAIN





ALL IN MY MIND

Words and Music by MAXINE BROWN FRED JOHNSON



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WHAT KIND OF LOVE IS THIS

Words and Music by JOHNNY NASH





Recorded by CHUCK BERRY on CHESS Records

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

Words and Music by CHUCK BERRY



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ROCK AND ROLL MUSIC



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Recorded by LITTLE RICHARD on SPECIALTY Records

LUCILLE





Recorded by DALE HAWKINS on CHECKER Records

SUSIE-Q

Words and Music by
D. HAWKINS
S. J. LEWIS









WHY DO FOOLS FALL IN LOVE?





Recorded by CHUCK BERRY on CHESS Records

SWEET LITTLE SIXTEEN



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GRADUATION DAY

Words by NOEL SHERMAN Music by JOE SHERMAN



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I'M WALKIN'





OUT OF SIGHT, OUT OF MIND

Words and Music by
IVORY JOE HUNTER
CLYDE OTIS
F Fmaj7
efrain





Recorded by BOB LIND on WORLD PACIFIC Records

ELUSIVE BUTTERFLY



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RUNAROUND

Words and Music by CIRINO COLACRAI



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Recorded by THE FLEETWOODS on DOLTON Records

MR. BLUE





Recorded by CHUCK BERRY on CHESS Records

MABELLENE

Words and Music by CHUCK BERRY RUSS FRATTO ALAN FREED





Recorded by THE ANIMALS on MGM Records

BOOM BOOM

Words and Music by JOHN LEE HOOKER



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HEY JOE

Words and Music by WILLIAM M. ROBERTS





Recorded by THE SEARCHERS on KAPP Records

NEEDLES AND PINS





SHERRY

Words and Music by BOB GAUDIO



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SECRETLY

Words and Music by
AL HOFFMAN
DICK MANNING





Recorded by JONI JAMES on MGM Records





Recorded by ELVIS PRESLEY on RCA Records

THE PROMISED LAND





Right away I Bought me A through train ticket.

Ridin' across Mississippi clean,

And I was on the Midnight Flyer out of Birmingham,

Smokin' into New Orleans.

Somebody helped me get out of Louisiana,

Just to help me get to Houston Town.

There are people there who care a little about me,

And they won't let a poor boy down,

Sure as you're born, they bought me a silk suit,

They put luggage in my hand,

And I woke up high over Albuquerque on a jet to the Promised Land.

3rd Verse

Workin' on a T. bone steak, I had a party flyin' over to the Golden State, When the pilot told us in thirteen minutes He would get us at the Terminal Gate. Swing low, chariot, come down easy, Taxi to the Terminal Line; Cut your engines, and cool your wings, And let me make it to the telephone, Los Angeles, give me Norfolk, Virginia, Tidewater 4-10-0-0, Tell the folks back home this is the Promised Land callin' and the poor boy's on the line.

TALLAHASSEE LASSIE

Words and Music by FRANK C. SLAY, Jr. BOB CREWE





Words by

Music by GARY GELD









A LOVER'S QUESTION

Words and Music by BROOK BENTON JIMMY WILLIAMS



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SORRY

(I Ran All The Way Home)

By HARRY GIOSASI ARTIE ZWIRN





Recorded by MILLIE SMALL on MERCURY Records

MY BOY LOLLIPOP





Recorded by CARL DOBKINS, JR. on DECCA Records

MY HEART IS AN OPEN BOOK

