

Hair Glossary

Beth Osborne, Dramaturg

| Term | Page | Information/Definition |
|--------------------------------------|------|--|
| 10,000 c.c's high | 42 | C.C. is referring to cubic centimeters, the measure of volume used to administer liquid medication. 1 teaspoon = 5 cc's, so 10,000 is a lot! |
| 99 and 44/100 percent pure. I float. | 65 | This refers to Procter and Gamble's Ivory Soap. A chemist's analysis of Ivory soap indicated that 56/10000th of the ingredients did not fall into the category of pure soap. Procter subtracted from 100, and wrote the slogan "99-44/100% Pure" which first appeared in Ivory's advertising in 1882. "It Floats" was added to Ivory's slogan in 1891. The soap was actually produced in a way that would make it float instead of falling to the bottom of tubs, buckets, etc. P&G used this as a marketing tool for easier to find (when dropped) soap with much more lather. |
| A&P | 9 | Huge grocery store chain in 1950s, having as much as 75% of the grocery market. They were known for their economic pricing (cheap), but began to lose this in the 1960s when smaller regional chains started emerging. A&P stands for The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company. |
| abduction center | 62 | Military draft/recruitment office |
| Alabama Wallace | 30 | George Wallace. Wallace first ran for governor of Alabama in 1958 with a platform that included more rights for African Americans and other poor Alabamians. He lost, but changed his image and won in 1962. He brought attention to Alabama in 1963 when he refused to allow black students to enter the University of Alabama, and then sent guardsmen to intercept a Civil Rights march from Selma, Alabama to the state capital in 1965 (which led to horrific beatings that were televised to the nation). Before his fourth election for Governor in 1982, Wallace changed his stance again and supported equal rights for all races. |
| Annette Funicello | 37 | Annette Funicello is an American singer and actress. She was Walt Disney's most popular Mouseketeer in the 1950's, and went on to appear in a series of beach movies through the 1960's. |
| APC | 9 | Drug combination found in some over-the-counter headache remedies (aspirin and phenacetin and caffeine) |
| Appomattox | 72 | The Appomattox Campaign (March 29, 1865 – April 9, 1865) was a series of battles fought in Virginia that culminated in the surrender of Confederate General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia and the effective end of the American Civil War. |
| Aquarius | 7 | One of 12 astrological ages, each lasting around 2,160 years each. The stars and constellations appear to slowly rotate around the Earth completing one full cycle approximately every 26,000 years. The ages are determined by the location of the zodiacal constellations at every Vernal equinox (March 21st). Every 2,160 years, a new zodiacal constellation appears at the equinox. Because the sizes of the constellations differ, the dates that each age is estimated to start differs. In astrology it is believed that each age exerts influence over mankind and the Earth before it arrives. Aquarius is characterized by accelerated cultural, social, and scientific development, humanitarianism, democracy, nonconformity, and perseverance among other things. |
| Aretha Franklin | 72 | Aretha Louise Franklin is an American singer, songwriter, and pianist. She is known to her fans as the "Queen of Soul" and is also affectionately called "Sister Ree". She is renowned for her soul recordings but is also adept at jazz, rock, blues, pop and gospel. She is widely acclaimed for her passionate, soulful vocal style, which is aided by a massive and powerful vocal range. |
| Benzedrine | 10 | One of the earliest synthetic stimulants to be widely used for recreational (i.e., non-medical) purposes. Even though this drug was intended for inhalation, many people abused it by cracking the container open and swallowing the paper strip inside, which was covered in Benzedrine. The strips were often rolled into small balls and swallowed, or taken with coffee or alcohol. The drug was often referred to as "Bennies" by users and in literature. |
| Bloody Plaid Stamps | 22 | A trading stamp competitor company with S&H |
| Boll Weevils | 73 | The boll weevil is a beetle measuring an average length of six millimeters, which feeds on cotton buds and flowers. |

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| Boogie Woogie Nookie Nookie Wallace Wallace Gooba Gooba | 11 | "Boogie Woogie" and "Nookie Nookie" are both references to sexual acts. |
| Booth, John W. | 71 | John Wilkes Booth (May 10, 1838 – April 26, 1865) was an American stage actor who assassinated Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States, at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C. on April 14, 1865. Lincoln died the next day from a single gunshot wound to the back of the head, becoming the first American president to be assassinated. |
| Brilliantined | 39 | Brilliantine is a hair-grooming product and was created at the turn of the 20th century, when French perfumer Pinaud presented a product he called <i>Brillantine</i> (from the French <i>brillant</i> meaning "brilliant") at the 1900 Exposition Universelle in Paris. It consisted of a perfumed and colored oily liquid and was intended to soften men's hair, including beards and moustaches, and give it a glossy, well-groomed appearance. |
| Brown, James | 30 | James Joseph Brown, Jr. commonly referred to as "The Godfather of Soul", "King of Funk", and "The Hardest Working Man in Show Business", was an American entertainer. He is recognized as one of the most influential figures in 20th century popular music and was renowned for his vocals, and feverish dancing. |
| Buckwheat | 37 | Buckwheat is a character from the Our Gang (Little Rascals) short film series which ran from 1934 until 1944. Buckwheat was the only African-American child. This character sparked a great deal of controversy through the years for its stereotypes of African Americans. |
| Calvin Coolidge | 71 | John Calvin Coolidge, Jr. (July 4, 1872 – January 5, 1933) was the thirtieth President of the United States (1923–1929). A Republican lawyer from Vermont, Coolidge worked his way up the ladder of Massachusetts state politics, eventually becoming governor of that state. His actions during the Boston Police Strike of 1919 thrust him into the national spotlight. Soon after, he was elected as the twenty-ninth Vice President in 1920 and succeeded to the Presidency upon the death of Warren G. Harding. Elected in his own right in 1924, he gained a reputation as a small-government conservative. |
| Cannibis | 9 | The dried flowering tops of hemp plants which are hallucinogenic. |
| Carbon Monoxide | 19 | Carbon monoxide is a significantly toxic gas and has no odor or color. It is the most common type of fatal poisoning in many countries. Exposures can lead to significant toxicity of the central nervous system and heart. |
| Catholic comes up again as the faith | 14 | "Ain't Got No God" – Good – 15 |
| Clark Gable | 71 | Clark Gable (1 February 1901–16 November 1960) was an iconic American actor nicknamed "The King of Hollywood" in his heyday. Gable's most famous role was Rhett Butler in the 1939 Civil War epic film <i>Gone with the Wind</i> , in which he starred with Vivien Leigh. |
| Cocaine | 9 | Cocaine is the most potent stimulant of natural origin. It is a bitter, addictive anesthetic (pain blocker) that is extracted from the leaves of the coca scrub indigenous to South America. |
| Colonel Custer | 72 | George Armstrong Custer (December 5, 1839 – June 25, 1876) was a United States Army officer and cavalry commander in the American Civil War and the Indian Wars. In 1865, Custer played a key role in the Appomattox Campaign, with his division blocking General Robert E. Lee's retreat on its final day. In 1866, he was appointed to the Regular U.S. Army rank of Lieutenant Colonel, leading the 7th U.S. Cavalry and served in the Indian Wars. He was defeated and killed at the Battle of the Little Bighorn in 1876, against a coalition of Native American tribes composed almost exclusively of Sioux, Cheyenne, and Arapaho warriors, and led by the Sioux chiefs Crazy Horse and Gall and by the Hunkpapa seer and medicine man, Sitting Bull. This confrontation has come to be popularly known in American history as Custer's Last Stand. |

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| Compozine | 9 | An anti-nausea medication (<u>compazine</u>) |
| Coolidge, Calvin | 71 | John Calvin Coolidge, Jr. (July 4, 1872 – January 5, 1933) was the thirtieth President of the United States (1923–1929). A Republican lawyer from Vermont, Coolidge worked his way up the ladder of Massachusetts state politics, eventually becoming governor of that state. His actions during the Boston Police Strike of 1919 thrust him into the national spotlight. Soon after, he was elected as the twenty-ninth Vice President in 1920 and succeeded to the Presidency upon the death of Warren G. Harding. Elected in his own right in 1924, he gained a reputation as a small-government conservative. |
| Crazy Horse | 70 | Crazy Horse (ca. 1842 – September 5, 1877) was a respected war leader of the Oglala Lakota, who fought against the U.S. federal government in an effort to preserve the traditions and values of the Lakota way of life. |
| Custer, George Armstrong (Colonel) | 72 | George Armstrong Custer (December 5, 1839 – June 25, 1876) was a United States Army officer and cavalry commander in the American Civil War and the Indian Wars. In 1865, Custer played a key role in the Appomattox Campaign, with his division blocking General Robert E. Lee's retreat on its final day. In 1866, he was appointed to the Regular U.S. Army rank of Lieutenant Colonel, leading the 7th U.S. Cavalry and served in the Indian Wars. He was defeated and killed at the Battle of the Little Bighorn in 1876, against a coalition of Native American tribes composed almost exclusively of Sioux, Cheyenne, and Arapaho warriors, and led by the Sioux chiefs Crazy Horse and Gall and by the Hunkpapa seer and medicine man, Sitting Bull. This confrontation has come to be popularly known in American history as Custer's Last Stand. |
| Cybernetic Indians | 22 | Cybernetics is defined as the study of control and communication in the animal and machine OR the science of effective organization. It's linked to Artificial Intelligence and the creation of robots. |
| Daishiki | 72 | The dashiki is a colorful men's garment widely worn in West Africa that covers the top half of the body. It has formal and informal versions and varies from simple draped clothing to fully tailored suits. The dashiki found a market in America during the Black cultural and political struggles in the 1960s. |
| Davinci Man | 44 | The Vitruvian Man is a world-renowned drawing with accompanying notes created by Leonardo da Vinci around the year 1487 as recorded in one of his journals. It depicts a nude male figure in two superimposed positions with his arms and legs apart and simultaneously inscribed in a circle and square. The drawing and text are sometimes called the Canon of Proportions or, less often, Proportions of Man. Da Vinci based his drawing on some hints at correlations of ideal human proportions with geometry in Book III of the treatise <i>De Architectura</i> by the ancient Roman architect Vitruvius, thus its name. |
| Day, Doris | 37 | Doris Day is an American singer, actress, and animal welfare advocate. A vivacious blonde with a wholesome image, Day was one of the most prolific actresses of the 1950s and 1960s. Able to sing, dance, and play comedy and dramatic roles, she became one of the biggest box-office stars in Hollywood. |
| Dexamyl | 9 | The brand name of a combination drug composed of dextroamphetamine and amylbarbitone. It was first introduced in the 1930's as an antidepressant. |
| Dexedrine | 9 | (Dextroamphetamine) This is a stimulant that produces increased wakefulness, energy, and self confidence in association with decreased fatigue and appetite. |
| DMT | 9 | Dimethyltryptamine; a synthetic hallucinogenic drug. |
| Donna & "democracy's daughter" | 7 | Statue of Liberty |
| Doris Day | 37 | Doris Day is an American singer, actress, and animal welfare advocate. A vivacious blonde with a wholesome image, Day was one of the most prolific actresses of the 1950s and 1960s. Able to sing, dance, and play comedy and dramatic roles, she became one of the biggest box-office stars in Hollywood. |

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| Eagle Dance | 89 | The Eagle Dance is a one day ceremony in which the participants dance to the "Tree of Life" with the intent of manifesting Health, Prosperity and Abundance for Self, Life and Others. (Different depending on the Native American tribe.) |
| Ectoplasm | 20 | Ectoplasm generally refers to the outer part of a cell's cytoplasm. Cytoplasm is a gelatinous, semi-transparent fluid, that fills much of the volume of cells. Ectoplasm may also refer to the paranormal as a physical substance that supposedly manifests as a result of "spiritual energy" or "psychic phenomenon". |
| Electronic dinosaurs | 22 | This may be in reference to the mistrust hippies held for deveoping technology. Electronic devices, especially computers, were large and bulky during this time and are often referred to as "dinosaurs". |
| Equinol | 9 | A horse pesticide spray used to kill insects and mites. |
| Eyes Look Your Last | 88 | Taken from Act 5, scene 3 of Shakespeare's <i>Romeo & Juliet</i> . In this moment, Romeo is kissing Juliet before taking the apothecary's poison. |
| Fellini, Federico | 13 | An Italian film director known for a distinct style which meshes fantasy and baroque images. He is considered one of the most influential and widely revered film-makers of the 20th century. |
| fourth dimension | 67 | In physics and mathematics, a sequence of n numbers can be understood as a location in an n -dimensional space. When $n=4$, the set of all such locations is called 4-dimensional space, or, colloquially, the fourth dimension. Such a space differs from the familiar 3-dimensional space that we live in, in that it has an extra dimension, an extra degree of freedom. This extra dimension may be interpreted either as time, or as a literal fourth dimension of space, a fourth spatial dimension. |
| Franklin, Aretha | 72 | Aretha Louise Franklin is an American singer, songwriter, and pianist. She is known to her fans as the "Queen of Soul" and is also affectionately called "Sister Ree". She is renowned for her soul recordings but is also adept at jazz, rock, blues, pop and gospel. She is widely acclaimed for her passionate, soulful vocal style, which is aided by a massive and powerful vocal range. |
| Frederico Fellini | 13 | An Italian film director known for a distinct style which meshes fantasy and baroque images. He is considered one of the most influential and widely revered film-makers of the 20th century. |
| Funicello, Annette | 37 | Annette Funicello is an American singer and actress. She was Walt Disney's most popular Mouseketeer in the 1950's, and went on to appear in a series of beach movies through the 1960's. |
| Gable, Clark | 71 | Clark Gable (1 February 1901–16 November 1960) was an iconic American actor nicknamed "The King of Hollywood" in his heyday. Gable's most famous role was Rhett Butler in the 1939 Civil War epic film <i>Gone with the Wind</i> , in which he starred with Vivien Leigh. |
| gook | 68 | (U.S. military slang) A derogatory term for foreigners, especially south-east Asians. The etymology of this racial slur is shrouded in mystery, disagreement, and controversy. The Oxford English Dictionary admits that its origin is "unknown". |
| Grant, U.S. | 71 | Ulysses S. Grant(April 27, 1822 – July 23, 1885), was an American general and the eighteenth President of the United States (1869–1877). He achieved international fame as the leading Union general in the American Civil War. |
| Halo shampoo | 48 | A popular shampoo with a memorable jingle from the 1940's and 50's. It was known as the shampoo that "Glorifies" the hair. Halo Shampoo is still sold today. |
| Hare Krishna, Hare Rama | 53 | The Hare Krishna mantra, also referred to reverentially as the Maha Mantra ("Great Mantra"), is a sixteen-word Vaishnava mantra made well known outside of India by the International Society for Krishna Consciousness (commonly known as 'the Hare Krishnas'). This mantra appears within many traditions of Hinduism and is believed by practitioners to bring about a higher state of consciousness when heard, spoken, meditated upon, or sung out loud. |
| Hashish | 9 | (more commonly called Hash) A potent form of cannabis produced by collecting and processing the most potent material female marijuana plants naturally generate as part of their growth cycle. |

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| Hell no, we won't go | 17 | Popular chant of Vietnam War protesters - particularly those who resisted the Draft into military service. |
| Hubert Humphrey (Jr.) | 29 | S. Dakota native, pharmacist, politician, senator for Minnesota (1948-1964), Governor of Minnesota, and eventually the VP of the United States (1964-8). Humphrey did very well in the Senate and White House - he was the first democrat to be elected from Minnesota since the Civil War, he was elected majority whip on the Senate, and he even ran for the Presidency in 1968 (losing to Nixon by only about 1% of the popular vote (though much more of the electoral vote)). Humphrey was a liberal who supported Civil Rights, arms control, food stamps, humanitarian foreign aid, bans on nuclear testing, and was accused on being soft on Communists. He was also instrumental in the formation of the Peace Corps. |
| HUD | | This character's nickname is the acronym for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development which was developed in 1965. One of its main functions is to provide housing for homeless and low-income families in urban areas. "HUD" is also the name of film made in 1963 starring Paul Newman as Hud, a self-centered, modern day cowboy with "barbed wire for a soul". |
| Humphrey, Hubert (Jr.) | 29 | S. Dakota native, pharmacist, politician, senator for Minnesota (1948-1964), Governor of Minnesota, and eventually the VP of the United States (1964-8). Humphrey did very well in the Senate and White House - he was the first democrat to be elected from Minnesota since the Civil War, he was elected majority whip on the Senate, and he even ran for the Presidency in 1968 (losing to Nixon by only about 1% of the popular vote (though much more of the electoral vote)). Humphrey was a liberal who supported Civil Rights, arms control, food stamps, humanitarian foreign aid, bans on nuclear testing, and was accused on being soft on Communists. He was also instrumental in the formation of the Peace Corps. |
| Incense | 20 | Incense is composed of aromatic biotic materials. It releases fragrant smoke when burned. The term <i>incense</i> refers to the substance itself, rather than to the odor that it produces. Many religious ceremonies and spiritual purificatory rites employ incense, a practice that persists to this day. Incense is also used in medicine and for its aesthetic value. |
| Indians & nature | 11 | Above all else, Native American spirituality is a land-based spirituality. The relationship between the land and the people was one of mystical inter-dependence. Every Native American tribe has its own connection to nature and have festivals that celebrate and worship the spirits related to it. |
| IRT | 9, 21 | The Interborough Rapid Transit Company (IRT) was the operator of the original underground New York City Subway |
| James Brown | 30 | James Joseph Brown, Jr. commonly referred to as "The Godfather of Soul", "King of Funk", and "The Hardest Working Man in Show Business", was an American entertainer. He is recognized as one of the most influential figures in 20th century popular music and was renowned for his vocals, and feverish dancing. |
| John Smith | 70 | Captain John Smith (1580–June 21, 1631) was an English soldier, sailor, and author. He is remembered for his role in establishing the first permanent English settlement in North America at Jamestown, Virginia, and his brief association with the Native American girl Pocahontas during an altercation with the Powhatan Confederacy and her father, Chief Powhatan. |
| John W. Booth | 71 | John Wilkes Booth (May 10, 1838 – April 26, 1865) was an American stage actor who assassinated Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States, at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C. on April 14, 1865. Lincoln died the next day from a single gunshot wound to the back of the head, becoming the first American president to be assassinated. |
| Kama Sutra | 10 | An ancient Indian text widely considered to be the standard work on love in Sanskrit literature written by the Indian intellectual Vatsyana. A portion of the work deals with human sexual behavior. |

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| Kate Smith | 24 | An American singer, best known for her rendition of Irving Berlin's "God Bless America". Smith had a radio, TV and recording career spanning five decades, reaching its most-remembered zenith in the 1940s. |
| Kemodrin | 9 | A psychotropic substance (a chemical that works on the central nervous system where it alters brain function). |
| King Korn Stamps | 22 | A trading stamp competitor company with S&H |
| KKK | 17 | Ku Klux Klan; "Bomb, lynch, and segregate" |
| Lake, Veronica | 37 | Veronica Lake was an American film actress and pin-up model who enjoyed both popular and critical acclaim, most notably for her femme fatale roles in film noir with Alan Ladd during the 1940s, as well as her peek-a-boo hairstyle. |
| Land Mines and High voltage Lines | 15 | See "Men Working". Also, an interesting fact that relates landmines and racism is that landmines can remain active for more than 50 years after they are buried in the ground. Racism also lingers long after it is cultivated in the mind. |
| Leary, Timothy | 13 | An American writer, psychologist, futurist, and advocate of psychedelic drug research and use, and one of the first people whose remains have been sent into space. An icon of 1960s counterculture, Leary is most famous as a proponent of the therapeutic and spiritual benefits of LSD. He coined and popularized the catch phrase "Turn on, tune in, drop out." |
| Little Beaver | 70 | Little Beaver was the Navaho pal of Red Ryder, a popular American fictional cowboy from the 1940s. |
| LSD | 9 | Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), also known as "acid," belongs to a class of drugs known as hallucinogens, which distort perceptions of reality. LSD is the most potent mood- and perception-altering drug known: doses as small as 30 micrograms can produce effects lasting six to 12 hours. |
| MaDonna/Donna | 49 | The Madonna is another name for the Virgin Mary (Jesus Christ's mother) |
| Men Working – Dead End | 15 | This song seems to be representative of all the restrictions placed on the quartet of black tribe members in American society. |
| Meshugener | 29 | Yiddish word meaning crazy or a crazy person. |
| Methedrine | 10 | (Methamphetamine) same effects as mentioned above. |
| Methedrine River | 7 | Methedrine is a trade name for a brand of Methamphetamine produced by Burroughs-Wellcome Pharmaceuticals in the 1960's. It was taken both orally and through injection. It is also used as slang for Amphetamine, better known as "Speed". Methedrine is taken illegally for weight loss, to maintain alertness, focus, motivation, and mental clarity for extended periods. Some effects are feelings of euphoria and increased energy or attentiveness. The "river" may be a reference to the drug's effect on substance (ex. Serotonin) transporters within the brain. Methedrine causes these transporters to reverse their direction of flow which causes increased stimulation of post-synaptic receptors. |
| Michelangelo Antonioni | 13 | An Italian modernist film director whose films are widely considered as some of the most influential in film aesthetics. |
| Moniuou | 70 | Manitou? Manitou is a term used to designate the spirits among many Algonquian (Native American tribe) groups. It refers to the concept of one aspect of the interconnection and balance of nature/life. This spirit is seen as a (contactable) person as well as a concept. Everything has its own manitou—every plant, every stone and even machines. In the shamanistic traditions the manitous (or manidoog or manidoowag) are connected to achieve a desired effect, like plant manitous for healing or the buffalo manitou for a good hunt. |
| Mr. Poitier | 46 | Sir Sidney Poitier is an Oscar-, Golden Globe-, BAFTA- and Grammy award-winning Bahamian-American actor, film director, author, and diplomat. He broke through as a star in acclaimed performances in American films and plays, which, by consciously defying racial stereotyping, gave a new dramatic credibility for black actors to mainstream film audiences in the Western world. In 1963, Poitier became the first black man to win the Academy Award for Best Actor—for his role in <i>Lilies of the Field</i> . |

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| Niggertown | 77 | Often linked to the southern U.S., an area inhabited primarily by African Americans. It's also typically linked to social and economic class - usually this is a poorer area of town without much in the way of stores or industry, and many times houses are tiny and delapidated because of the economic standing of the folks who live there. |
| O'Hara, Scarlett | 71 | Scarlett O'Hara is the protagonist in Margaret Mitchell's 1936 novel <i>Gone with the Wind</i> and in the later film of the same name. Scarlett is a charming Southern belle who grows up on a Clayton County, Georgia plantation named after Tara in the years before and during the American Civil War. |
| Om Mane Padme Hum | 49 | This is probably the best known Buddhist mantra. This mantra is very widely chanted in Tibet, and not only chanted but carved onto stones, printed onto flags, and embossed onto prayer wheels. Om has only a mystical meaning — suggesting primordial reality. Mani means jewel, while Padme means lotus. Hum, like Om, has no conceptual meaning. Overall, the mantra is suggestive of the bringing together of the qualities of wisdom (the lotus) and compassion (the jewel). Just as the lotus can exist in muddy water without being soiled, so wisdom can exist in an impure world without becoming contaminated. |
| Opium | 9 | A bitter, yellowish-brown, strongly addictive narcotic drug prepared from the dried juice of unripe pods of the opium poppy and containing alkaloids such as morphine, codeine, and papaverine. |
| Peyote | 9 | A spineless, dome-shaped cactus (<i>Lophophora williamsii</i>) native to Mexico and the southwest United States, having buttonlike tubercles that are chewed fresh or dry as a narcotic drug by certain Native American peoples. |
| picadillies | 64 | Piccadilly is a major street in London, featuring the Royal Academy, The Ritz Hotel, and other high end stores. The Supremes Trio is referring to White Boys as piccadillies. |
| Poitier, Sidney | 46 | Sir Sidney Poitier is an Oscar-, Golden Globe-, BAFTA- and Grammy award-winning Bahamian-American actor, film director, author, and diplomat. He broke through as a star in acclaimed performances in American films and plays, which, by consciously defying racial stereotyping, gave a new dramatic credibility for black actors to mainstream film audiences in the Western world. In 1963, Poitier became the first black man to win the Academy Award for Best Actor—for his role in <i>Lilies of the Field</i> . |
| Polanski, Roman | 13 | An Academy Award-winning and four-time nominated film director, writer, actor and producer. Polanski became a celebrated arthouse filmmaker and Hollywood director of such films as <i>Rosemary's Baby</i> (1968) and <i>Chinatown</i> (1974). Polanski is considered one of the world's great film directors. |
| Pope | 30 | Pope Paul VI, born Giovanni Battista Enrico Antonio Maria Montini, reigned as Pope of the Roman Catholic Church and Sovereign of Vatican City from 1963 to 1978. The tribe's distaste for the Pope seems to be general to organized religion rather than aimed at this particular leader. |
| Queen Bess | 70 | Elizabeth 'Bessie' Coleman (January 26, 1892 – April 30, 1926), popularly known as "Queen Bess," was the first African American (male or female) to become an airplane pilot, and the first American of any race or gender to hold an international pilot license. |
| Rabbi Schultz | 30 | Rabbi Schultz is probably referring to Rabbi Benjamin Schultz. He was a vocal anticommunist who published three newspaper articles in 1947 on communist influence in American religious life. He fingered the American Jewish Congress and the Jewish Institute of Religion as non-communists who had been duped into fronting communist organizations, and ended up getting pressured to resign his congregation (and dubbed an irresponsible vigilante) because of the bad press that he brought to American Judaism. He was censured by the New York Board of Rabbis and eventually linked to Roy Cohn (who you may recognize as the closeted gay assistant to McCarthy who appears in <i>Angels in America</i> - not to comment on Schultz's sexuality one way or the other) - generally a very public figure on the ultra-conservative. |
| Race (Colored Spade) | 11 | The song is probably intended to question why there are so many derogatory words for black people in comparison to so few for white people. |

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| Rinso White | 14 | Rinso was one of the first mass-marketed soap powders. It was advertised widely on radio, being the sponsor of many network programs such as the popular daytime soap opera <i>Big Sister</i> from 1936 to 1946, and the night-time programs <i>Big Town</i> from 1937 to 1942, <i>Mayor of the Town</i> from 1942 to 1943, and most notably <i>The Amos 'n' Andy Show</i> from 1943 to 1950. During this time the product's advertisements happily chanted the slogan "Rinso white, Rinso bright" and boasted that Rinso contained "Solium, the sunlight ingredient". |
| Roanoke | 70 | The Roanoke Colony on Roanoke Island in Dare County in present-day North Carolina was an enterprise financed and organized by Sir Walter Raleigh in the late 16th century to establish a permanent English settlement in the Virginia Colony. Between 1585 and 1587, groups of colonists were left to make the attempt, all of whom either abandoned the colony or disappeared. there are multiple hypotheses on the fate of the colonists. The principal hypothesis is that they dispersed and were absorbed by either the local Croatan or Hatteras Indians, or still another Algonquian people. Virginia Dare, the first baby born in the colonies, was born on Roanoke Island. |
| Rockefeller Foundation | 30 | John D. Rockefeller founded the Rockefeller Foundation. He was a famous industrialist (founded the Standard Oil Company and revolutionized the petroleum industry), America's first billionaire, and one of the richest men in the world. The Foundation plays a major role in philanthropy in the U.S. - giving tons of money to medicine, education, and science research. It is linked to the "establishment" and now considered old money. |
| Roman Polanski | 13 | An Academy Award-winning and four-time nominated film director, writer, actor and producer. Polanski became a celebrated arthouse filmmaker and Hollywood director of such films as <i>Rosemary's Baby</i> (1968) and <i>Chinatown</i> (1974). Polanski is considered one of the world's great film directors. |
| ROTC | 11 | Reserve Officers Training Corp (Army Reserves). During the Vietnam War, ROTC cadets were often called into active duty, or stayed in the U.S. and notified families of soldier deaths or participated in funerals. Unlike most soldiers-to-be, ROTC cadets are integrated into the general population (ie - civilians) and complete training in bursts on the weekends or for a few weeks at a time, which made them much easier to target than the typical soldier when public sentiment turned against the war. |
| S&H Green Stamps | 22 | S&H Green Stamps (also called Green Shield Stamps) were a form of trading stamps popular in the United States between the 1930s and late 1980s. They formed a rewards program operated by the Sperry and Hutchinson company (S&H). During the 1960s, the rewards catalog printed by the company was the largest publication in the United States and the company issued three times as many stamps as the U.S. Postal Service. Customers would receive stamps at the checkout counter of supermarkets, department stores, and gas stations among other retailers, which could be redeemed for products in the catalog. |
| Scarlett O'Hara | 71 | Scarlett O'Hara is the protagonist in Margaret Mitchell's 1936 novel <i>Gone with the Wind</i> and in the later film of the same name. Scarlett is a charming Southern belle who grows up on a Clayton County, Georgia plantation named after Tara in the years before and during the American Civil War. |
| Schultz, Rabbi | 30 | Rabbi Schultz is probably referring to Rabbi Benjamin Schultz. He was a vocal anticommunist who published three newspaper articles in 1947 on communist influence in American religious life. He fingered the American Jewish Congress and the Jewish Institute of Religion as non-communists who had been duped into fronting communist organizations, and ended up getting pressured to resign his congregation (and dubbed an irresponsible vigilante) because of the bad press that he brought to American Judaism. He was censured by the New York Board of Rabbis and eventually linked to Roy Cohn (who you may recognize as the closeted gay assistant to McCarthy who appears in <i>Angels in America</i> - not to comment on Schultz's sexuality one way or the other) - generally a very public figure on the ultra-conservative. |

*NOTE: This list is alphabetical BUT people are listed by both their **first** names and **last** names to make them easier to find.

Hair Glossary

Beth Osborne, Dramaturg

| Term | Page | Information/Definition |
|--|------|--|
| Selma, Alabama | 50 | The Selma to Montgomery marches, which included Bloody Sunday, were three marches that marked the political and emotional peak of the American civil rights movement. They were the culmination of the voting rights movement in Selma, Alabama, launched by Amelia Boynton and her husband. Boynton brought many prominent leaders of the American Civil Rights Movement to Selma, including Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., James Bevel and Hosea Williams. "Bloody Sunday" occurred on March 7, 1965, when 600 civil rights marchers were attacked by state and local police with billy clubs and tear gas. Only the third, and last, march successfully made it into Montgomery, Alabama. The route is memorialized as the Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail. |
| Sitting Bull | 70 | Sitting Bull (ca. 1831 – December 15, 1890) was a Hunkpapa Lakota Sioux holy man, born near the Grand River in South Dakota and killed by police on the Standing Rock Indian Reservation during an attempt to arrest him and prevent him from supporting the Ghost Dance movement. He is notable in American and Native American history for his role in the major victory at the Battle of the Little Bighorn against Lt. Col. George Armstrong Custer and the U.S. 7th Cavalry Regiment on June 25, 1876, where Sitting Bull's premonition of defeating the cavalry became reality. |
| Smith, John | 70 | Captain John Smith (1580–June 21, 1631) was an English soldier, sailor, and author. He is remembered for his role in establishing the first permanent English settlement in North America at Jamestown, Virginia, and his brief association with the Native American girl Pocahontas during an altercation with the Powhatan Confederacy and her father, Chief Powhatan. |
| Smith, Kate | 24 | An American singer, best known for her rendition of Irving Berlin's "God Bless America". Smith had a radio, TV and recording career spanning five decades, reaching its most-remembered zenith in the 1940s. |
| Stone Indians | 21 | The stone reliefs of the temples in Khajuraho, India have been called the Kama Sutra in stone. This village is popular for the erotica depicted on the walls of its temples. Guidebooks to the region suggest that the reliefs depict everyday life in 11th century India, which apparently involved quite a bit of sex. Sexual imagery is not unusual in Hindu and Buddhist iconography. You find it in temples of various periods throughout the subcontinent. Sex is a metaphor for the union of differences, for creation, and as part of the quest for enlightenment. |
| STP | 9 | Also called DOM: 2,5-Dimethoxy-4-methylamphetamine. An hallucinogenic agent chemically related to amphetamine. |
| Sulphur Dioxide | 19 | Produced by volcanoes and in various industrial processes. Sulfur dioxide acts as an acid. Inhalation results in labored breathing, coughing, and/or a sore throat and may cause permanent pulmonary damage. When mixed with water and contacted by skin, frostbite may occur. When it makes contact with eyes, redness and pain will occur. The oxidation of sulfur dioxide causes acid rain. |
| Teeny Bopper Island | 21 | Teenybopper is a term invented by marketing professionals and psychologists, and it later became also a subculture of its own. The term describes a young teenager, particularly a girl, who follows teenage trends in music, fashion and culture. The term was introduced in the 1950s to refer to teenagers who liked pop music and/or rock and roll, The term became widely used again in the late 1960s, when there was an increase in marketing of pop music and fashions aimed specifically at teenagers. |
| <i>The Art and Practice of Astral Projection</i> by Ophiel | 52 | Ophiel (Edward C. Peach) wrote eight books during the 1960 - 70's on occult topics: astral projection, creative visualization, caballa magic, clairvoyance, contacting the demiurge, general occult, talismanic magic, and a system of divination he called the Oracle of Fortuna. |
| Three-Five-Zero-Zero | 77 | Often attributed to the number of the first ground troops to arrive in Vietnam; however, the song was inspired by a poem called <i>Wichita Vortex Sutra</i> written by Alan Ginsberg in 1966. A character in the poem emphasizes the number of enemy killed in one month to the press by pronouncing the numbers "three-five-zero-zero". The character also says 256 killed and 31 captured which becomes "256 Vietcong captured" in the lyrics. |

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| Term | Page | Information/Definition |
|------------------------------|-------------|---|
| Throizene | 9 | Thorazene? A drug used for the treatment of schizophrenia, severe behavioral disorders in children, and for the hyper-energetic phase of manic-depression. There have been many claims of abuse of this drug by doctors toward patients. This drug can produce a "lobotomy-like" effect dulling and blunting a patient's overall awareness, motor control, and ability to respond. |
| Timothy Leary | 13 | An American writer, psychologist, futurist, and advocate of psychedelic drug research and use, and one of the first people whose remains have been sent into space. An icon of 1960s counterculture, Leary is most famous as a proponent of the therapeutic and spiritual benefits of LSD. He coined and popularized the catch phrase "Turn on, tune in, drop out." |
| Tonto | 70 | Tonto is a fictional character, the Native American assistant of The Lone Ranger, a popular American Western character created by George W. Trendle and Fran Striker. He has appeared in radio and television series and other presentations of the characters' adventures righting wrongs in 19th century western America. |
| Trilophon | 9 | An antipsychotic medication. Antipsychotics are used to treat psychosis such as schizophrenia, mania, or delusional disorder. |
| U.S. Grant | 71 | Ulysses S. Grant (April 27, 1822 – July 23, 1885), was an American general and the eighteenth President of the United States (1869–1877). He achieved international fame as the leading Union general in the American Civil War. |
| Veronica Lake | 37 | Veronica Lake was an American film actress and pin-up model who enjoyed both popular and critical acclaim, most notably for her femme fatale roles in film noir with Alan Ladd during the 1940s, as well as her peek-a-boo hairstyle. |
| Viet Cong | 34 | The Vietcong was a communist army based in South Vietnam that fought the United States and South Vietnamese governments during the Vietnam War (1959-75). Việt Cộng is short for Việt Nam Cộng Sản ("Vietnamese communist") |
| Wallace, Alabama | 30 | George Wallace. Wallace first ran for governor of Alabama in 1958 with a platform that included more rights for African Americans and other poor Alabamians. He lost, but changed his image and won in 1962. He brought attention to Alabama in 1963 when he refused to allow black students to enter the University of Alabama, and then sent guardsmen to intercept a Civil Rights march from Selma, Alabama to the state capital in 1965 (which led to horrific beatings that were televised to the nation). Before his fourth election for Governor in 1982, Wallace changed his stance again and supported equal rights for all races. |
| What a Piece of Work is Man? | 78 | Taken from Act 2, scene 2 of Shakespeare's <i>Hamlet</i> . In this moment, Hamlet is speaking to Rosencrantz and Guildenstern. |
| White, Rinso | 14 | Rinso was one of the first mass-marketed soap powders. It was advertised widely on radio, being the sponsor of many network programs such as the popular daytime soap opera <i>Big Sister</i> from 1936 to 1946, and the night-time programs <i>Big Town</i> from 1937 to 1942, <i>Mayor of the Town</i> from 1942 to 1943, and most notably <i>The Amos 'n' Andy Show</i> from 1943 to 1950. During this time the product's advertisements happily chanted the slogan "Rinso white, Rinso bright" and boasted that Rinso contained "Solium, the sunlight ingredient". |

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