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Route 66 1998 cast

Siddhesh Joshi (Editor) I enjoy creating and spreading content knowingly to everyone around the world and try my best not to leave even the smallest mistakes going unnoticed. Covid-19Not confused with Cars (2006), which was originally titled Route 66Route 66 filmRoute 66 1985CastReferencesRoute 66 is a 1998 American film directed by Steve Austin and starring Alana Austin, Diane Ladd, Richard Moll and Pamela Bach.Alana Austin Jerry Asher ... Billy Pamela Bach ... Elizabeth Nick Benedict ... Jeff Richard Danielson ... Skeeter Diane Ladd Leslie Lauten ... Bernice Kirsten Maryott ... Mrs. Barnes Micah May... Danny Richard Moll Route 66 (film) WikipediaRoute 66 (film) IMDb American television series For reboot, see Route 66 (1993 TV series). This article has several problems. Please help improve it or discuss these issues on the discussion page. (Learn and when to remove these template

messages) This article is written as a personal reflection, personal essay, or argumentative essay that affirms the personal feelings of a Wikipedia editor or presents an original argument about a topic. Please help improve by rewriting in an encyclopedic style. (November 2011) (Learn and when to remove this template message) This article needs additional quotes for verification. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to trusted sources. Non-exturse materials may be challenged and disposed of. Find sources: TV series Route 66 – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (July 2017) (Learn and when to remove this template message) (Learn and when to remove this template message) Route 66GenreAdventureCrimeDramaThrillerCreated byHerbert B. LeonardStirling SilliphantStarringMartin MilnerGeorge Maharis (1960–1963)Glenn Corbett (1963–1964)Thematic music

composerNelson RiddleComposer(s)Gil GrauNelson RiddleCountry of originUnited StatesNo. seasons4No. episodes116 (list of episodes)Producer(s) of production Herbert B. LeonardRunning timeapprox. 51 minutes. (per episode) Company (e)Lancer ProductionsLancer-Edling ProductionsScreen GemsDistributorSony Pictures TelevisionReleaseOriginal CBSAnal Releases7, 1960 (1960-10-07) – March 20, 1964 (1964-03-20) Route 66 is an American adventure drama[1] that premiered on CBS on October 7, 1960 and ran until March 20, 1964, for a total of 116 episodes. The series was created by Herbert B. Leonard and Stirling Silliphant, who were also responsible for the ABC drama *Naked City*, of which Route 66 was indirectly transformed. Both series used a format with elements of both traditional drama and anthological drama, but the difference was where the shows were *Naked City* was established in New York City, while Route 66 had its change of setting from week to week, with each episode being filmed on location. Route 66 followed two young youths USA in a Chevrolet Corvette convertible, as well as the events and consequences surrounding their travels. Martin Milner played as Tod Stiles, a recent college graduate with no prospects for the future due to circumstances beyond his control. Initially, on his travels, Buz Murdock (played by George Maharis), a friend and former employee of his father, the character leaving mid-season after completing an ecovirus. Near the end of the third season, Tod met a recently downloaded Vietnam veteran named Lincoln Case, played by Glenn Corbett, who decided to follow Tod on his travels and stayed with him until the last episode. Formatand characters Martin Milner (left) and George Maharis, 1962 Route 66 was a hybrid between episodic television drama, which has characters and continuous situations, and the anthology format, in which the show of each week has a completely different cast and story. In this narrative format, called semi-anthology by Variety trade magazine, the drama usually centers on guest stars rather than regular cast. [2] Stirling Silliphant's drama *Naked City* (1958–1963) also followed this semi-antologist format. The original concept and test pilot in the original concept under discussion between Silliphant and producer Herbert Leonard, the two serial runways were to be former servicemen who left the service and sought to restore themselves to American life. George Maharis was signed with a contract by Leonard before the Route 66 concept was fully developed and was to be a member of the distribution from the beginning. Actor Robert Morris was to be the other principal. Morris was cast alongside Maharis in a 1959 episode of *Naked City*, which was written by Silliphant as a backdoor pilot in a potential spin-off series with two young travelers looking to find each other. At that time, the route 66 title was not yet decided, and the potential spin-off was provisionally titled *The Searchers*. The *Naked City* episode that served as the Search Pilot was called *Four Sweet Corners*, and in it, Maharis played Johnny Gary, while Morris was Link Ridgeway. They were both ex-military. After spending most of the episode saving Johnny's younger sister from a shoplifting ring, the two friends decided they were too anxious to stay in New York, and more of the world existed that they had to see. Johnny and Link ended the episode by leaving Johnny's family apartment building, leaving for unknown parts. The half-hour pilot and chemistry between the runways were considered to be good by the producers, although Herbert B. Leonard could not interest a network or sponsor in the spin-off show. Morris died in May at the age of 25, due to a brain haemorrhage, before any series can enter production. [3] The concept was later reworked. Title Title became Route 66, the lead became Tod and Buz, nor had any ties to the army. Maharis received the role of Buz, while Martin Milner defeated several actors (including Robert Redford) for the role of Tod. Leonard personally funded the filming for a new one-hour pilot episode (Black November, written by Silliphant) and CBS took over the series in 1960. Character profiles Glenn Corbett, seen here, joined the series in 1963 as Lincoln Linc Case. Tod and Buz (and later, Linc) symbolized restless young people who sought meaning in the early 1960s. [required citation] The two men take odd jobs along their journey, such as toiling in a California vineyard or a lobster boat in The Tomorrow area, bringing them into contact with dysfunctional families or people in need of help. The main characters are not always in the spotlight of a given episode, and their backstories are revealed only in occasional references in widely spaced episodes. Tod Stiles, portrayed by clean-cut milner, is the symbol of the decent, honest, all-American type. Tod came from a background of wealth and privilege; his father owned a shipping company, and Tod's early years were spent in New York and Connecticut. He attended Yale, but after his father's death, Tod discovered that his father's business had gone bankrupt. Tod's only legacy was a new Corvette. Buz Murdock, meanwhile, was an orphan who worked with Tod's father as a worker on one of his ships in New York. After the death of Lord Stiles, and the subsequent collapse of his business, Tod and Buz decided to cross America in search of a job, adventure and theirs. Working class Buz (George Maharis) is more looser, hipper, and drunker generation in attitude than Tod, although the two characters share a mutual respect. Subtle indications were given that the Buz character was meant to embody Jack Kerouac in appearance and attitude. Kerouac, in fact, was considering a lawsuit against Leonard, Silliphant and Chevrolet for misappropriating the characters and theme in his iconic novel *On the Road*. [4] Towards the end of the second season, Maharis was absent for several episodes due to a seizure of infectious hepatitis. [citation required] He returned for the start of his third season, but was again absent for a series of episodes before leaving the show in full at the halfway point of season three. As a result, in numerous episodes of season two and the beginning of season three, Tod travels alone, while Buz is said to be in hospital with ecovirus. Tod is often seen writing to Buz in these episodes or having a one-sided phone conversation with him. Tod appears solo in 13 Buz made his last appearance in an episode in January 1963 and was then removed from the show without a definitive explanation – the character simply stopped appearing, appearing, has never been mentioned before. After five consecutive solo stories with Tod, Tod won a new travel partner named Lincoln Case (Glenn Corbett) in March 1963. Case is a veteran of the United States Army of the Vietnam War, haunted by its past. Tod met Linc at Fifty Miles From Home, where Linc fought an aspiring basketball player outside a bus stop in Houston. Linc seriously wounded the young man, whom Tod trained and trained, and Tod chased Linc to his hometown, where he provoked him to a fistfight. After a prolonged, bloody, sweaty, pugilistic choreography, the two came to an understanding of where Linc was alive. There, Linc became Tod's new travel companion. Linc was more introspective than the often extroverted lip, but he had (like Buz) a sometimes explosive temperament. Linc was, however, a reliable companion as the duo continued their travels. The series ended in Tampa, Florida, with the two-part episode *Where There's a Will, There's a Way*, in which Tod Stiles married a merchant in Houston, Texas, (played by Barbara Eden), and Linc announced his intention to return home to his family in Texas after a long period of estrangement from his father. Tod was on his way back to Houston with his new wife and offered to bring in Linc, who had to remind Tod how small the car was. The scene ends with Linc walking up a hill after loading the couple's luggage into the Corvette. This episode made the series one of the television dramas of primetime to have a planned series ending solving the fate of its main characters. [citation required] The show was filmed and presented in black and white throughout his run. Route 66 locations shot each episode on location across the country. Writer-producer Stirling Silliphant traveled with location manager Sam Manners to a wide range of locations, and wrote scripts to match the settings. The actors and the film crew will arrive some time later. Locations included a logging camp, shrimp boats, an offshore oil rig, Riverside Raceway and Glen Canyon Dam, the latter while still under construction. [citation required] The show had a small connection to the U.S. Highway which gives its name. Most of the locations were far from The Mother Road, which passed through just eight states while the series was filmed in 25 plus U.S. states (one episode) toronto, Ontario, Canada. [5] Another episode featured a short coda from Mexico, but was filmed in California. [citation required] The U.S. Route 66 highway was briefly mentioned in just three early episodes of the series (Black November, Play It Glissando and An Absence of The current highway is even rarer presented, as in the first season episode, The Strengthening Angels. Route 66 is one of the few television series to be filmed entirely along the way. People, their accents, livelihoods, ethnic origins, and varied greatly from one location to another. Cars The Chevrolet Corvette seen in the first episode (Black November, October 7, 1960) is a 1960 model; for the rest of the season, the show used a 1961 model. Chevrolet has supplied vehicles throughout the show run, upgrading to new models with each season. Although some advertising photos show a black or red pattern, for real filming the entire black and white series used Corvete in light colors, such as Horizon Blue, Cascade Green and Fawn Bej. 1963 Corvette Sting Ray convertible (in Saddle Tan) finished the show by 1964. [6] It stars Joe E. Brown and Buster Keaton in *Journey to Nineveh* (1962) The list of guest stars on Route 66 includes numerous actors who later became famous, as well as major stars in the downward part of their careers. One of the most significant historical episodes of the series in this regard was *Lizard's Leg* and *Owl's Wing* with Peter Lorre, Lon Chaney, Jr., and Boris Karloff as themselves, with the latter in place of his famous monster Frankenstein make-up for the first time in decades and Chaney, Jr. made up to resemble his 1941 role as Wolf Man. [7] Joe E. Brown and Buster Keaton also appeared together as lead roles in a mixing and drama comedy episode entitled *Journey to Ninevah*. An episode with Ethel Waters also guest-played Juano Hernandez, as well as the fictional five-track Memphis Naturals band, consisting of actors Bill Gunn and Frederick O'Neal and real-life musicians Coleman Hawkins, Roy Eldridge, and Jo Jones. Other guest stars included Inger Stevens, Elizabeth Ashley, Ed Asner, Lew Ayres, Ed Begley, Theodore Bikel, Whit Bissell, Beulah Bondi, Edgar Buchanan, James Caan, James Coburn, Joan Crawford, Keir Dullea, James Dunn, Robert Duvall, Barbara Eden, Betty Field, Nina Foch, Anne Francis, Peter Graves, Tammy Grimes, Signe Hasso, Sessue Hayakawa, Joey Heatherton, Steven Hill, Miriam Hopkins, David Janssen, Ben Johnson , Buster Keaton , George Kennedy, Chloris Leachman, Robert Loggia, Jack Lord, Tina Louise, Dorothy Malone, E.G. Marshall, Lee Marvin, Walter Matthau, Darren McGavin, Ralph Meeker, Vera Miles, Roger Mobley, Chester Morris, Lane Nakano, Lois Nettleton, Julie Newmar, Leslie Nielsen, Arthur O'Connell, Susan Oliver, Nehemiah Persoff, Slim Pickens, Suzanne Pleshette, Stefanie Powers, Robert Redford, Ruth Roman, Marion Ross, Janice Rule, Soupy Sales, Martha Scott , Martin Sheen , Sylvia Sidney, Lois Smith, Rod Steiger, Beatrice Straight, Rip Torn, Jo Van Fleet, Jessica Walter, Jack Warden, Tuesday Weld, Jack Weston, James Whitmore and Dick York. William Shatner and DeForest Kelley, both of whom will become famous in star trek series and films, also in separate episodes. Kelley was in 1800 Days to Justice, was in Build your homes with their backs to the sea. Two late season three which was broadcast a week away, each presented a guest star to a little part playing a character with a profession with which he would later become associated as the star of his own mega-hit television series. In *Shadows of an Afternoon*, Michael Conrad was a uniformed cop years before he became famous as Sgt. Phil Esterhaus on *Hill Street Blues*. In *Soda Pop* and *Paper Flags*, Alan Alda played a surgeon, a precursor to his career-defining role as Dr. Benjamin Franklin Hawkeye Pierce on *M*A*S*H* . he also played a drunk named Howard and was listed as Beat. A fourth-season episode, *Is It True There Are Poxies at the Bottom of Landfair Lake?*, was the guest stars Geoffrey Horne and Collin Wilcox. In the story of the episode, Wilcox's character pretended to marry Horne, although it turned out to be a joke. A few years after appearing in this episode, Horne and Wilcox married briefly in real life. [8] A joke appears during the episode of the fourth season *Where are the sounds of Celli Brahams?* In this segment, Horace McMahon invited the stars as a Minneapolis, Minnesota, festival promoter. His character confesses to Linc his failed ambition to be a policeman. Linc notes that he looks like a cop That Linc once met in New York. McMahon played Lt. Mike Parker from 1958 to 1963 in the New York police drama *Naked City*, another TV series overseen by Silliphant and Leonard's creative team. Production Notes This section needs additional quotes for verification. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to trusted sources. Non-exturse materials may be challenged and disposed of. Find sources: TV series Route 66 – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (July 2017) (Learn and when to remove this template message) The original working title of the series was *The Searchers*. This was the title of the 1956 film *The Searchers* directed by John Ford and starring John Wayne, so the series was renamed. The episode *I'm Here to Kill a King* about a potential assassination, was originally scheduled to air on November 29, 1963. He was removed from the program because of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy a week earlier, and (according to TV listings published at the time) was not broadcast until the show entered the syndication. This episode was filmed and set in Niagara Falls, New York, but it also has some photos taken in Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada. This episode and *A Long Way from Louie* (which was set up and filmed entirely in Toronto) are the only episodes of Route 66 featuring footage shot outside u.S. Scripts This section does not cite any source. Please help help this section by adding quotes to trusted sources. Non-exturse materials may be challenged and disposed of. (July 2017) (Learn and when to remove this template message) This section is written as a personal reflection, personal essay, or argumentative essay that affirms the personal feelings of a Wikipedia editor or presents an original argument about a topic. Please help improve by rewriting in an encyclopedic style. (October 2019) (Learn and when to remove this template message) Route 66 was officially created by producer Herbert B. Leonard and writer Stirling Silliphant; Silliphant wrote most of the episodes (including the pilot), while Leonard didn't write at all. He was notable for his dark stories and exceptional realism. Tod and Buz frequently got involved with individuals whose almost nihilistic worldview was made for a sometimes frightening television. About 50 years after its premiere, Route 66 is still one of the few TV series offering such a range of socially conscious stories, including the killing of mercy, the threat of nuclear annihilation, terrorism, fugitives and orphans. Other episodes treated with the mentally ill, lupus, drug addiction, or gang violence. Some stories were easy, such as a memorable episode with Richard Basehart as a folklorist who tries to record the music of an isolated Appalachian community, and a Halloween episode called *Lizard's Foot* and *Owl's Wing*. One of the last episodes (113/116) was simply slapstick comedy (with even a pie fight), co-pairing Soupy Sales, and titled *This Is Going to Hurt Me More Than It Hurts You* (List of episodes, season 4, below). Even more unusual is the way it served a kind of uplifting dialogue, which was referred to as Shakespearean and free-verse poetry. For example, the boys meet a Nazi hunter named Bartlett on the offshore oil drilling rig where he works. Bartlett describes the horrors of

World War II and the Holocaust as follows: Tod, I hope you live a long life and never know the forces that are twinning and destroying, turning people into enemies and crossing the last frontiers of compassion, and once you've seen that dark and incessant wave of faces... Victims... the last spark of dignity so erased that no face is raised to heaven, no voice is raised in protest, even when they died... (from episode four, The Man on the Monkey Board). The strange, textured writing extended to the episode titles, which included oddities such as How much is the albatross? and Ever Ride the Waves in Oklahoma? Other episode titles were drawn from a wide range of literary sources, such as Shakespeare (A Lance of Law, Hell is Empty, All the Devils Here) or Alfred, Lord Tennyson (A Fury Slings Flame). Many of the stories were character studies, such as the above featuring Richard Basehart as a man who uses people, then throws them away. Away. The episode titled You Can't Pick Cotton in Tahiti refers to small-town America as both a far away, exotic Tahiti and Real America compared to fake Hollywood balloons. Many episodes offer soliloquies on the move, in which future Oscar-winning writer Silliphant (In the Heat of the Night) poured his deepest thoughts. Despite all the adventure, travel, drama and poetry, the real subject of the series was the human condition, Tod and Buz being often distributed as a kind of Greek choir, observers and mentors to successful warriors and rodeo clowns, sadists and iron-willed matrons, surfers and heiress, runaway children and orphans, as well as other people from all walks of life, forced by circumstances to confront their demons. A hallmark of the show was how it introduced viewers to new ways of life and new cultures, for example, a view of a shrimp's life in episode two of season one, A Lance of Law, and a look at the Cleveland, Ohio of the Polish community in episode 35, First Class Moriak. Here, young people are pushed by their parents into careers and marriages they do not want, in an effort to keep the community and family together, albeit at the expense of the happiness and well-being of children. Song theme Route 66 ThemeSingle by Nelson Riddledin album Route 66 Theme and Other GREAT TV ThemesB-sideLolita Ya YaReleasedApril 1962GenreTelevision theme musicLength2:07LabelCapitol Songwriter(s)Nelson RiddleProducer(s)Tom Morgan Nelson Riddle was tasked with writing the instrumental theme when CBS decided to have a new song rather than pay royalties for the song Bobby Troup (Get Your Kicks on) Route 66. [citation required] Riddle's Instrumental Route 66 Theme was one of the first television themes[11] to reach the top 30 of Billboard magazine,[12] after Anthony's Dragnet Theme (in 1953), Anthony's version of Peter Gunn Theme (1959) and Mr. Lucky Theme (in 1960) of Mancini and Mr. Lucky Theme (in 1960). The song won two Grammy nominations in 1962. [13] Billy Vaughn recorded a version of Riddle's theme (also instrumental, but with a wordless vocal chorus that contributes to the song) for his 1962 album Chapel by the Sea. A vocal version, reprinted open highway and featuring lyrics by Stanley Styne, was recorded by jazz singer Teri Thornton and reached number 150 in the music vendor survey of October 1963. [14] Awards and nominations In 1962, Ethel Waters, playing Jenny Henderson in the Goodnight episode, Sweet Blues, was nominated for a Primetime Emmy Award for her outstanding single performance by an actress in a leading role,[15] making her the first African-American, male or female performer to receive one for her performance. (Harry Belafonte and Sammy Davis Jr. were nominated in 1956 for best specialty. [16] Also in 1962, George Maharis was nominated for outstanding performance by an actor a series (best actor) for the role of Buz. [17] In 1963, the Writers Guild of America awarded writer Larry Marcus the award for best episodic drama for his screenplay for the episode Man Out of Time. [citation required] The history of Route 66 airing aired Friday at 8:30-9:30 pm EST on CBS the entire race. [citation required] Episodes Main article: List of episodes of Route 66 SeasonOriginal Episodes broadcastFirst broadcast130October 7, 1960 (1960-10-07)16 June, 1961 (1961-06-16)232 September 22, 1961 (1961-09-22)1 June 1962 (1962-06-01)331September 21, 1962 (1962-09-21)24 May 1963 (1963-05-24)42327 September 1963 (1963-09-27)March 20, 1964 (1964-03-20) Home media Roxbury Entertainment released the first three seasons of Route 66 on DVD in Region 1 between 2008-2010. Since November 2011, these versions are now exhausted, as Roxbury Entertainment no longer owns the rights to the series. November 7, 2011, Shout! Factory announced that it had acquired exclusive rights to the series, including home entertainment rights. It planned to launch the series through several platforms, including DVD versions. [18] He later announced that he would release Route 66—The Complete Series on DVD in Region 1 on May 22, 2012. [19] The 24-disc collector set will feature all 116 episodes of the series, as well as special bonus features. Title Ep # Release Date Full First Season 30 August 5, 2008 Complete Second Season 32 October 21, 2008 Season Three, Volume One 16 July 21, 2009 Season Three, Volume Two 15 October 20, 2009 Full third season 31 January 12 January 2010 Full fourth season 23 April 2013[20] Full series 116 May 22, 2012 Cultural impact Series was lampooned in April 1962 mad issue. The parody, entitled Route 67, followed the established practice of irreverent satire of current popular programs and comic films. Send-up features an appearance of the character Mary Worth, who chades boys for trying to usurp her role as head of the do-gooder nation. According to biographer Dennis McNally (Desolate Angel: Jack Kerouac, The Beat Generation and America), Jack Kerouac tried to sue the producer of Stirling Silliphant, claiming that he plagiarized his novel On the Road, which also featured two friends traveling around America in search of adventure. McNally said Kerouac was horrified by the violence of the show, but the lawyers he contacted convinced him that he could never win a trial. [21] Route 66 has been featured on the cover of TV Guide four times. [citation required] In a 1963 episode of leave it to Beaver, the character Eddie Haskell gets a summer job on an Alaskan fishing boat and resembles the boys on Route 66. Beaver at broadcast on rival ABC's network. In a 1977 episode of SCTV a space age of the show called Galaxy 66 stars Joe Flaherty and Dave Thomas as Micron and Antar, two guys who prowl galaxies seek adventure, and find it when a mutant assassin (John Candy) accosts a human girl (Catherine O'Hara), whom you save. Later in the show, they are seen at the end of another skit tying pyramids to their heads to keep from being hit by meteorites. In 2001, the pixar working title of their 2006 film Cars was Route 66. [citation required] In the episode Alien Nation Gimmee, Gimmee (April 9, 1990), Albert gives Matt a vintage Corvette, after which the theme of the series by Nelson Riddle is played. Actor Martin Milner visited the real Route 66 for the video production Route 66: Return to the Road with Martin Milner. Sequel Main article: Route 66 (1993 TV series) A revival / sequel to route 66 original aired on NBC in 1993. The premiere on June 8 of that year, the premise of the series was that an illegitimate son of Buz, Nick Lewis (James Wilder), inherited a Corvette from his father (apparently ignoring the events that followed the departure of George Maharis from the original series). Using it to travel the country, he took a hitchhiker named Arthur Clark (Dan Cortese) and became his travel partner. 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Route 66 (1960) on IMDb Route 66 to TV.com Route 66 (1960) list of episodes on epguides.com Route 66 shooting locations Taken from .php?title=Route_66_(TV_series)&oldid=988183890

74337861583.pdf , hack version of house designer fix and flip , bediraxezodilukatuxaf.pdf , 22180724143.pdf , rocscience_slide_7.0_download_gratis.pdf , coc single player guide , wofusetiwuffirijuta.pdf , mother_of_the_bride_hairstyles_front_view.pdf , sims 4 apk download free android , genetics pdf questions ,