

Chapter 1 : Valentine, James [WorldCat Identities]

Beyond the Fringe was a British comedy stage revue written and performed by Peter Cook, Dudley Moore, Alan Bennett, and Jonathan Miller. It was first performed in London's West End and then in America, both on tour and on New York's Broadway in the early 1960s.

An extremely influential figure in British comedy, Cook is widely regarded as the light of the British satire boom of the 1960s. He was closely associated with the anti-establishment comedy that emerged in the UK. Cook was born at his parents house, Shearbridge, in Middle Warberry Road, Torquay, Devon. He was the son and eldest of the three children of Alexander Edward Alec Cook, a colonial civil servant, and his wife Ethel Catherine Margaret. He was educated at Radley College and Pembroke College, Cambridge, as a student, Cook initially intended to become a career diplomat like his father, but Britain had run out of colonies, as he put it. Although politically largely apathetic, particularly in life when he displayed a deep distrust of politicians of all hues. It was at Pembroke that Cook performed and wrote comedy sketches as a member of the Cambridge Footlights Club and his hero was fellow Footlights writer and Cambridge magazine writer David Nobbs. *Beyond the Fringe* became a success in London after being first performed at the Edinburgh Festival and included Cook impersonating the prime minister. This was one of the first occasions satirical political mimicry had been attempted in live theatre, during one performance, Macmillan was in the theatre and Cook departed from his script and attacked him verbally. In 1962, Cook opened *The Establishment*, a club at 18 Greek Street in Soho in central London, Cook said it was a satirical venue modelled on those wonderful Berlin cabarets. Which did so much to stop the rise of Hitler and prevent the outbreak of the Second World War, Cook befriended and supported Australian comedian and actor Barry Humphries, who began his British solo career at the club. Humphries said in his autobiography, *My Life As Me*, that he found Cooks lack of interest in art, Cooks chiselled looks and languid manner led Humphries to observe that whereas most people take after their father or mother, Cook seemed more like an aunt. Dudley Moores jazz trio played in the basement of the club during the early 1960s, when he returned, the club had been refashioned as *That Was the Week That Was* and had made a star of David Frost, something Cook resented. The 1960s satire boom was closing and Cook said England was about to sink giggling into the sea and this incident occurred in the summer of 1962, when the rivalry between the two men was at its height. Cook had realised that Frosts potential drowning would have looked deliberate if he had not been rescued, around this time, Cook provided financial backing for the satirical magazine *Private Eye*, supporting it through difficult periods, particularly in libel trials. Cook invested his own money and solicited investment from his friends, for a time, the magazine was produced from the premises of the *Establishment Club*. Cooks comedy partnership with Dudley Moore led to *Not Only* and this was originally intended by the BBC as a vehicle for Moores music, but Moore invited Cook to write sketches and appear with him.

2. The Irish Sea lies between Great Britain and Ireland, with an area of 303,000 square kilometres, the United Kingdom is the 78th-largest sovereign state in the world and the 11th-largest in Europe. It is also the 21st-most populous country, with an estimated 63 million inhabitants. The United Kingdom is a monarchy with a parliamentary system of governance. The United Kingdom consists of four countries—England, Scotland, Wales, the last three have devolved administrations, each with varying powers, based in their capitals, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast, respectively. The relationships among the countries of the UK have changed over time, Wales was annexed by the Kingdom of England under the Laws in Wales Acts 1535 and 1542. These are the remnants of the British Empire which, at its height in the 19th century, British influence can be observed in the language, culture and legal systems of many of its former colonies. The UK is considered to have an economy and is categorised as very high in the Human Development Index. It was the worlds first industrialised country and the worlds foremost power during the 19th century, the UK remains a great power with considerable economic, cultural, military, scientific and political influence internationally. It is a nuclear weapons state and its military expenditure ranks fourth or fifth in the world. The UK has been a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council since its first session in 1946 and it has been a leading member state of the EU and its predecessor, the European Economic Community, since 1973. However, on 23 June 2016, a referendum on the UKs membership of

the EU resulted in a decision to leave. Comedy

“ In a modern sense, comedy refers to any discourse or work generally intended to be humorous or amusing by inducing laughter, especially in theatre, television, film, and stand-up comedy. The origins of the term are found in Ancient Greece, in the Athenian democracy, the public opinion of voters was influenced by the political satire performed by the comic poets at the theaters. The theatrical genre of Greek comedy can be described as a performance which pits two groups or societies against each other in an amusing agon or conflict. Northrop Frye depicted these two opposing sides as a Society of Youth and a Society of the Old, a revised view characterizes the essential agon of comedy as a struggle between a relatively powerless youth and the societal conventions that pose obstacles to his hopes. Satire and political satire use comedy to portray persons or social institutions as ridiculous or corrupt, parody subverts popular genres and forms, critiquing those forms without necessarily condemning them. Similarly scatological humour, sexual humour, and race humour create comedy by violating social conventions or taboos in comic ways, a comedy of manners typically takes as its subject a particular part of society and uses humor to parody or satirize the behaviour and mannerisms of its members. Romantic comedy is a genre that depicts burgeoning romance in humorous terms. The adjective comic, which means that which relates to comedy is, in modern usage. Of this, the word came into usage through the Latin *comoedia* and Italian *commedia* and has, over time. The Greeks and Romans confined their use of the comedy to descriptions of stage-plays with happy endings. Aristotle defined comedy as an imitation of men worse than the average, however, the characters portrayed in comedies were not worse than average in every way, only insofar as they are Ridiculous, which is a species of the Ugly. The Ridiculous may be defined as a mistake or deformity not productive of pain or harm to others, the mask, for instance, in the Middle Ages, the term expanded to include narrative poems with happy endings. It is in this sense that Dante used the term in the title of his poem, as time progressed, the word came more and more to be associated with any sort of performance intended to cause laughter. During the Middle Ages, the comedy became synonymous with satire. They disassociated comedy from Greek dramatic representation and instead identified it with Arabic poetic themes and forms and they viewed comedy as simply the art of reprehension, and made no reference to light and cheerful events, or to the troubling beginnings and happy endings associated with classical Greek comedy. After the Latin translations of the 12th century, the term gained a more general meaning in medieval literature. Starting from BCE, Aristophanes, a playwright and satirical author of the Ancient Greek Theater wrote 40 comedies, 11 of which survive. Aristophanes developed his type of comedy from the satyr plays 4. West End theatre

“ West End theatre is a common term for mainstream professional theatre staged in the large theatres of Theatreland in and near the West End of London. Along with New York City's Broadway theatre, West End theatre is considered to represent the highest level of commercial theatre in the English-speaking world. Seeing a West End show is a common tourist activity in London, in , ticket sales reached a record Famous screen actors frequently appear on the London stage, Helen Mirren received an award for her performance as the Queen on the West End stage, and then stated, theatre is such an important part of British history and British culture. Theatre in London flourished after the English Reformation, the first permanent public playhouse, known simply as The Theatre, was constructed in in Shoreditch by James Burbage. It was soon joined by The Curtain, both are known to have been used by William Shakespeare's company. In , the timber from The Theatre was moved to Southwark and these theatres were closed in due to the Puritans who would later influence the interregnum of After the Restoration, two companies were licensed to perform, the Dukes Company and the Kings Company, performances were held in converted buildings, such as Lisles Tennis Court. The first West End theatre, known as Theatre Royal in Bridges Street, was designed by Thomas Killigrew and built on the site of the present Theatre Royal and it opened on 7 May and was destroyed by a fire nine years later. It was replaced by a new designed by Christopher Wren and renamed the Theatre Royal. Taking its name from founder Richard Sadler and monastic springs that were discovered on the property, it operated as a Musick House, with performances of opera, as it was not licensed for plays. The Patent theatre companies retained their duopoly on drama well into the 19th century, by the early 19th century, however, music hall entertainments became popular, and presenters found a loophole in the restrictions on non-patent theatres in the genre of melodrama. Melodrama did not break the Patent Acts, as it was accompanied by music, initially, these entertainments were

presented in large halls, attached to public houses, but purpose-built theatres began to appear in the East End at Shoreditch and Whitechapel. The West End theatre district became established with the opening of small theatres and halls. It abbreviated its name three years later, the theatre building boom continued until about World War I. With an estimated population of 8 million, distributed over an area of about 300 square miles, New York City is located at the tip of the state of New York. Home to the headquarters of the United Nations, New York is an important center for international diplomacy and has been described as the cultural and financial capital of the world. Situated on one of the world's largest natural harbors, New York City consists of five boroughs, the five boroughs are Brooklyn, Queens, Manhattan, The Bronx, and Staten Island. The city and its surroundings came under English control in 1624 and were renamed New York after King Charles II of England granted the lands to his brother, James. New York served as the capital of the United States from 1785 until 1790. It has been the country's largest city since 1790, the Statue of Liberty greeted millions of immigrants as they came to the Americas by ship in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and is a symbol of the United States and its democracy. In the 21st century, New York has emerged as a node of creativity and entrepreneurship, social tolerance. Several sources have ranked New York the most photographed city in the world, the names of many of the city's bridges, tapered skyscrapers, and parks are known around the world. Manhattan's real estate market is among the most expensive in the world, Manhattan's Chinatown incorporates the highest concentration of Chinese people in the Western Hemisphere, with multiple signature Chinatowns developing across the city. Over 200 colleges and universities are located in New York City, including Columbia University, New York University, and Rockefeller University, during the Wisconsinan glaciation, the New York City region was situated at the edge of a large ice sheet over 1,000 feet in depth. The ice sheet scraped away large amounts of soil, leaving the bedrock that serves as the foundation for much of New York City today. Later on, movement of the ice sheet would contribute to the separation of what are now Long Island and Staten Island. Heavy ice kept him from further exploration, and he returned to Spain in August and he proceeded to sail up what the Dutch would name the North River, named first by Hudson as the Mauritius after Maurice, Prince of Orange. Broadway theatre Along with London's West End theatres, Broadway theatres are widely considered to represent the highest level of commercial theatre in the English-speaking world. The Theater District is a popular tourist attraction in New York City, the great majority of Broadway shows are musicals. They presented Shakespeare plays and ballad operas such as *The Beggars Opera*, in 1729, William Hallam sent a company of twelve actors from Britain to the colonies with his brother Lewis as their manager. They established a theatre in Williamsburg, Virginia and opened with *The Merchant of Venice*, the company moved to New York in the summer of 1732, performing ballad operas and ballad-farces like *Damon and Phillida*. The Revolutionary War suspended theatre in New York, but thereafter theatre resumed in 1783, the Bowery Theatre opened in 1783, followed by others. Blackface minstrel shows, a distinctly American form of entertainment, became popular in the 1840s, by the 1850s, P. T. Barnum was operating an entertainment complex in lower Manhattan. In 1851, at Broadway and Prince Street, Niblo's Garden opened, the 300-seat theatre presented all sorts of musical and non-musical entertainments. In 1853, Palcos Opera House opened and presented opera for four seasons before bankruptcy led to its rebranding as a venue for plays under the name Burton's Theatre. The Astor Opera House opened in 1854, both played the role for a famous consecutive performances at the Winter Garden Theatre in 1855, and would later revive the role at his own Booths Theatre. Other renowned Shakespeareans who appeared in New York in this era were Henry Irving, Tommaso Salvini, Fanny Davenport, Lydia Thompson came to America in heading a small theatrical troupe, adapting popular English burlesques for middle-class New York audiences. Thompson's troupe called the British Blondes, was the most popular entertainment in New York during the 1850s theatrical season, the six-month tour ran for almost six extremely profitable years. Theatre in New York moved from downtown gradually to midtown beginning around 1880, in 1890, the heart of Broadway was in Union Square, and by the end of the century, many theatres were near Madison Square. Broadway's first long-run musical was a performance hit called *The Elves* in 1891, New York runs continued to lag far behind those in London, but Laura Keane's musical burletta *The Seven Sisters* shattered previous New York records with a run of 100 performances. It was at a performance by Keane's troupe of *Our American Cousin* in Washington, the production was a staggering five-and-a-half hours long, but despite its length, it ran for a record-breaking performances. Comedians

Edward Harrigan and Tony Hart produced and starred in musicals on Broadway between and , with book and lyrics by Harrigan and music by his father-in-law David Braham. They starred high quality singers, instead of the women of repute who had starred in earlier musical forms. Plays could run longer and still draw in the audiences, leading to better profits, as in England, during the latter half of the century, the theatre began to be cleaned up, with less prostitution hindering the attendance of the theatre by women 7. Edinburgh Festival Fringe – The Edinburgh Festival Fringe is the worlds largest arts festival, which in , spanned 25 days and featured 50, performances of 3, shows in venues. Established in as an alternative to the Edinburgh International Festival, it takes place annually in Edinburgh, Scotlands capital and it is an open access performing arts festival, meaning there is no selection committee, and anyone may participate, with any type of performance. The Fringe has often showcased experimental, challenging or controversial works that might not be invited to a more conservative arts festival, the Fringe board of directors is drawn from members of the Festival Fringe Society, who are often Fringe participants themselves – performers or administrators. Elections are held once a year, in August, and Board members serve a term of four years, the Board appoints the Fringe Chief Executive, who is currently Shona McCarthy and assumed the role in March The Chief Executive operates under the chair, currently Professor Sir Timothy OShea, the Fringe started life when eight theatre companies turned up uninvited to the inaugural Edinburgh International Festival in With the official festival using the major venues, these companies took over smaller. Seven performed in Edinburgh, and one undertook a version of the morality play Everyman in Dunfermline Abbey, about 20 miles north. These groups aimed to take advantage of the large assembled theatre crowds to showcase their own alternative theatre, although at the time it was not recognised as such, this was the first Edinburgh Festival Fringe.

Chapter 2 : Joel Fabiani Bio, Fact - married,affair,girlfriend,spouse,net worth

Beyond The Fringe Souvenir Program Dudley Moore A Beyond The Fringe Souvenir Program, a Nine O'Clock Theatre Production. The Sixth Year of the Alexander H Cohen production. With photos and information on the Theatre, The Cast and Production of Beyond the Fringe, The Disorganization Men, including Dudley Moore, Alexander H Cohen and more.

His caricatured likeness was on the 63p stamp. The cradle of the s satire boom. Father was a diplomat. Comic creations include E. Wisty and Sir Arthur Streeb-Greebling. Had two daughters with his first wife, Wendy Snowden: Lucy, born in , and Daisy born in Daisy is an artist. John Lennon once told Peter and his wife at the time, Wendy, that the song, "Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds", was written for their eldest daughter, Lucy. He had his daughter Lucy appear in a sketch for Not Only, But Also during the 3rd episode of the series. Lucy was an infant at the time. Facts on File, Voted greatest comedian of all time in a poll of comedians. Has won two Special Tony Awards: This incident occurred in the summer of , when the rivalry between the two men was at its height. In the minor planet Petercook, in the main asteroid belt, was named after him. Using the name "Sven from Swiss Cottage," he mused on love, loneliness and herrings in a mock Norwegian accent. While Bull was clearly aware that Sven was fictional he did not learn of his real identity until later. He was considered to voice Zazu in The Lion King I am very interested in the Universe - I am specialising in the Universe and all that surrounds it. I would much prefer to be a judge than a coal miner because of the absence of falling coal. Being a miner, as soon as you are too old and tired and sick and stupid to do the job properly, you have to go. Well, the very opposite applies with the judges. I never had the Latin to get through the rigorous judging exams. People come out of them saying, "My God, what a rigorous exam! I managed to get through the mining exams. They only ask you one question. They say, "Who are you?"

Chapter 3 : Peter Cook - Biography - IMDb

A TV version of the stage show originally performed at the Edinburgh Fringe (August) and subsequently in London (Fortune Theatre) and Broadway.

In the States, radio and television continued the earlier traditions because the people who first moved to the new mediums were old vaudevillians. In England, however, something happened in the middle of the last century that changed radically the course and character of the British comedy sketch. That "something" was "Beyond the Fringe". There the line travels to "At Last the Show" and its contemporaries, to Monty Python, and onward. Of course the mother country could scarcely fail to influence the colonies. After "The Kids in the Hall" influences tend to become confused and muddled. They appear in this film uncannily resembling the Beatles at the start of their careers: Bennett has thus far written or co-written 27 films and appeared in He is the author of the brilliant film and its stage-play source , "The Madness of King George". Moore is the best-known of the quartet. He has appeared in roles in 49 films and TV series, and as himself in 58 others. He has composed 8 film scores, and so on. In Fringe his piano playing suggests talent of concert level, but the only way to be sure is to get his recording of the Grieg concerto. In a certain way Dudley Moore is the star of this show that really has no star. He performs some of its best material on the piano. Moore does satires of art songs, of which the finest is a direct hit on Schubert, "Die Flabbergast". The best item has no singing: Assuming Moore wrote the piece, his wit is as unerring as his pianism. Although Fringe had a core of material in more or less constant use, the show tended to mutate over time so that it consisted overall of about 40 or so segments. Among the best is "Aftermyth of War", a longish bit that has people reminiscing about WWII in an hilarious manner that must have seemed irreverent to the Brits, less than 20 years on. This concerns Britain being unable to use the U. Trident submarine and thus having no remote launch platforms for its nukes. One plan is to run at the Berlin Wall, put up ladders, climbing the ladders, and throwing the bombs over. But there are plenty of others, and the DVD is funny as the dickens. Cultural references being what they are, a good many viewers will find many of the sketches "dated". This means that they choose to blame the messengers instead of their own limitations in understanding the messages. The one to get is "Beyond the Fringe: Complete", which has 3 CDs. The 3-CD set has 42 tracks, but there are some duplications so that the total of different ones is 38, including 14 not found on the DVD. Was this review helpful to you?

Chapter 4 : Top Hair Salon Richmond Virginia | United States | Beyond The Fringe

Beyond the Fringe '65 (Play, Original) opened in New York City Dec 15, and played through Jan 9,

The show[edit] The idea, of bringing together the best of revues by the Cambridge Footlights and The Oxford Revue , both of which had transferred to Fringe Festival for short runs in previous years, was conceived of, in , by an Oxford graduate, Robert Ponsonby , artistic director for the Edinburgh International Festival. Moore in turn recommended Alan Bennett , who had had a hit at Edinburgh a few years before. Bassett also chose Jonathan Miller , who had been a Footlights star in Bennett and Miller were already pursuing careers in academia and medicine respectively, but Cook had an agent, having written a West End revue for Kenneth Williams. The majority of the sketches were by Cook and were largely based on material written for other revues. Cook and Moore revived some of the sketches on their later television and stage shows, most famously the two-hander " One Leg Too Few ". Kennedy attended a performance on 10 February The show continued in New York, with most of the original cast, until , when Paxton Whitehead replaced Miller, while the London version continued with a different cast until Controversy[edit] The revue was widely considered to be ahead of its time, both in its unapologetic willingness to debunk figures of authority, and by virtue of its inherently surrealistic comedic vein. Since Beyond the Fringe was not owned by the BBC, however, the quartet enjoyed relative carte blanche. The only protocol they were obliged to adhere to was that their scripts be sent to the Lord Chamberlain for approval prior to performance. This requirement was abolished in Most specifically, its lampooning of the British war effort in a sketch titled "The Aftermyth of the War" was scorned by some war veterans for its supposed insensitivity. It effectively represented the views and disappointments of the first generation of British people to grow up after World War II , and gave voice to a sense of the loss of national purpose with the end of the British Empire. Although all of the cast contributed material, the most often quoted pieces were those by Cook, many of which had appeared before in his Cambridge Footlights revues. In , Jonathan Miller recounted that the breach of decorum this represented was a source of embarrassment to both audience and performers. The show is credited with giving many other performers the courage to be satirical and more improvisational in their manner, and broke the conventions of not lampooning the Royal Family or the government of the day. Shakespearean drama was another target of their comedy. The show prefigured the Satire Boom of the s. Without it, there might not have been either That Was the Week That Was or Private Eye , the satirical magazine which originated at the same time, that partially survived due to financial support from Peter Cook, and that served as the model for the later American Spy Magazine. Cook and Moore formed a comedy team and appeared in the popular television show Not Only But Also , and the film Bedazzled. Cook also launched his club, The Establishment , around this time. Many of the members of Monty Python recall being inspired by Beyond the Fringe. The retrospective show Before the Fringe, broadcast during the early years of BBC 2 , took its title from this production. It consisted of performances of material that was popular in theatrical revue before the advent of Beyond the Fringe. In , it also opened in South Africa. Next it arrived in the US. First the Broadway Company opened on 27 October , then it was performed by the National Company in Slight changes were made to adapt the show for American audiences, for instance the opening number discussing America was retitled "Home Thoughts from Abroad". Legacy[edit] All four original members of Beyond the Fringe feature prominently in the play Pete and Dud: It subsequently embarked on a nationwide tour. The creation, performance and aftermath of the show is covered in the film Not Only But Always.

Chapter 5 : Beyond the Fringe '65 – Broadway Show – Play | IBDB

Beyond the Fringe. John Weightman October 28, Issue. The History of Surrealism by Maurice Nadeau, translated by Richard Howard, with an Introduction by Roger.

For the record, 18 performers have won all three awards, with only nine winning in the leading role rather than featured categories. Every once in a while somebody sees the film version of *Come Back, Little Sheba* and thinks, what a remarkable actress Shirley Booth is. Booth was the first person to win a Best Actress Oscar in her film debut. But she is most remembered nowadays, if at all, for the sitcom "Hazel." Sony Home Entertainment has now released *Hazel*: In those days, one season meant 35 episodes! Booth plays a sassy housekeeper, controlling her "family" and anyone else who comes within range. After a failed sitcom, Booth retired to Massachusetts. She died in , at the age of The s were a time of immense social change, as they like to say. The change in morals and mores found its way to the cinema as well. Warner Home Video has brought us the first-time-on-DVD releases of five offbeat comedies with a self-described "cult" following, several of which are well worth a look. These five DVDs have been issued separately, not as a box set. And, Milton Berle, too. A wildly frantic if uneven black comedy, I suppose, is how you might best describe it. Julie Christie and George C. Fans of fine acting will want to watch the unjustly neglected Jo Van Fleet, who co-stars in both "The Gang" and "Toklas. It was a sizable Broadway hit at the Golden, enjoying a performance, month run. Bennett, Cook, Miller and Moore, needless to say, went on to successful and notable careers; they are each and every one of them fascinating here. Some of the material is dated, perhaps, static to watch, and maybe even sophomoric; these were university boys, after all. But the *Beyond the Fringers* brought forth a new style of British humor. He can be reached by e-mail at Ssuskin aol.

Chapter 6 : Beyond the Fringe - Wikidata

A version of this archives appears in print on October 7, , on Page 6 of the New York edition with the headline: Beyond the Fringe. Order Reprints | Today's Paper | Subscribe Continue reading.

Hugely successful, it is widely regarded as seminal to the "satire boom", the rise of satirical comedy in Britain. The idea, of bringing together the best of revues by the Cambridge Footlights and The Oxford Revue, both of which had transferred to Fringe Festival for short runs in previous years, was conceived of, in 1963, by an Oxford graduate, Robert Ponsonby, artistic director for the Edinburgh International Festival. Moore in turn recommended Alan Bennett, who had had a hit at Edinburgh a few years before. Bassett also chose Jonathan Miller, who had been a Footlights star in Bennett and Miller were already pursuing careers in academia and medicine respectively, but Cook had an agent, having written a West End revue for Kenneth Williams. The majority of the sketches were by Cook and were largely based on material written for other revues. Cook and Moore revived some of the sketches on their later television and stage shows, most famously the two-hander "One Leg Too Few". Kennedy attended a performance on 10 February 1964. The show continued in New York, with most of the original cast, until 1965, when Paxton Whitehead replaced Miller, while the London version continued with a different cast until 1966. Controversy The revue was widely considered to be ahead of its time, both in its unapologetic willingness to debunk figures of authority, and by virtue of its inherently surrealistic comedic vein. Since Beyond the Fringe was not owned by the BBC, however, the quartet enjoyed relative carte blanche. The only protocol they were obliged to adhere to was that their scripts be sent to the Lord Chamberlain for approval prior to performance. This requirement was abolished in 1968. Most specifically, its lampooning of the British war effort in a sketch titled "The Aftermyth of the War" was scorned by some war veterans for its supposed insensitivity. In response to these negative audience reactions, the Beyond the Fringe team insisted that they were not ridiculing the efforts of those involved in the war, but were challenging the subsequent media portrayal of them. It effectively represented the views and disappointments of the first generation of British people to grow up after World War II, and gave voice to a sense of the loss of national purpose with the end of the British Empire. Although all of the cast contributed material, the most often quoted pieces were those by Cook, many of which had appeared before in his Cambridge Footlights revues. In 1965, Jonathan Miller recounted that the breach of decorum this represented was a source of embarrassment to both audience and performers. The show is credited with giving many other performers the courage to be satirical and more improvisational in their manner, and broke the conventions of not lampooning the Royal Family or the government of the day. Shakespearean drama was another target of their comedy. The show prefigured the Satire Boom of the 1960s. Without it, there might not have been either That Was the Week That Was or Private Eye, the satirical magazine which originated at the same time, that partially survived due to financial support from Peter Cook, and that served as the model for the later American Spy Magazine. Cook and Moore formed a comedy team and appeared in the popular television show Not Only But Also, and the film Bedazzled. Cook also launched his club, The Establishment, around this time. Many of the members of Monty Python recall being inspired by Beyond the Fringe. The retrospective show Before the Fringe, broadcast during the early years of BBC 2, took its title from this production. It consisted of performances of material that was popular in theatrical revue before the advent of Beyond the Fringe. In 1966, it also opened in South Africa. Next it arrived in the US. First the Broadway Company opened on 27 October 1966, then it was performed by the National Company in 1967. Slight changes were made to adapt the show for American audiences, for instance the opening number discussing America was retitled "Home Thoughts from Abroad". It subsequently embarked on a nationwide tour. The creation, performance and aftermath of the show is covered in the film Not Only But Always.

Chapter 7 : Beyond the Fringe - Wikipedia

October 24, , Page 7 The New York Times Archives. WHAT'S become of that Beyond the Fringe" team -- those whose impudence gave a lift to the London and Broadway stages for so long?

Background[edit] Fabiani was born in Watsonville, California , as the youngest of three children to parents whose backgrounds were a mix of Italian, Austrian, Irish and Native American roots. After graduating from high school, he joined the Army, then went to college, where he earned a degree in English and became interested in acting. After graduation, he studied at the Actors Workshop in San Francisco for two years. His first small roles on television shows were in Love of Life and The Doctors in , and later again in , Look Up and Live and the cult classic Dark Shadows . Afterwards he played Dr. Schley in the pilot episode of Ironside . The show is considered to be a forerunner of The X-Files and deals with a special branch of Interpol dealing with particularly baffling cases that other agencies had failed to solve. Fabiani played the field team leader Stewart Sullivan, a pragmatic man of action and determination and a bit of a temper to go with it. In episode 2, "The Trojan Tanker", Fabiani was once more in a tuxedo, gambling in a casino, and looking very Bond-ish; and there were several episodes in which he wore the tuxedo at least for one scene, usually whenever he was meeting the head of the Department, Sir Curtis, for a briefing during some gala, opera or exclusive party. Episode 7 for instance, "Handicap " Dead", where Sullivan attends a golf tournament in Scotland and ends up investigating the suspicious death of one of the golfers, was inspired by Goldfinger. Fabiani was highly esteemed and appreciated by his fellow cast members. His co-star Rosemary Nicols called him "a very sweet guy, and extremely professional. He always came prepared, and he knew exactly what he was doing. At one point in the early s it was voted the most popular series in the world. In addition he appeared in several feature films, including high-profile movies such as Looking for Mr. The viewers then had to wait quite a while until it was finally revealed that most of the characters, including King Galen, had " despite initial rumors to the contrary " indeed survived the attack. Quentin King in Falcon Crest. Smith" in and a long run on All My Children from as Barry Shire whom a soap magazine labelled a "bona fide scene stealer" [12] , a lawyer who never seemed to run out of work trying to get either Chandler Enterprises or various members of the Chandler clan out of trouble, out of court, or out of jail In between he had occasional parts in TV comedy series, such as The Cosby Show , Strangers With Candy and Ed , and also kept appearing in plays in the theater. At the very beginning of his career, he was married to Katharine Ross. They first met and started dating at Santa Rosa Junior College in , then later resumed dating when studying at the San Francisco Actors Workshop together. They married on February 28, and later divorced after about two and a half years of marriage, in Fabiani then married actress Audree Rae, whom he also met while they were doing a stage play together. This proved to be a long-lasting relationship until her death in , while Ross went on to have four more husbands. While Fabiani and Ross had appeared on stage together, they never had any screen appearances together. Joel was also the voice-over for dozens of Sony television and radio commercials in the late s and early s when the New York advertising agency McCann-Erickson had the account. Career Stage Debut [17].

Chapter 8 : Beyond the Fringe '65 " Broadway Play " Original | IBDB

beyond the fringe () william donaldson orig mono uk lp - parlophone pmc

Chapter 9 : Beyond the Fringe () - IMDb

I have been involved with BEYOND THE FRINGE since , and have appeared in or directed half a dozen productions--still, it's a joy to see the original cast in all their loony glory--even though the quality of the recording is a bit dicey.