

Lost Highway; Outlaw Country Music

1. The first outsider in Country music, **J** _____ **C** _____ appeared in the 1950's. He played **S** _____ **Q** _____ prison where an inmate named **M** _____ **H** _____ heard him and inspired him. **JC** is also a member of the Highwaymen.
2. A janitor, who worked at a Nashville recording studio, was **K** _____ **K** _____. He would get **JC** to record his song, Sunday **M** _____ **C** _____ Down. He would go on to be a famous performer, actor and songwriter. He was also a member of the Highwaymen.
3. Rejected by the Nashville hit maker's **W** _____ **N** _____ chose to move back to **A** _____, TX. The club that became his home base was the **A** _____ **World Headquarters**. He is referred to in this video as the "**B** _____ **D** _____ of Country Music", an adequate description! He helped to bring together the **H** _____ and **C** _____ fans and created a new style of music. Also, his records sounded like his **L** _____ **C** _____. His now classic record, **R** _____ **H** _____ **S** _____ (1975) was a southwestern-themed concept album that had a super sparse sound. He would also become a member of the Highwaymen.
4. Coming out of **B** _____, California was **B** _____ **O** _____ who recorded for Capitol Records in LA. He also sounded much different than the Nashville produced music. **BO** transformed the sound of country music by turning the **B** _____ guitar down and everything else up. **Ken N** _____ produced him and sent all his records to the **B** _____, who covered one of his songs, **A** _____ **N** _____.
5. Another Bakersfield artist was **M** _____ **H** _____, who is referred to as the "Next **H** _____ **W** _____" and "the voice of the **W** _____ man." **Mama's** **H** _____ **E** _____ was written about the depression-dust bowl years and the Okies who relocated to California. His song, **Okie from M** _____ was written about what his dad might have thought of the late 60's counter-culture. (Irony? He was an avid pot smoker)
6. The Flying Burrito Brothers were headed by a talented songwriter, **G** _____ **P** _____, who was a previous member of the Byrds. He is given credit for blending **C** _____ and **R** _____ together. He teamed up with **E** _____ **L** _____ **Harris** and recorded the hit, *Love Hurts*, which was a huge hit for the band *Nazareth* in the 70's. He would be found dead at the **J** _____ **T** _____ Motel in 1973. The odd story of the death-pact he made with friends is chronicled in the 2003 comedy-drama **Grand Theft Parsons** starring Johnny Knoxville. *Emmy Lou* carries on after his death and hits her stride in the 70's.
7. An old rock n roller from the 50's, **W** _____ **J** _____ started to rebel against the Nashville system. Soon, the term, **O** _____ was applied to both **WN** and _____. The infamous **Wacoan songwriter**, **B** _____ **J** _____ **S** _____, shares his story about approaching **WJ** and threatening him if he didn't listen to his songs. His song **H** _____ **T** _____ **Heroes** (1973) became a hit. **WJ** started to work at a new studio called **H** _____ **C** _____,

which allowed more freedom than Nashville and was run by Tompall G _____. WN describes an Outlaw as “anyone who wants to play music the way they W _____ T _____ P _____ I _____. Their album called **Wanted; The Outlaws** broke the G _____ record barrier in Nashville. WJ would also become the 4th member of the Highwaymen.

8. The O _____ record was part of a movement that also started the U _____ C _____ **Movement** in which the whole country became obsessed with cowboy music, dance and D _____.
9. Future star D _____ Y _____ called his style H _____ C _____ Country, which was a reference to the return of an updated Bakersfield style and a rejection of the Urban Cowboy style. He grew up in K _____ but moved to LA when he was 22. He helps start the N _____ T _____ movement, which updates earlier styles.
10. Another contributor to the return of the older style was R _____ T _____. Like Jerry Lee Lewis, he was a juvenile delinquent who could sing just like his idols, who were; Merle H _____, George J _____, Lefty F _____ and Hank W _____ Sr.
11. Not mentioned in this series is **George Strait**, from Texas, who helped to bring back traditional Country to 1980's Country music. He is known as “The King of Country” and modernized the styles of; Western Swing, the Bar-room Ballad and Honky Tonk. He has more #1 Hits than any other musical artist. His first hit was in 1981. (In Texas, you better know who he is...)
12. S _____ E _____ was one of the first artists to embrace Mainstream R _____ and combine it with Country. He is known as a great songwriter and had much late 80's success coupled with drug addiction in the early 90's. He kicked the habit and has enjoyed a long career.
13. Breaking in at Nashville's Bluebird Café, G _____ B _____ went on to break all existing sales records for concerts and CD sales. Being a Classic rock fan, he added an element of G _____ rock to his shows which appealed almost more to R _____ fans than to C _____ fans. As history repeated itself once again, the record companies started to scale back their artist rosters and bet all their money on proven artists.
14. Country also branched out to rock bands and the genre A _____ C _____ was born. Bands like W _____ and Ryan Adams are great examples. Johnny Cash makes a comeback in the 90's and H _____ W _____ III brings the episode full circle right back to 1952.
15. As Country became more mainstream thru the 1990's there was a backlash happening in Texas and Oklahoma that took the care-free outspoken lyrics of O _____ country and blended it with traditional country forms and instruments as well as rock n roll. It goes by many names such as **Texas Country or Red Dirt music**. Performances are often intense and artists have loyal followings. **Artists include;** Kevin Fowler, Wade Bowen, CCR, Stoney Larue, Robert Earl Keen, Aaron Watson, Randy Rogers and a host of others.