HANSEL AND GRETEL: A PRODUCTION THESISbyJEFFREY FARNSWORTH HOLMESB.Mus., Brandon University, 1974
A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF MUSIC
in
THE FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES Department of Music
We accept this thesis as conforming
to the required standard
THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIAApril, 1979
C Jeffrey Farnsworth Holmes, ..... 1979

In presenting this thesis in partial fulfilment of the requirements for an advanced degree at the University of British Columbia, I agree that the Library shall make it freely available for reference and study. I further agree that permission for extensive copying of this thesis for scholarly purposes may be granted by the Head of my Department or by his representatives. It is understood that copying or publication of this thesis for financial gain shall not be allowed without my written permission.

Department of Music

The University of British Columbia 2075 Wesbrook Place Vancouver, Canada V6T lW

Date April 23/79

## ABSTRACT

The production of an opera is a complex proposition. There are many areas of thought and planning which are crucial to the presentation of a unified production. This thesis is a report, based on the University of British Columbia Opera Theatre's production of Engelbert Humperdinck's opera Hansel and Gretel.

Of primary importance to the production is the director's concept of the work, since the rest of the details of the production are based on this concept. Chapter I deals with the director's concept of Hansel and Gretel, as well as with the way in which members of the cast dealt with the roles they were to play.

The most tangible evidence of concept is the stage setting. This is the topic of Chapter II, which is both a report of the design phase of the sets, and a description of the construction of the sets.

Lighting the stage forms the material for Chapter III. The designer's method is described, with the bulk of material, including his notes, light plot, and cue sheet appearing in the appendices.

There are also several other areas of production which do not have sufficient bulk to become chapters. Chapter IV contains the report on costumes, makeup, publicity, tickets, programme, and properties.

The "evidence" of the production appears in the
appendices. Appendix $I$, the production score with all of the staging noted, appears in the envelope accompanying copy 1 of the thesis. Appendix II is a colection of plates and diagrams which deal with the stage settings, both from a conceptual and structural point of view. Appendix III is the material on lighting, while the actual cue sheet forms Appendix IV. The final Appendix contains lists and documents from the areas of production described in Chapter IV.

## iv <br> TABLE OF CONTENTS

I The Concept ..... 1
II The Sets, Part l: Their Design ..... 4
Part 2: The Construction ..... 6
III The Lighting ..... 17
Lighting Hansel and Gretel ..... 20
IV Some Other Areas - Costumes ..... 22
Makeup ..... 24
Publicity ..... 25
Tickets and Programme ..... 26
Properties ..... 27
Bibliography ..... 28
Appendix I The Performance Score
is contained in the envelope accompanying ..... fled benniecopy 1 , available in Special Collections thesis
Appendix II Sketches and Drawings ..... 30
Appendix III Lighting Notes and Diagrams ..... 41
Appendix IV Lighting Cue Sheet ..... 51
Appendix V . Properties lists, programme; pamphlet, ..... 54-5and posterPocket Light plot in $1 / 4$ inch scale* in porbet

## LIST OF TABLES

| Table I | Table of Gels Used | 48 |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Table II | Instrument Schedule | $49-50$ |
| Table III | Properties lists, January 1979 list | $54-55$ |
| Table IV | Properties lists, Final Properties List <br> used during the performance | $56-57$ |

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Shape of the four platforms for Peter's house ..... 7
Figure 2 Corner construction of a typical flat ..... 9
Figure 3 Reinforcing a brace with a Keystone block ..... 9
Figure 4 Mechanism for Act III oven ..... 15
Figure 5 Costume sheet ..... 23
Figure 6 Sketch for Peter's house, Act I ..... 30
Figure 7 Sketch for the Forest, Act II ..... 31
Figure 8 Sketch for the Gingerbread house, Act III ..... 32
Figure 9 Sketch and description of oven, Act III ..... 33
Figure 10 Floor plan of Peter's house, Act I ..... 34
Figure ll Back of the Stage Right flat ..... 35
Figure 12 Section of the Gingerbread house, Act III ..... 36
Figure 13 Detail of the Gingerbread house, Act III ..... 37
Figure 14 Elevation of Act III oven ..... 38
Figure 15 Reduction of portions of Act III cage ..... 39 blueprint
Figure 16 Photograph of the model for the Act I house ..... 40
Figure 17 Original document from the lighting designer ..... 41
Figure 18 Dimmer and circuit schedule for Act I ..... 45
Figure 19 Dimmer and circuit schedule for Act II ..... 46
Figure 20 Dimmer and circuit schedule for Act III ..... 47
Figure 21 Programme for the performance of Hansel and ..... 58
Gretel
Figure 22 Pamphlet used in advertising ..... 59 pocket
Figure 23 Poster
Figure 24 Light plot in l/4 inch scale ..... pocketpocket

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to thank the following people for their valuable assistance in the preparation of this thesis:

Professor French A. Tickner

Mr. Ted Roberts
Ms. Sonja Kozy

## CHAPTER I

## The Concept

Before undertaking a full scale production of an opera it is essential that a strong concept of the work has formed in the mind of the producer/director. To find out how the production concept for Hansel and Gretel was formed, the writer interviewed the director, Porfessor French Tickner of the University of British Columbia Opera Theatre. The following material is the substance of that interview.

The director said that the first place to which he turned in the formation of his concept of Hansel and Gretel was the score. From his study of the score he established character relationships, the basis of a concept. Having formed these relationships he looked at the psychological implications between a character's actions and his statements. Through studying the statements made by a character, the director was able to learn much about the thoughts and feelings of the individual. Once he had determined the feelings of a character, he was the able to provide motivation for the actions required by the script.

While studying the script, the director developed a new concept of the third act. He viewed the act as a dream had by the children. In order to use this concept it was necessary to revise the ending of the opera in order to allow the story to come full circle. In the new ending, the Mother and Father come on-stage as if from the end of Act I. They are searching for the children and eventually find them asleep
under a tree. A reunion takes place and the family makes its exit together.

The mechanics of the addition of a new ending were relatively simple. The musical material chosen was a section of some forty-four measures from pages 98-9 of the piano-vocal score (Appendix I) which was inserted in place of the final eleven measures of Act III. By studying the score one can easily see that the key relationships within the two sections are the same. Since the final scene described in the previous paragraph is in the form of a pantomime, no change in the text was necessary.

The addition of the new material also softened what was seen as an abrupt ending to the opera. Because the original ending was too cursory, the interpolation of the new ending allowed for a more gentle conclusion which was therefore more satisfactory from the audience's point of view.

The process of fusing the director's concept with the individual concepts of character chosen by the actors was one of accomodation. By discussing movements and motivations, a characterization was developed which was agreeable to both and fit the overall concept.

In preparing this chapter the writer also spoke with various members of the cast. Each had a personal means of developing a character. For one it was the observation of character models; for another it was the drawing from within of personal experience. The one common element which emerged
from their statements was that their portrayals gained most from discussion and experimentation. Most also felt that the interplay of characters was crucial. As one actress put it, "When I began to get reactions from Hansel, I found it easier to react in return".

This production had some notable concep̈tual features. The Mother was given a more rounded character that usual. When not handled carefully she becomes a shallow, vicious harridan, capable of killing her children. In this production she was given a realistic motivation for her shortness of temper. She was desperately trying to provide for her family in the face of poverty, children who were less than diligent, an unreliable husband, and no prospect of improvement. The Father, on the other hand, was given a character of greater dimension than he traditionally has been given. By giving him a certain rollicking good humour and a serious concern for his children's well being, he was allowed to develop much more contrast in his portrayal.

The Witch was perhaps the most interesting character of all. Because of the treatment of Act III as a dream sequence, the Witch became a dream figure, a child's projection of the ugly side of mother. The Witch was never allowed to become an ogress. Even though she ate children they were always turned to gingerbread first.

The concept of this production of Hansel and Gretel was a solid one; thus it became the final arbiter of all decisions.

## CHAPTER II

The Sets, Part 1: Their Design
The designer of the settings for a production such as Hansel and Gretel must begin with a clear picture of the work he is undertaking. In the case of this production, the designer was also the developer of the original dramatic concept. In designing the sets, he found it necessary to keep several restrictions in mind.

The first act house had to be small enough to move easily. In order to expand the apparent size of the house, a loft was added. The loft also provided another dimension to the set. The Witch's house, and indeed all of Act III was seen as a projection of herself. As the designer said,"She would have seen the children coming and created a house based on herself, hat and all". Since Act III was a child's dream, nothing in the setting was cruel. Even the forest in Act II was simply a lonely place with no inherent evil.

Once the overall concept was firmly established, a set of sketches were produced. Some of these sketches were reworked in order to have them conform more closely to the desired result.

The next step was translating the sketches into working drawings for the scene shop to use. This translation required a knowledge of construction techniques.

Ideally, the scene shop is given a full set of dimension drawings from which to work. In the case of the designs for

Hansel and Gretel, time was of the essence. Professor Tickner was not only the designer, but the director and conductor as well, and there simply wasn't time to produce as many drawings in such great detail. In this case, the set of drawings which were supplied showed the main dimensions. The final details of construction were left to the discretion of the builders.

The builders, Derek Del Puppo and this writer, took the drawings and produced results as close to the original ideas as possible. The problems of construction varied with the set under consideration. Some of the building was straightforward, as for example, the building of the flats for Act $I$. Other areas were much more complex; for example, the pipe fitting associated with the support for the sleeping loft in the Act I house, or the construction of the Witch's house for Act III.

Copies of the original sketches and some of the construc: tion drawings appear in Appendix II.

The Sets, Part 2: The Construction
The first pieces built were the various platforms. It was necessary to have the sets easily moveable because of their size and the heaviness of their construction; therefore platforms and casters were adopted as the easiest solution to the moveability problem.

The construction of the platforms was relatively easy, since each consisted of a deck of $3 / 4 "$ plywood and a perimeter frame of 2 " X $4^{\prime \prime}$ stock. To make the whole platform more dimensionally rigid, one or more cross members of 2 " X 4 " were also used.

In all, six platforms were built: two $4^{\prime}$ by $8^{\prime}$, two of irregular dimension, one $6^{\prime}$ circle, and one $4^{\prime}$ by $9^{\prime}$. The first four mentioned, when bolted together, formed the floor of the Act I house. The circle provided the base for the Act III oven, and the last platform became the floor of the Witch's house for Act III.

The construction of each platform followed the same pattern. The frames were cut and laid out on the floor. The joints were nailed with $3^{\prime \prime}$ common nails, the decks were then glued on and nailed with $1 \frac{1}{2} "$ common nails.

The four sections of the Act I house floor were then placed face down on the floor, and holes were drilled to accept $\frac{1}{2} "$ carriage bolts. (see diagram, page following)

The next elements of the set to be built were the flats. Standard techniques of construction were followed throughout.

figure 1 Shape of the four platforms for Peter's house, Act I

The frames of the flats were cut from $l^{\prime \prime}$ X $3^{\prime \prime}$ clear spruce stock. The various pieces were joined using simple butt joints held together with corrugated fasteners. These joints were then reinforced with gussets of 3/8" plywood, glued and nailed to the frames. (see diagram, page following) All of the solid "trim" inside the flats had an outside backing as part of the framework.

Four flats were built, three of which were later covered with "factory cotton". The architectural detail included two windows and one door. One of the windows had a curved top. The "sweeps" for this curve were cut from 3/4" plywood and set into the square frame with corrugated fasteners. These joints were reinforced with 3/8." plywood, glued and nailed. The second window, of regular shape, was made as a seperate unit, which was then slipped into its framed opening and fastened with four toggles.

The covering of the flats with "factory cotton" was done in the following manner: the good side of the frame was covered with a thin layer of "Bond-fast", a white glue, and the cotton then carefully laid over the frame. One edge of the cotton was stapled to the frame; then the cotton was stretched and the opposite side stapled. The stapling procedure was repeated for the top and botton rails of the frame, as well as around the windowand door openings. The glue was allowed to dry overnight. The following day the cotton covering the windows and door opening was

figure 2 Corner construction of a typical flat

figure 3 Reinforcing a brace with a "Keystone" block
removed. The flats were then ready for base-coating with white paint. This paint, a water-base latex, served both to "size" the cotton for the final coat of paint, and to shrink it on the frame.

The platform for the Act I house was moved onto the stage and assembled, using carriage bolts with oversize washers. Twenty-four $3 \frac{1}{2} "$ casters were installed on the faces of 2 " X 8" plates fixed under the platforms with $1 \frac{1}{2}$ " screws from the top and $3^{\prime \prime}$ drywall screws through the frames. The platform was then turned over, and the flats were positioned on it. They were fastened together with straps and screws on the plane surfaces and loose-pin hinges at the corners. The flats were then fastened to the platform using small Lbrackets. The shell of the Act I house was now complete.

The first step in completing the interior of the house was the framing of the short interior wall. (see the floor plan, Act I house, Appendix II) This wall was framed with 2". X 4" stock and installed within the shell. The door frame and "reveal" were made from 3/4" plywood, then fastened in the framed opening using $1 \frac{1}{2} "$ screws. The door, a single sheet of. 3/4" plywood cut to size, was hung, and a thumb latch was installed.

The next step was to make and install the support system for the sleeping loft of the house. (Act:I) This necessitated the creation of a rather complex framework of 1" galvanized pipe, the lengths of which were joined with a
variety of fittings including "flanges", "street-ells", and "T-joints". The raw lengths of pipe were clamped in a pipe vise, märked with chalk, cut to size with a tube cutter, threaded with a ratchet and die, and finally assembled with pipe wrenches. This final assembly had three legs, the fourth being supplied by the short interior wall previously mentioned. The pipes were attached to the floor and wall using" $f 1$ anges". A deck of $3 / 4$ " plywood was then fitted and fastened to the framework with pipe-straps and screws.

Trimming the interior was the next task. The pipe-work was first "Frenched-in" with three-sided false "posts" which ran up to roof level. Two other "posts" were fastened to the flats. The horizontal "beams" were then added. (see photo of the model, Appendix II) The "posts" and "beams" were fabricated from $\mathbf{l "}^{\prime \prime} \mathrm{X}$ 6" rough cedar.

Frames were made for the "fire-pit" and its hood, and covered with 3 -ply, a thin mahogany veneer. The adjoining cupboard was constructed in a similar manner with two interior shelves and two sets of functional doors. The rest of the interior trim was primarily of 1 " X 3 " rough cedar. The ladder which provided access to the sleeping loft came from stock, a leftover from Riders to the Sea. The furnishings were also from stock: a table, a chair, and a three-legged stool.

A roof flat was made, covered, and base-coated while
still on the floor. When the paint had dried, the flat was installed and fastened with $1 \frac{1}{2} "$ screws. The stage left window
was "leaded" with thin strips of wood. The final details to be added were the "eaves", which were made from 3-ply framed with 1" X 3" spruce.

Once the house was completed, it was given a base-coat of white paint, and the final painting and texturing was done by Professor Tickner.

Following the first rehearsal in the set, it was decided that the platform required extension to facilitate the freedom of movement required by the actors. A small extension was built, castered, and attached to the front of the original platform with loose-pin hinges, enabling it to be removed between acts for storage. The whole Act I house was then anchored in position on the stage with two $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ cane-bolts which slid into holes drilled in the stage floor.

The construction on the Act III house proved to be the most difficult of the larger pieces. The horizontal members of the house were all regular curves of varying radii, cut from 3/4" plywood with a band saw. Where possible the horizontal members were cut as single pieces, though most had to be cut as segments of semi-circles.

The realization of the vertical members proved most difficult. They were an irregular curve, so it was necessary to make a pattern. To do this, a reference line was drawn on a sheet of plywood, then using the radii of the horizontal members and their heights on the reference line, a series of points were generated. These points were then joined with
a smooth freehand curve. The resulting pattern was used to cut the rest of the vertical members from $1 / 2 "$ plywood. The pieces of the Act III house were then assembled.

The following method of assembly was used: the appropriate horizontal sections were cut, then fastened to the vertical members with corner blocks, glue, and staples. Once completed this framework was covered with "chicken wire" to give it strength and support. Factory cotton was applied much as one would cover a flat; that is, stapled and stretched. The cotton was then painted with a mixture of white glue and water to size and shrink it. When dry, the house was given a base-coat of white paint. The door and windows were made as seperate units, fitted to frames, and base-coated.

The hat/roof of the Act III house was framed with 1/2" plywood.with spruce ribs, and covered with "Vancouver board", a heavy type of liner board. Joints in the frame were reinforced with corner blocks and nails if at ninety degrees, or plates, glue, and nails if in the same plane. The brim of the hat/roof had an edge of $3-p l y$ veneer. The whole structure was fastened to the Witch's house with 2 " screws driven into the horizontal plate at the top of the house.

Since movement within the house, or on its platform was minimal, it was not necessary to anchor it to the stage.

The final exterior painting of the house was done by the scene painter.

The oven for the third act was framed with 2" X 4"
stock ribs attached to the $3 / 4 "$ plywood base and two horizontal rings of the same material. A door was framed-in and the oven exterior was covered with "Vancouver board". The main difficulty in constructiong the oven was developing a mechanical system to allow the hat/roof to go up and down on cue. A diagram of this mechanism may be found on the following page. Part of one side of the oven was designed to collapse, an effect achieved with a framed section cut out, and held in place with a single toggle. The section could be released from inside the oven at the appropriate moment. The resulting hole was masked with a piece of black cloth.

The painting of the oven was not difficult. After a , base-coat of white paint had been applied, the oven was painted again to simulate plaster over brick. The interior was painted black to camouflage the bracing and hat/roof mechanism when the door was opened. As a safety measure the oven door could also be opened from the inside.

The remaining piece of scenery for Act III was a cage. It was created on a base of $3 / 4$ " plywood and had a frame of the same material. The frame was covered with lath, attached in a random pattern to give the appearance of rough work. It was painted to aid in the deception.

Two framed pieces of painted $3-$ ply were stood on edge to provide the fence of gingerbread children. The trees for Act II were wide strips of burlap, weighted at the bottom, and capable of being "flown out" by the use of the theatre's "fly-

figure 4 Mechanism for Act III oven
line" system.
The construction techniques used were, for the most part, standard, and may be found in any good manual of scene design. and set construction, such as Scene Design and Stage Lighting by Oren Parker and Harvey Smith, or Scenery for the Theatre by Harold Burris-Meyer and Edward Cole.

A major time saver during the production was the use of an air-stapler capable of firing $1 / 2^{\prime \prime}$ to $l^{\frac{1}{2} "}$ staples. Another labour-saving device was a variable speed power drill used as a screw driver. The elimination of as much handpowered work as possible helped to speed the work along. This was a critical factor when working toward an approaching deadline.

Careful layout and cutting, and the use of scrap material kept wastage to a minimum.

## Lighting

Lighting serves several functions on the stage. First, and most important, it illuminates the actor. This light has to reveal shape, facial expression, and must also be of a suitable colour, since colour has much to do with mood. It is possible to light the actor with a single candle, but this would not fulfill our criteria for lighting, however dramatic it may appear.

Modern lighting practice suggests lighting the actor from at least two, and preferrably three directions at once. The primary light source, or "key light" is usually from the front and above at an angle of about forty-five degrees. The secondary light sources, or "fill lights" may come from almost any other direction, but usually come from postions to the sides of the actor.

The "key light" is the so-called motivating light, and represents the sun, moon, or whatever else may be the principal source of light. This light also does most to simply illuminate the actor. The fill lights remove the harsh shadows and do much to reveal the shape of the actor. Together they provide a three-dimensional sense to the stage.

The second function of lighting is the general illumination of the sets, costumes, and properties. This is primarily a by-product of the area or acting light; however, some situations call for emphasis and may use lights called
"specials". These "specials" may be focused on a piece of furniture, a doorway, or even an area that requires emphasis. The third function of light is to assist in the creation of a mood. This is accomplished by the use of colour, and by varying the intensity and direction of the light. For instance, much can be done to alter the mood by shifting from a "warm" colour, perhaps an amber, to a "cool" colour, perhaps a pale blue. It should be remembered that "warmth" is relative. Pale blue will appear warm compared with deep blue.

Before discussing the lighting of Hansed and Gretel one must acquaint oneself with a few technical lighting terms. Instrument - the individual lighting device

Leko - a brand name which is commonly used to refer to any ellipsoidal spotlight, and further identified by size, i.e. 3,6 , or 8 inch

Fresnel - abbreviated Fr'nl, a floodlight named after the inventor of its lens

Gel - a transparent sheet of colour material, formerly gelatin, now synthetic, which is used to colour the beam of light from an instrument

Gobo - a small sheet of opaque material with an excised pattern, which when introduced into the optical train of a spotlight results in the projection of the pattern

The only other basic information necessary to the understanding of the lighting is this: each lighting instrument is plugged into an electrical circuit, which is then assigned to a dimmer, controlling its intensity. Dimmers may control
individually, or may be controlled in groups by a master dimmer. Each dimmer has limitations on its capacity, but most are capable of handling the load of at least two instruments simultaneously.

## Lighting Hansel and Gretel

The lighting of Hansel and Gretel provided the designer, Mr. Ted Roberts, with a difficult set of circumstances. He was working in an unfamiliar plant with a board of limited capacity and relatively few instruments.

The first step in the design of the lighting was to determine the capacity of the lighting system with which he was to work. The notes he made during this assessment detailed the electrical capabilities of the lighting board and circuitry of the "Old Auditorium". Having done his work-up, the next step was to observe a rehearsal, and to note important positions and scene complexes. These notes are included in Appendix III. His assessment complete he proceeded to the design stage of the lighting.

Using his rough notes, and bearing in mind the limitations of the system, the designer made a diagramatic light plot from which to work. The instruments were "hung" according to this "plot", and gelled to produce the desired colour effects.

The instruments were then circuited to provide maximum flexibility and efficiency. Great care was taken in this procedure, since overloading a circuit, especially on a board of the vintage of that in the "Old Auditorium", can easily result in plunging the entire production into darkness.

After "hanging" the instruments, the designer was ready to proceed with a technical rehearsal. It, was during this $\because$
"tech" that final adjustments to the focus of the instruments were made. The various cues were then run to check the level of light on the stage during each important scene or position. The cue sheets and diagrams in Appendices III and IV will help the reader to follow the exact changes which occurred with each new cue. By examining the light plot and "gel" schedule, one may see the complete information on each instrument, including how and when it was used.

Some Other Areas
Costumes
The design of costumes for a production the size of Hansel and Gretel is normally a rather large task requiring special knowledge. The costuming for this production was simplified greatly by some good fortune. Over the years that the U.B.C. Opera Theatre has been in operation, several excerpts from Hansel and Gretel have been done, with the result that costumes for the main characters were already in existence.

The costumes used, therefore, were mainly from stock, with the exception of the dress for the Mother, and the robes for the three Angels. The Mother's dress was made by a seamstress following a sketch of an appropriate peasant costume. The Angels' robes were designed by Professor Tickner and realized by Ms. Mary Szigety. Each person was made responsible for the fit and maintenance of his costume. Gretel wore a dirndl, Hansel and Father wore shirts, vests, and breeches. Father also wore a pair of high boots. The Witches black dress was trimmed with lace daisies, and she wore a tali black felt hat with a feather rosette on the band and a heart' on the crown. The gingerbread children wore simple shirt/breeches or blouse/skirt combinations.

Each cast member completed a costume form like the one on the following page.

COSTUME SHEET

| Opera or Excerpt |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Character | Costume No. | Act \& Scene |  |  |
| Name |  |  |  |  |
| Address | Phone |  |  |  |
| Period |  |  |  |  |
| Character Type \& Station |  |  |  |  |
| Colour Scheme |  |  |  |  |
|  | Description | Amount | Cost/Yd | Cost |
| Costume . Material \% Yardage |  |  |  |  |
| Trim |  |  |  |  |
| Cloak-Coat Material \& Yardage |  |  |  |  |
| Trim |  |  |  |  |
| Mat Material \& Yardage |  |  |  |  |
| Trim |  |  |  |  |
| Shoes |  |  |  |  |
| Wig |  |  |  |  |
| Accessories Gloves |  |  |  |  |
| Purse |  |  |  |  |
| Tie |  |  |  |  |
| Shirt |  |  |  |  |
| Scarf |  |  |  |  |
| Jewelry |  |  |  |  |
| Miscellaneous |  |  |  |  |
| , |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |

Measurements

| Bust or Chést |  | Neck |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Under Bust |  | Head |  |
| Walst |  | Waist to Floor |  |
| Mip Upper |  | Inside Leg Crotch to Knee |  |
| Lower |  | Knee to Ankle |  |
| Back Shoulders |  | Front Waist to Crotch |  |
| Neck to Shoulders |  | Ankle |  |
| Back Neck to Waist |  | Shoe |  |
| Underarn to Waist |  | Sock |  |
| Front to Waist |  | Glove |  |
| Back Neck to Tlp Bust |  | Height |  |
| Back Neck to Waist |  | Weight |  |
| Inside Arm |  |  |  |
| Outside Arm |  |  |  |
| Elbow |  |  |  |
| Wrist |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

figure 5 Costume sheet

Makeup
Some classes in stage makeup were planned for the early part of January, but a number of minor illnesses caused their cancellation. Thus it was left to the individual to manage his own makeup with the help of the more experienced members of the cast. The Witches used latex prosthesis noses and chins created on life masks by Ms. Sheri Darcus.

The makeup for a production requires some careful planmimg, since the style of the makeup may run the gamut from stylized to realistic. Since Hansel and Gretel, while a fairytale, was being directed in a realistic manner, it was suggested to the various cast members that their makeup should be as realistic as possible. The only character to escape the restrictions of realism was the Witch, since her character was conceived as a projection within a dream. The addition of the grotesque latex pieces, then, was not incongruous with the realism of the rest of the opera.

The rest of the characters were conceived as poor, but healthy, and their makeup reflected this. The Mother was herself as being about thirty years old, while the Father chose an age closer to forty-five. The two children saw themselves as eight and ten respectively.

Publicity
One of the major problems of the production was the unavailability of the most common means of advertising: that is, the local newspapers; both of which had been on strike for several months prior to the production. As a result of this strike, publicity had to be obtained in other ways.

The first means of publicity used was a poster campaign. throughout the lower mainland. A poster was designed by the director and printed by a local print shop. The four hundred posters were then distributed by the members of the Opera Theatre. Posters were placed in a variety of locations; such as the various buildings on campus, in student residences, and in shops, schools, and libraries.

A pamphlet with vital information about the production and a message from Dr. Berry, the head of the Department of Music, was also circulated to everyone on the departmental mailing list. The poster and pamphlet are included in the Appendices.

The director appeared on local C.B.C. radio to talk about the U.B.C. Opera Theatre and the production. This interview was possibly the most successful form of advertising, since the interview was done mid-week, and the largest houses appeared on Friday and Saturday nights.

Tickets and Programme
The tickets were printed at the same time as the posters with the sales and distribution handled by the secretaries of the Department of Music. Tickets were available by either writing or phoning the department, or at the door.

Some thought was put into scaling the house. In scaling the house there were two primary considerations. On the one hand was a desire to have the production pay for itself as much as possible from the box office receipts. On the other hand was the problem of charging no more than the public was willing to pay. After considerable deliberation the following scale was chosen

Reserved seats......... $\$ 5.00$
Balcony seats......... $\$ 4.00$
Old age pensioners.... $\$ 1.50$ reduction in any price range and students

Children............... $\$ 1.50$ reduction in any price range

The programmes were printed at the Department of Music. They contained pertinent information about the production, including the cast, crew, production staff, and orchestra personel. A sample programme may be found in the Appendices.

Properties
Properties are an important part of any production. The term refers to any small, portable object mentioned in the script or used by the actor. It is necessary to take some care in finding the "props" since they must fit with the period and style of the production.

In January a list of the necessary "props" was prepared by reading the score and noting those items mentioned. The list was then turned over to the director, who checked it, and revised it according to his staging.

Most of the "props" were available from stock; however, it was necessary to order six bisque milk jugs. Bisque is pottery that has had its first firing only, and is therefore very brittle. Since one of the more important scenes called for the breaking of the milk jug, it was important that a jug of this material was available for each dress rehearsal and performance.

The properties were put in the care of a "props mistress", Ms. Sonja Kozy, whose responsibility it was to assure that they were in the right place at the right time. In addition, each cast member was given the responsibility of checking his or her own "props".

Appendix $V$ contains both the original and revised "props" lists.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Burris-Meyer, Harold, and Edward C.Cole. Scenery for the Theatre. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1971. revised edition

Corson, Richard. Stage Makeup. Ptentice-Hall, Inc., Engelwood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1975. fifth ed.

Parker, W.Oren and Harvey K. Smith. Scene Design and Stage Lighting. Holt, Rinehart and Winston Inc., New York, N.Y., 1974. third ed.

## APPENDIX I

The first appendix is a copy of the production score which is contained in the envelope accompanying copy one of this thesis.

The following markings are used in the score as a type of shorthand to record the staging.


Characters are generally abbreviated to single letters.
M ............ Mother
F ............ Father
H ............ Hansel
G ............ Gretel
W ........... Witch
The production score also notes the various cues.

figure 6 Sketch for Peter's house, Act I, by F. Tickner

figure 7 Sketch for the Forest, Act II, by F. Tickner

figure 8 Sketch for the Gingerbread house, Act III. F.Tickner



figure 11 Back of the Stage Right flat
F.Tickner



$\qquad$

figure 15 Reduction of portions of Act III cage blueprint J. Holmes

figure 16 Photograph of the model for the Act I house

Dimmer/ Circuit Schedule
Dimmer - Curc. Sahedule - Cues
Act I Cottage

Cyc - 112
TRe Goro- 11

(6) $=$
$8^{\pi}$
$\omega$ side

$$
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\uparrow \\
D S L \xi G \text { DSR }
\end{array}\right.
$$

$\frac{D_{m} \quad C_{1 R C}}{1-6,2}$
[2] - 22
[3]-16
[4]-15
(7) 13,29
[8]) 10.26
[91. 1.8
(10) $9,1=$
[5] -54
(11) 56,57
[b] -18
[12] 41,42
figure 17 Original document from lighting designer precw 1979.

Ted Roberts- March 1979.

Designer's notes for the lighting of Hansel and Gretel
Act I Cottage - set CS don't use first 2/DS

- Area off right (soft light exterior)
(stump)
- Area cottage

Loft
Main floor table Interior

- Ent. area going from cottage off left (soft light exterior)

0 House down for overture
1 As curtain opens. Starts with Hansel \& Gretel working in house

Changes to dancing and playing
2 Enter Mother - Heavy scene of scolding (door USC)

3 Exit $H$ \& $G$ Mother scene at table
4 Ent. drunk Father SR area sits on stump
5 Father goes around back and enters cottage USC sits at table

6 This scene becomes joyous with Mother \& Father dancing Moves to discovery the children are gone (music slows down) - distraught to sit at SR stool - To go find the children $M \& F$ exit $U S C$ cross to $S L$ exit to wing with lantern.

Act II Five trees - strongest focus CCS \& secondary's on other trees

1 Open with Gretel sitting at CS tree eating berries - day
2 Enter Hansel USCL
3 Shift slow to fear with the coming of night much of this scene is played DSL

Designer's notes cont.
4 Enter the Witch at tree $C$ and cross DSL of $B$ as $H \& G$ cross DSR - Witch brings them back to sleep standing beneath tree $B$ and Witch crosses exit off USL
5 H \& G sing prayer beneath tree $B$ and go to sleep (slow fade down to centre tree solo focus)
6 Ent. of Angels ?Blocking Enter out US trees circular dance DSC

Act III

1. Scene opens with $H \& G$ asleep $D S$ of cage $\& G$ awakes and walk about DS of skrim

It is morning in the forest
H wakes up/ they walk about DS and finally settle down again DSL
2.: Lights up behind skrim and then skrim flys out as they look US in amazement and then move USC for scene about the house

3 They move DS of cage and oven and then back to nibble at the gingerbread house (the witch interupts several times vocally from inside \& they say its the wind (? lite change)

4 Enter the witch from inside the house and following scene continues CS in front of the house

5 They escape her and chase about stage and end with her USL and them DSR/ freeze/ she comes down and takes $H$ USL and puts him in cage and she exits into house leaving $G$ frozen $D S R \& H$ in cage
6 Witch reenters/ trips about/ sends G into house/ focus to cage where $H$ goes to sleep
7 Witch goes to oven and opens it (fire from within oven/ she closes door again)

8 Witch trips about stage on her broom (very bizarre)
9 She wakes up $H$ and checks him out for fat/ calls $G$ out

Designer's notes cont.
of house to bring her raisins to feed H/ Gretel uses witches wand to put a quick spell on her but comes back out of it
between house and cage
10. Witch opens oven and has G check it out and she gets witch to show her how to get into it and she lets $H$ go and they push the witch in and close the door/ much joy DSC including song and dance
11 They pick condy off house there witch does trip in oven and they look about and several children have appeared USL \& USR (they are in a trance)
12. $H \& G$ touch them on foreheads \& break the spell

13 Enter Father \& Mother from DSR wing and reunite DSR with children

14 Other children open oven and take gingerbread out of oven and take to CS
15 Skrim comes in lights out behind out/ keynd ${ }^{2} C_{D S L}$ Wh on H\& G/ M \& F slow cross to SR exit/ lites out enter DSR cross to $H \& G$ then
16 House up

Act I Cottage


Dim./Cir.
$1 / 6,21$
$2 / 22$
$3 / 16$
$4 \quad / 15$
$5 \quad / 54$
$6 \quad / 18$

Dim./Cir.
$7 / 13,29$
$8 / 10,26$
$9 / 1,8$
10/9,12
$11 / 56,57$
$12 / 41,42$
figure 18 Dimmer and circuit schedule Act I

Act II Forest


Dim./Cir.
$1 / 6,21$
$2 / 4,20$
3 / 3,17
$4 / 13,29$
$5 / 10,26$
$6 / 14,28$

Dim./Cir.
$7 / 11,25$
$8 / 27,30,55$
$9 / 1,8$
10/37,40
$11 / 57,56$
$12 \% 41,42$
figure 19 Dimmer and circuit schedule, Act II.

Act III Witch!s Hut


Dim./Cir.
$1 / 6,21$
$2 / 4,20$
$3 / 3,17$
$4 \quad / 2,18$
$5 \quad 15,23$
6 /7,19

Dim./Cir.
$7 / 25,28$
$8 / 26,29$
$9 / 10,13$
10/38,39
$11 / 56.57$
12 / 41,42
figure $2 \hat{2}$ Dimmer and circuit schedule, Act III.

Table of Gels Used

| Cinemoid | Gel Number/Colour | No. of Pieces | Instrument |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | Light amber | 4 | Pattern 223 |
|  |  | 2 | Pattern 263 |
| 7 | Light rose | 4 | Pattern 123 |
|  |  | 2 | Pattern 23 |
| 4 | Medium amber | 4 | Pattern 23 |
| 9 | Light salmon | 6 | Pattern 263 |
|  |  | 3 | Pattern 123 |
| 15 | Peacock blue | 2 | Pattern 263 |
|  |  | 4 | Pattern 23 |
| 17 | Steel blue | 3 | Pattern 123 |
| 25 | Purple | 2 | Pattern 123 |
| 41 | Bright blue | 4 | Pattern 223 |
| 42 | Pale violet | 1 | Pattern 223 |
| 32 | Medium blue | 4 | 12 " X 12" |
| 40 | Pale blue | 4 | 12" X 12" |

table I
The numbers given refer to the Cinemoid reference book of the Century/Strand Corporation.

## Instrument Schedule

Table II
$=\frac{\text { INST其 INST LOC FOCUS }}{3}$


## APPENDIX IV

## Lighting Cue Sheet

ACT I
Rehearsal Cue
Numbers
Q. 0 House to half/ then out

1 Q.1 As curtain opens
$\begin{array}{lllllll}\frac{1,6}{3} & \frac{2,3,4}{6} & \frac{5,9}{10} & \frac{7,8}{5} \quad \frac{10}{7} \quad \frac{11}{10} \quad \frac{12}{10} \quad \frac{\text { dimmer }}{\text { level }}\end{array}$
26 Q. 2 Enter Mother
$\frac{2,3,4}{9}$
32 Q. 3 Exit Hansel and Gretel. Focus to table $\frac{2,3}{6} \quad \frac{10}{6}$

2 before Q.4. Enter Father
$\frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{4}{8}$
37 Q. 5 Father enters the house
$\frac{2,3}{8} \quad \frac{1}{3} \quad \frac{10}{9}$
6 before Q. 6 Exit Mother 60
$\frac{6}{7}$
3 before Q.7 Masters slowly to black as curtain closes dble. bar
Q. 8 House up

ACT II

4 after Q.l Forest. Focus on Hansel
67

$$
\frac{2}{7} \quad \frac{1,3}{4} \quad \frac{4,5}{4} \quad \frac{6,7}{6} \quad \frac{9}{10} \quad \frac{10}{7} \quad \frac{11}{10} \quad \frac{12}{10}
$$

9 before
70
Q.la Hansel enters

$$
\frac{1,3}{7}
$$

Cue Sheet cont.
Rehearsal Cue numbers

4 before
75 Q. 2 Slow shift to night when Hans says "Night is coming"
$\begin{array}{lllll}\frac{4,5}{10} & \frac{1,2,3}{5} & \frac{10}{7} & \frac{11}{6} & \frac{12}{7}\end{array}$
90
Q. 3 Enter Sandman

92
Q. 4 Hansel and Gretel say prayer CS and go to sleep
$\frac{1,3}{3} \quad \frac{2}{8} / \frac{2}{3} \quad \frac{10}{6}$
098 Q. 5 Enter Angels
$\frac{8}{9}$ (slow build)
3 before Q. 6 Masters slowly to black with curtain dble. bar
Q. 7 House up

ACT III
Q. 0 House to half/ then out

5 after Q.l Hansel and Gretel asleep DL in front of scrim
111
Segue to Q. 2
$\frac{1,2}{3} \quad \frac{3}{4} \quad \frac{7}{7}$
112 Q. 2 Dew-fairy enters
$\frac{1,2}{4}$
4 before 116
Q. 3 Gretel awakes as morning grows $\frac{1,2,3}{6} \quad \frac{7}{5} \quad \frac{8}{6}$

4 after Q. 4 Hansel and Gretel discover the Witch House

Cue Sheet cont.
Rehearsal Cue numbers

164 Q. 5 Oven on. Breaker 30, circuit 24
169 Q. 6 Witch rides broom
$\frac{1-6}{8}$ restore $\frac{1-6}{6}$
2 after Q.7 Scrim in. Lights go with it 212 $\frac{1,2,3}{5} \quad \frac{7}{7} \frac{4-6}{0} \frac{8-12}{0}$
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { p. } 98 & \text { after } & \text { Q. } 8 \quad \frac{1}{6} \text { as Father enters } \quad \frac{2}{6} \text { following } \frac{3}{6}\end{array}$ 107
crossing back $\frac{3}{4} / \frac{2}{4}$
p. 99 Q. 9 Masters down with curtain

3 before
dble. bar
Q. $10 \frac{1-6}{10} \cdot \frac{8,9}{8} \frac{10-12}{10}$ for calls
Q. 11 House up

```
            54.
                    APPENDIX V
Table III
    Properties Lists
January 1979 List
Act I, scene i
    l Sewing for Gretel
    2 Brooms and broom-making supplies
                                    a) faggots
                            b) straw or twigs
                            c) cord
    3 : Six bisque jugs containing
    4 Milk
Act I, scene ii
    5 Bundle of faggots
    6 ~ S w i t c h ~
    7 Basket for berries
Act I,scene iii
    8 ~ B a s k e t ~ c o n t a i n i n g ~
                            a) Jug of whiskey
                            b) Ham
                            c) Butter
                            d) Flour
                            e) Sausage
                            f) Eggs
                            g) Turnips
            h) Onions
            i) Tea
            j) Potatoes
    9 2 Mugs
    10 Kettle
    ll Lantern
```

Props list cont.
Act II, scene ..... i
1 Flowers
2 Basket (see I,ii \#7)
3 Nosegay
4 Strawberries
5 Off-stage cuckoo
6 Bag containing
7 Sand or glitter
Act II, scene ..... ii
8 Anything for the Angels? gold cloth?
Act III, scene i
1 Dew and a
2 Bluebell
Act III, scene ..... ii
3 Removable bits of Witch's house
Act III, scene ..... iii
4 Rope
5 Wand - need something really jazzy here
6 Basket containing
7 Almonds
8 Raisins
9 Cakes
10 Juniper branch
11 Faggots for fire
12 Broomstick to ride
13. Twig to tickle Hansel
14 Bones
15 Goodies as per p. 162 Piano Vocal Score
16 Gingerbread Witch
17 Gingerbread Children
Final Properties List used during the performance ..... Table IV
Act I, scene ..... i
1 Sewing for Gretel
2 Brooms and broom-making supplies
a) faggots
b) straw
c) cord
d) several brooms
e) wooden mallet
3 Bisque jug
4 Milk
5 Lantern
6 Stool
Act I, scene ..... ii
7 Bundle of faggots
8 Switch
9 Basket for berries
10 Lantern should be hanging
Act I, scene ..... iii
11 Basket containing
ham onions
butter tea
flour potatoes
sausage
eggs
122 Mugs
13 Kettle
14 Lantern should be hanging

Props list cont.
Act II, scene i
1 Flowers for wreath
2 Basket - strawberries - cherry tomatoes
3 Nosegay - loose flowers
4 Off-stage cuckoo
5 Bag of glitter
Act II, scene ii:-
6 Gold net for Angels
Act III
The properties used for Act III were unchanged from the original list.

VIOLIN I
andy Balzer, Concertmaster Alison Eldredge
Pat Armstrong
Nicki Stieda
ictor wong
Rachel King
Andrea Bertram
VIOLIN II
John Suderman, Pyincipal Leslie Moore
Trish Barclay
Myrna Unger
Nancy Flening
Valerie Baerg
Crispin Sion
iola
itta Krebs, Frinaipa?
eslie McAuley
Bernice Wong
Anita Hamburger-Douglas
CELLO
Susan Dallyn, Principal
Grace Lee
Charles Inkman
Anne Dalton
Nan Mackie
DOUBLE BASS
Hans Preuss; Principal
Nina Hovaas
Neil Bryson
PICCOLO
Jill Rigby-Jones
FLUTE
Catherine Riddle
Brenda Baird

## OBOE

Julia Penistan Cristina Sewerin CLARTNET
Janine Oye
Alex Nagy
BASS CLARINEI Richard Branion
BASSOON
David Boddington
Laurie Inouye
FRENCH HORN Holly Jackson Kendra Davison Peggy Moran Duncan Shaw

## TRUMPET

Neil Hunter Nancy Harrison TROMBONE Tim Skeldon Rod Ellard Murray Crewe
TUBA
Dave Sabourin
mppant
Bruce Wrigley

## PERCUSSION

Jim Balfour
Howard Jang
Shelly Tkachyk
HARP
Donna Brown

UBC OPERA THEATRE

Hans Preuss STAGE MANAGER Hans Preuss


## 

## An Opera in Three Acts Text by Adelheid Wette Masic by <br> Englebert Humperdinck

-CAST-


OPERA CHORUS

```
Maureen Ciarniello
    Diane Fox
    Jennifer Jestley
        Grace Wiebe
        Ieb
        Angela Furk
        Lena Hauser
    Lillian Grahai
    Nadine Bohn
```


## production staff




THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC

2075 WESBROOK MALL<br>VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA<br>V6T 1W5

figure 22 Pamphlet used in advertising

## HM̈MSEL AMD CRETEL

## An Opera in Three Acts

Text by Adelheid Wette
Music by
Englebert Humperdinck
앙

| Peter, a broom-maker | Derek Delpuppo Jeffrey Holmes |
| :---: | :---: |
| Gertrude, Peter's second wife | Katherine Harder |
| Hansel \} Their chitdren | . Lena Hauser |
| Gretel | Heather Ochs |
| The Witch | .... Diane Fox |
| The Sondman | Jennifer Carol Westdal |
|  | Lillian Graham |
| The Dew Fairy | Fiona Blackburn |
|  |  |

UBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
UBC OPERA CHORUS

## STAGED AND CONDUCTED BY FRENCH TICKNER

UBC OLD AUDITORILM, 8:00 P.M.

Monday, March 12, 1979
Wednesday, March 14, 1979
(For ticket information see reverse side)

Hansel and Gretel has charmed audiences since its appearance in the last decade of the nineteenth century, when it established a new and refreshing current in the history of opera. Its fairy-tale atmosphere, representing reaction against the heavy and often mythological preoccupations of its direct predecessors, brought to the stage children's tunes and dances (at times, to be sure, framed in nearly Wagnerian sonorities), with just a whimsical bit of the supernatural.

It is our privilege to invite you to hear this work, in one of the major events of our 1978-79 season. In presenting this full-length, fully garbed and orchestrated opera production (part of a distinguished series of biennial events), we accomplish two vital purposes: that of crowning in real stage experience the training of acting singers in our opera workshop; and, to our great satisfaction, that of extending our program in illuminating performance for campus and community audiences.

It is our hope that the excitement of our students and their gifted teacher, French Tickner, is matched by yours in sharing this occasion with them, and with all of us in the Department of Music at. UBC.

Wallace Berry
Head, Department of Music University of British Columbia


LE 3
BT
1979
A65 H64 c. 1
HOLMES
M, MUS
SPRING 1979
C. 1

## UBC OPERA THEATRE




# HANSEL and GRETEL N 64 C. 1 

Opera in Three Acts

# Music by <br> Engelbert Humperdinck 

Text by
ADELHEID FETE

English translation by CONSTANCE BACHE

Revised by HAMILTON BENZ

Ed. 1267

## G. SCHIRMER

New York/ London

## ARGUMENT

0NCE upon a time a poor broom-maker and his wife lived in a lonesome cottage in the Harz Mountains with their little son, Hänsel, and daughter, Gretel. When our story opens, the father and mother have gone away to sell brooms in the neighboring villages, leaving the children at work in the house. But work is tiresome, especially when empty stomachs are clamoring for unattainable goodies; finally the youthful pair start to romping about the room, and at the height of their frolic the mother enters, weary from her long trip and unhappy because she has been unable to sell her wares. She scolds the chitdren, and sends them out into the forest to pick wild strawberries for supper.-Late that evening the father returns, having disposed of his brooms at a good profit, and gaily•unpacks a quantity of dainties; then, missing the children, he asks after them, and is horrorstricken at thought of their pitiful plight all alone after nightfall in the woods.

Act II discovers the children roaming through the woods, gradually filling their baskets with strawberries; heedless of direction and time, eventide finds them bewildered in the darkening forest haunted, as they have been taught to believe, by fairies and witches. The steep, rocky bulk of the Ilsenstein, a reputed gathering-place for evil sprites, looms up amid the trees; the wind whispers and moans uncannily, and shadowy bush and hollow take on strange and fearful shapes. The frightened children cower together beneath a spreading tree, and repeat their usual bedtime prayer to the "fourteen guardian angels," after which, calmer in spirit, they fall asleep with a fairy vision of the radiant angels floating around them.

Act III opens at daybreak; the children awake, refreshed by a good night's sleep, and sing merrity. All at once they notice an object overlooked in the evening darkness-a beautiful little house built of all manner of good things'to eat, and giving off a most appetizing odor. This is, alas! the abode of a wicked witch, an ogress who entraps small boys and girls by her spells, pops them into her oven, and bakes them into delectable gingerbread, upon which she fares. Hänsel and Gretel approach the house and begin to break off tasty morsels from the walls; the witch appears and in due course casts a spell over them to prevent their escape; she now shuts Hänsel up in a sort of cage and feeds him on sweets to fatten him; then she tries to entice Gretel to bend down in front of the oven, so that she may be able to push her in and bake her; but Gretel pretends not to understand, and when the witch herself crossly bends down to show her how, the two children quickly shove her into the oven, bang the door shut, and dance around gleefully. Thereupon, all the gingerbread shapes that formed the hedge around the witch's house are transformed-her spell being broken-into their rightful shapes of happy boys and girls who thank Hänsel and Gretel for their deliverance; then the father and mother, who have been seeking their dear ones, burst upon the scene, and all winds up with a chorus of thanksgiving.

## Hänsel and Gretel.

## Dramatis Personæ.

Poter, a broom-maker Baritone.
Gertrude, his wife Mezzo-Soprano.
Hänsel) Mezzo - Soprano. Eretel their children Soprano.
The Witch who eats children Mezzo -Soprano.
Sandman (the sleep fairy) Soprano.
Dewman (the dawn fairy) Soprano.
Children .Sopranos and Contraltos.
Fourteen Angels ..... Ballet.

| First Act. | Home. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Second Act. | The forest. |
| Third Act. | The witch's house. |

## A <br> Hansel and Gretel.

Ruhige, uicht zu langsame Bewegung.
E. Humperdinck.

Andante con moto. ( $d=69$ )
 International Copyright Secured

Printed in U.S.A.



clad







Im Zeitmass. (Ein wenig zuriuckhaltend.)


N




目 Rulig.


First Act.

## Home.



First Scene.
(A small and poorly furnished room. In the background a door; a small window near it, looking on to the furest. On the left a fireplace with chimney above it. On the walls are hanging brooms of various sizes. Hänsel is sitting by the door, making brooms, and Gretel opposite him by the fireplace, knitting a stocking.)



[3]
H. STARTS MAKING BROOM


Then well have to go hungry!

eat so theses nothing to pay!
FEATHER AND ILL FLOAT A.




$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { PUK SEWING } \\
& \text { ON CHAIR }
\end{aligned}
$$


18 (ESLEEPS)
$0^{\circ}$
Crosspatch,crosspitch,What is the use Grow-ling and grumbling,_ Full_of a-buse,


Hänsel (seizes the broom too.)
$\operatorname{Crgsspatch}_{\text {R4MPITY }}{ }^{a}$ - way






Pid animato. STomps
(gives htm a rap
on his fingers.)









(21]








## Scene II.

## Allegro.

 the children see their mother com-

Heres mother! IT's

BACK UP

$H$ pulls $G$ $\qquad$


Tempo primo.


G SEWS FRANTICALLY




$$
n \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{1}^{2}
$$



$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { her, tating ly } \\
& \text { slowly } G X H
\end{aligned}
$$

38



body indicatey
bodypbor

(She restsher head


## Scene III.




rit. F pickup basket $\ddagger j u g$
(complaining) Tempo.








Tia la la la, ira la la la, cheer up, mo - ter, your husband's here Come prima.$\rightarrow$7


(he takes his basket and begins to display the contents.)


446) $\operatorname{stm}$
(He turns the basket topsy-turvy, and a lot of potatoes roll out.)



far lights a fire, breaks age into a saucepan, ito.) a-rray
a gs, way $\binom{$ He flips }{ her 53}
meanwhile packs away the things, lights a fire, breaks age into a saucepan, to.) a-rray

so from that take strath and courage (git thataroboardible) All the se

feast that they warckepeing called for scouring scrubbing and sweeping

want good things to eat, _ you_ must- work with hands - and feet. - F $X$ to broom


31957

Tramped with them from_house to_house:


"Buy brooms! sticks
fine brooms here
and brush - es!


Sweep your chim - neys and your car - pets, sweep your cob - webs !"


家








55 Un poco ritenuto. ma

codling ogress?
Un poco ritenuto. tech of $^{\prime} 1 /$ senstain


The broomstick,thebroomstick; why




FXtom







66


Forthe ogress!


Come letus rwn $M \mathcal{M}$ runs out of the house.)
 outiside (takes the Lantern from the woll and runs after ber.)







(The cartain rises.)
Molto tranquillo.
(The middle of the forest. In the background

is the "Ilsenstein", thickly suriounded by fir-tries. On the right is a large fir-tree, under which Gretel is sitting on a mossy tree-tronk, and masing a garland of wild roses. By ber side lies a nosegay of flowers. Amongst the bushes on the left is Hinisel, looking for strawberries. Sunset.)



$X$ back to 11


$$
0 \overbrace{G}^{(H)} 00
$$






> G starts to cat another berry
(takes a strawberry from the
basket, and pokes it into Hän-
gel's moth: he sucks it up as

(takes some strawberries and lets
them fall into Gretel's mouth.)
(free and without regard to the



Poco a poco animato.

Cuckoo, cuckoo l
\% Poco a poco animato.

H. up $\bar{a}$ basket pour down throat


Good heavens yow have eat -en them all eu'ry


she wills scold you \& box bothgour ears Meno mosso.



$G \rightarrow H$



有




te




$$
\begin{equation*}
80 \text { Gpoints SL } \tag{85}
\end{equation*}
$$





 Gretel (terrified)

Then Illmakefa- ces, you fel lowlic dyou hear?




## Hänsel.






(The little man approaches the children with friendly gestures, and the children gradually calm down.)


- HC



91 Piu lento.



Listesso tempo.
Gretel. mezza voce






(20)

Scene III
966poora pooce piu animato
Pantomime.


(6) 31957

96
strong mootright
97 the order mentioned in the evening hymn, around the sleeping children; the first couple at that heeds,

the second at their feet, the third on the right, the fortis 0 the left; then the fifth and sixth couples

$\qquad$ + $\square$
pl enter


1, off $R$ 3 behind
2.6
 99 move to



$$
{ }_{x \rightarrow}^{C H} \sim X \xi
$$

$2 \times \rightarrow$
(The remaining angels now join hands and dance a stately dance around the group.) Terr po moderato.

each take net




$90^{2}$


нагр.


Third Act.





## Scene I.

(Scene the same as at the end of Act $\Pi$. The background is still hidden in mist, which gradually rises during the following The angels have vanished. Morning is breaking. The Dew-Fairy steps forward and shakes dewdrops from a blue-bell over the sleeping children.)

bower wake! up! wake!

night are gone send the birds a wing -ing to fill the air with night a-way, Fresh dew around me sha - -king, And hill and dale a -

singing so come walkup \& meet tliday with smiles \& Laughter

while you may before the hours all fly away for soon the nigltwill be hours,- The scent of trees and now- ers, Then up, all sleep - ers a -




Un poco più lento.
Gretel (rubs her eyes, looks around her, and raises herself a little, whilst Hänsel turns over on the other




4 mill ${ }^{\text {our }}{ }^{\text {to }}$ to




 Sudden -

 Sa ll dressed in blue floated down 2 by 2 -





## Scene II.

(He turns towards the background: at this moment the last remains of the mist clear away. In place of the firtree q is seen the Witch's House at the lisenstein, shining in the rays of the rising sun. A little distance off, to the left, is an oven; opposite this, on the right, a large cage, both joined to the witch's house by a fence 125 oo ${ }^{2}$ gingerbread figures.)










## 



Hänsel (lays his band on his breast in rapture.)

lets take some more


We'oe found thehouseot candy maker $\left\lfloor L^{H}\right.$

$C H \longrightarrow C$





$$
t_{0} H
$$

Più animato.


Don't do that whokuthugly
ofree himself.)






> The Witch. (laughing shrilly.)

$$
\omega \times \downarrow \bar{k} k_{i}{ }^{*}
$$


$w$ pull. $H$ behind her And looks at $G$ 132 H forward Squeezes $G$





Gretel. are you so friendly









$H$, shoats at $\omega$
through hump ped hands

$\omega$ finger in neshead
C ear. Shakes head The Witch. Well




142 Un poco più animato. witch she is 1 Gretel, sh!
vi. Dort hay a plan, you'll under-



W feds $G$
a raisin
$\omega$ Looks at 4


The Witch.
Beach in Cage qa
Ire brought you a
W(C) You're such a joy!


W feed H-who turns

$W \bar{e}$ wand


$$
G \longleftarrow \omega
$$

144



wo oven $r$ ubbung hands

moped oven door.
Allegro.
(Ane opens the oven door. and sniffs in it, her face

put finger in mouth remove it slowly


148 (She pushes a couple more faggots under; the fire flames up and then dies down again.)



150 Listesso tempo. ( ()$\left.=A^{\prime}\right)$

w. ride broom horiz.
move $\bar{c}$ ting stops to simulate
flying - Look at And - much pleased
(6) $w$

Ow

## there I stew a

brew of

mount broom


152


$w$ squints at bone



die (She opens the oven door; the heat has apparently diminished. Meanwhile Hansel mates violent
signs to Gretel.)


witch pull $\in R$.


Stand ion your
The With
bending gourd low Ttys nice fade Noogetimside



Heredes howls done its lots of fum (She begins creeping op to tho The Witch (makes a movement of impatitnceglone its Lots of tun (She begins creeping up to the

oven, muttering all the time, and just as she is bonding over it, Hansel and Gretel give her a, good push, which sends her toppling over into it, upon which they quickly shit the door.) $1 / 5$
 Hänsel (mocking hex)



$$
G \rightarrow \leftrightarrow H \text {. Spin abound }
$$

160-ter she's cooked done win the the


The Witch Valse.


Soon_she'll be black as pitch, nas-ty witch! No _ one to be - witch! Here - vil


Soon_she'll be black as pitch, nas-ty witch! No - one to be-witch! Her_e - vil








him. Then from the upper window he throws down apples, pears, oranges, gilded nuts, and all hinds of



fall down, hurry towards the oven startled, and stand there motrenters. Their astonishment increases when

they become aware of a troop of children around them, whose disguise of cakes has fallen from them.)

lookatall

$H \quad G$ C E soeskids Gretel. Hansel.

kids
-
$x \times x$
$\frac{200}{\text { Molto tranquillo. }(d=80)}$ Scene IV.


促 $G$ before.) $H$





$\qquad$

$$
\rightarrow \dot{f}
$$

(The Children jump up and hurry towards Hansel and Gretel from all sides.)


HC)






joy 0 poco ritenuto.


$2 \times$ to ov. Witch out, bring around
(Meanwhile two of the buys have dragged the Witch, In the form of a big gingerbread cake, out of the

ruins of the oven. At the sight of her they all burst into a shout of joy. The boys place the Witch in the




Un -1 -ware, In the snare I aid for you with can - ming-


all the rest. eche $F$.




G. Schirmer paperback opera score editions are quality paperbacks designed to give you years of use. Each edition has smythe-sewn binding and quality cover and interior papers.

- Ludwig van Beethoven FIDELIO
English version by Theodore Baker
- Vincertzo Bellini

NORMA
LA SONNAMBULA
English version by Natalia MacFarren

- George Bizet

CARMEN
English version by Ruth and Thomas Martin

- Gaetano Donizetti

THE ELIXIR OF LOVE
(LELISIR D'amore)
English version by Ruth and Thomas Martin

- Charles Gounod


## FAUST

English version by Ruth and Thomas Martin
EnOMEO AND JULIET

- Engelbert Humperdinck

HANSEL AND GRETEL
English version by Constance Bache
Revised by Hamilton Benz
-Ruggiero Leoncavallo
I PAGLIACCI
English version by Joseph Machlis

- Pietro Mascagni

CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA
English version by Joseph Machiis

- Jules Massenet

MANON
English version by George and Phyllis Mead

- Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

COSI FAN TUTTE
English version by Ruth and Thomas Martin
DON GIOVANNI
English version by
W. H. Auden and Chester Kallman

THE MAGIC FLUTE
(Die zauberflote)
English version by Ruth and Thomas Martin

## THE MARRIAGE OF

FIGARO
(LE NOZZE DI figaro)
English version by Ruth and Thomas Martin

- Otto Nicolai

THE MERRY WIVES OF

## WINDSOR

English version by Joseph Blatt

- Jacques Offenbach

THE TALES OFHOFFMANN
(LES CONTES D'HOFFMANN)
English version by Ruth and Thomas Martin

- Giacomo Puccini

LA BOHĖME
English version by Ruth and Thomas Martin
MADAMA BUTTERFLY
English version by john Gutman TOSCA
English version by John Gutman

- Gioacchino Rossini

THE BARBER OF SEVILLE
(il barbiere di siviglia)
English version by Ruth and Thomas Martin
THE ITALIAN GIRL IN
ALGIERS
(Litaliana in algeri)
English version by Ruth and Thomas Martin

- Camille Saint-Saëns

SAMSON AND DELILAH
English version by Walter Ducloux
-Frederick Smetana
THE BARTERED BRIDE
English version by Marian Farquhar

- Peter Ilyitch Tchaikovsky

THE QUEEN OF SPADES
(PIQUE DAME)
English version by Rosa Newmarch

- Giuseppe Verdi


## AÏDA

English version by Walter Ducloux

## A MASKED BALL

(UN BALLO IN MASCHERA)
English version by Peter Paul Fuchs
DON CARLO
English version by Walter Ducloux
FALSTAFF
English version by Walter Ducloux
IL TROVATORE
English version by Natalia MacFarren
LA TRAVIATA
English version by Ruth and Themas Martin

## OTELLO

English version by Walter Ducloux
RIGOLETTO
English version by Ruth and Thomas Martin

- Richard Wagner

DAS RHEINGOLD
English version by Frederick Jameson

## DIE MEISTERSINGER VON

NURNBERG
English version by Frederick Jameson
GÖTTERDÄMMERUNG
English version by Frederick Jameson
LOHENGRIN
English version by Stewart Robb

## SIEGFRIED

English version by Frederick Jameson
TRISTAN UND ISOLDE
English version by Henry Grafton Chapman
DIE WALKÜRE
English version by Frederick Jameson

- Carl Maria von Weber
DER FREISCHÜTZ
English version by Natalia Macfarren


## G. SCHIRMER / New York • London

