HANSEL AND GRETEL: A PRODUCTION THESIS

by

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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 COLUMBIA April, 1979

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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.

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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 <u>Hansel and Gretel</u> 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 <u>Hansel</u> and <u>Gretel</u> 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 conceptual 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 <u>Hansel and Gretel</u> 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 construction 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" 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' by 8', two of irregular dimension, one 6' circle, and one 4' by 9'. 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" 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 ½" 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.

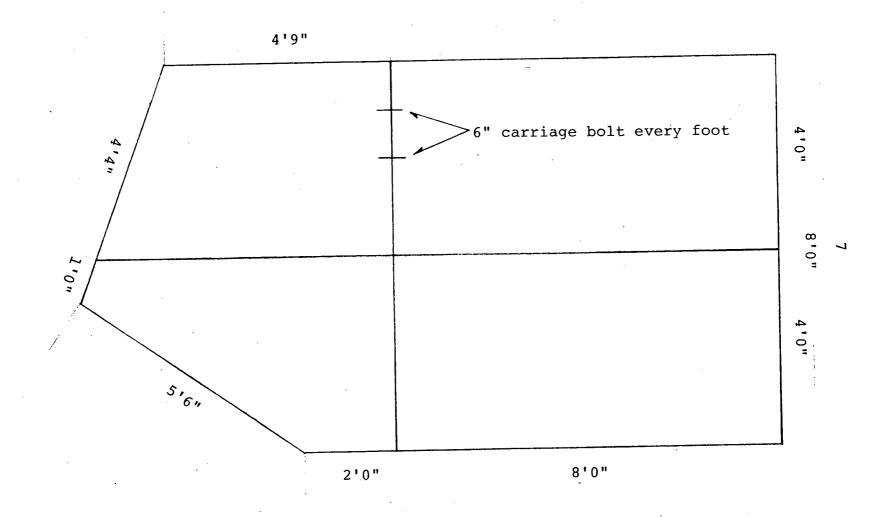


figure 1 Shape of the four platforms for Peter's house, Act I

The frames of the flats were cut from 1" X 3" 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 window and door openings.

The glue was allowed to dry overnight. The following day the cotton covering the windows and door opening was

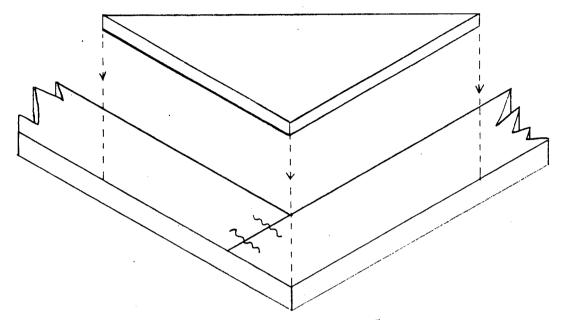


figure 2 Corner construction of a typical flat

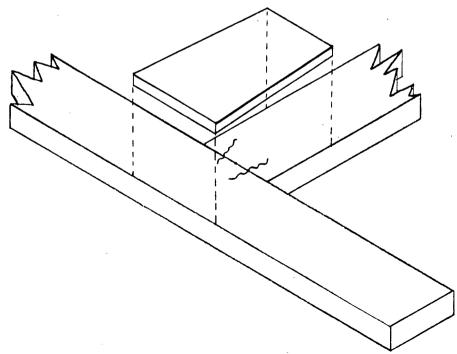


figure 3 Reinforcing a brace with a "Keystone" block

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 3½" casters were installed on the faces of 2" X 8" plates fixed under the platforms with 1½" screws from the top and 3" 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 L-brackets. 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 1½" 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, marked 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 "flanges". 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 1" 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" 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-ply 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" $\rm X~4"$

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-

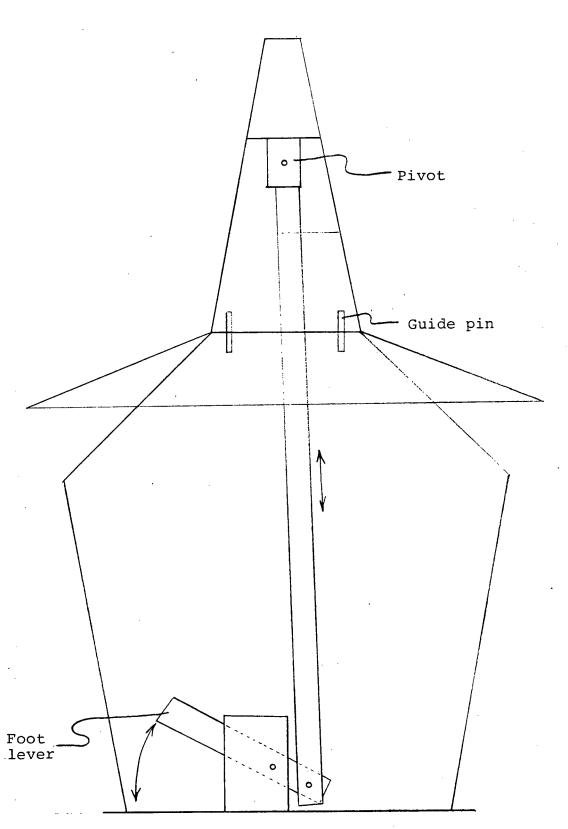


figure 4 Mechanism for Act III oven

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" to 1½" 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.

CHAPTER III

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 <u>Hansel and Gretel</u> 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
- 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 <u>Hansel</u> and <u>Gretel</u> 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

"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.

CHAPTER IV

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 tall 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.	Ac	t & Scene	
Name				
Address		Ph	one	
Period				
Character Type & Station				
Colour Scheme				
	Description	Amount	Cost/Yd	Cost
Costume Material & Yardage				
Trim				
Cloak-Coat Material & Yardage				
Trim				
Hat Material & Yardage				
Trim				
Shoes				
Wig				
Accessories Gloves				
Ритве				
Tie				
Shirt				
Scarf			1	
Jewelry				
Miscellaneous				
,				
TOTAL			1.	

Measurements

Bust or Chest	Neck	
Under Bust	Head	
Waist	Waist to Floor	
Hip Upper	Inside Leg Crotch to Knee	
Lower	Knee to Ankle	
Back Shoulders	Front Waist to Crotch	
Neck to Shoulders	Knee	
Back Neck to Waist	Ankle	
Underarm to Waist		
Front to Waist	Shoe	
Back Neck to Tip Bust	Sock	
Back Neck to Waist		
Inside Arm	Glove	
Outside Arm	Height	
Elbow	Weight	
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 planming, since the style of the makeup may run the gamut from stylized to realistic. Since <u>Hansel and Gretel</u>, 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

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- Corson, Richard. <u>Stage Makeup</u>. 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.

X	 a	cross	S .	The	direction	is	given	with	an
	aı	rrow,	or	with	letters.				

R stage right

L stage left

U upstage

D downstage

C centre

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.

APPENDIX II

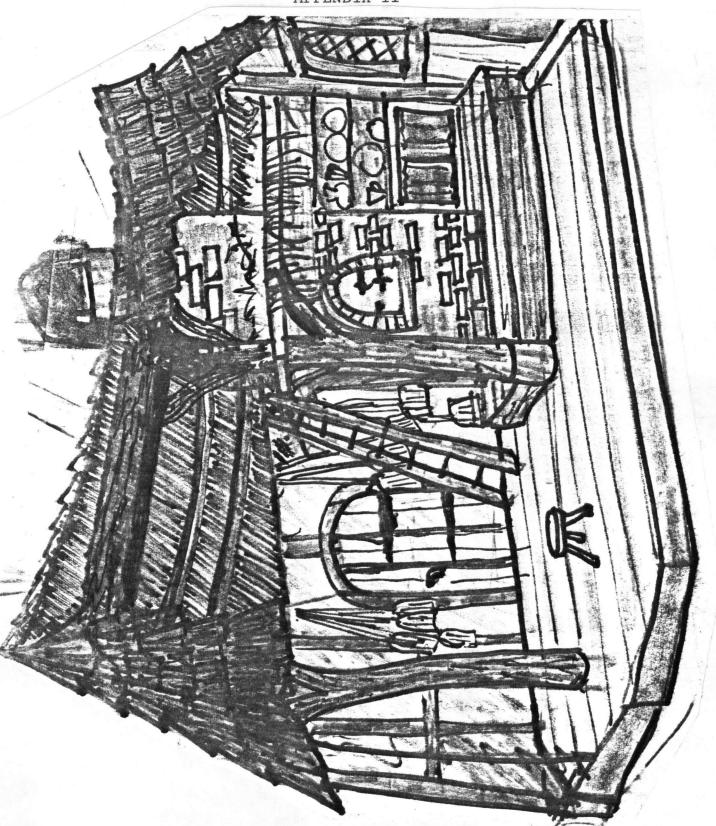


figure 6 Sketch for Peter's house, Act I, by F. Tickner

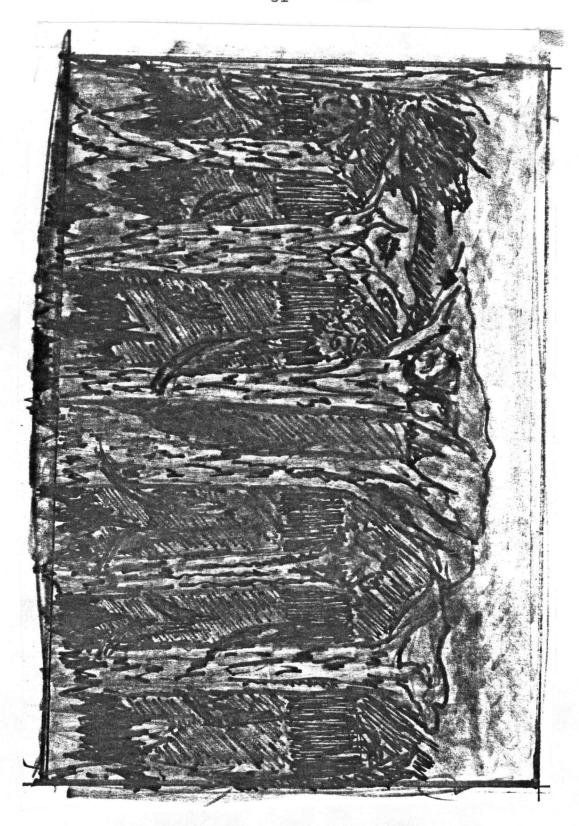


figure 7 Sketch for the Forest, Act II, by F. Tickner

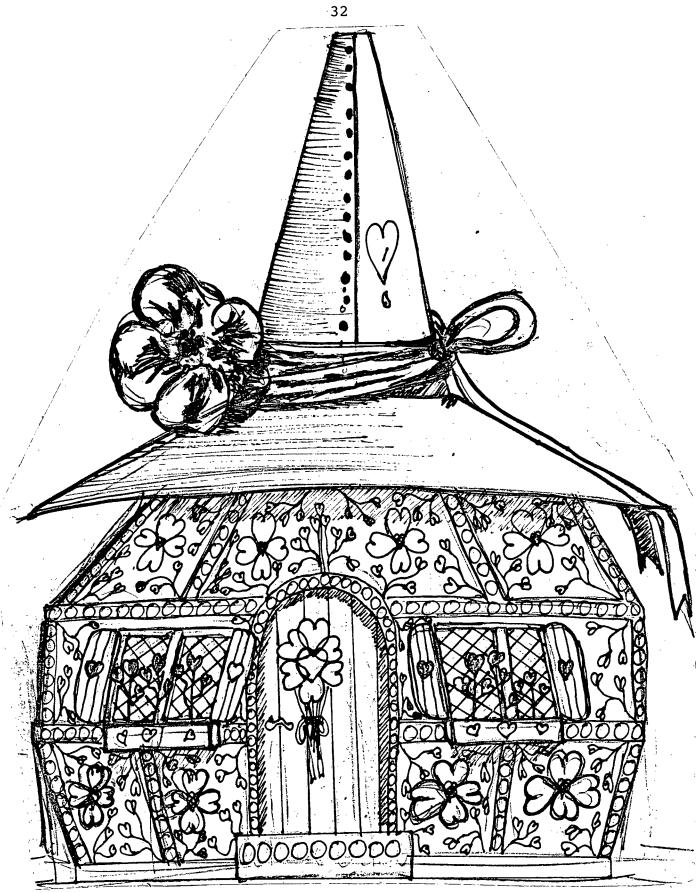


figure 8 Sketch for the Gingerbread house, Act III. F.Tickner

figure 9 Sketch and description of Oven, Act III. F. Tickner

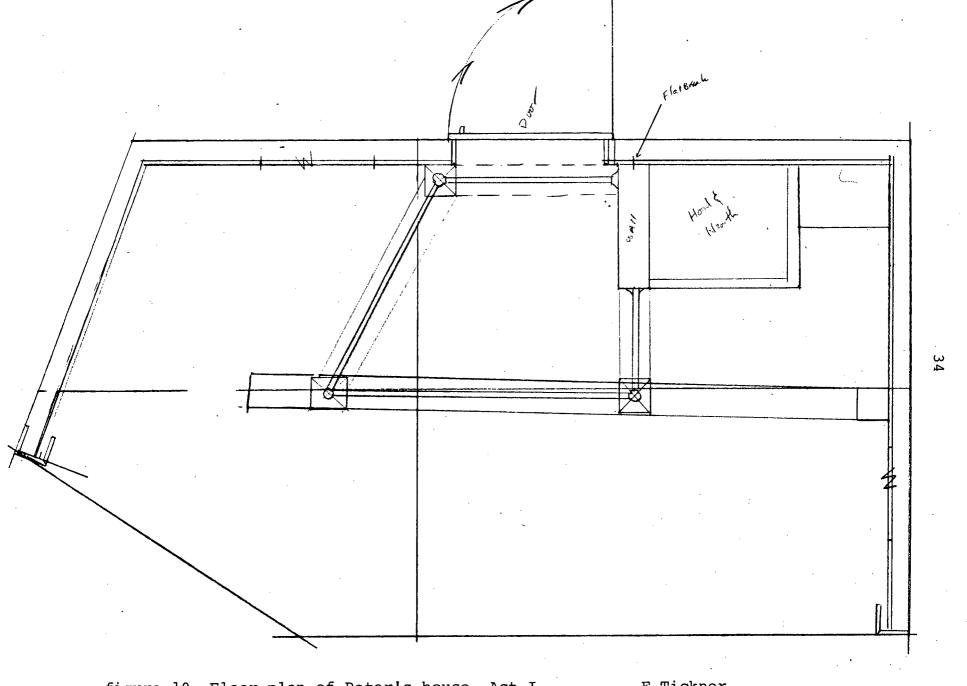


figure 10 Floor plan of Peter's house, Act I

F.Tickner

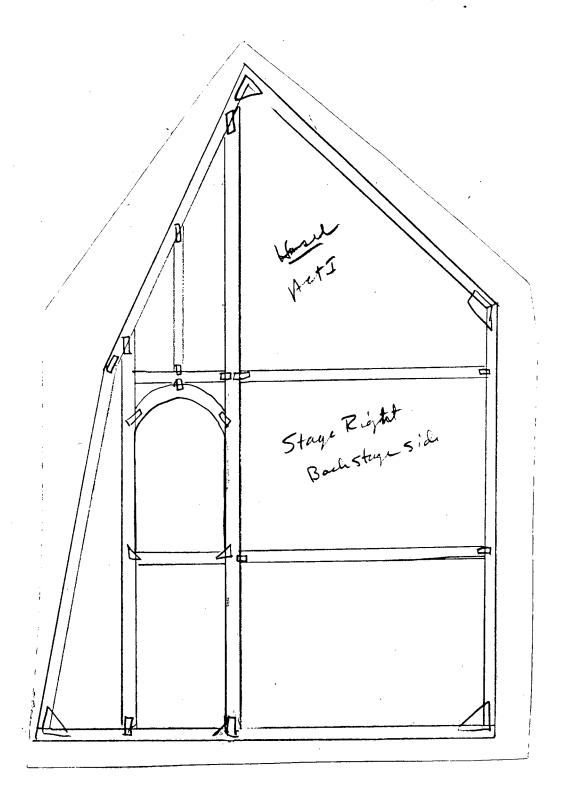


figure 11 Back of the Stage Right flat F.Tickner

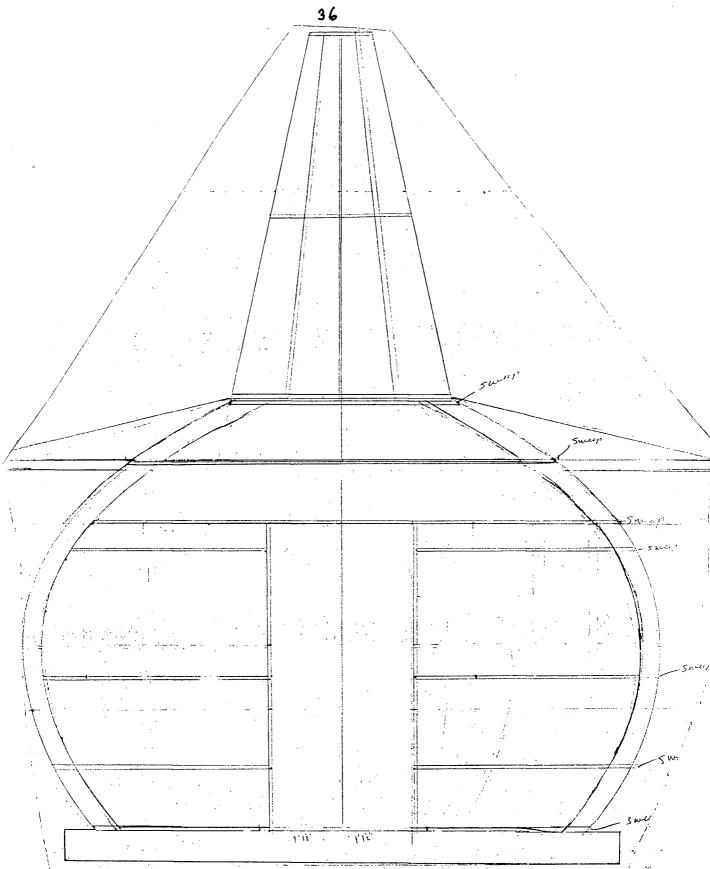


figure 12 Section of Gingerbread house, Act III F. Tickner

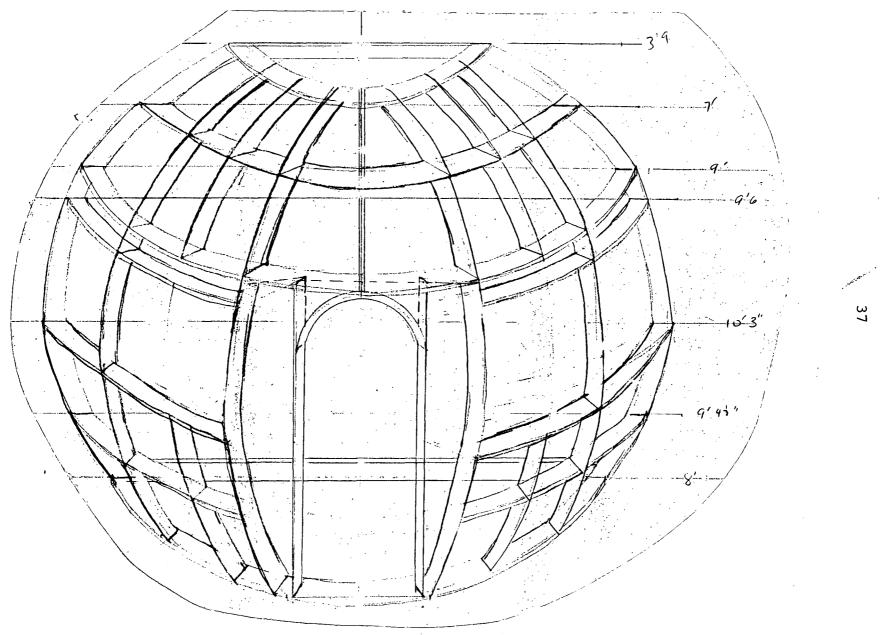


figure 13 Detail of Gingerbread house, Act III F.Tickner

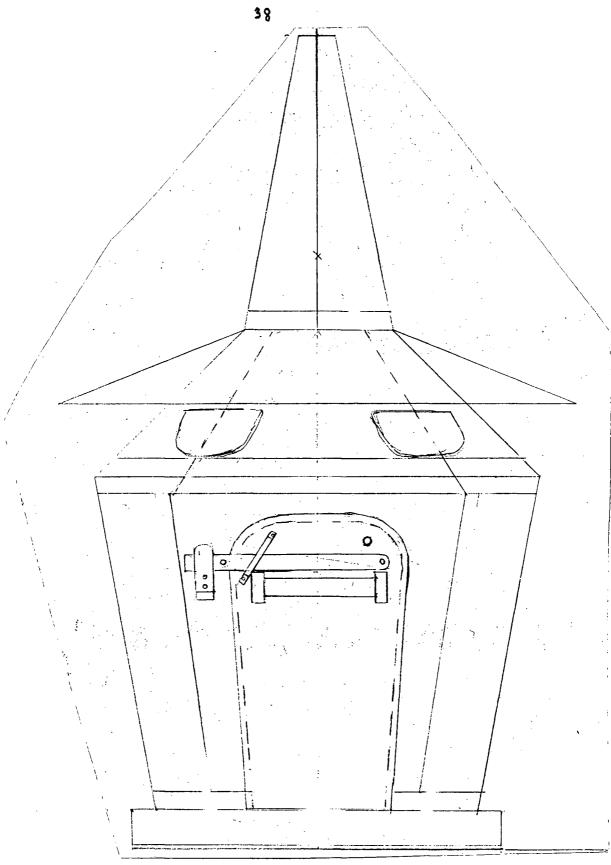


figure 14 Elevation of Act III oven

F.Tickner

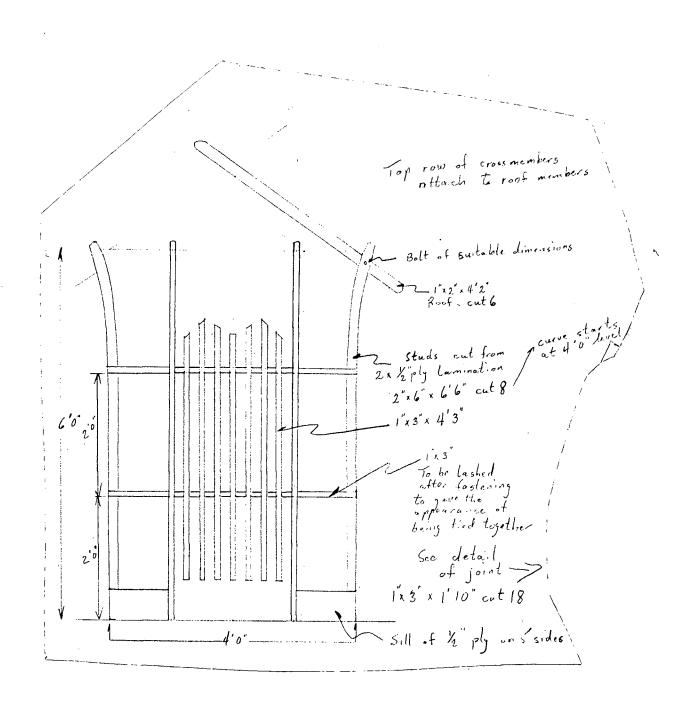


figure 15 Reduction of portions of Act III cage blueprint J. Holmes



figure 16 Photograph of the model for the Act I house

Dimmer/ Circuit Schedule

Dimmer - Circuit Schedule

Cues COTTAGE CYC - 12 TROE GOED- 11 3 COTTAGE SIDES R 9 TREE GOBO
DSL & DSR CIRC # 13, 29 11-6,21 18 10,26 - 22 9 1,8 10 9,12 田-15 56,57 5 - 54 12 41,42 "HANSEL & GRETLE - 18 UBC OPERA DEF LITE DESIGN - T. ROBERTS

MARCH 1979

figure 17 Original document from lighting designer 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 cottage Loft

 Main floor table Interior stool
- 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 USC cross to SL 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 DS 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

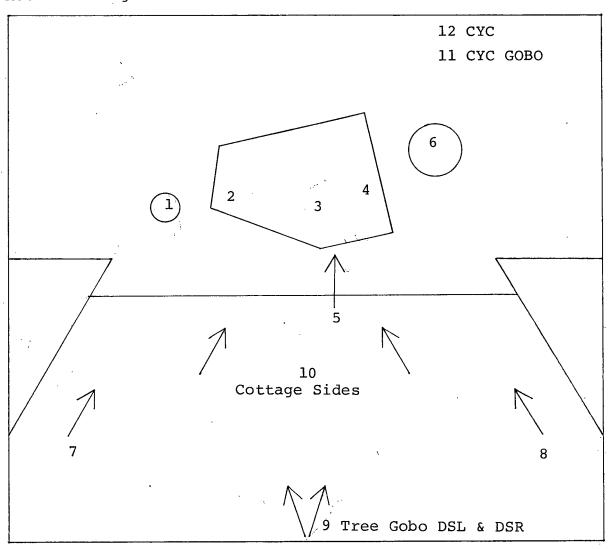
- 2 Lights up behind skrim and then skrim flys out as they look US in amazement and then move USC for scene about the house
- 3 They move DS of cage and oven and then back to nibble at the gingerbread house (the witch interupts several times vocally from inside & they say its the wind (? lite change)
- 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 DSR & 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

- 100 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
- Skrim comes in lights out behind out/ key on DSL on H & G/ M & F slow cross to SR exit/ lites out enter DSR cross to H & G then
- 16 House up

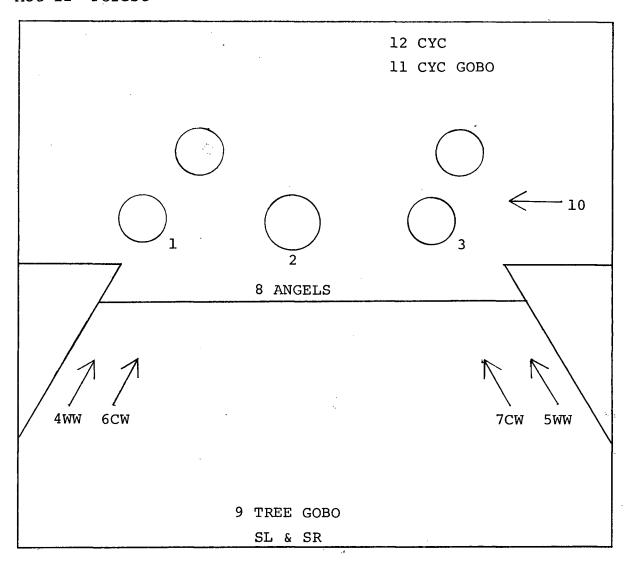
Act I Cottage



Dim	./Cir.	Dim.	./Cir.
1	/6,21	7	/13,29
2	/22	8	/10,26
. 3	/16	9.	/1,8
4	/15	10	/9,12
5	/54	. 11	/56,57
6	/18	12	/41.42

figure 18 Dimmer and circuit schedule Act I

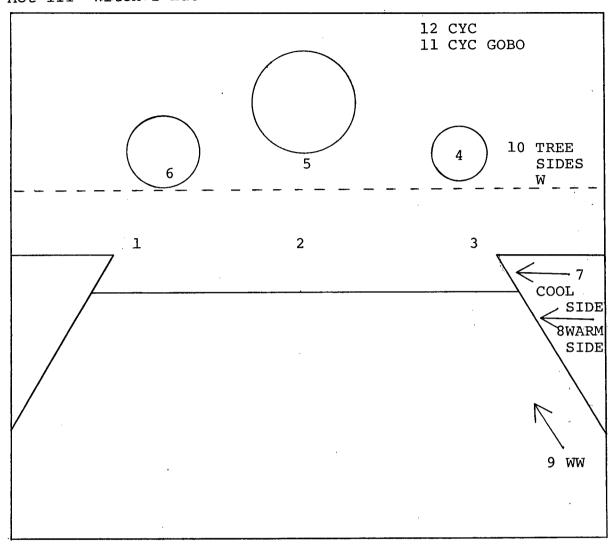
Act II Forest



Dim	./Cir.	Dim	./Cir.
. 1	/ 6,21	7	/11,25
2	/ 4,20	8	/27,30,55
3	/ 3,17	9	/11,8
4	/13,29	10	/37,40
5	/10,26	11	/57 , 56
6	/14,28	12	/41,42

figure 19 Dimmer and circuit schedule, Act II.

Act III Witch's Hut



Dim.	/Cir.	Dim.	./Cir.
. 1	/6,21	7	/25,28
2	/4,20	8	/26,29
. 3	/3,17	9	/10,13
4	/2,18	10	/38,39
5	/5,23	11	/56,57
6	/7,19	12	/41,42

figure 20 Dimmer and circuit schedule, Act III.

Table of Gels Used

Cinemoid G	el 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

<u>'</u> -	IN ST #	1NST_	LOC.	Foci	<u> </u>	GEL	CIR.	N • <u>T</u>	E S
. 1.	1 .	8" LEKO	F.o. H.	TREE	GOBO	15	1,	-	
	. 2	**	**	UL		9.	. 2		
	3	*	••	DL		9	3		
$\mathcal{F}_{_{\mathcal{A}}}$. 4	**		DC		٩ .	4		
	. 5	8" FR'NL	· ·	ANGELS		42	54		
	_ 6	8" LEKO		COTTAGE		.9	55		
•	7	n	-	uc		9	5		
	8			DR.		9	. 6		
	9	**		UR		9			
	10			TREE	G080	15	. 8		
	, ,	8"FR'NL	LEFT BOX BOOM	SIDE LIGHT	- GOOL	. 41	11		
1	. 2	,,,	4	¥	-WALM	. 2	10		
1	3	8" LEKO		COTTAGE		2	9		
	1	8° FR'NL	RIGHT BOX BOOM	SIDE LIGHT	- CL	41	14		
•	2	*1	. **		- WA	2	13		
	3	8"LEKO	н	COTTAGE		2	12		·
	,	6 FR'NL	BRIDGE	S.L. TRE	ε	17	17		
	2	-	•	CAGE		7	18		
	3	-		WITCH	House	7	2.3		
	4	-		COTTAGE	- TABLE	9	15		
	5	*	"	4,	-DOOR /LOFT	9	16		
	6	ч	-	c,	TREE	17	20		
	7	"	"	COTTAGE	- STOOL	9 .	22		
	8	,,	-	WITCH	1	7	23		
	4	4	.,	OVEN	,	7	19		
	. 10	lu lu	.,	S. R. TRE	E .	17	21		
	,	8" FR'NL	LEFT TORM. BOOM	SIDE		41	. 25	:	
	2	16	"		wm.	. 2	26		
•	3	6 "	*1	ANGELS		25	2.7		
]	8" "	RICHT TORM BOOM	SIDE	CL.	41	28		
	2.		at .	.,	wm.	2	29		
	3	6	n	ANGELS		25	30		
		3° LEKO	L. GALLERY RAIL	TREES,	SIDE WM		38	CANG Z	#3 LEFT GALLERY
, and the same of the same	2	1		", "	" CL	. 15	17	"	#4 " "
F1 F -1. Th. Anthony -1 (1976)	J					. ,	-7 .		

	IN ST#		NST	Loc	Focu	<u>5</u>		GEL	CIR.	NOT	E 5		
 	3	3*	LEKO	L. GALLERY	TREES, S	IDE V	VM	. 7	38	GANG E	# 1	L,G	R.
	4		• •	R. GALLERY	نو ۱ د	. ·	- 6	.15	37	•	# 2	••	
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APPENDIX IV

Lighting Cue Sheet

ACT I

Rehearsal Numbers	Cue	
	Q.0	House to half/ then out
. 1	Q.1	As curtain opens $\frac{1,6}{3}$ $\frac{2,3,4}{6}$ $\frac{5,9}{10}$ $\frac{7,8}{5}$ $\frac{10}{7}$ $\frac{11}{10}$ $\frac{12}{10}$ $\frac{\text{dimmer}}{\text{level}}$
26	Q.2	Enter Mother
		2,3,4 9
32	Q.3	Exit Hansel and Gretel. Focus to table
	•	$\frac{2.3}{6}$ $\frac{10}{6}$
	Q.4	Enter Father
35	•	$\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{4}{8}$
37	Q.5	Father enters the house
		$\frac{2,3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{10}{9}$
	Q.6	Exit Mother
60		$\frac{6}{7}$
3 before dble. bar	Q.7	Masters slowly to black as curtain closes
abie. bai	Q.8	House up
ACT II		
	Q.0	House to half/ then out
4 after 67	Q.1	Forest. Focus on Hansel
07		$\frac{2}{7}$ $\frac{1,3}{4}$ $\frac{4,5}{4}$ $\frac{6,7}{6}$ $\frac{9}{10}$ $\frac{10}{7}$ $\frac{11}{10}$ $\frac{12}{10}$
9 before	0 10	Hangel enters
70	Q.Ia	Hansel enters

Cue Sheet cont.

Rehearsal Cue numbers

4 before

75

Q.2 Slow shift to night when Hans says "Night is coming"

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

90 Q.3 Enter Sandman

$$\frac{2}{6}$$
 $\frac{8}{3}$

92 Q.4 Hansel and Gretel say prayer CS and go to sleep

$$\frac{1,3}{3}$$
 $\frac{2}{8}$ $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{10}{6}$

3398 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.1 Hansel and Gretel asleep DL in front of scrim 111 Segue to Q.2

$$\frac{1,2}{3}$$
 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{7}$

112 Q.2 Dew-fairy enters

$$\frac{1,2}{4}$$

4 before Q.3 Gretel awakes as morning grows 116

$$\frac{1,2,3}{6}$$
 $\frac{7}{5}$ $\frac{8}{6}$

4 after Q.4 Hansel and Gretel discover the Witch House lead $\frac{10,11,12}{10}$ follow $\frac{4,5,6}{8}$ $\frac{8,9}{7}$ $\frac{1,2,3}{6}$

Cue Sheet cont.

Rehearsal numbers	Cue	
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		$\frac{1,2,3}{5} \frac{7}{7} \frac{4-6}{0} \frac{8-12}{0}$
p.98 5 after	Q.8	$\frac{1}{6}$ as Father enters $\frac{2}{6}$ following $\frac{3}{6}$
107		crossing back $\frac{3}{4}$ / $\frac{2}{4}$
p.99 3 before	Q.9	Masters down with curtain
dble. bar	Q.10	$\frac{1-6}{10} \frac{8,9}{8} \frac{10-12}{10}$ for calls
·	Q.11	House up

APPENDIX V

Table III

Properties Lists

January 1979 List

Act I, scene i

- 1 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 Switch
- 7 Basket for berries

Act I, scene iii

- 8 Basket containing
 - 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
- 11 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
- ll 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

- Sewing for Gretel
- 2 Brooms and broom-making supplies
 - a) faggots
 - b) straw
 - c) cord
 - d) several brooms
 - e) wooden mallet

- 3 Bisque jug
- Milk 4
- Lantern
- 6 Stool

Act I, scene ii

- Bundle of faggots 7
- Switch 8
- Basket for berries 9
- Lantern should be hanging 10

Act I, scene iii

11 Basket containing

ham

onions

butter

tea

flour

potatoes

sausage

eggs

- 12 2 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.

figure 21 Programme for the performance of Hansel and Gretel

VIOLIN I
Randy Balzer, Concertmaster
Alison Eldredge
Pat Armstrong
Nicki Stieda
Victor Wong
Rachel King

VIOLIN II
John Suderman, Principal
Leslie Moore
Trish Barclay
Myrna Unger
Nancy Fleming
Valerie Baerg
Crispin Sion

Andrea Bertram

VIOLA
Gitta Krebs, Principal
Leslie McAuley
Bernice Wong
Anita Hamburger-Douglas

CELLO
Susan Dallyn, Principal
Grace Lee
Charles Inkman
Anne Dalton
Nan Mackie

DOUBLE BASS Hans Preuss; Principal Nina Høvaas Neil Bryson

PICCOLO Jill Rigby-Jones

FLUTE Catherine Riddle Brenda Baird OBOE Julia Penistan Cristina Sewerin

CLARINET
Janine Oye
Alex Nagy

BASS CLARINET 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

Dave Sabourin
TIMPANI
Bruce Wrigley

TUBA

PERCUSSION
Jim Balfour
Howard Jang
Shelly Tkachyk

HARP Donna Brown LIBRARIAN Hans Preuss STAGE MANAGER Hans Preuss

UBC OPERA THEATRE (in English) UBC Symphony Orchestra. Staged and Conducted by French Tickner UBC Old Auditorium, 8:00 pm March 12-14-16-17/ 1979

MASEL AND CRETE

An Opera in Three Acts
Text by Adelheid Wette
Music by
Englebert Humperdinck

-CAST-

Peter, a broom-maker	Derek Delpuppo
	Jeffrey Holmes*t
Gertrude, Peter's second wife	Katherine Hardert
Hansel)	Lena Hauser*
Their children	Angela Furk
Hansel Their children Gretel	Heather Ochs
The Witch	
	Jennifer Jestley*t
The Sandman	Lillian Graham
The Dew Fairy	. Fiona Blackburn
Children and Angels	

* Indicates performances March 12 and 16 † In partial fulfillment of Master of Music (Opera) Degree

Act I: Peter's House

Act II: The Forest

Act III: The Witch's House

OPERA CHORUS

Maureen Ciarniello
Diane Fox
Jennifer Jestley
Grace Wiebe
Angela Furk
Lena Hauser
Lillian Graham
Nadine Bohna

PRODUCTION STAFF

Director	French Tickner
Coach/Accompanists	Barbara Baxter
	Carol Westdal
Technical Director	Jeffrey Holmest
Set Design	French Tickner
Lighting Design and Execution	Ted Roberts
Stage Manager	Derek Delpuppo
Construction Crew	Jeffrey Holmest
•	Derek Delpuppo
Tickets Music Department	nt Office Staff
House Manager	Dolores Bastedo
Crew	Robert Gordy
	nneth Weremchuk

59

Reserved seats: \$5.00
Balcony seats: \$4.00
Tickets for 0.A.P., Students, an Children - \$1.50 off regular prices.

For reservations, send the follow-ing form to:

Hänsel and Gretel Tickets
Department of Music
University of British Columbia
2075 Wesbrook Mall

MAIL ORDER TICKET FORM FOR

Enclosed find to cover the cost of the following tickets:

Date	No. 8 \$5.00	No. @ \$4.00	No. @ discount
Mon. Mar. 12			
Wed. Mar. 14	·		
Fri. Mar. 16			
Sat.			



THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC 2075 WESBROOK MALL VANCOUVER, B.C., CANADA V6T 1W5

figure 22 Pamphlet used in advertising

LF3 B7 1979 1985 1965 C. I

HARSE AND GREEK

An Opera in Three Acts
Text by Adelheid Wette
Music by
Englebert Humperdinck

9

CAST-

Gertrude, Peter's second wife Katherine Harder Hansel Their children Angela Furk Gretel The Witch Diane Fox Jennifer Jestley The Sandman Carol Westdal Lillian Graham	Peter, a broom-maker	Derek Delpuppo
The Witch Jennifer Jestley The Sandman Carol Westdal Lillian Graham		lettrev Holmes
The Witch Jennifer Jestley The Sandman Carol Westdal Lillian Graham	Gertrude. Peter's second wife	Katherine Harder
The Witch Jennifer Jestley The Sandman Carol Westdal Lillian Graham	Homsel]	Lena Hauser
The Witch Jennifer Jestley The Sandman Carol Westdal Lillian Graham	Their children	Angela Furk
The Witch Jennifer Jestley The Sandman Carol Westdal Lillian Graham	Grete1	Heather Ochs
The Sandman Carol Westdal Lillian Graham	The Witch	Diane Fox
Lillian Graham		Jennifer Jestley
Lillian Graham	The Sandman	Carol Westdal
The Day Foriza	•	Lillian Graham
	The Dew Fairy	Fiona Blackburn
The Dew Fairy Fiona Blackburn Children and Angels	Children and Angels	3

UBC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

UBC OPERA CHORUS

STAGED AND CONDUCTED BY FRENCH TICKNER

UBC OLD AUDITORIUM, 8:00 P.M.

Monday, March 12, 1979 Wednesday, March 14, 1979 Friday, March 16, 1979 Saturday, March 17, 1979

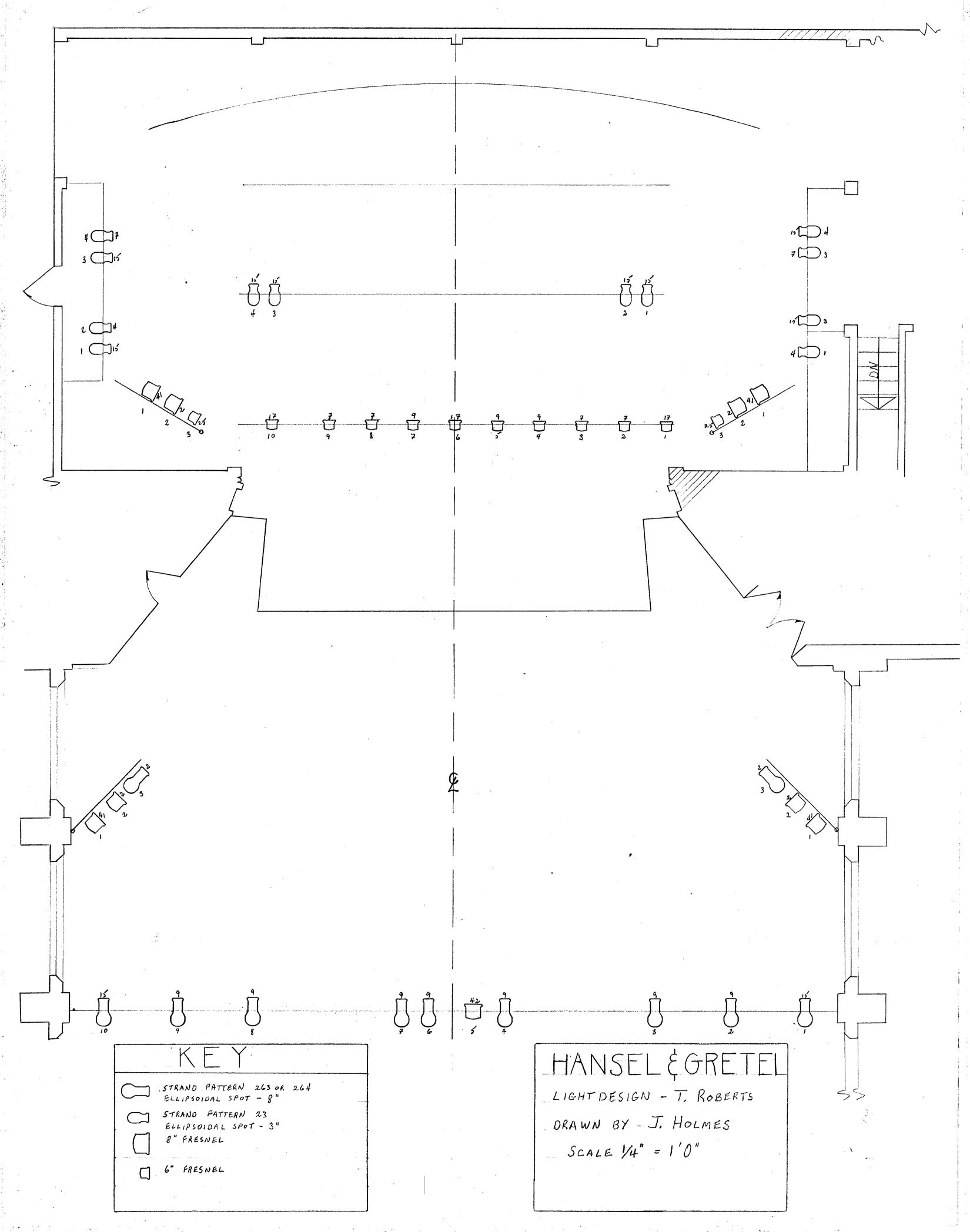
(For ticket information see reverse side)

Himsel and Gretel has charmed audiences since its appearance in the last decade of the nine-teenth 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.

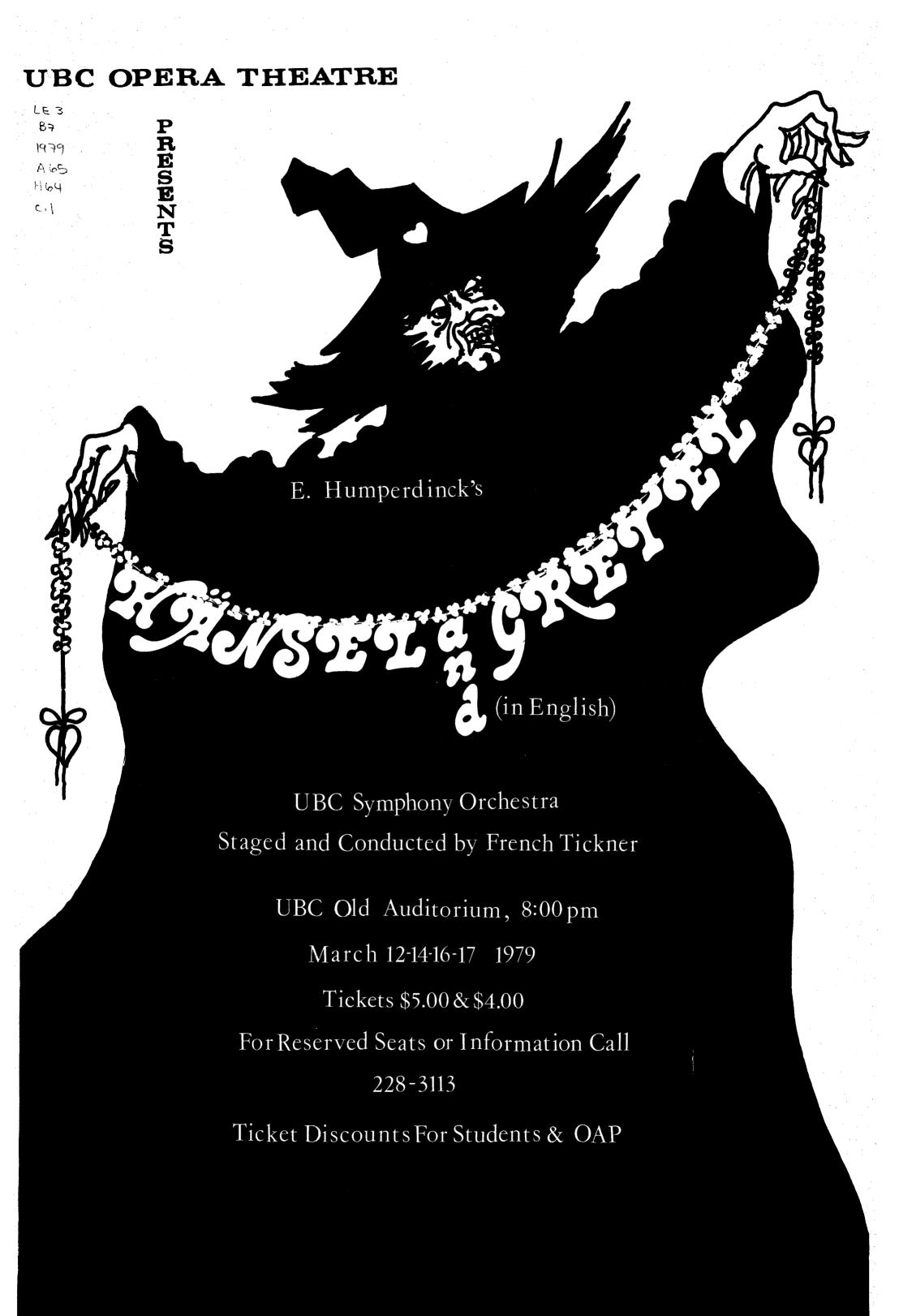
It is our hope that the excitement of our students and their gifted teacher, French Tickner, is matched by yours in sharing this occasion with them, and with all of us in the Department of Music at UBC.

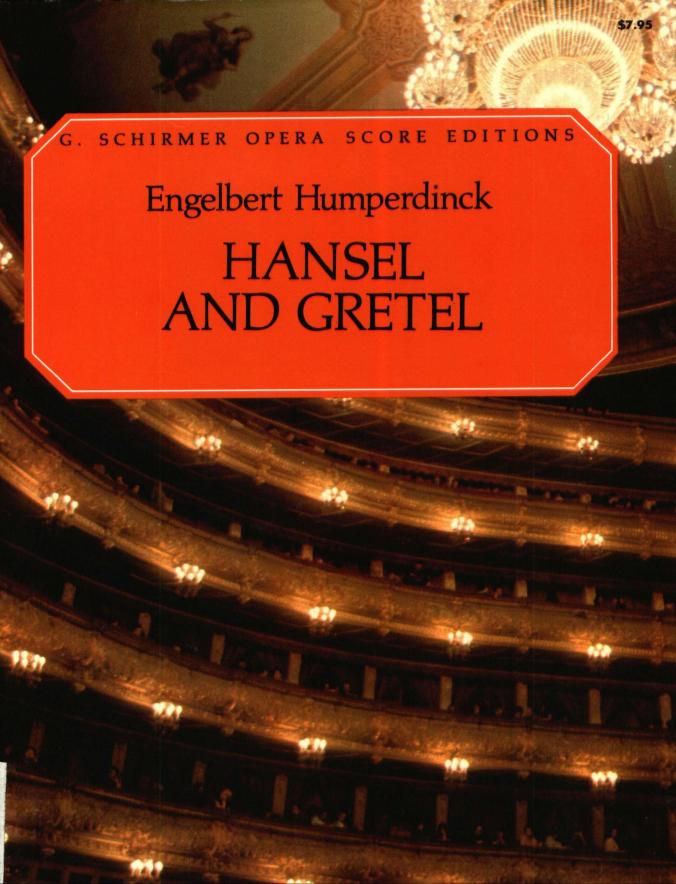
Wallace Berry Head, Department of Music University of British Columbia



LE 3 B7 1979 A65 H64 C.1 HOLMES M. MUS SPRING 1979

C. 1.





INCLUDED AS APPENDIX I
WITH HANSEL AND GRETEL; A
PRODUCTION THESIS

BY
JEFFREY F HOLMES

1979
1979
1965
1965

C . 1

Opera in Three Acts

Music by

Engelbert Humperdinck

Text by
ADELHEID WETTE

English translation by CONSTANCE BACHE

Revised by
HAMILTON BENZ

Ed. 1267

G. SCHIRMER
New York/London

WARD MUSIC LILL

EVERTHING IN MUSIC

ENAPHORIS AUFOLIES - RECORDOR

ALS W. HEMINGS - MILLOR

ALS

ARGUMENT

ONCE 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 children, 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 merrily. 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 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.

Hansel and Gretel.

Dramatis Personæ.

Peter, a bro	oom-maker	Baritone
Gertrude, his wife		
Hänsel)		Mezzo - Soprano
Hänsel)		Soprano
		Mezzo - Soprano
		Soprano
		Soprano
		Sopranos and Contraltos

First Act.

Home.

Second Act.

The forest.

Third Act.

The witch's house.

Hansel and Gretel.



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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 forest. 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.)

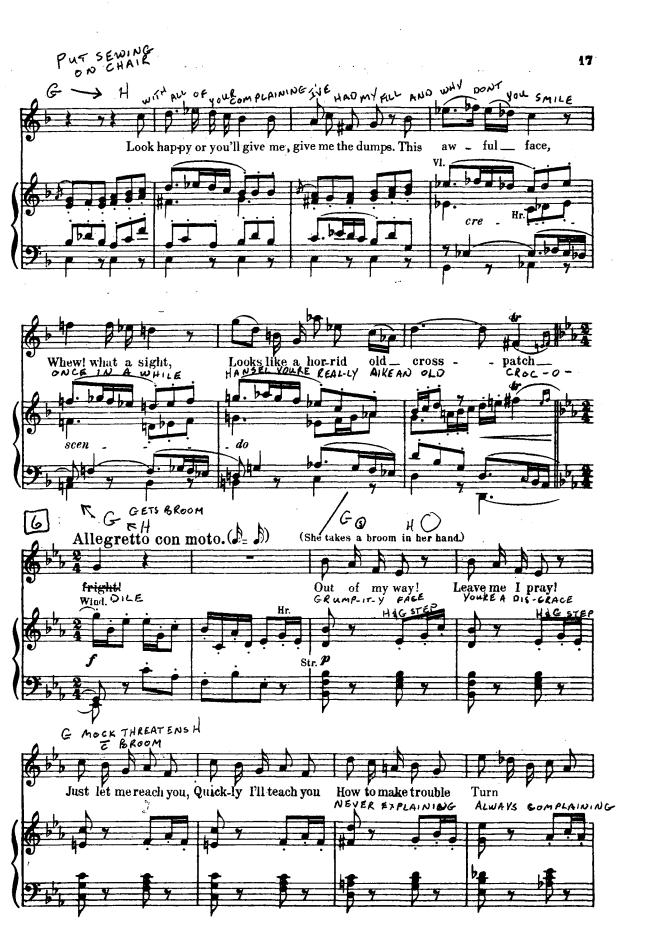
























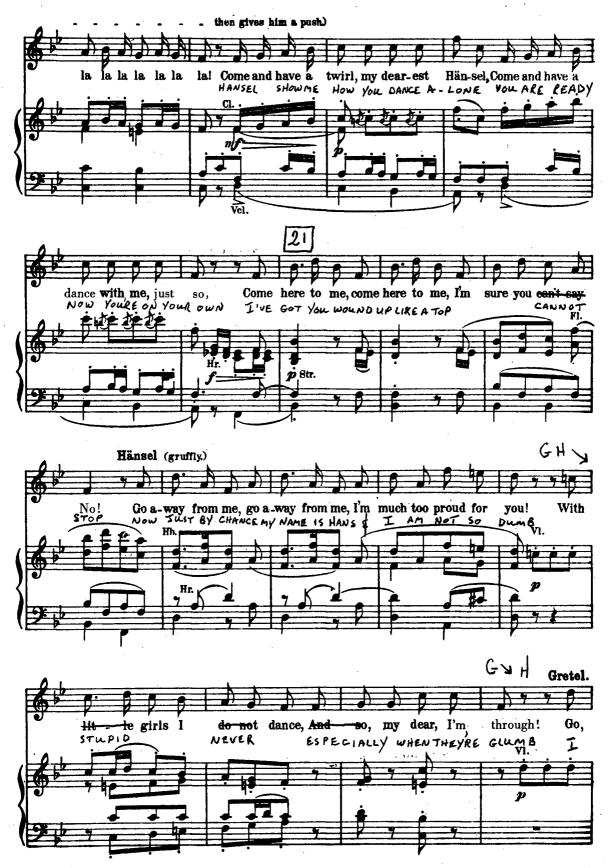












que .















































they dance **52** Tempo come prima.

Father. (He seizes her by the arm and dances round the room with her.) Tra la la la, tra la la la, hip hur-rah, Mother (joining in.) tra la la la, tra la la la la, time. We can real-ly have a time! hip hur-rah. time! 200

cresc.

Steer you's hear how fared (He sits down. The mother list ten, how it all came to pass!

Hr. dimin.







M. turn back to F.

































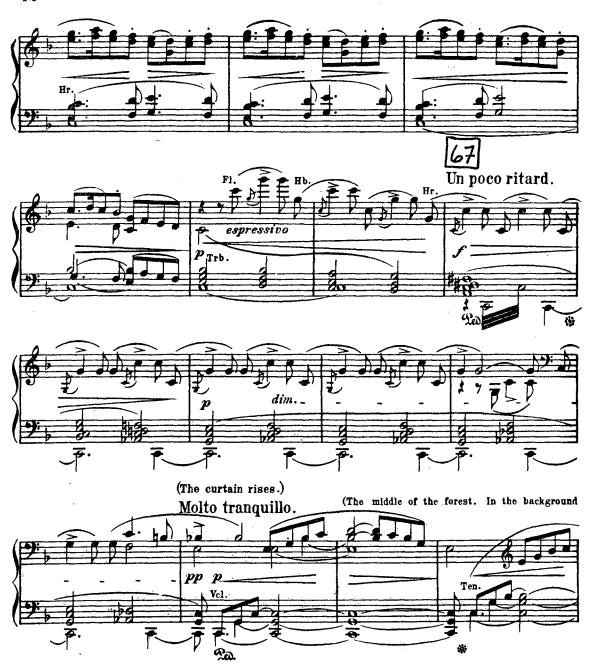












is the "Ilsenstein", thickly surrounded by fir-trees. On the right is a large fir-tree, under which Gretel is sitting on a mossy tree-trunk, and making a garland of wild roses. By her side lies a nose-gay of flowers. Amongst the bushes on the left is Hünsel, looking for strawberries. Sunset.)



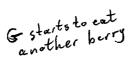


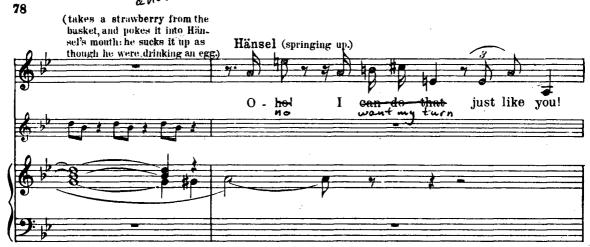










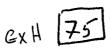
































Scene II.







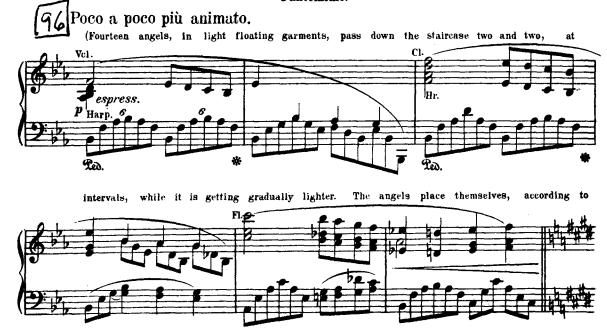




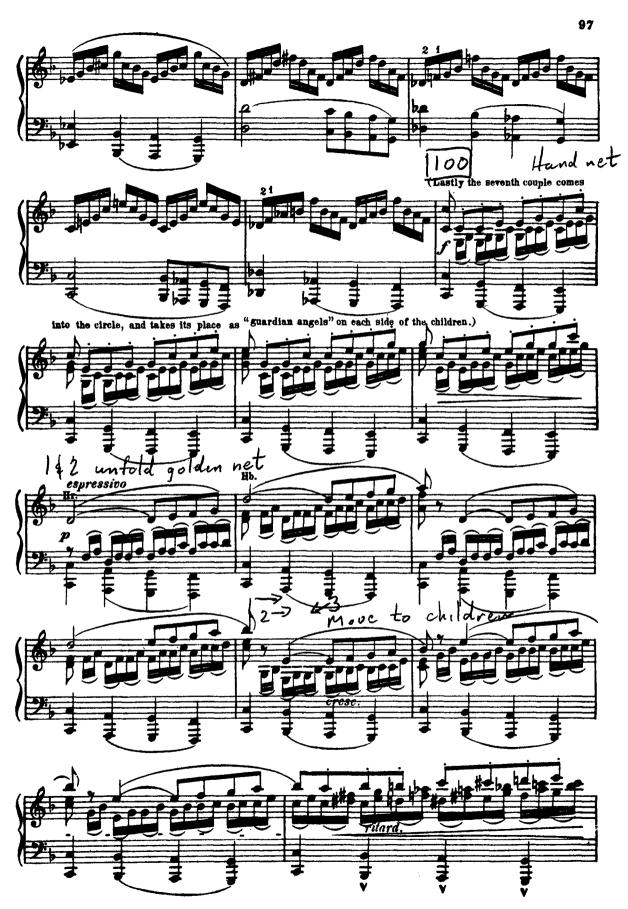


Scene III.









(The remaining angels now join hands and dance a stately dance around the group.)
Tempo moderato. Trp. Tromb.









(Scene the same as at the end of Act II. 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.)











Un poco più lento.
Gretel (rubs her eyes, looks around her, and raises herself a little, whilst Hünsel turns over on the other side to go to sleep again.) 106 Where am Dream - ing? Am wake? pp Str. Da. Ta. Da. K C we've slepthere the wood all night The for-est soft and still. is so espressivo Cl. Sounds of the Chears the bird High in the C ran VI. Solo the Birds are behear a love-ly morn-ing song, branch - es Pa. Da.







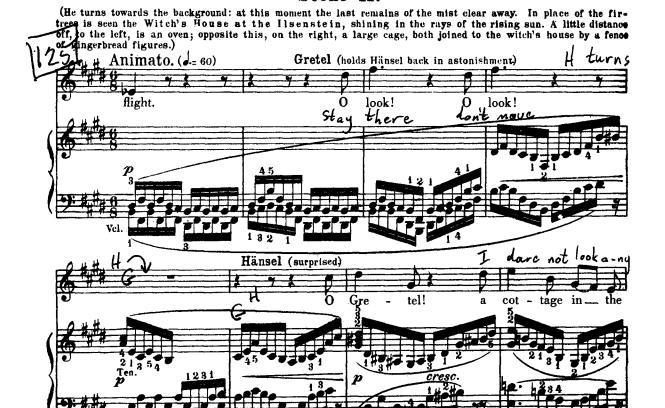
































































G w HR

W Gestures childrens heads follow



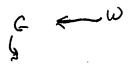
































w squints at bone (to And) (Hänsel pokes out a small bone.) wrong? As thin Sķin W turn to H Like The Witch (calls) (Gretel appears at the door.) Gre-tel!

31957







witch pull G.R.











dolce

































boys return to group





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