

MISS SARA SAMPSON BY G.E.LESSING

TRANSLATED BY ERNEST BELL

FIRST PERFORMANCE OF MISS SARA SAMPSON WAS GIVEN IN FRANKFURT AN DER ODER IN 1755.

FIRST PERFORMANCE OF THIS PRODUCTION WAS GIVEN AT THE INTERNATIONAL THEATRE FESTIVAL, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY ON 18TH APRIL 1990.

The action takes place in poor lodgings near Dover where Mellefont is waiting to hear whether his attempts to renegotiate the terms of a cousin's will have been successful. It appears that the legacy will enable him to marry Miss Sara Sampson...

Sheila Gish, Rachel Joyce, Raad Rawi

Sir William SampsonDaniel Thorndike
Waitwell, his servantPeter Needham
Landlord of an inn
Mellefont, a gentlemanRaad Rawi
Norton, his servant
Betty, servant of SaraCharlotte Medcalf
Sara Sampson,
mistress of MellefontRachel Joyce
Marwood,
Mellefont's former mistressSheila Gish
Hannah, her servantPat O'Toole
Arabella, daughter of Mellefont
and MarwoodMaria Isabel Hernandez

MUSIC PLAYED LIVE BY MEMBERS OF THE COMPANY

Director	Declan Donnellan
Designer	Nick Ormerod
Music Director	Paddy Cunneen
Movement Director	Jane Gibson
Lighting Designer	Rick Fisher
Company Stage Manager	Louise Yeomans
Deputy Stage ManagerM	lartin Lloyd-Evans
Touring Electrician	
Wardrobe MistressC	
Student Stage Manager	Paul Clay

The first half lasts approx.1hr 10 mins and the second half approx 1hr 5 mins There will be one interval of 15 mins





- Ruth ingledow

Best wishes to Cheek by Jowl with their tour of SARA



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THE COMPANY

MAX BURROWS read Drama at Bristol

PAUL CLAY is currently in his final year of the

PADDY CUNNEEN has been MD for

DECLAN DONNELLAN has directed all but

DUNCAN DUFF studied at Liverpool has appeared in Toggart, and plays a lead in The

RICK FISHER has recently worked on Peer Gynt at the National, Marya at the Old Vic. A at the Tide for The Kosh. Other work includes: Serious Money and Bloody Poetry at the Royal RSC and Some Americans Abroad at the Lincoln with Cheek by Jowl on The Doctor of Honour.

JANE GIBSON trained at Central School and

SHEILA GISH trained at RADA. She has

JUDITH GREENWOOD studied Drama and

MARIA ISABEL HERNANDEZ played

JILL HUNTER is originally from New Zealand.

RUTH INGLEDOW studied English and

RACHEL JOYCE trained at RADA. For the

MARTIN LLOYD-EVANS has a physics

CHRISTINE MADDISON has worked

BARBARA MATTHEWS studied Chemistry

CHARLOTTE MEDCALF trained at the

PETER NEEDHAM trained at RADA. For the

NICK ORMEROD trained at the Wimbledon

and Philocietes (Finnish National Theatre). Opera: The Rise and Fall of Mahagonny (Wexford). A Cheek by Jowl's productions. In 1988 he received a

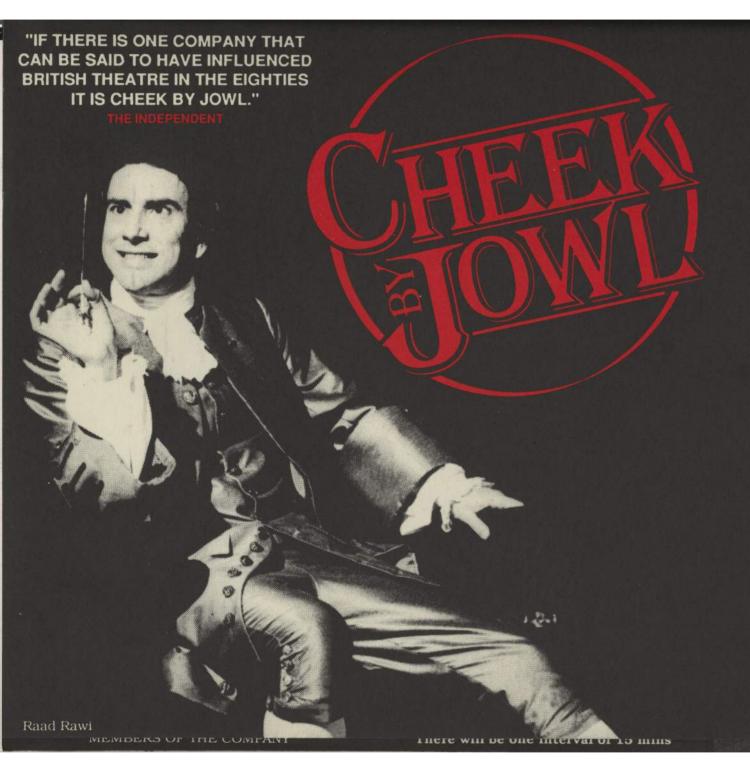
PAT O'TOOLE trained at the Arts Educational stage-managed, directed, and helped to set up Raw

RAAD RAWI trained at the Bristol Old Vic

DANIEL THORNDIKE is the son of actor

CATHERINE UGWU studied Politics at City Bursary to train in arts administration with Cheek

LOUISE YEOMANS studied Drama and English at Kent University. She has been stage manager for the London Bubble, Wexford Festival Lyric and the Royal Court, and lighting designer at the English Theatre of Hamburg. She joined Cheek



The Country Wife

Othello

Vanity Fair

Pericles

Andromache

A Midsummer Night's Dream

The Man of Mode

Twelfth Night

The Cid

Macbeth

A Family Affair

Philoctetes

The Tempest

The Doctor of Honour

Lady Betty

Sara

And later in 1990 - HAMLET by William Shakespeare, which will tour throughout England and visit Tokyo and Kyoto.

In 1991 to celebrate Cheek by Jowl's 10th anniversary, the company will present an epic cycle of mediæval mystery plays from the Creation to the Apocalypse.

Miss Sara Sampson is the fifth European classic to be given its British premiere by Cheek by Jowl. Others include: Andromache by Racine (France 1667, Britain 1984) The Cid by Corneille (France 1636, Britain 1986) A Family Affair by Ostrovsky (Russia 1850, Britain 1988) The Doctor of Honour by Calderon de la Barca (Spain 1635, Britain 1989).

Alford House, Aveline St. London, SE11 5DQ 071 793 0153/4

Declan Donnellan and Nick Ormerod

Associate Director: Paddy Cunneen

Administrator:

Barbara Matthews

PR & Marketing Officer:

Ruth Ingledow

Assistant to the Administrator:

Jill Hunter

Administrative Trainee:

Catherine Ugwu

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SARA is supported by THE GOETHE INSTITUT (LONDON)

SARA will visit the following theatres:

April 16 - 28 Montevideo International Theatre Festival April 30 - May 5
Arts Theatre, Cambridge May 8 - 12 Connaught Theatre, Worthing Arts Centre, University of Warwick May 21 - 26 Theatre Royal, Winchester

May 28 - June 2 Theatre Royal, Bury St Edmunds

Lilian Baylis Theatre, London

John Scott-Moncrieff (Chairman), Sophie Hamilton, Gerald Thorburn.

Chris Legge, Dick Linklater, Tim Stockil, Barbara Todd.

Casting Director Graphic Designer Wardrobe Supervisor Programme Researcher Lucy Astor London Press

Sharon Kean (071-254-6489) Sarah Ainslie

Angie Burns

Costumes made by Hilary Boulton, Sarah Jane Wright. Wigs by Ray Marsden and Wigs by Charles. Millinery by Pat Dawson. Shoes by Savva. Set built by The Stage Seager. Thanks to Yolande Jeffrey and the Thanks also to the Almeida Theatre for the loan of the dagger.

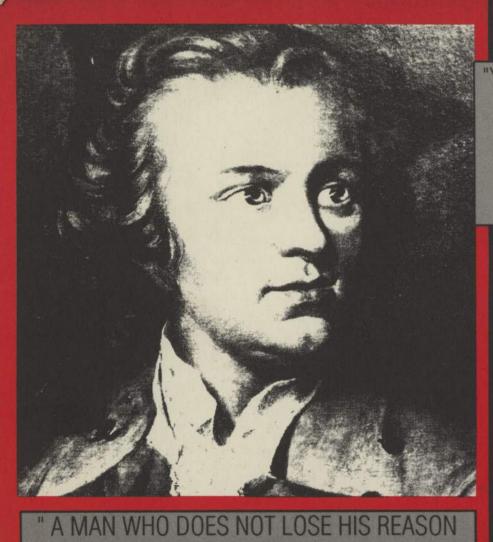
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Special thanks to BET for sponsoring the Lilian Baylis Theatre









" A MAN WHO DOES NOT LOSE HIS REASON OVER CERTAIN THINGS HAS NONE TO LOSE."

G. E. LESSIN



GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM LESSING (1729 - 1781)

The son of a highly respected theologian, Lessing left home at the age of 17 to study theology in Leipzig, but he was already obsessed with the theatre. He wrote 5 comedies during this period, one of which was successfully produced at the Leipzig Theatre. However, his parents disapproved of his association with the theatre, and in 1748, summoned him home to Saxony.

Having extracted from him a promise to study medicine, his parents allowed him to return to Leipzig, but financial problems there forced him to flee to Berlin, where he began to gain a reputation as a critic and a dramatist.

In the following years, Lessing became increasingly interested in the aesthetic of tragic drama, and in 1760 went to Breslau to study philosophy and aesthetics. It was a fertile period during which he wrote his comic masterpiece, *Minna von Barnhelm*, which was set during the 7 years war and was greatly admired for its depiction of this event of national significance.

Lessing's application for the post of Director of the Royal Library in 1765 was rejected. Instead, he accepted the offer to act as adviser to a group of Hamburg merchants in their privately funded venture setting up a national theatre. The project collapsed within a year and Lessing recognised that the time for a German national theatre had not yet come.

Extreme poverty forced Lessing to accept the badly paid post of librarian at Wolfenbuttel in 1770. These were miserable but creative years for him. He was poor, ill and lonely. In 1776 he finally married Eva Konig, a friend of long standing, but she died 2 years later in childbirth. Lessing died in 1781 and was buried in a pauper's grave at public expense.

G H Lewes (1845) describes Lessing's mind as "of a quality eminently British. Of all the Germans, he is the least German yet he created German literature."



THE SHOCK OF THE NEW TRAGEDY

"Lessing had pointed the way to a drama of contemporary social realism and of critical debate which was to come to the fore in the nineteenth century and to hold sway in our own."

F J Lamport (1981)

Lessing was impatient with the traditional literary class distinctions which dictated that heroic or tragic themes be played out by aristocratic figures, with comedy as the sole domain of characters lower down the social scale, and in Miss Sara Sampson, he created the first domestic tragedy in German literature. It was a huge success at its premiere at Frankfurt an der Oder in 1755.

Although Miss Sara Sampson is firmly rooted in the baroque, the tragedy marked a decisive break with the courtly mannered drama of France, which had long dominated the German stage. Lessing vehemently argued that the French classical model was culturally stifling and urged his contemporaries instead to look to the wider European stage for inspiration - to the ancient Greeks and Romans, the Italians, the Spaniards, the Dutch, and particularly the English. In fact, he believed that if allowed to follow its natural bent, the German temperament would find its most natural expression in the English theatrical tradition. He strove to establish a truly national drama, using the Germans' innate interest in nature and reality as its basis and using Shakespeare rather than Corneille as a model.

"For the curtain to rise on a tragedy and reveal not buskinned antique heroes in some palace ante-room, but travellers in ordinary eighteenth century clothes in a miserable inn, who address each other not in alexandrines, but in elliptical prose must have caused a considerable shock."

F J Lamport (1981)

Sheila Gish, Pat O'Toole, Maria Isabel Hernandez Duncan Duff, Raad Rawi.

STURM UND DRANG

Sturm und Drang (Storm and Stress) was the explosive movement in literature and music typified by Goethe, Schiller and Haydn which led ultimately to the romanticism exemplified by Beethoven. Miss Sara Sampson is remarkable in that it predates the main body of Goethe's work by 20 years and yet it displays many characteristics of the movement - emotional power, strength and extravagance of expression, verbal explosiveness and an ability to shock.

"The German dramatic movement of the Sturn und Drang celebrated not only democratic opinions but also formal freedoms, a revolt against the dramatic unities and, in its wider context, against the domination of German taste by French classical literature."

Rosemary Ashton (1980).



"IT IS DIFFICULT TO DEFINE LOVE; WHAT CAN BE SAID IS THAT IN THE SOUL IT IS A PASSION TO DOMINATE ANOTHER, IN THE MIND IT IS MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING, WHILST IN THE BODY IT IS SIMPLY A DELICATELY VEILED DESIRE TO POSSESS THE BELOVED AFTER MANY RITES AND MYSTERIES."

DUC DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD (1665)

BAROQUE

"The word 'baroque' comes from the Spanish barroco, a 'large irregular pearl'. A regular pearl is a perfect sphere; an irregular pearl is a sphere straining outwards at one point, bulging and almost breaking, but yet not bursting into fragments. Therefore 'baroque' means 'beauty compressed but almost breaking the bounds of control'. The essential meaning of the word is interplay of strong emotion and stronger social, aesthetic, intellectual, moral, and religious restraints. What we, nowadays usually see in baroque art and literature is its formality, its symmetry and frigidity. What the men and women of the baroque era saw in it was the tension between ardent passion and firm, cool control."

Gilbert Highet (1949)

