

The Bishop's Wife

A Live Radio Play



JEWELL MAINSTAGE PLAY GUIDE

Adapted by Karen and Mark Lund

From *The Bishop's Wife* Lux Radio Theater by J. Walter Thompson

Original Music by Michael Nutting

2020 Jewell Mainstage Season
New Subscriptions on sale now!

Directed By Karen Lund
Nov 27 - Dec 28



WELCOME

The beloved holiday classic comes to life as a live radio broadcast with you as the in-studio audience! Dudley is an angel and the answer to Bishop Brougham's prayer for a new cathedral. But when the angel turns his attention to the bishop's friends and family, Dudley's minor miracles require divine intervention. Join us this Christmas season for a story of love, family and blessings in disguise.

The holidays are a time for taking stock of the blessings we have received and a time to try to be a blessing for others.

In *The Bishop's Wife*, Bishop Henry Brougham is desperate to build a new cathedral and is wrapped up so tightly in his work he begins to lose connection with his wife, his children and the congregants he's hoping to serve. His prayer for help is answered by an unconventional angel who is more concerned with Henry's family than with Henry's cathedral-building concerns.

Television host, Fred Rogers once said, "If you look for the helpers, you'll know that there's hope." Sometimes helpers arrive in the most surprising ways. When we're in the midst of troubles it can be hard for us to know what's actually important. Helpers might solve our immediate concerns or they might point us back to where our focus, perhaps, should have been in the first place.

When was a time that you struggled? Who came alongside you to help?

We'd love to hear from you!

Tag us on any of the social media platforms listed below.

@taproottheatre | #TTCbishopswife

EVERYONE'S A CRITIC ... starting with YOU!

What did you think?

Post, tweet, update, review...
Let us and your friends know
if you liked the show!



Search "Taproot Theatre"
to find us on your favorite
social media websites.

*Be sure to tag us when
you post about us!*

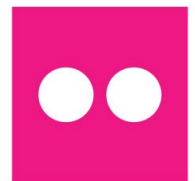
TAPROOT THEATRE
COMPANY

*Professional theatre in
a neighborhood setting*

TAPROOTTHEATRE.ORG

See behind the curtain!

See what inspires and delights
us behind the scenes here at
Taproot Theatre.





JEWELL MAINSTAGE

204 N 85th St
Seattle, WA 98103

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

212 N 85th St
Seattle, WA 98103

206.781.9707 Box Office
206.781.9708 Group Sales
206.781.9705 Administrative Office

TAPROOTTHEATRE.ORG

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RESEARCHER: Baylie Heims, Dramaturg

EDITOR: Josh Krupke

REHEARSAL PHOTOS: Jeff Berryman

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Karen & Mark Lund



KAREN LUND serves as Taproot's Associate Artistic Director. Her most recent work includes, *Necessary Sacrifices*, *Bright Star*, *Always... Patsy Cline*, *Miss Bennet: Christmas at Pemberley*, *Sweet Land*. She is the past president of the board of directors for Theatre Puget Sound, a member of the Stage Directors and Choreographers Union (SDC), a professional voice over artist and the recipient of numerous theatre and film directing awards including three Tellys. Karen thanks her amazing family Mark, Jake and Hannah.



MARK LUND has designed over 100 shows at Taproot. Recent favorites include Kim's *Convenience*, *Sweet Land* and *Persuasion*. Other design work includes Seattle Shakes, Book-It, SFF, and award-winning short films, including sound for *Dancer By The Sea*, which premiered at SIFF and was an award-winner at LA Shorts Film Fest. Mark is also a voice over actor including many years as Falco Lombardi in *Star Fox* for Nintendo. Love to Karen, Hannah & Jake.

The original screenplay from the film *The Bishop's Wife* was adapted into a half-hour radio special which was broadcast by **The Screen Guild Theatre** on March 1, 1948. The broadcast featured the film's original stars, Cary Grant, Loretta Young and David Niven, reprising their original roles.

Lux Radio Theatre also presented an adaptation of the story as an hour-long broadcast three times:

- December 19, 1949 — starring David Niven as Henry and Tyrone Power as Dudley.
- May 11, 1953 — starring Cary Grant as Dudley and Phyllis Thaxter as Julia.
- March 1, 1955 — starring Cary Grant as Dudley and Phyllis Thaxter as Julia.

The 1948 Screen Guild production can be found on YouTube
https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=37&v=FIVtqA7I4qE

The 1949 Lux Theatre production can be found on Spotify
<https://open.spotify.com/album/3lRVmndYIGAtfR7xGefXGz>

The 1955 Lux Theatre production can be found on Sound Cloud
<https://soundcloud.com/radiomandeep/cary-grant-on-lux-radio>

Lux Radio Theater



Lux Radio Theater, a classic radio anthology series, was broadcast on the NBC Blue Network (1934–35) (owned by the National Broadcasting Company, later predecessor of American Broadcasting Company [ABC] in 1943 /1945); CBS Radio network (Columbia Broadcasting System) (1935–54), and NBC Radio (1954–55). Initially, the series adapted Broadway plays during its first two seasons before it began adapting films. These hour-long radio programs were performed live before studio audiences. The series became the most popular dramatic anthology series on radio, broadcast for more than 20 years and continued on television as the *Lux Video Theatre* through most of the 1950s.

Broadcasting from New York, the series premiered at 2:30 PM, October 14, 1934, on the NBC Blue Network with a production of *Seventh Heaven* starring Miriam Hopkins and John Boles in a full-hour adaptation of the 1922–24 Broadway production by Austin Strong. The host was the show's fictional producer, Douglass Garrick (portrayed by John Anthony). Doris Dagmar played another fictional character, Peggy Winthrop, who delivered the Lux commercials. Each show featured a scripted session with Garrick talking to the lead actors. Anthony appeared as Garrick from the premiere 1934 episode until June 30, 1935. Garrick was portrayed by Albert Hayes from July 29, 1935 to May 25, 1936, when the show moved to the West Coast. Famed studio executive and film producer/director Cecil B. DeMille, (1881-1959), took over as the host on June 1, 1936, continuing until January 22, 1945. On several occasions, usually when DeMille was out of town, he was temporarily replaced by various celebrities, including Leslie Howard and Edward Arnold.

Lux Radio Theater strove to feature as many of the original stars of the original stage and film productions as possible, usually paying them \$5,000 an appearance. In 1936, when sponsor manufacturer Lever Brothers (who made Lux brand soap and detergent) moved the show from New York City to Hollywood, the program began to emphasize adaptations of films rather than plays. The first Lux film adaptation was *The Legionnaire and the Lady*, with Marlene Dietrich and Clark Gable, based on the film *Morocco*. That was followed by a Lux adaptation of *The Thin Man*, featuring the movie's actual stars, Myrna Loy and William Powell.

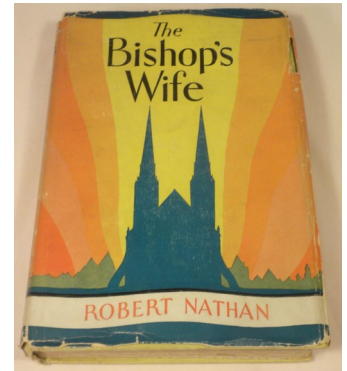
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lux_Radio_Theatre

History of *The Bishop's Wife*

The Page

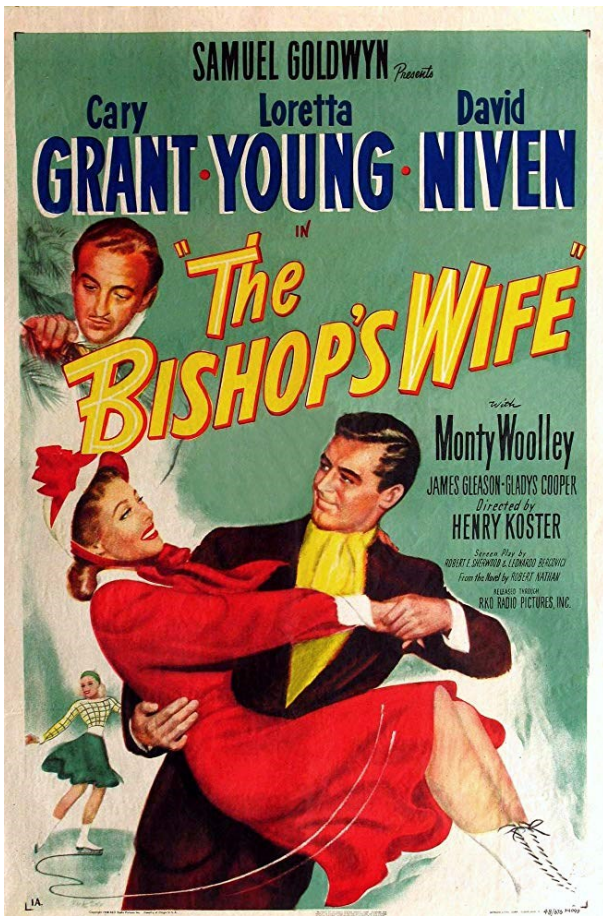
The Bishop's Wife was originally a 1928 novel by Robert Nathan (not to be confused with Mette Ivie Harrison's 2014 murder mystery of the same name).

Robert Nathan started writing professionally in 1919. *The Bishop's Wife* was by no means his first novel but it was his first to garner success. Nathan produced forty novels, two children's books, two non-fiction books and ten books of poetry between 1919 and 1975. He also wrote screenplays while working for MGM, including the movie adaptation of his own *The Clock* (1945).



www.abebooks.com

The Silver Screen



https://www.imdb.com/title/tt0039190/?ref=ttmi_tt

The novel was adapted for the big screen in 1947 by Robert E. Sherwood and Leonardo Bercovici. Despite starring popular names of the era, including Cary Grant, Loretta Young and David Niven, early preview audiences disliked the film so some uncredited rewrites were done by Billy Wilder and Charles Brackett. The premiere, in February of 1948, was met with critical success but did not initially receive box office success.

Market research showed that the film was perceived to be a religious movie. The studio rebranded it *Cary and the Bishop's Wife* in some markets. They also added the tag line "Have you heard about CARY AND THE BISHOP'S WIFE?" Adding Cary Grant's name and the somewhat salacious tagline increased the film's sales by as much as 25%. Regardless of the viewer response, the film was nominated for five Academy Awards including Best Picture, Best Director, Best Original Music Score, Best Film Editing and won the award for Best Sound Mixing.

David Niven had originally been cast in the role of Dudley the angel with Dana Andrews as the Bishop and Teresa Wright as Julia, the Bishop's wife. However, Wright had to drop the film due to pregnancy, and Andrews was lent to the studio RKO in exchange for Loretta Young. Grant was cast as the Bishop to replace Andrews, but he decided he liked Dudley's dialogue better and (simply by virtue of being Cary Grant) was able to get the casting changed to his preferences.

The Bishop's Wife was released one year after another holiday classic, *It's A Wonderful Life*, and the two films are often compared to each other. Both films feature an unconventional, wingless angel and neither are actually explicitly Christmas movies (rather, movies that happen to take place at Christmas time). They even share two child actors: Carolyn Grimes who played the bishop's daughter, Debby, in *The Bishop's Wife* also played Zuzu in *It's A Wonderful Life*, and Bobby Anderson, who is credited as "the captain of the snowball fight" in *The Bishop's Wife*, played young George Bailey in *It's A Wonderful Life*.

In 1996, Touchstone Pictures released a modernized remake of the film, this time titled *The Preacher's Wife*, featuring Denzel Washington as Dudley, Whitney Houston as Julia and Courtney B. Vance as Henry.

Setting/Place

In a novel or a short story the setting is usually established by the author's description indicating time and place. At most theatrical productions, the program will briefly list the setting and time period of the play, but after that it's up to the scenic designer to create a visual representation of the location in which the story is set. A good scenic designer will create a set that gives the audience clues about the story even before the actors come on stage. What clues does this set design give you about the play you're about to see?

**Scenic Design
by Mark Lund.**



Costumes

Authors of novels or short stories will often include character descriptions as part of the story. In a play, the costume designer is responsible for creating the first impression of a character. As soon as an actor walks out on stage you can guess something about their character. Are they old or young? Are they rich or poor? Are they from another time period or dressed in modern clothes?

Calder Jameson Shilling - Henry



Chelsea LeValley - Julia



Costumes

**Costumes Research by
Esther Garcia**

**Costumes Research by
Esther Garcia**



The Development of Radio

A Brief History of the Invention of Radio

The inventors involved in the creation and improvements of radio did not start with the goal of entertainment but rather communication. The journey to what is generally considered the modern radio was a slow one, involving many people.

Famed inventor, Nikola Tesla demonstrated the first wireless radio in 1893, but Guglielmo Marconi is generally considered to be “the father of radio”. Marconi was granted the first patent for wireless telegraphy in 1896, and on December 12, 1901 Marconi became the first person to transmit signals across the Atlantic.

In 1906, Reginald Fessenden is said to have made the first radio broadcast, playing violin music and some verses from the Bible. Whether or not this broadcast actually happened is disputed but it is not disputed that Fessenden had an important role in the development of radio, including work in the foundations of AM radio and the first transmission of speech over radio in 1900.

In 1907, Lee DeForest patented the Audion, a vacuum valve that boosted radio signals as they were received. The Audion allowed broadcasts, including the human voice and music, to be heard clearly. It played an especially important part in radio becoming a major form of strategic communication during World War I, as it allowed messages to be sent in real time. Since voices could be heard more clearly it was easier to communicate with naval and air operations without having to use Morse code. (***More about Morse Code below.***)

Radio would be further cemented into the lives of Americans with Edwin Armstrong's invention of FM radio, which helped control static, and the introduction of the car radio, both in the early 1930s.



Guglielmo Marconi (1874—1937)

Photo from [wikipedia.org/wiki/Guglielmo_Marconi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guglielmo_Marconi)

International Morse Code

Named after inventor Samuel Morse, Morse Code is a code consisting of variously spaced dots and dashes or long and short sounds used for transmitting messages by audible or visual signals.

1. The length of a dot is one unit.
2. A dash is three units.
3. The space between parts of the same letter is one unit.
4. The space between letters is three units.
5. The space between words is seven units.

Can you decode this message?



The Development of Radio

The Beginnings of Radio for Entertainment

Broadcast radio did not start, in earnest, until 1920. Charles Herrod was the first person to broadcast regularly and at a predetermined time for entertainment and information purposes. Broadcasts were given weekly from his home in San Jose from 1912-1919. Despite this, Herrod's work is often dismissed as his station was not commercially licensed and was airing at a time when few people other than amateur enthusiasts had radios.

KDKA in Pittsburgh was the first commercially licensed radio station in the United States. The Station's first official broadcast was coverage of the presidential election on November 2, 1920, in which Ohio Senator Warren G. Harding defeated Governor James M. Cox (also from Ohio). Interspersed between the announcements of the election returns and some music the station asked "Will anyone hearing this broadcast please communicate with us, as we are anxious to know how far the broadcast is reaching and how it is being received?" This broadcast was made from the roof of the Westinghouse Electric Corp. factory, from which, conveniently, listeners could purchase radios.

The term "commercial" was merely the type of license. Advertisements did not air until many years later and were much less intrusive than the ads we hear today. The programs of the early 1920s were largely unsponsored. Stations announcers and other employees worked on a non-profit basis. Stations were meant to be a service provided to sell radios. This was a sales-model that would have to change once the market quickly became saturated; A headline in the newspaper *Variety*, from March 10, 1922, declared "Radio Sweeping Country: 1,000,000 Sets in Use."

Sponsored musical features soon became the favorite revenue model. The first entertainment broadcast written specifically for radio was the short sketch *A Rural Line on Education*, which aired on KDKA in 1921. That year KYW in Chicago broadcast a complete season of opera. In 1922 entire Broadway musical comedies, with their original cast, were aired by WJZ in Newark. Perhaps the most important turning point in broadcasting came in September of 1922 from New York's WGY, which began weekly broadcasts of full-length plays using regular actors, music and sound effects. By spring of 1923, original dramatic pieces, written specifically for radio, were popping up on stations across the country. Listings in New York newspapers from May include at least 20 different scheduled broadcasts, either as in-studio broadcasts or remote broadcast from theatres and opera houses.



Rebecca M Davis, Calder Jameson Shilling, Richard Nguyen Sloniker and Chelsea LeValley in *The Bishop's Wife: A Live Radio Play* at Taproot Theatre.

The Development of Radio



Rebecca M. Davis and Calder Jameson Shilling in *The Bishop's Wife: A Live Radio Play* at Taproot Theatre.

Fun Radio Fact

You may have noticed that radio stations call letters generally start with K or W. This is because in 1912 there was an international conference to assign letters to countries in order to reduce confusion. The United States was given N, A, K, and W.

- **N** and **A** are used for military.
- **W** is used for the eastern part of the country.
- **K** is used for the western part of the country.

The Golden Age of Radio

As the variety of radio entertainment grew, so did the number of listeners. Radio was the cheapest form of entertainment, thus making it more accessible as well.

By the 1930s, there was a boom in the types of entertainment for the radio. The most common types included one-act and full-length radio plays, both adapted and original works; mystery specials, soap operas, science fiction, quiz shows, talent shows, variety shows, sit-coms, play-by-play sports (especially baseball), children's shows, cooking shows, weather reports, farm reports and adaptations of popular movies.

Sponsored musical features quickly became the most popular program format. It also was the format that helped establish the advertising structure for radio. Most sponsorship came from selling the naming rights to the program, for example *Champion Spark Plug Hour* and *King Biscuit Time*. The show's sponsor would be plugged at the very top of the show, at an act or scene break mid-show or the brand name could be worked into the dialogue.

Other popular formats included comic strip adaptations such as *Blondie*, *Lil' Abner* and *Little Orphan Annie*. *Archie Andrews* was so popular it ran for 10 years between 1943-1953. Other daily serials included mid-day soap operas (so named because they were sponsored by soap companies) sit-coms, especially *Amos 'n' Andy*, *Burns and Allen*, *Easy Aces* and *Our Miss Brooks*. Late afternoon-adventure serials like *The Cisco Kid*, *Jack Armstrong* and *Captain Midnight* were aimed at kids who could earn badges, rings, decoding devices, etc. by sending in a box top from the sponsor's product.

Among the most popular shows during the 1940s was Basil Rathbone and Nigel Bruce playing Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson, roles they had played in films, in both original stories and adaptations of Arthur Conan Doyle's stories. Fans of *Sherlock Holmes* who were unable to see the movies were able to experience the stories at home, making them wildly popular.

The most famous radio broadcast of this time is probably Orson Welles' broadcast of an adaptation of *The War of the Worlds* by H.G. Wells in 1938. It was presented as a news show and convinced many listeners who missed the very beginning of the show that an actual alien invasion was happening.

Many consider the end of "The Golden Age" and of old time radio in general to be the final broadcasts of *Yours Truly*, *Johnny Dollar* and *Suspense* on September 30, 1962. By that time television had become a more popular broadcast medium and the rise of Rock and Roll had changed the structure of most radio stations. It was less expensive to hire a small number of employees to run a top 40 music station than to employ multiple writers, actors, musicians and sound effect artists.

Tips and Tricks: Creating Sound Effects

In 1938, Chevrolet made a short film called ***Back of the Mike*** showing how sound effects are performed during a radio broadcast.

The film can be found on YouTube:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?time_continue=383&v=75tZRA8Jdds



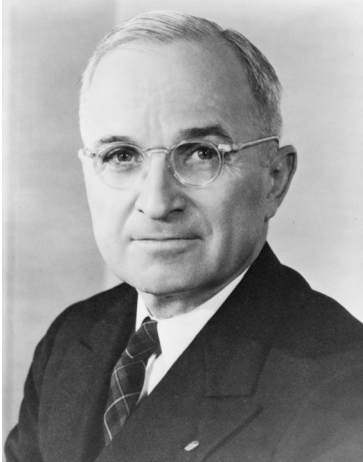
Ideas for Aspiring Foley Artists

- Corn starch in a leather pouch makes the sound of snow crunching.
- A pair of gloves sounds like bird wings flapping.
- An arrow or thin stick makes a whoosh.
- An old chair makes a controllable creaking sound.
- A water-soaked rusty hinge when placed against different surfaces makes a creaking sound. Different surfaces change the sound considerably.
- A heavy staple gun combined with other small metal sounds make good gun noises.
- A metal rake makes the rattle/squeak sound of chain-link fence; it can also make a metallic screech when dragged across a piece of metal.
- A heavy car door and fender can create most of the car sounds needed, but having a whole car in the studio is better.
- Burning plastic garbage bags cut into strips makes a realistic sounding candle or soft non-crackling fire when the bag melts and drips to the ground.
- ¼-inch audio tape balled up sounds like grass or brush when walked upon.
- Gelatin and hand soap make squishing noises.
- Frozen romaine lettuce makes bone or head injury noises.
- Coconut shells cut in half and stuffed with padding makes horse hoof noises; this is famously parodied in the film *Monty Python and the Holy Grail*.
- Cellophane creates crackling fire effects.
- A selection of wooden and metal doors is needed to create all sorts of door noises, but also can be used for creaking boat sounds.
- Acorns, small apples and walnuts on a wooden parquet surface can be used for bones breaking
- Walnuts are used in place of ice cubes in a glass of water because they don't melt.
- Canned dog food can be used for alien pod embryo expulsions and monster vocalizations.
- Large and thin metal plates, when bent, can be used for thunder

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Foley_\(filmmaking\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Foley_(filmmaking))

The United States in 1947

1947 was a full year in the United States: full of politics and war, advancements and firsts in science and technology, firsts in arts and entertainment and... full of UFOs.



President Harry Truman

Politics

On March 12, the “Truman Doctrine” was proclaimed. The doctrine stated that the United States would provide political, military and economic assistance to all democratic nations under threat from external or internal authoritarian forces.

On May 22, President Truman signed an Act of Congress that implemented the doctrine, giving \$400 million in military and economic aid to Turkey and Greece. This was, essentially, the beginning of the Cold War with the U.S.S.R.

On July 26, Truman signed the National Security Act of 1947. This Act created the CIA, the Department of Defense, the Joint Chief of Staff and the National Security Council.

President Truman was also busy outside of the Cold War politics. He signed the Presidential Succession Act into law, which places the Speaker of the House and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate third and fourth, respectively, in the Presidential line of succession, after the Vice President. Truman also delivered the first televised White House address, during which he spoke on the world food crisis.

With the “Red Scare” in full swing, the House Un-American Activities Committee was busy investigating real and suspected communists in positions of actual or supposed influence. They began investigating communism in Hollywood, which led to several screenwriters, directors and producers being called before the committee so it could decide if they were or were not communists.

On October 1, a group of writers and directors (who would become known as “The Hollywood Ten”) were subpoenaed to appear before the committee but refused to answer questions regarding their possible communist affiliations. The men were found to be in contempt of congress for refusing to answer the questions and were convicted and sentenced to six months to a year in prison. After their sentences they were black-listed from the Hollywood studios, which meant no one would hire them. During this process the Screen Actor’s Guild implemented an anti-communist loyalty oath which would be required for membership.



Left: “The Hollywood Ten”
Front row (from left): Herbert Biberman, attorneys Martin Popper and Robert W. Kenny, Albert Maltz, Lester Cole. Middle row: Dalton Trumbo, John Howard Lawson, Alvah Bessie, Samuel Ornitz. Back row: Ring Lardner Jr., Edward Dmytryk, Adrian Scott.

Right: Rep. Joseph McCarthy conducts hearings as chairman of the House Un-American Activities Committee.



The United States in 1947

Arts and Entertainment

Major arts and entertainment firsts include the first Tony Awards ceremony, which was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York on April 6, and, across the pond, in Scotland, the first Edinburgh Fringe Theatre Festival which ran from August 22 - September 11.

In December *A Streetcar Named Desire* opens on Broadway, featuring a practically unknown Marlon Brando.

On April 1 Jackie Robinson became the first African American to sign a contract in Major League Baseball since 1880, and on April 15th, he became the first to play in a game since 1880.

On June 25 *The Diary of a Young Girl* by Anne Frank is published for the first time in Amsterdam under the title of *The Annex: Diary Notes from 14 June 1942 – 1 August 1944*. It was published just two years after the Frank's death in the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp.



Brooklyn Dodgers Infielder, Jackie Robinson



United States Air Force test pilot, Captain Chuck Yeager

Science

On February 20, the U.S. Army Ordnance Corps *Hermes* program V-2 rocket *Blossom I* was launched into space, carrying plant material and fruit flies (the first animals to enter space).

On September 9, a moth stuck in a relay caused a malfunction in the Harvard Mark II electromechanical computer. The cause of the malfunction was the first to be logged as “a bug being found”, although the first recorded use of the word computer wouldn’t come until October.

October also marked United States Air Force test pilot, Captain Chuck Yeager breaking the sound barrier for the first time. He did so on the 14th in a Bell X-1 rocket plane.

In December a research team at Bell Laboratories invented the transistor, which would be used in radios, TV's, phones and hearing aids, among other electronics.

And, as promised...

The first 3 UFO sightings were recorded, two of which were actually pretty close to home. On June 21 Harold Dahl claims to have seen six unidentified flying objects near Maury Island in the Puget Sound. He also reports the first “Men In Black” intimidation encounter, in which men claiming to be government officials harass an individual into staying quiet. Three days later Kenneth Arnold made the first widely reported UFO sighting near Mount Rainier. And on July 8, in what will become one of the most debated conspiracy theories in America, a crashed spacecraft is reportedly found near Roswell, New Mexico.



Post-show Reflection

The Question: How does Dudley actually help Bishop Brougham? What are his tactics and strategies? Why do you think Dudley was able to be helpful using those methods?

1. What are some ways that you seek to help others during the holiday season?
2. How does the medium of radio change your experience of the story? Does it help you imagine more of what's happening?
3. If you could adapt another classic holiday story into a new medium (stage, radio, etc.) which would you choose? How might the choice of media effect the structure of the storytelling?

Post-Show Reflection

After the show, write a short review of the performance using the space below. Include what you liked and didn't like while identifying the main conflicts of the play and its plot structure.

TAPROOT THEATRE COMPANY

MISSION STATEMENT

Taproot Theatre Company creates theatre experiences to brighten the spirit, engage the mind and deepen the understanding of the world around us while inspiring imagination, conversation and hope.

ABOUT US

Taproot Theatre Company was founded in 1976 by six friends, five of them graduates from Seattle Pacific University. From its humble beginnings as a touring group, the company is now Seattle's largest mid-size theatre company. Today Taproot Theatre serves over 150,000 people annually throughout the Pacific Northwest with its Jewell Mainstage season, Isaac Studio Theatre season, Touring programs and Acting Studio.

STAFF CONTACTS

In-School Residencies, Workshops & Tours

Lindsey Long
Director of Education & Outreach
206.529.3668
Lindsey@taproottheatre.org

Midweek Matinees

Group Sales
206.781.9708
groups@taproottheatre.org

General

Box Office: 206.781.9707
Administrative Office: 206.781.9705
Fax: 206.297.6882
Taproot Theatre Company
P.O. Box 30946
Seattle, WA 98113
taproottheatre.org

EDUCATION PROGRAMS

In-School Residencies & Workshops

- From drama games to acting classes to putting on a production, Taproot Theatre's residencies can range from several weeks, to months or an entire school year. Whether during the school day or after school as an enrichment program, let Taproot's trained teaching artists introduce a whole new world to your students.
- Our theatre arts professional will visit your classroom for a workshop that will inspire and excite your students. They will develop basic acting skills and explore non-theatre curriculum using theater as a medium.

Touring Productions

- The Road Company – performing plays for elementary and secondary schools focusing on issues such as bullying prevention, substance abuse and friendship skills.
- Family oriented productions and improv comedy for churches, clubs, office parties and other groups.

Camps & Classes

- Taproot Theatre Company's Acting Studio is a year-round instructional program for theatre artists of all ages and experience levels. We are devoted to the wholeness of the artist with the goal of creating a nurturing environment to help

Coming Soon to the Jewell Mainstage

JANUARY 22 - FEBRUARY 29



Steel Magnolias

By Robert Harling

Welcome to Chinaquapin, Louisiana! Truvy's salon is buzzing as gossip and zingers fly between baby's breath and bouffants. Annelle is new and nervous which means things are getting a little poofy and Drum keeps firing shots into the magnolia trees giving Ouiser's dog a nervous breakdown. Hold on to your rollers and grab your tissues for this hilariously heartwarming American classic.

Age Recommendation: 12+

Single tickets on sale: November 19, 2019

MARCH 18 - APRIL 25



Babette's Feast

Conceived and Developed by Abigail Killeen

Written by Rose Courtney

Adapted from the short story by Isak Dinesen

Crossing thousands of miles in search of asylum, Babette finds safety across the fjords in a tiny mountain village. But petty squabbles and personal slights render the pious villagers as frigid and unforgiving as their surroundings. In one radical act of generosity, Babette prepares a feast so lavish it awakens grace and transforms brittle hearts.

Age Recommendation: 12+

Single tickets on sale: January 14, 2020

MAY 13 - JUNE 20



See How They Run

By Philip King

All Penelope wants is an evening out; surely even vicars' wives can have an innocent night on the town with an old friend. But between a buzzed busy-body in the closet, a volley of vicars galloping across the lawn and a Soviet spy on the loose, this night is racing toward insanity. Precocious and preposterous, this comedy is quintessentially English!

Age Recommendation: 12+

Single tickets on sale: March 10, 2020

Don't Miss These Special Opportunities!

Teen Tix

TeenTix members may purchase a \$5 ticket for themselves and for another person of any age (\$10 total) on Thursdays at this venue. Always call ahead to plan for companion tickets. For more information visit teentix.org

Wednesday Night Talkbacks

Dive deeper into the show. After every Wednesday performance the audience is invited to talk about the play with the cast. You can ask the actors questions and learn more about what goes into creating the play.

25 & Under Discount

All Jewell Mainstage performances offer \$15 tickets for patrons 25-years-old or younger. For more information about how to use this discount contact the box office at 206.781.9707. ***Excludes Christmas Shows.***