

GREATER THEMATIC MUSIC CUE SHEET

Carl Laemmle

THE MAN WHO LAUGHS"

CONRAD VEIDT and MARY PHILBIN Compiled by JAMES C. BRADFORD A UNIVERSAL PRODUCTION

THE purpose of this GREATER THEMATIC MUSIC CUE SHEET is to make it possible for a more detailed and accurate rendition of the suggested music, to establish a more definite locale of the production, a more careful sequence of modulations from one selection to another, a more careful working out of dynamics and effects, and in fact to take the place of a complete music score.

By carefully adhering to the suggestions offered on this cue sheet together with the types, style and character of the music selected for the various scenes, actions and characters, a most effective and satisfactory performance must result from any theatre combination of musicians, as extra care was taken to select only such arrangements that can be most effectively played by any size orchestra, or even with Organ or Piano alone.

SYNOPSIS OF STORY: Lord Clancharlie, a peer of England, has incurred the displeasure of James II. For his presumption the King has Clancharlie's son taken from his father and delivered to the Comprachicos, a band of marauding Gypsies who mutilate children for the purpose of selling them

as freaks to traveling carnivals and circuses.

Dr. Hardquanonne, a schemer, is given the child. After he has accomplished his foul design, the child is abandoned in a desolate spot on the coast of England, during a terrific mid-winter storm. Stumbling blindly about, the child discovers a dead woman and her baby girl; the latter is blind, but still alive. The boys rescues the child and after an arduous journey, he reaches London. There the two

children are eventually adopted by Ursus, the owner of a small wolf-drawn traveling circus.

Time passes and the boy develops into Gwynplaine, "The Laughing Man", the biggest clown in England. The girl, Dea, grows into a beautiful woman. Constant proximity and knowledge of each

other's wonderful characters soon find them in love with each other.

In the meantime, Queen Anne has succeeded to the throne. Barkilphedro, the advisor of King James, is in a similar capacity to the Queen. The Duchess, Josiana, sister to the Queen, is in ill favor with the monarch, owing to the young woman's beauty and defiance of royal manifestos. Barkilphedro runs into Dr. Hardquanonne; from him he learns the true parentage of Gwynplaine. He takes the papers providing Gwynplaine's nobility, and shows them to the Queen. The latter, as a stroke of revenge, orders Josiana, who had been given Lord Clancharlie's estates, to relinquish her property to Gwynplaine, the rightful owner, and marry him.

Gwynplaine is torn from the arms of Dea and brought to the House of Lords. He is invested with the oath of the peer of the realm, but upon removing the cloak from his face, he is the center of a round of ridiculing laughter from his fellow nobles when they discover his frightful countenance. In a rage he

gives up his peerage, refuses to marry Josiana, and rushes from the Parliament to find Dea.

In the meantime, Ursus and his little outfit had been banished from England. Dea is broken hearted at the separation from her beloved Gwynplaine. As the boat is about to sail, Gwynplaine appears, boards the boat and sails away with his sweetheart and friends.

The atmosphere of this production is one of political intrigue and tragedy, and calls for descriptive

dramatic music throughout. In making substitutions, great care should be exercised.

The principal themes are as follows:

BARKILPHEDRO THEME: (Cues 3, 15) A minor sinister melody to show the cruel heartless

nature of the Jester as he pursues his evil course of intrigue and cunning. "THE CAPTIVE" (Savino). LOVE THEME: (Cues 12, 23, 30, 41—optional at 58) A sweet beautiful melody with emotional possibilities, to show the love of these unfortunates as they pursue their vocation, urged on by their affection and love for each other. "TREES" (Rasbach).

JOSIANA THEME: (Cues 16, 28-optional at 38) A light flirtatious Valse of the French type, to show the care-free nature of the frivolous Josiana in her pursuit of pleasure. "BRISE DU SOIR" (Gillet)

QUEEN THEME: (Cues 27, 39, 45, 52) A Maestoso Pomposo movement of regal style to fol-

low the Monarch through her sequence. "THE GREAT ADVENTURE" (Tours).

GWYNPLAINE THEME: (Cues 34, 59—optional at 35, 54) A popular "clown" song with appropriate text to follow Gwynplaine during his heart rendering experiences. "LAUGH, CLOWN, LAUGH" (Fiorito).

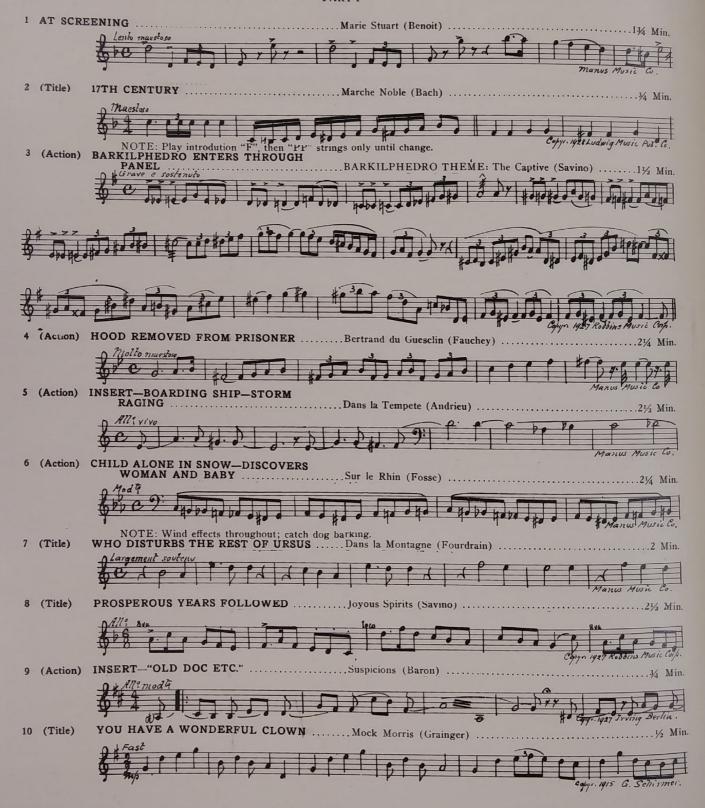
DEA THEME: (Cues 35, 40—optional 58) A beautiful minor melody of a sympathetic nature,

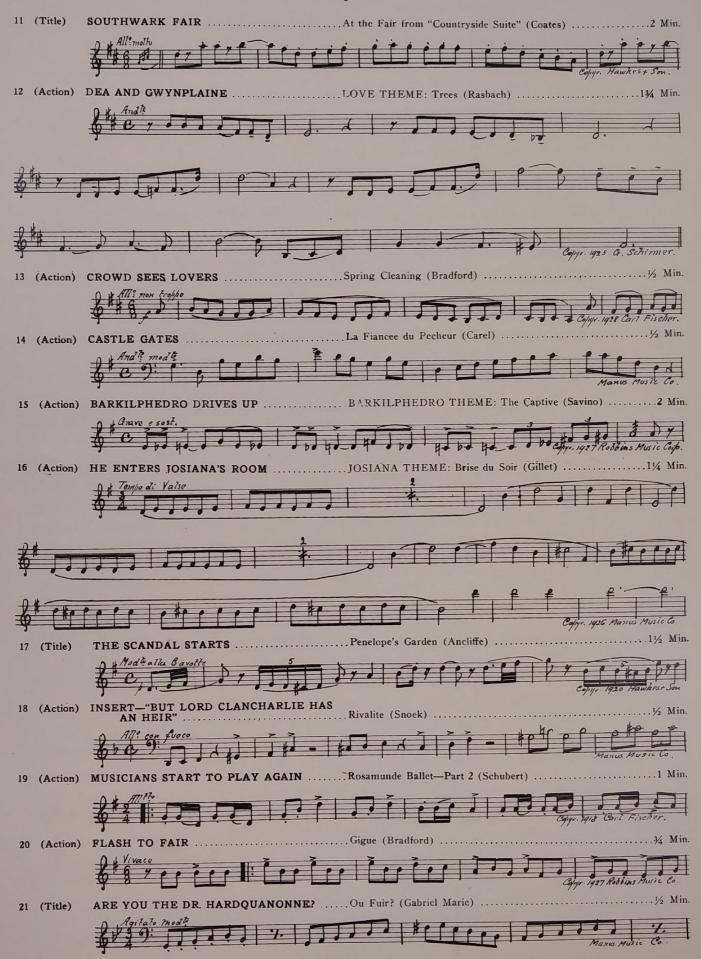
to show the beautiful character of this poor blind girl. "CHANSON ALGERIAN" (Bradford).

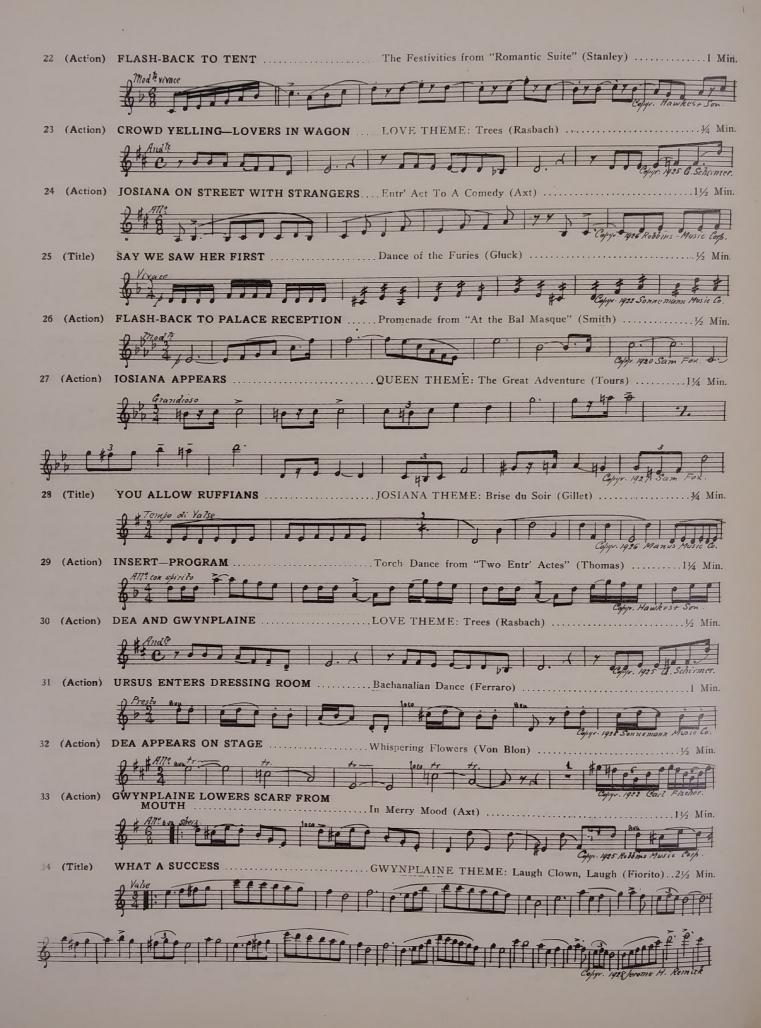
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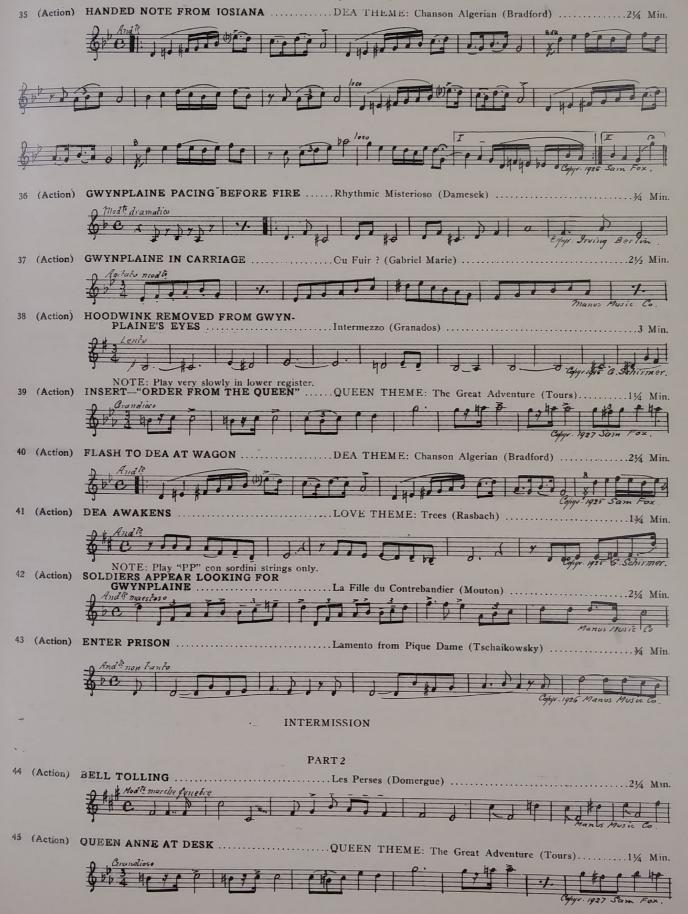


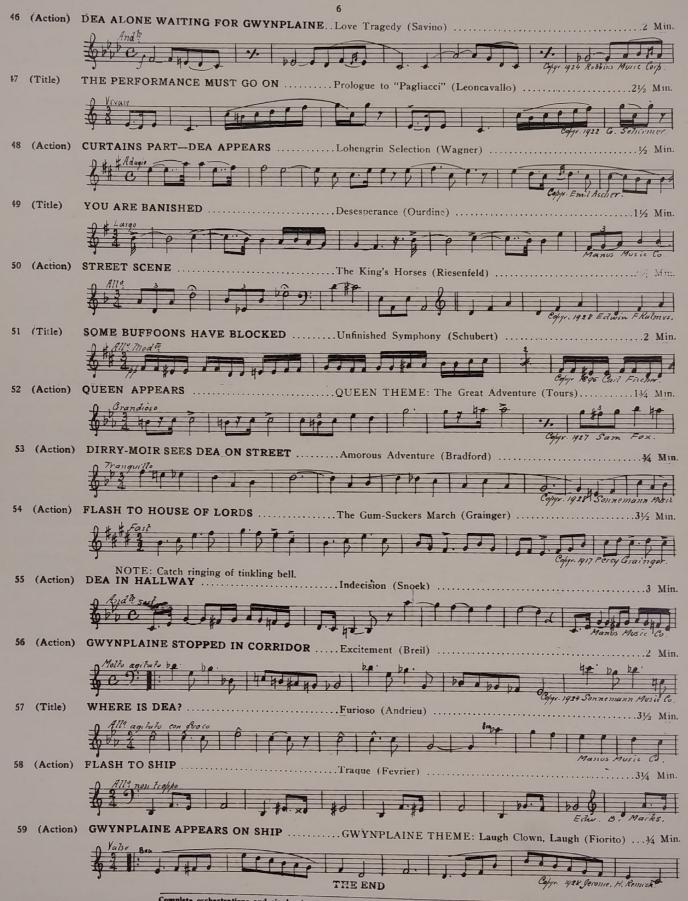
PART I











SUGGESTIONS FOR SUBSTITUTIONS. DYNAMICS. EFFECTS. ETC.

PART 1

A broad Lento Maestoso of regal character; play "FF"—with lots of brass. Cue

A Maestoso for the sequence of the sleeping King to show the monarch in all his glory; play "PP" throughout. Cue

BARKILPHEDRO THEME: A sinister selection appropriate for the character of a knave; play "PP" until King awakens, then stronger. Cue

A cruel Maestoso to show the torture and cruelty Clancharlie is subjected to by the merciless Cue King and his Jester; play "FF" without emotion—brass very harsh throughout.

5 A Storm Scene or Furioso to show the atmosphere as the ship leaves during a severe storm; effects of wind throughout.

A Storm of lesser degree to follow the lonely child as he plods through the snow looking for shelter; wind effects "PP". Cue

Cue 7 A large Sostenuto of uneasiness to show the concern and amazement of Ursus at the discovery of the children at his door.

A light Scherzando or Grazioso to show the happiness of the strolling players as they trudge Cue along pursuing their trade.

A sinister or suspicious selection to cover the actions of "Old Doc Hardquanonne"; play "MF" in a sinister mysterious manner. Cue in a sinister mysterious manner.

Cue 10 A bright jog-trotting English selection to show the happy atmosphere surrounding the players. A bright Allegro of English character to show the jollity and abandon of the Southwark Fair scene; play "FF" and spirited. Cue 11

LOVE THEME: A song or love Ballad of the classic style to follow the actions of the lovers; Cue 12 play "P" con sordini strings only very sweetly with emotion.

A bright Gigue in old style to show the abandon of the visitors at the Southwark Fair and Cue 13 their disregard for the emotions of the lovers.

An Andante Moderato or Maestoso to show the regal character of the old castle. Cue 14

Cue 15 BARKILPHEDRO THEME: Play as previously enumerated.

Cue

JOSIANA THEME: A light "chic" coquettish rubato Valse to follow the abandoned manner Cue 16 of Josiana while at her bath, and her disregard for the presence of the Jester in her boudoir.

An English Intermezzo or Gavotte to cover the scene between Queen Anne and Barkilphedro; play very "P" throughout and very deliberate in style. Cue 17

An Allegro con Fuoco to show the concern of the Queen at the discovery of the rightful heir Cue 18 to Clancharlie's estate. Play very marked and not too fast.

Cue 19 An English selection in style played by a string orchestra through the court scene.

A bright Gigue for the Southwark Fair flash-back and the actions of Josiana and her ruffian Cue 20 friend as they boisterously go about the streets; play "FF" and very bright.

An Agitato or Furioso to cover the actions of the Queen's henchmen as they capture Dr. Hard-Cue 21 quanonne.

A bright lively Vivace in English style to follow the spectators at the Fair, and their appreciation of the great Clown; play very bright and "FF". Cue 22

Cue 23 LOVE THEME: A beautiful sentimental song of the classic type; play "PP" con sordini strings only, with a great deal of emotion.

A bright Allegro in 6/8 meter to show the levity of Josiana and her ruffian friends on the Cue 24

A Hurry or Agitato to cover the street brawl caused by the argument between the ruffians and Dirry-Moir, her suitor. Cue 25

Cue 26 A moderately sleepy tempo to show the languid manners of the assembled guests as they await the appearance of Josiana. Play with string orchestra very quietly.

QUEEN THEME: A Maestoso or Pomposo to show the regal splendor of the monarch. Cue 27 JOSIANA THEME: A light, "chic," coquettish Valse as previously enumerated. Cut 28

An Allegro Con Spirito movement for the scene at the fair. Cue 29

Cue 30 LOVE THEME: A selection as previously enumerated.

A bright Presto or Allegro to show the joy of Ursus at the success of the performance in Cue 31 having such a large crowd of spectators; play "FF" and with spirit.

A mystical introduction for the appearance of Dea on the platform—one with shrills or tre-

Cue 32 molo effects; play "PP".

- Cue 33 A light merry Scherzando to follow the hilarious laughing of the spectators.
- Cue 34 GWYNPLAINE THEME: A "clown" song with appropriate text to follow the emotions of the heart broken entertainer.
- Cue 35 DEA THEME: A plaintive soulful melody to show the deep love and trust of this girl, Dea, and her good influence over Gwynplaine. Play "PP" con sordini, Cello Solo, very plaintive.
- Cue 36 A rhythmic pacing monotone style of selection to follow the uncertain mental condition of Gwynplaine.
- Cue 37 An agitated Mysterioso of the ominous type to follow the secret escape of Gwynplaine and his ride in the curtained carriage. Play rather "P" throughout.
- Cue 38 JOSIANA THEME optional or a sinister minor Valse of the sensuous type to show the passion of Josiana and her desire to obtain Gwynplaine.
- Cue 39 QUEEN THEME: A Maestoso as previously enumerated.
- Cue 40 DEA THEME: A plaintive Andantino played con sordini, strings only.
- Cue 41 LOVE THEME: A song or love Ballad as previously enumerated; play "PP" con sordini, strings only, with emotion.
- Cue 42 A dramatic Andante Maestoso to cover the drama of this situation and the pathos of Gwynplaine being forced to leave his friends and sweetheart.
- Cue 43 A Lamento of the rhythmic type to cover the prison sequence and awaited horror for those who pass within its walls.

INTERMISSION

PART 2

- Cue 44 A Dirge to cover the funeral procession of the grave diggers as they pass out with coffin.
- Cue 45 QUEEN THEME: A Maestoso as previously enumerated.
- Cue 46 A tragic love melody to show the despair of the players and their anxiety to save Dea from the knowledge of her sweetheart's death.
- Cue 47 The Prologue from "Pagliacci" fits here according to its text very well, or else use the Gwynplaine Theme.
- Cue 48 A mystical or ethereal atmospheric selection for the entrance of Dea, one as previously played for her entrance.
- Cue 49 A tragic Appassionato of the pathetic type to follow the despair of Ursus and the terrific grief of Dea at her discovery of the deception of her friend in hiding Gwynplaine's death from her.
- Cue 50 An Allegro Maestoso with Trumpet Fanfares and the effect of galloping horses.
- Cue 51 A Perpetual Motion of the serious order to show the excitement on the street, and the collision of the carriage and green wagon.
- Cue 52 QUEEN THEME: A Maestoso as previously enumerated.
- Cue 53 A plaintive pathetic melody to follow the actions of Dea as she is led about by dog and later by Dirry-Moir.
- Cue 54 A bright English tune of the comedy type to follow the antics in the House of Lords. Catch ringing of tingling little bell.
- Cue 55 A dramatic Andante Sostenuto as a Prelude to the action to follow number cited, very effective.
- Cue 56 An Agitato of the dramatic order for a highly dramatic situation to follow Gwynplaine's actions in corridor and his escape.
- Cue 57 A Furioso or Agitato to cover the pursuit of Gwynplaine by the Queen's soldiers and his escape over the house tops.
- Cue 58 A continuation of Gwynplaine's pursuit to the water front and the attack of the wolf dog on Barkilphedro.
- Cue 59 GWYNPLAINE THEME OR LOVE THEME: The close is optional to the conductor or Organist.

THE END

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