

Clemson University's
Department of Performing Arts

Presents

Twelfth Night

By William Shakespeare

As performed by The Clemson Players

Satellite Channel 304 SC-ETV

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List of Characters

(in alphabetical order)

Antonio, *a sea captain and friend to Sebastian*

Curio, attendant to Orsino

Fabiann, servant to Olivia

Feste, *a fool*

Maria, *Olivia's Chambermaid*

Malvolio, *head servant to Olivia*

Olivia, *a countess*

Orsino, *Duke of Illyria*

Priest

Sea Captain, *friend to Viola*

Sebastian, *brother of Viola*

Sir Andrew Aguecheek, *friend to Toby Belch*

Sir Toby Belch, *Olivia's kinsman*

Valentine, *attendant to Orsino*

Viola, sister of Sebastian

Scene Order for Twelfth Night

Feste Song from Act V, Scene 1	Feste (verse one)
Tempest	
Act I, Scene 2	Sea Captain, Viola
Act II, Scene 1	Antonio, Sebastian
Act I, Scene 1	Orsino, Viola, Curio, Valentine, 1st Officer
Act I, Scene 4	Orsino Viola, Curio, Valentine, 1st Officer
Act I, Scene 3	Sir Toby Belch, Maria, Andrew Aguecheek
Act I, Scene 5	Maria, Feste, Malvolio, Olivia, Fabian, Viola, Toby
Act II, Scene 2	Malvolio, Viola
Act II, Scene 3	Toby, Maria, Andrew, Feste, Malvolio
Act II, Scene 4	(up to line 79) Orsino, Viola, Curio, 4 Valentine
Act II, Scene 5	Toby, Fabian, Maria, Andrew, Malvolio
Feste Song from V, 1	Feste (just refrain)

Intermission

Feste Song from V, 1	Feste (verse two)
Act III, Scene 1	Feste, Viola, Andrew, Fabian, Maria, Toby
Act III, Scene 2	Toby, Andrew, Fabian, Maria
Act III, Scene 3	Antonio, Sebastian
Act II, Scene 4	(beginning with line 80) Orsino, Viola
Act III, Scene 4	Maria, Olivia, Malvolio, Toby, Fabian, Andrew, Viola, Antonio, Officers
Act IV, Scene 1	Feste, Sebastian, Andrew, Toby, Fabian, Olivia
Act IV, Scene 2	Maria, Feste, Toby, Malvolio
Act IV, Scene 3	Sebastian, Olivia, Priest
Act 5, Scene 1	Everyone
End with Feste's final verse	Feste

Scene Synopsis for *Twelfth Night*

Act 1, Scene 1

DUKE ORSINO's palace

Orsino, duke of Illyria, tells of his love for Olivia. His messenger, Valentine, reports that Olivia has turned him away, saying that she will mourn her brother's death for seven years. Orsino marvels at her dedication, hoping it will someday be directed towards himself.

Act 1, Scene 2

The sea-coast

Viola speaks to the Sea Captain about the chances that her brother survived the shipwreck, as well as she. The Captain comforts her by admitting there may be a chance that he survived. He tells her that they have landed on the island of Illyria. It is ruled by Duke Orsino who is in love with the Lady Olivia who mourns over her dead brother and will not permit any suitors. While Viola would like to work in Olivia's household, she cannot because Olivia will see no outsiders either. Viola decides that the only way she will find work on the island is to dress as a boy and work for Duke Orsino.

Act 1, Scene 3

OLIVIA'S house.

Sir Toby Belch complains about how his niece, Olivia, has secluded herself because of the death of her brother. Maria, Olivia's chambermaid, warns him that he and his foolish friend, Sir Andrew Aguecheek, should be careful about their drinking and carousing because Olivia disapproves of that behavior. Sir Andrew hopes to woo Olivia, but becomes nervous when he learns that Duke Orsino also pursuing her. Assured by Sir Toby that Olivia will not marry above her station, Sir Andrew decides to stay, and provide Toby with money for merry-making.

Act 1, Scene 4

DUKE ORSINO's palace.

Viola has disguised herself as a boy named Cesario and has found employment in Duke Orsino's palace. There Valentine, another servant of the Duke, assures 'Cesario' that the Duke likes 'him'. The Duke arrives and sends Cesario to Olivia's house in order to convince Olivia to marry him. When the others have exited, Viola reveals that she is in love with Orsino, but must still try to get Olivia to marry the Duke.

Act 1, Scene 5

OLIVIA'S house.

Maria chastises Olivia's fool, Feste, for his absence from court. Olivia appears with her head servant, Malvolio. She is angry with the Feste for being absent so long, but he eventually convinces her to feel better. Malvolio is angry Feste, but Olivia accuses the steward of disliking anything witty and fun, as Malvolio is a Puritan. Maria announces that a messenger from Orsino has arrived; she and Malvolio are sent to keep him away. Sir Toby has encountered the messenger, but he is too drunk to report on him. Malvolio returns and says that the messenger has refused to depart, describing him as extremely young. Olivia decides to greet this gentlemen, who is Cesario (Viola in disguise). Cesario is both very bold and extremely poetic and beautiful in his encounter with Olivia. She sends him back to the duke with another refusal, but after he leaves, Olivia confesses to herself that she has fallen in love with him. She sends Malvolio after Cesario with a ring, which she asserts the duke's messenger had left with her.

Act 2, Scene 1

The sea-coast

Sebastian tells Antonio, who has saved him from a shipwreck, that his sister died in the same disaster. Sebastian now proposes to go to Illyria to visit the Duke. He insists that Antonio not come with him; Antonio is Orsino's great enemy and would be in much danger in Illyria. Sebastian then leaves alone, but Antonio decides that, although he has enemies at Orsino's court, he will follow his friend.

Act 2, Scene 2

A street

Malvolio gives Olivia's ring to the disguised Viola and departs, angrily. Viola realizes that Olivia has fallen in love with Cesario. She realizes that there is a definite love triangle and her disguise becomes particularly problematic because Olivia believes her to be a man, but Viola herself, is in love with Orsino, who loves Olivia.

Act 2, Scene 3

OLIVIA's house.

Sir Toby, Sir Andrew, Maria, and Feste are having late night fun in Olivia's courtyard, when Malvolio appears to scold them for their disrespectful behavior. Sir Toby mocks the Malvolio, who departs, including Maria in his threats of reprisal as he goes. Maria proposes revenge upon Malvolio-she will write him a love letter that will make him believe that Olivia is in love with him, and he will make a fool of himself, by smiling and wearing cross-gartered, yellow stocking around his beloved Olivia.

Act 2, Scene 4

DUKE ORSINO's palace

Orsino talks of love with the disguised Viola; Viola, as Cesario, speaks of her affection for someone who resembles the duke. At Orsino's request, Feste sings "Come Away Death." Orsino sends Cesario on another mission to woo the fair Olivia.

Act 2, Scene 5

OLIVIA's garden.

Maria leaves a love letter in Malvolio's path. Sir Toby, Sir Andrew, and Fabian, Olivia's gardener, who also dislikes Malvolio, spy on the steward, who is fantasizing about being Olivia's husband, Count Malvolio. He envisions a future when, as her husband, he will chastise Sir Toby, as they would then be of equal status in the household; Sir Toby is furious, and his friends must restrain him. Malvolio finds the planted letter and responds as predicted; he will follow the letter's instructions, behaving oddly and wearing peculiar clothes, to signify that he has returned her favor. Malvolio leaves, and the conspirators rejoice in the success of their scheme.

Act 3, Scene 1

OLIVIA's garden

Sir Toby and Sir Andrew take Viola, as Cesario, to Olivia, whom she is visiting on behalf of Orsino. Olivia confesses her love to Cesario, who rejects her suit, and she accepts rejection and allows Viola to leave.

Act 3, Scene 2

OLIVIA's house

Sir Andrew, seeing that Olivia favors Cesario, prepares to abandon his suit, but Sir Toby and Fabian reassure him, asserting that Olivia's behavior towards the young man is intended to make Sir Andrew jealous. Sir Toby suggests that Sir Andrew challenge Cesario to a duel; Sir Andrew leaves to write a challenge to the youth. Maria appears with word that Malvolio is ridiculously dressed, just as she had written in the letter from Olivia. They all run to watch.

Act 3, Scene 3

A street

Sebastian thanks Antonio for coming to find him in Illyria; Antonio observes that, because he had once been an enemy at Orsino's court, he cannot afford to be seen in Illyria. He decides to seclude himself at an inn and meet Sebastian there later. He also gives Sebastian a bag of money to help him.

Act 3, Scene 4

Before OLIVIA's house

Malvolio, dressed as he was commanded, flirts outrageously with Olivia, who is convinced Malvolio is crazy. When word arrives that Cesario has arrived, Olivia leaves but insists that Malvolio be treated with care. Malvolio interprets her concern as evidence of her love, and testing him by leaving him in Sir Toby's care. Sir Toby and Fabian enter, suggesting that Malvolio may be possessed by the devil; he sneers at them and leaves. The conspirators plan to have Malvolio put into a dark house. Sir Andrew appears with a comical letter challenging Cesario to a duel. Sir Toby sends him to find the youth, then declares that the letter is too foolish to scare anyone, so he will deliver his own version of it directly to Cesario, by word of mouth.

Olivia repeatedly offers her love, and Cesario insists that she should grant it to Orsino. Olivia leaves, and Sir Toby ferociously challenges Cesario, allegedly on behalf of a famous swordsman (Sir Andrew); Viola, alarmed, attempts to find an excuse to leave. Sir Toby fetches Sir Andrew and tells him that Cesario has responded fiercely; he and

Fabian encourage the reluctant duelists to fight. Antonio appears and draws his sword in defense of Viola, believing her to be Sebastian, but two Officers appear and arrest him. He asks Viola to repay him his purse, which he now will need, but Viola denies that she knows him, because she has never seen him. As he is taken away, Antonio accuses Viola of ingratitude. Sir Toby and Fabian point out that Cesario is a coward; Sir Andrew takes heart and sets out to resume the duel.

Act 4, Scene 1

OLIVIA's house

Feste mistakes Sebastian for Cesario and is astonished to be treated as a stranger. Sir Andrew enters, and, making the same mistake, he strikes Sebastian, who responds by beating him to a pulp. Sir Toby intervenes, and he and Sebastian draw their swords, as Olivia appears. Ordering everyone else to leave, she speaks with Sebastian, whom she also believes to be Cesario. She apologizes for the assault and invites him inside; mystified but delighted, he goes with her.

Act 4, Scene 2

OLIVIA's house

Feste disguises himself as Sir Topas, a Puritan clergyman, and visits Malvolio in the dark house. He insists that Malvolio is indeed mad and denies the steward's complaint that he has been locked in hideous darkness. Sir Toby congratulates Feste on his performance but says that it is time to end the joke, for he is in enough trouble with Olivia already. Feste again visits Malvolio, this time undisguised. Malvolio asks him for pen and paper so that he can write to Olivia about his predicament. Feste teases him before agreeing to help.

Act 4, Scene 3

OLIVIA's garden

Sebastian muses happily on the bewildering fact that he is apparently loved by a beautiful noblewoman. He wonders whether he is mad or dreaming, but decides that, if that be the case, he would rather not wake up. Olivia appears with the real Sir Topas and suggests that she and Sebastian marry. He happily agrees.

Act 5, Scene 1

OLIVIA's house

Orsino calls on Olivia with Viola and other followers. Antonio appears in the custody of the Officers and is identified as the duke's enemy. He tells of Sebastian's disloyalty, referring to Viola's earlier behavior. Orsino does not believe him because he knows that Cesario has been with him during the time Antonio claims to have spent with Sebastian. Olivia arrives and again rejects Orsino, who responds hysterically that he will kill Cesario, not only because he knows of Olivia's fondness for him but also because he loves the youth himself. Viola declares herself willing to die for the duke, and Olivia cries out to her husband, as she believes Cesario to be. Viola denies this, and Olivia summons the Priest, who testifies to their marriage two hours earlier. As the duke berates Cesario, Sir Andrew and Sir Toby appear, wounded, claiming to have been assaulted by him. They are followed by Sebastian, whose appearance confounds everyone. Sebastian

and Viola identify each other and rejoice in their reunion. The duke declares that he will marry Viola. Malvolio is summoned and shows Olivia the letter that he believes she sent him. Olivia realizes that Maria has written it; Fabian defends Maria, saying that the plot was Sir Toby's idea and that Toby has married Maria. Feste teases Malvolio, who storms out, vowing revenge. The duke declares that a double wedding shall soon occur, and all go indoors to celebrate, except Feste, who is left alone to sing the final verse of "The Wind and the Rain."

Particular Information about the Clemson Players Production of *Twelfth Night*

Setting: Western France, 1899. The island of Illyria.

African Influence: Since France colonized much of Africa, the director for this production decided to make Duke Orsino and his court African nobles who have migrated to France.

Impressionism influence: Since *Twelfth Night* has so many layers, (meaning different themes and plots, as well as characters having aspects of their personality uncovered) the director gained much inspiration from impressionist painting because, close up, it has many different complex, layers. Only when one steps back from the picture and looks at it as a whole, does one see its true meaning. The artist whose work most inspired part of this play's vision is Monet. Specifically, his pieces on Lilies, and the painting "Green Harmony," have been used as guides.

Music: Feste's songs are all taken from traditional Renaissance pieces that are often used in Shakespeare's plays. They are sweet

and sad tunes that help the audience to see Feste's wisdom and purity of spirit.

Themes in *Twelfth Night*:

Love: This emotion is what *Twelfth Night* is chiefly centered around. Almost every character in the play is foolish, a slave to love. Olivia is in love with the servant, Cesario (Viola's male counterpart), and is desperately trying to win him. Orsino, who was once in love with Olivia, finds himself having strange feelings about his serving boy, Cesario. Malvolio is in love with power, and seeks to gain it by marrying Olivia. Maria and Toby are in love with each other, but are of a different class. The main theme of *Twelfth Night* is that some times it is good to let love make you foolish, that you should love who you love regardless of race, class, or society's expectations. Furthermore, it shows the intense love between siblings and the strength that family love can provide. Mostly, Shakespeare is saying love all you can, in every relationship, to the fullest extent, while you are young and alive. After all, as Feste sings, "Youth's a stuff will not endure."

Revenge: Malvolio is pompous (though actually insecure about his lack of wealth and prestige) and treats all the servants in the house very badly. Thus, they devise a plan to make him truly miserable

and embarrassed. The message is that fate has a way of giving people their just rewards.

Wisdom: Everyone in this play is being foolish...they are all in love. Orsino, for example, is in love with idea of loving Olivia. He does not know her well, but still grieves for her day by day. Sir Toby and Sir Andrew are constantly foolish because they want only to make merry. The only character, who is truly grounded and wise, is Feste, the fool. He is a minstrel, and a friend of Olivia's family. He is not so hasty to talk or fight, but simply observes. He is humble, gracious, and kind. Thus, wisdom often lies in unexpected places.

Gender roles: *Twelfth Night* has a lot to say about the differences between men and women. It talks much about how each sex loves differently. Orsino speaks of how men have a truer, more lasting love than women, but Viola tells him openly that women are as committed, if not more so, than men and that love is an equally desperate emotion for both sexes.

Furthermore, Viola has to perform many duties as Cesario that are considered masculine in nature. She proves to be just as capable as any man to do her job. Another interesting comment is that the character, who devises the plan to trick Malvolio, is not Toby or Andrew, but Maria. Olivia, also, is plotting and planning how to win Cesario. Shakespeare is not always kind to his female characters, but in this particular play, he has made them smart, capable, and endearing, which is very motivational for actors portraying these roles.

William Shakespeare (1564-1616)

- Many details of Shakespeare's life are still unknown due the poor record keeping practices of the day.
- William Shakespeare was born in 1564 to John Shakespeare and Mary Arden in Stratford-upon-Avon. Historians assume his birthday is April 23rd, because there is a record of his baptism on April 26th.
- He had seven siblings, only 5 of whom survived to adulthood.
- Shakespeare's attended the Stratford Grammar School in his youth, and did not proceed to Oxford or Cambridge.
- Shakespeare was also a savvy businessman and bought a smart piece of real estate called New Place at just 15 years old.
- The next record we have of him is his marriage to Anne Hathaway in 1582. They had three children, Susanna, and twins, Judith and Hamnet. Shakespeare's only son, Hamnet died at the age of 11.
- After this, Shakespeare is presumed to have left his family home for 20 years to pursue his craft as a playwright.
- In 1590, Shakespeare was recognized as an actor and playwright in an article written by a rival playwright, Robert Greene, who referred to him as "an upstart crow" in a "Groatsworth of Wit."
- Shakespeare then joined up with the theatre company "The Lord Chamberlain's Men." When they lost the lease for their playing space (The Theatre) they built a theatre across the river Thames called The Globe.
- During this time, Shakespeare was also a poet, entering two of his poems in the Stationer's Registrar in 1593.
- In 1603, the new King designated his group "The King's Men" and charged them "freely to use and exercise the art and faculty of playing Comedies, Tragedies, Histories, Interludes, Morals, Pastorals, stage plays ... as well for recreation of our loving subjects as for our solace and pleasure."
- June 19, 1613 the Globe burned down and Shakespeare retired, though he did invest in its rebuilding and continued to write until his death in 1616.

Quiz on *Twelfth Night*

- 1) What is Sebastian and Viola's relationship?
 - a) Mother and son
 - b) Twins
 - c) Lovers
 - d) Business associates

- 2) Who is in love with the Countess Olivia?
 - a) Orsino
 - b) Curio
 - c) Sir Toby
 - d) Sea Captain

- 3) Who governs Illyria?
 - a) Sir Andrew Aguecheek
 - b) Maria
 - c) Orsino
 - d) Antonio

- 4) Name the character that saves Viola from drowning.
 - a) Sebastian
 - b) Valentine

- c) Fabian
 - d) Sea Captain
- 5) What is Viola's name in a male disguise?
- a) Hamlet
 - b) Antonio
 - c) Cesario
 - d) Fabian
- 6) What was Feste's function in Olivia's house before he left?
- a) Jester
 - b) Cook
 - c) Gardener
 - d) Servant
- 7) How long has Olivia said she will be in mourning for her dead brother?
- a) Four days
 - b) Seven years
 - c) Thirty seconds
 - d) The rest of her life
- 8) Name the character who writes the letter that tricks Malvolio into thinking that Olivia loves him?

- a) Fabian
- b) Sir Andrew
- c) Sir Toby
- d) Maria

9) Who is Olivia actually in love with?

- a) Viola
- b) Orsino
- c) Sir Andrew
- d) Feste

10) Name the character who says, “Some are born great. Some achieve greatness. Some have greatness thrust upon ‘em.”

- a) Sebastian
- b) Sir Andrew
- c) Malvolio
- d) Viola

11) How is Sir Toby Belch related to Olivia?

- a) He is her uncle
- b) He is her father
- c) He is her servant
- d) He is not actually related to her

12) What does Malvolio wear because “Olivia” has commanded him to in the letter?

- a) A hat
- b) A sword
- c) Yellow stockings
- d) A beard

13) How long do Antonio and Sebastian keep company before Sebastian sets off for Illyria?

- a) Fifteen minutes
- b) Five years
- c) Three months
- d) Two days

14) Who is Valentine?

- a) Olivia’s dead brother
- b) Orsino’s attendant
- c) Sir Andrew’s father
- d) Maria’s husband

15) Name the character who pretends to be Father Topas.

- a) Orsino

b) Sebastian

c) Feste

d) Malvolio

16) Who does Olivia marry at the end of the play?

a) Malvolio

b) Feste

c) Sir Andrew

d) Sebastian

17) Who does Sir Toby Belch marry?

a) Viola

b) Olivia

c) Maria

d) Anne

18) What happens to Antonio at the end of the play?

a) He is executed

b) He is set free

c) He escapes from prison

d) He becomes King of England

19) Who sets Malvolio free from the dark house?

a) Sir Toby

b) Sir Andrew

c) Maria

d) Feste

20) What is the name of the song that Feste sings at the end of the play?

a) "Carol of the Bells"

b) "Come Away Death"

c) "The Wind and the Rain"

d) "Happy Birthday"

Answer Key

- 1) B. They are twins.
- 2) A. Orsino is in love with Olivia.
- 3) C. Orsino is the Duke of Illyria.
- 4) D. The Sea Captain saves Viola.
- 5) C. Cesario is her male name.
- 6) A. He was the jester.
- 7) B. She has said she will mourn for seven years.
- 8) D. Maria writes the letter.
- 9) A. Olivia is in love with Viola, as Cesario.
- 10) C. Malvolio says this to Olivia after he has read the letter from Maria.
- 11) A. He is her uncle.
- 12) C. He wears yellow stockings.
- 13) C. They keep company day and night for three months.
- 14) B. Orsino's attendant.
- 15) C. Feste pretends to be Father Topas to make fun of Malvolio.
- 16) D. She marries Sebastian.
- 17) C. He marries Maria.
- 18) B. He is set free by Orsino.
- 19) D. Feste sets him free by allowing him to have paper, ink, and light.
- 20) C. Feste sings "The Wind and the Rain" at the end of the play.

How to execute a play and who's involved

Executing a play is a process that takes many weeks of planning and rehearsal. Even before auditions, a production team, consisting of director, designers, stage managers, and some technicians, begins to rough out the early ideas of a play. The following describes each theatrical position and how that person functions during the process of producing a play.

The Director – The director of a play has many jobs. First of all, he/she must analyze the play for plot and themes. Building upon that analysis, the director must discover a creative vision that can be a guideline for all other artists involved in the process of making a play. Sometimes, for fluidity and continuity in a show, a director will cut lines, or rearrange scenes in order to make the more understandable for the audience and more cohesive with the vision of the director. This person must also serve as a coach for the actors and creates most of the movement, or blocking, in a play. The atmosphere and mood in a play should also reflect the director's vision so that the play has a sense of unity.

Designers – There are several different types of design for a play: set, costumes, lighting, and sound, specifically. A designer must also carefully analyze the play very carefully to discover details about the play such as time period, geographic location of the play, climate, and other details that effect how the play should look and feel. Furthermore, designers create mood, and give information about the relationships of characters through the use of patterns, color choices, or a moving piece of music.

Long before the play starts, the set and costume designers meet with the director to hear her analysis of the play and the description of her creative vision, so that they will know how to focus their creative efforts. Designers do a lot of research and show all of that

to the director, so that she has some idea of what the designers are thinking about when they begin their actual design work.

Lighting and Sound design usually occur much later in the process of the production of a theatrical show. These designers get their inspiration from watching rehearsals and seeing the work of the set and costume designers.

Actors – The actors are the people who portray the characters in the play. They must read the play carefully, and based on clues in the script, create a role that is unique and special to them, and develop relationships with the other actors onstage.

Stage Manager – A stage manager has the tough job of keeping discipline during the run of a show. They call actors who are late or absent, take notes about actor blocking so that accurate records are kept, and call cues for actor places and for the lighting/ sound board/fly rail operators during the run of a show.

Technicians – Technicians are the people who build the set, make the costumes, hang the lights, fly in or move in set pieces and strike the set when the play is finished. They are extremely important people because they make sure that all of the technical elements of the show run smoothly.