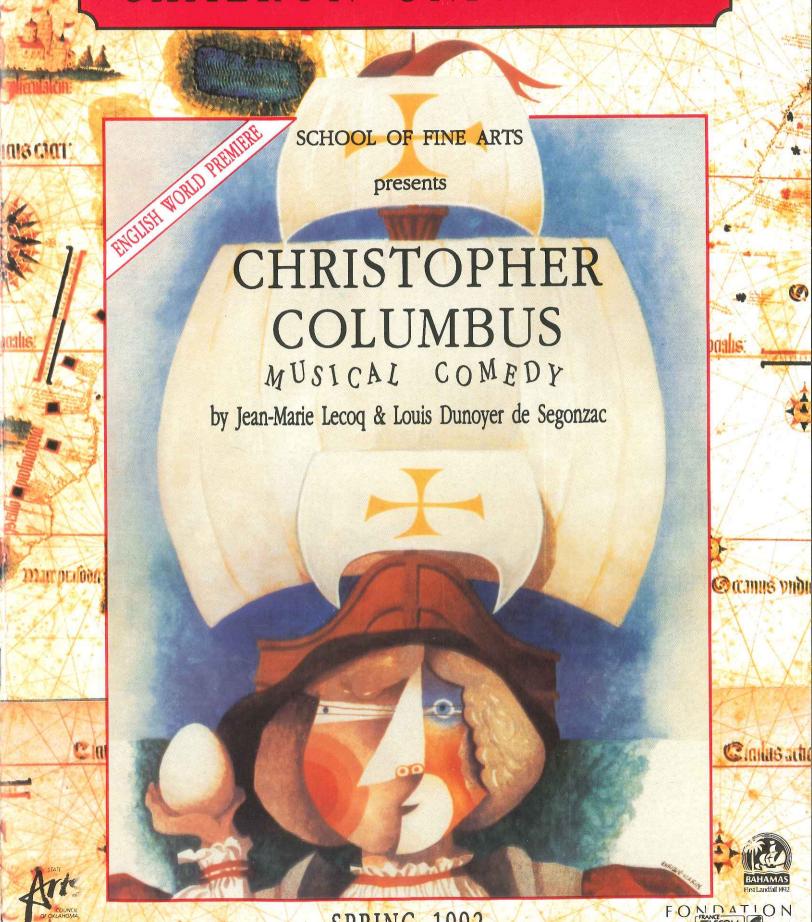
CAMERON UNIVERSITY



FONDATION TELECOM

Dedicated to....

Louis Dunoyer de Segonzac

—whose willingness to share launched a rebirth at Cameron.

Don Davis and Terral McKellips

—who courageously navigated a visionary course.

School of Fine Arts Faculty and Staff

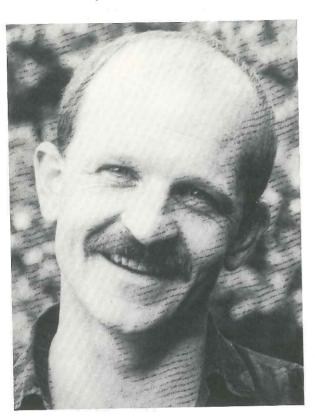
—who gave countless hours to discover a new world.

All at Cameron University

—who dream of Cameron's potential and strive to realize it.

J.W.B.

Jean-Marie Lecoq, Playwright/Lyricist



Born in 1953 in Paris, Jean-Marie Lecoq made his theatrical debut at age 19 by founding his own company with which he successively played Mrozek, Ionesco, Parmelin, Prevert, Horovitz, T. Williams, and Moliere. He brought others to stardom in his first productions, *Decathlon* and *La Maison Frontiere*. After four years with the Theatre of Unity, he founded with other comedians the League of French Improvisation. He later encountered Offenbach, who inspired the creation of the title role of *Il Signor Fagotto* in 1983. From there was born his collaboration with Louis Dunoyer de Segonzac with whom he wrote *Le Roi Cerf* (1984).

Aftermore than six hundred presentations of these two shows, Mr. Lecoq and Mr. Dunoyer continued their collaboration by creating Le Capitaine Fracasse (The Ostentatious Captain) in 1986. This production, created in Tarbes, toured in France before opening and becoming established in The Theater of the Renaissance in Paris where it enjoyed some sixty presentations. The cast of comedians of "Captain," now known as Fracasse and Company, subsequently visited twenty-five foreign countries. Continuing the journey, the production of Around the World in Eighty Days played for eighty days in Paris at the TLP Dejazet, then began touring internationally.

Next began a new journey, that of *Christopher Columbus* in celebration of the 500th anniversary of the discovery of the Americas. Fracasse and Company (Lecoq and Dunoyer) hope to acquaint the theater-goers of Italy, Spain, Portugal, and now the Americas with their new hero!

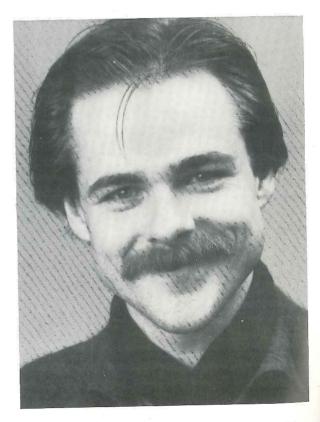
Louis Dunoyer de Segonzac, Composer

Born in 1959 in Libya, Mr. Dunoyer is a well-accomplished musician who has received the first prize in oboe and in chamber music from the Paris Conservatory. He has played in several large orchestras such as Opera-Comique, Concerts Colonne, and The Aspen Festival. He has given oboeharpsichord recitals of 17th and 18th century repertoire with Olivier Baumont. In addition, he has created several contemporary works for oboe on France-Musique.

Mr. Dunoyer began his career as a theater musician by composing the music for S. Mrozek's *La Maison Frontiere* in 1978. After participating as a comedian-musician in *The Happiness of Women* based on Zola (1980), Mr. Dunoyer composed and directed the score for *George Dandin* of Moliere (1981). He provided the orchestration and musical direction of the *Island of Tulipatan*, *Sixty-six* and *Il Signor Fagotto* based on Offenbach.

In collaboration with Jean-Marie Lecoq, Mr. Dunoyer wrote the music for the comic-opera *Le Roi Cerf*, in 1984. The year 1986 marks the birth of Fracasse and Company of which he and Mr. Lecoq are co-producers. Since the development of his theatrical company, Mr. Dunoyer has composed and directed many musical comedies: *Le Capitaine Fracasse* (1986), *Bagatelle* (1988), and *Around the World in Eighty Days*.

Mr. Dunoyer's most recent awards include the Prix Maurice Yvain in January 1991 (Most Outstanding Contribution to Theater Music) awarded by the Guild of Authors and Composers. The French version of *Christophe Colomb* was awarded the Edith Piaf prize and the Moliere Prize for Best French Musical in 1991.



Cameron & University

Lawton, Oklahoma

Bahamas Quincentennial Commission

Nassau, Bahamas

Cameron University takes great pride in presenting the English world premiere of Lecoq and Dunoyer's musical-comedy Christopher Columbus. This produc-

tion has been a catalyst for the School of Fine Arts and subsequently the entire institution. From this exciting project emerged the Year of the Renaissance. The resulting rebirth for this institution has revitalized not only our academic programs and social fabric, but our commitment to interaction with this area. We welcome you to our campus and trust that you will enjoy this exciting production.





It is indeed a pleasure to welcome Cameron University and the musical-comedy Christopher Columbus to The Bahamas during its (The Bahamas)

Winston Saunders, Consultant, Bahamas Quincentennial Commission

Ouincentennial Year. Much time and effort have gone into this production for which the librettist and composer, Jean Marie Lecoq and Louis Dunoyer de Segonzac, are to be con-

gratulated along with Jack Bowman, Dean of Fine Arts

at Cameron University.

I received a call some eighteen months ago from Dr. Bowman who offered a scholarship to two persons from the "landfall country." Brian Thompson, a Bahamian landfall person, was fortunate to have been accepted. He appears in a lead role with the Cameron students and some of his own comrades. It is, to my way of thinking, a fitting manner in which to link two countries involved in the encounter and now commemorate such a once-in-a-lifetime event.

Thank you all and I trust your stay in these fair isles

will be memorable.



Terral McKellips, Vice President for Academic Affairs

Lawton and Southwest Oklahoma is being demonstrated with this unique project. I congratulate the many people involved in making this production possible.

Jack Bowman, Dean, School of Fine Arts

Over French cuisine with Louis Dunoyer in February 1990 came the idea of Cameron University producing the English premiere of Christopher Columbus. From this dream emerged projects which touched our entire institution. Congratulations to those who grasped the vision. Through the dedication of these faculty, staff and students,

this dream became a reality. We will always be indebted to those sailors willing to trust and to venture

into the unknown.



"...Your Highnesses decided to send me, Christopher Columbus, to the regions of India, to see the Princes there and the peoples and the lands, and to learn of their disposition, and of everything, and the measures which could be taken for their conversion to our Holy Faith."

(The Log of Christopher Columbus, January, 1492)

Christopher Columbus...

1434:	Gutenberg	invents	the	printing	press.
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- 1445: The Portuguese Diniz Dias reaches Senegal.
- 1451: Presumed date of the birth of Christopher Columbus in Genoa. Birth of Isabel of Castile.
- 1452: Birth of Ferdinand of Aragon.
- 1453: Taking of Constantinople by the Turks.
- 1455: Election of Pope Borgia I, of Spanish origin.
- 1462: Louis XI becomes king of France.
- 1469: Marriage of Ferdinand of Aragon and Isabel of Castile.
- 1473: Birth of Nicolas Copernic.
- 1474: Commercial voyage of Christopher Columbus to Chio.
- 1475: Treaty of Picquigny, end of the 100 years war.
- 1476: Shipwreck of Christopher Columbus on the coasts of Portugal.
- 1477: Death of Charles the Reckless.
- 1478: In Spain, creation of the Law Court of the Inquisition.
- 1482: The Portuguese Diogo Cao reaches the opening of the Congo.
- 1483: In France, death of Louis XI.
- 1486: First interview of Columbus with Ferdinand and Isabel.
- 1487: The Portuguese Bartholomew Dias reaches the Port of Good Hope.
- 1492: Taking of Grenada: The last Moor kings are chased from Spain after eight centuries of domination. Expulsion of non-converted Jews from Spain. Departure of Christopher Columbus and discovery of the New World (Bahamas, Haiti, Cuba...). Construction of the first world globe by the cosmographer Martin Behaïm.
- 1493: Triumphal return of Christopher Columbus to Spain, then departure for the second expedition. (Exploration of Cuba)
- 1497: The Portuguese Vasco de Gama goes around the Port of Good Hope and also sails from the Indies through Africa.
- 1498: In France, death of Charles VIII. Third expedition of Columbus, exploration of the Gulf of Paria and of the coasts of Venezuela.
- 1500: Birth of the grandson of Ferdinand and Isabel, the future Charles V. Christopher Columbus landing at Cadix, disgraced.
- 1501: Leonardo da Vinci, Michaelangelo, Raphael and Machiavelli are in Florence.
- 1502: Last departure of Columbus, exploration of the coasts of Central America (Panama).
- 1504: Death of Isabel of Castile.
- 1506: Christopher Columbus dies May 22 in Valladolid.
- 1507: Martin Waldseemüller, German cartographer, attributes the discovery of the American continent to Amerigo Vespucci.
- 1508: Amerigo Vespucci is named a great navigator.
- 1512: Michaelangelo finishes the frescoes of the Sistine Chapel.
- 1513: The Spaniards Balboa and Pizarro discover the Pacific Ocean.
- 1516: Death of Ferdinand of Aragon.
- 1519: The Portuguese Magellan undertakes the first tour of the world. Death of Leonardo da Vinci.
- 1543: Death of Nicolas Copernic.
- 1564: Birth of Galileo.

"The rudder of the Pinta...slipped from its socket. I believe this was deliberately caused by Gómez Rascón and the owner of the caravel, Cristóbal Quintero."

(The Log of Christopher Columbus, August 6, 1492)



... A Famous Unknown

History is often a blackened painting of specks, hyphens, dates and brief words on the "cutting edge" of certainty. Christopher Columbus, a Genoan in Spain's debt, discovered America in 1492. Here is the truth that history retains among "1000 truths of the history of man."

Who remembers today that this "foreigner" for fifteen years travelled throughout Portugal, England and France, before finding the support of Isabel of Castile?

Who remembers the other three voyages to the "New World" that Christopher Columbus made after his discovery?

How many historians disagree upon the origin of this unknown who suddenly became more renowned than the Kings and the Popes of his time? This man without a past, without ancestry, this "Knight of the Impossible" knocked on doors of famous people in order to ask their permission to conquer "nothingness."

Who remembers that after the trials and hope, after the triumph and the glory, there were other trials and disappointments which heendured for eight years after his discovery? Columbus was arrested, disgraced, dismissed, penniless and brought back to Spain in chains, as an usurper, a schemer, a traitor.

A truth...1000 truths! Perhaps Columbus wasn't Genoan, but he was from Genoa. Perhaps Columbus wasn't a sailor, but he knew how to sail. Perhaps Columbus didn't discover America, but he made it known to the world.

A lonely man, facing a destiny that surpasses him. There will always be men who explore and have wonderful stories to tell. The one that we are going to tell you may not be exactly the truth, but what does it matter? It will be the truth of one evening, the truth of one night, the time that one or several stars are born and die in the sky.





"I passed this night near Tenerife, where the great volcano on that island erupted in a fiery display. Many members of the crew were astonished and frightened, for they had never seen such an occurrence."

(The Log of Christopher Columbus, August 24, 1492)

The Genesis of a Play

When I first became interested in Christopher Columbus, I only knew what I had learned sitting at my elementary school desk. In my memory, the Inventor of the New World had lived in an imprecise and remote past between Du Guesclin and Bayard in the picturesque country of another hero named Don Quixote, and he had discovered America thanks to a history as unclear as a smashed egg.

During this epoch (mine and not Columbus'), they made us recite the outlines at the bottom of history book pages, and I recognized, after the fact, that this method of merit had engraved in my memory: "800—Crowning of Charlemagne", "1515—Marignan", "1610—Revaillac", or "1789—The French Revolution"... everyone knows that! Thus had the date of the Discovery of America (1492), imprinted itself for many years in the back of my mind, a lost memory in the meandering of my school-age brain.

In order to really grasp the importance of 1492, of which we celebrate the 500th anniversary, one must only look at the country of Spain and three striking events that occurred there that year...

—The Reconquest of Grenada;

—The Expulsion of the Jews from Spain;

—Discovery of America;

...three considerable events a few months apart. The Arab world, the Jewish world and the Christian world "reunited" in three exiles: the Moors occupying Andalusia, non-converted Jews in exodus chased by the Inquisition, and the Christians then voluntarily moving toward a new world.

From all outward appearances, it is as if the victory of the "Catholic Kings," then the purification ordained by the Great Inquisitor, forced men, lacking the power to survive, to flee the old world and they discover a new world, a land of plenty, a promised land. The face of the medieval and western world was brusquely overturned.The world was no longer flat, it had become round!

It was through this powerful impression of the overturning of the world and of these men that, little by little, the light was to dawn upon me, the web of history which I was to unravel.

However, it was necessary to bring a magical dimension to history, to its writing and its production, the same magical dimension that Columbus' sailors felt at the approach of those new coasts, or even that of the Castilian peasants who saw the Indians disembark with the new Sea Admiral on his return from the West Indies. Also, I was looking for magic among the Arabs, the Jews, the Christians or even the savage Indian pagans. It appeared to me as early as the second page of the delectable novel of Stephen Marlowe, Mémoires of Christopher Columbus, when he described a procession of Bohemians.

"I am told by a few trusted men (and these are few in number!) that if I persist in going onward, the best course of action will be to throw me into the sea some night."

(The Log of Christopher Columbus, September 24, 1492)





I had found my characters: a troupe of Gypsies from Spain, the interpreters of the Chant Profond, the ancestors of the flamenco, eternal voyagers, nomads of the land, coming from nowhere, going somewhere else, like Christopher Columbus.

They are the ones who will tell the story. Even better! They will read his fortune. They will embody themselves in the sailors from Palos, the people in Castile and Aragon's court and in the Inquisitors. They will make Columbus discover his new world, his Eldorado! They are the same Gypsies who, seven years later in 1499, will be persecuted by the Inquisitor for having committed the unforgivable crime of not staying in one place, a vile crime in the eyes of normal people, that of always being "different".

Through the historical adventure of a universal man whose nationality is disputed even today, this poetic, burlesque, tragicomic and dream-like comedy will perhaps resonate the bitter bell sounds of intolerance in our ears. But it is not that simple. The conflict of race and religion is such a burning topic that we minstrels and jesters cannot ignore the issue by hiding in the wings.

We certainly cannot change the scene but, upon raising the curtain, let's hope the power of laughter, theatre, music and singing, will make something dance in men's heads.



(The Log of Christopher Columbus, October 11, 1492)

The Gypsies

At the beginning of the 15th century, the Gypsies arrived in Europe. At first they were called Romans. After having been pushed from India towards Persia, Armenia and Asia Minor, the Gypsies settled in Greece and in the Balkans. From there, a region called "Little Egypt," they acquired the name of "Egyptians."

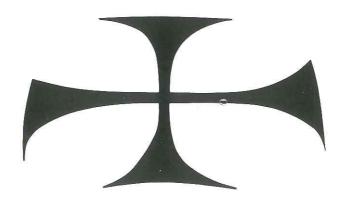
Some groups of Gypsies reached Hungary, Germany and Switzerland; from there, they travelled to Burgundy in 1419, then to Paris in 1427. They claimed to come from Bohemia, and were thus called Bohemians. At the same time they went through Italy and spread throughout Southern France and Spain.

The Gypsies dragged, along with their caravans, their gaudy reputation as coppersmiths, metal artisans, fortune tellers, magicians, horse thieves, and kidnappers.

Along with the Jews known by the insignia worn on their clothing, the prostitutes and the demented, the lepers announced by the tinkling bells and rattles, and pilgrims in shell-studded coats, the Gypsies in oriental costumes were part of those "societal misfits" that roamed the European cities in the 15th century.

The nomads were persecuted by traditional society. This was the beginning of a period of systematic persecution that led to ghettos, massacres and finally extermination in concentration camps.

L'EUROPE in 1492, Franco Cardini



"I want the natives to develop a friendly attitude toward us because I know that they are a people who can be made free and converted to our Holy Faith more by love than by force."

(The Log of Christopher Columbus, October 12, 1492)



The Music

It is always difficult for a composer to define by words the notes which he wrote in a musical score. Music speaks for itself or it doesn't speak at all. Then, what can one say?

One could talk of the Gypsies who came from far and mysterious countries, from their wandering across countries for centuries. One could also make the wind from the ocean sing or make the voices of sailors echo from the bridge, one could show the triumph of an adventurer in the middle of the royal courts that welcome him. All around the rich and ambiguous musical universe, we are torn between the Middle Ages and the Renaissance, between the Orient and the West, between glory and misery, between comedy and drama, between the old and the new world.

And then there is Spain! Spain and its music from the 15th century to the present, has always had an extraordinary personality and, for a long time, has held my fascination. As a Frenchman, I have always admired the greatest Spanish composers...Bizet, Debussy, Chabrier, Ravel... (!)

Louis Dunoyer de Segonzac

The Accolades

More than any previous project, Christopher Columbus has involved and intrigued the School of Fine Arts, the University, and community arts patrons. The magnitude of this project has been overwhelming, stretching our imaginations and resources. Our students have been challenged, inspired and catapulted through phenomenal growth because of the involvement and dedication of countless artists and patrons. Special thanks are extended to the State Arts Council for their financial support, to Southwest Oklahoma Opera Guild for providing a reception, the Knights of Columbus for their assistance with ushering, the *Lawton Constitution*, the *Cameron Collegian*, KCCU-FM, and KSWO-TV for their assistance with publicity. As we embark for our Bahamas production, we thank Hossein Moini and Adventure Travel for their assistance and expertise with our travel arrangements. Last, but of course not least, we thank Winston Saunders and Claudette Allen of the Bahamas Quincentenary Commission, and Pauline Glasby of the College of the Bahamas. Without their support our Bahamian production would have not been possible.



Christopher Columbus: The Gypsy's Fortune

Lyrics and Script	
Director Music Director Choreographer Scenic Designer Lighting Designer Costume Designer	David Fennema Earl Logan JoAnna Zercher Scott Hofmann Geoffrey D. Fishburn Joan St. Germain
Producers	
Stage Manager Lighting Technician Stage Technicians Properties Cutter/Draper First Hand Costume Crafts Wardrobe	Kelly Wampler Michael Ryan Wood Michael Ryan Wood Michael Ryan Wood Peggy Hofmann M. Michael Montgomery Jean E. McDonald Lynda Martin Alona Anderson/Katie Holt Ammi Miller/Joan St. Germain/Shannon Tucker
Rehearsal Accompanist Vocal Coaches	
House Manager Lobby Display Publicity Director Media Sales Promotion Graphics	James Heflin Jack Bryan/Benson Warren Tony Allison Steve Adams/Ellis Meeks J.C. Hicks/Ron Price Edna McMillan Jennifer Elbert



The Players

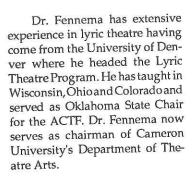
Cyrony (Novice	D. L. D. L. W.
Gypsy/Novice	Brigitt Bedwell
Juana la Loca	Leslie Brennan
Gypsy/Novice	Kristie Bryant-Weber
Navaja	Ionathon Frazier
Estrella	Kara Ingram
Ship's Boy	
Columbus	Scott Richard Klein
Tapon	
Tiradentes	Eric Malloy
El Ciego	Philip Markley
Navidad	Shannon Tucker
Plumero	Bryan Thompson
Padrino	Michael Walker
Dancers Bert Ballo	u/In Hye Ham/LC Jennings/Christopher Parker
P	aula Phillips/Robin Richards/Valynda Robinson
Gypsies (Bahamian Production)	.Colin Knowles/Dwight Moncur/Sonovia Pierre
Laurianne Ro	olle / Joanne Smith / Sean Strachan / Baronda Stuart

The Orchestra

Conductor	Louis Dunoyer de Segonzac
Flute	Jennifer Elbert/David Pickthorn
Clarinet	David Pickthorn/Kenneth Meador
Bassoon	Mike Hamilton
Trumpet	Tim Bradberry
Horn	
Trombone	Dale Simms
Percussion	Eric McFrazier/Gary Parsons
Diama	T 1 11 0 1 . /m > 1 0 11
Violin	Tae Ham/Anthony Harper/Dustin McCollom Connie Sunday/John Thomson
	Connie Sunday/John Thomson
viola	
Cello	
Bass	
	Julian







The Production Staff



Earl Logan Music Director

Dr. Logan has been active as a performer and conductor of opera and musical theatre. In addition to his administrative duties as chairman of Cameron University's Department of Music, he stays busy teaching and is a frequent clinician in workshops for public schools, universities, and churches. Dr. Logan has initiated Cameron's Summer Opera Festival and the Home Chamber Music Series.

A professional dancer, singer, and actress for over 15 years, Ms. Zercher serves as choreographer and movement coach for Cameron's Department of Theatre Arts. Her professional credits range from TV commercials to a command performance of Broadway's A Chorus Line at the White House. Being of royal Spanish blood, she has great passion for Spanish dance forms. She holds an MFA in dance from Southern Methodist University and is a member of Actors Equity Association.



JoAnna Zercher Choreographer



Scott Hofmann Scenic Designer

Christopher Columbus marks the 52nd Cameron University Theatre production with a set or lighting design by Scott Hofmann. He has worked on over 130 productions in some technical capacity. In addition he has served as Art Director for a segment of NBC's Unsolved Mysteries and as the Theatre Consultant to the new Simmons Center Theater in Duncan, OK.

Geoffrey Fishburn has been the Lighting and Sound Designer for Miami University Theatre (Oxford, OH) since 1967. He has designed scenery for 14 productions, lighting for over 150, and sound for 92. He has worked sound for several New York shows and is a member of both Actors' Equity Association and United Scenic Artists unions.



Geoffrey D. Fishburn Lighting Designer



Joan St. Germain Costume Designer

Ms. St.Germain considers Christopher Columbus to be her most exciting design challenge to date. She is Resident Costumer of Cameron's Theatre Department. Possessing an MFA in Theatre Design from the Ohio State University, Ms. St.Germain's past design credits include The Barber of Seville, West Side Story, and The Lion in Winter. Professional credits include PBS, Opera Company of Boston, Huntington Theatre Company, American Stage Festival, Syracuse Stage and other regional theatres.



Brigitt Bedwell "Gypsy/Novice"



Leslie Brennan "Juana la Loca"



Kristie Bryant-Weber "Madrina"



Jonathan Frazier "Navaja"



Kara Ingram "Estrella"

The Cast and Crew



Cynthia Johnson "Ship's Boy"



Scott Richard Klein "Columbus"



Joe Langley "Tapon"



Eric Malloy "Tiradentes"



Philip Markley "El Ciego"



Bryan Thompson "Plumero"



Shannon Tucker "Navidad"/Wardrobe



Michael Walker "Padrino"



Bert Ballou Dancer



In Hye Ham Dancer



LC Jennings Dancer

The Cast and Crew



Christopher Parker Dancer



Front Row (left to right): **Dwight Moncur**, **Colin Humes**, **Sean Strachan** Back Row (left to right): **Baronda Stewart**, **Joanne Fritz**, **Sonovia Pierre**, **Laurieann Rolle**

"Gypsies" in Bahamian Production



Paula Phillips Dancer



Robin Richards
Dancer



Valynda Robinson Dancer



Kelly Wampler Stage Manager



Michael Ryan Wood Lighting Technician

The Cast and Crew



David Carney Stage Technician



Chris North Stage Technician



John Wampler Stage Technician



Michael Montgomery Cutter/Draper



Jean E. McDonald First Hand



Lynda Martin Costume Crafts



Alona Anderson Wardrobe



Katie Holt Wardrobe



Sammi Miller Wardrobe



Glossary

CIPANGO: In the Middle Ages, the name given to Japan.

CATHAY: Name that Marco Polo gave to China.

ISLES OF FORTUNE: Former name of the Canary Islands.

SARGASSO SEA: An area of the North Atlantic covered with brown seaweed.

MAGNETIC VARIATION: September 13, 1492, during his first crossing, Columbus wrote in his journal that "the needles turned toward the Northwest." The first observation of the earth's magnetic variation was an ignored phenomena.

FERDINAND OF ARAGON (1452-1516) and ISABEL OF CASTILE (1451-1504):
Named the "Catholic Kings," their marriage in 1469 sealed the
Spanish unity. Under their reign, Christopher Columbus discovered America.

Juana La Loca(1479-1555): Known as "Juana the crazy one," she was the daughter of Ferdinand and Isabel. A manic-depressive, then demented, she was the mother of Charles V.

SAINT-OFFICE: The Court of Justice established in Spain in 1478.

SUPREME: Name given to the Great Inquisitor.

AMERIGO VESPUCCI: An Italian navigator, in the service of Spain and Portugal. He was attributed the merit of having discovered the American continent.