



There are four types of stages/playing spaces.

Proscenium
Thrust
Arena / In The Round
Black Box

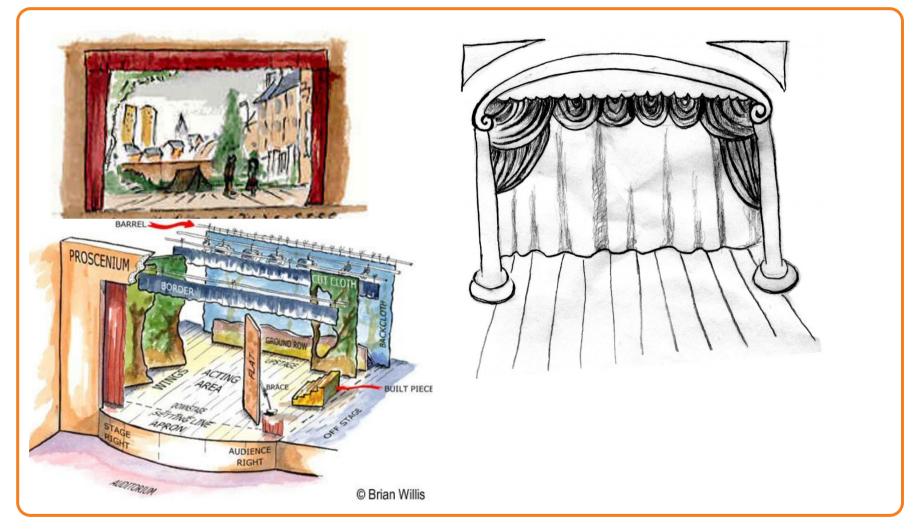


# **PROSCENIUM STAGE**

Attributes of a Proscenium Stage:

- Audience sits on One Side
- There is a proscenium arch
- These types of stages typically have an APRON
- These types of stages usually have a curtain
- Underneath and in front of the apron is sometimes an orchestra pit which is used by musicians during musicals and operas
- Space above some proscenium stages may include a flyloft where curtains, scenery, and battens supporting avariety of lighting instruments may hang
- Many theatrical properties and scenery may be utilized.
- Backdrops, curtains and lighting can be used to greater effect without risk of rigging being visible to the audience.
- Entrances and exits can be made more gracefully



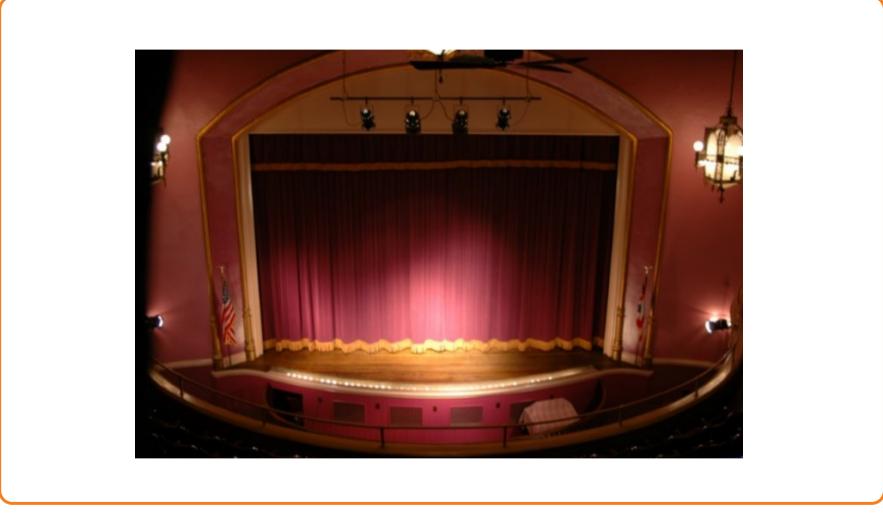


















# **THRUST STAGE**

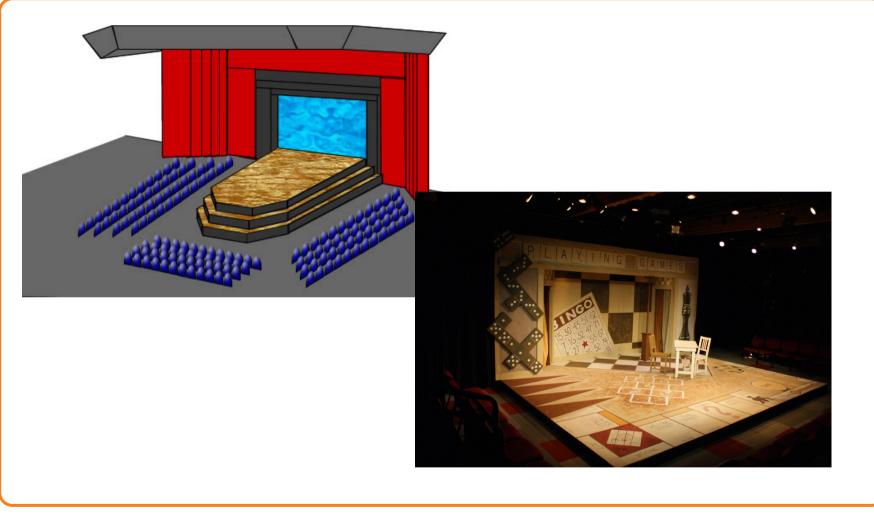
- Also known as a platform stage or open stage

- Extends into the audience on three sides and is connected to the backstage area by its up stage end.

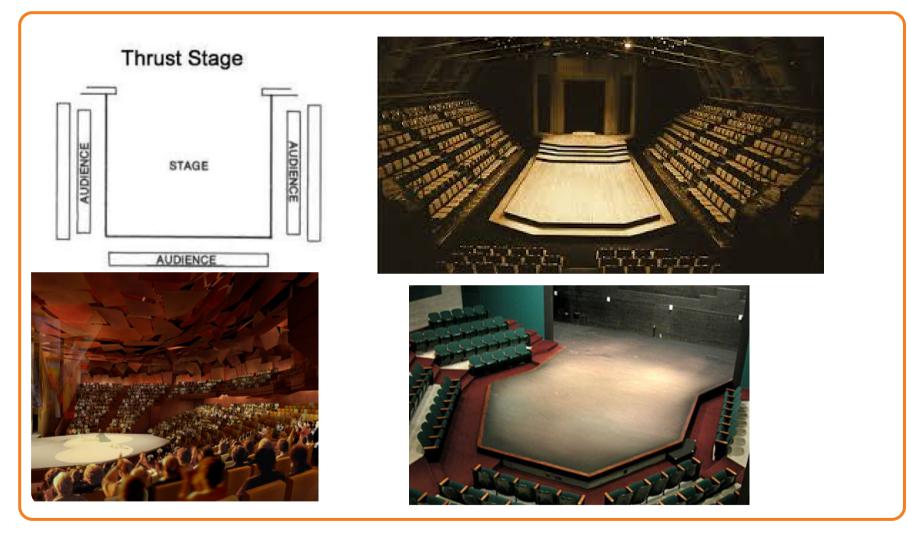
- Many of the works of Shakespeare were first performed on the thrust stage of the Globe Theater and lend themselves to such a stage design in modern times as well

- Entrances onto a thrust are most readily madefrom backstage, although some theatres providefor performers to enter through the audienceusing vomitory entrances
- A thrust has the benefit of greater intimacy between performers and the audience than a proscenium , while retaining the utility of a backstage area.
- The audience may view the stage from three or more sides.

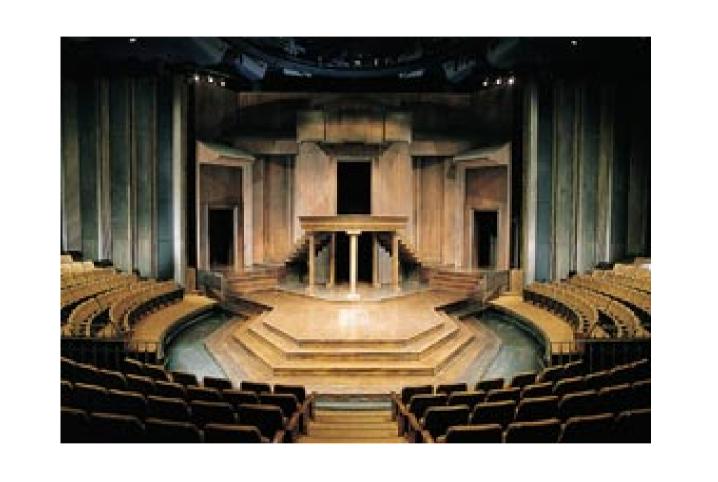










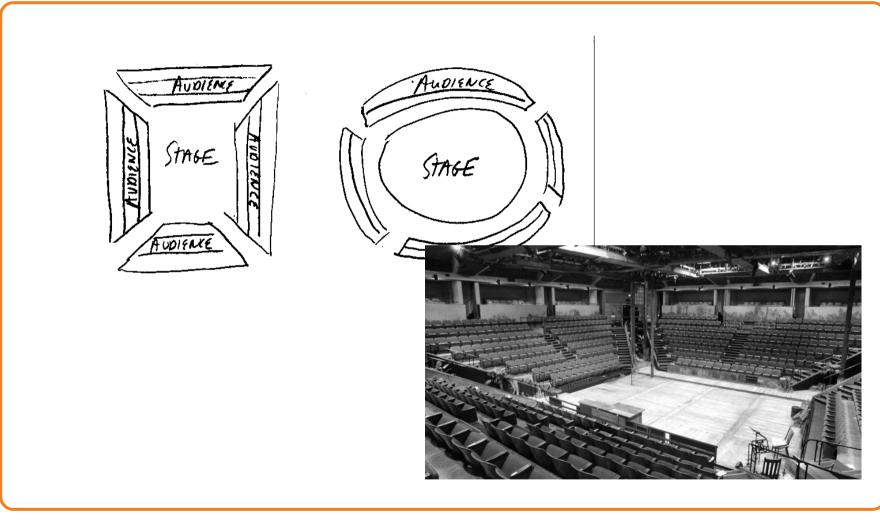




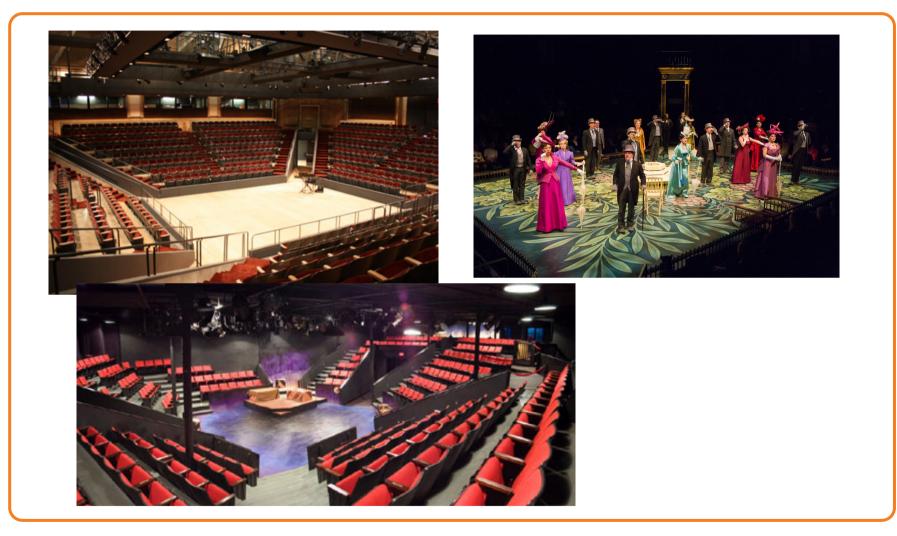
# **ARENA / IN THE ROUND**

- Any theatre space in which the audience surrounds the stage area.
- In 1947, Margo Jones established America's first professional theatre-in-the-round company.
- Theatre-in-the-round was common in ancient theatre, particularly that of Greece and Rome but was not widely explored again until the latter half of the 20th century;
- Requires no stage curtain, little scenery and allows the audience to sit on four sides of the stage.
- The stage itself in this arrangement is typically round, diamond, or triangular, with actors entering and exiting through the audience from different directions or from below the stage.
- The characteristics lend itself to high-energy productions, and is especially favored by producers of classical theatre.
- Allows for interesting and realistic staging.
- The configuration is also commonly employed when theatrical performances are presented in non-traditional spaces such as restaurants, public areas such as fairs or festivals, or streettheatre











# THE BLACK BOX THEATRE

- Also known as experimental theatre.

- Recent.

- Consisting of a simple, somewhat unadorned performance space, usually a large square room with black walls and a flat floor.

-Black box theaters became popular and widespread particularly in the 1960s and 1970s, during which low-cost experimental theater was being actively practiced as never before.

- The seating is typically composed of loose chairs on platforms, which can be easily moved or removed to allow the entire space to be adapted to the artistic elements of a production.



Since almost any warehouse or open space in any building can be ansformed into a black box, including abandoned cafés and stores, the ppeal for nonprofit and low-income artists is high. Such spaces are easily built and maintained, and are usually home to plays r other performances with very basic technical arrangements, such as nited sets, simple lighting effects, and an intimate focus on the story, riting, and performances rather than technical elements. The black box is also considered by many to be a place where more"pure" leater can be explored, with the most human and least technical elements

eing in focus.

Colleges and other theater training programs employ the black box theater ecause the space is versatile and easy to change



