



Hänsel and Gretel
by
Engelbert Humperdinck
Featuring

Gretel	Soprano
Hansel, her brother	Mezzo-soprano
Gertrude, their mother	Mezzo-soprano
Peter, a broom-maker, their father	Baritone
Sandman	Soprano
Dew Fairy	Soprano
The Witch	Mezzo-soprano

14 angels and children

Hänsel and Gretel—the synopsis

Starting as a fairy tale in the Brothers Grimm books, *Hänsel and Gretel* became famous as an opera through Engelbert Humperdinck's sister, Adelheid Wette. Having re-written the story for her children, Adelheid asked her brother to set some of the script to music. Humperdinck did so and loved it so much, he expanded it into a full length opera.

Act I – In the broom-maker's house

Hänsel is making brooms and Gretel is knitting socks (*Susie, little Susie*). Hänsel complains of being hungry but Gretel makes a game of sweeping his complaints out the door. Gretel shows Hänsel some milk that a neighbor has given to them for supper. Gretel reminds him that they must get back to work. Hänsel mentions the word "dancing" and forgets about his work (*Brother come and dance with me*). Gretel is caught in the dance and both stop working to play. This is interrupted by Gertrud, their mother. The children try to explain why they've done very little work. In her anger, Gertrud accidentally spills the milk and chases the children out to pick strawberries.

The children's father, Peter, appears seemingly joyous. Gertrud suspects drinking, but Peter begins pulling food from his basket. Gertrud tells him of the spilled milk and dancing incidents. Peter asks where the children are and Gertrud tells him she sent them out to pick strawberries in the woods. Peter warns of the dangers of the witch and after being convinced the children are in real danger, Gertrud and Peter run out of the house to find them.

Act II – In the woods

Hänsel is picking strawberries and Gretel is making a garland of rosehips. Together, they sing a folksong (*There stands a little man*). A cuckoo begins singing with them and they make a game of the cuckoo's habits, like stealing strawberries. During this game, they discover that they've eaten every single strawberry. Hänsel admits that they are lost. Mist begins rising in the forest. The Sandman appears and sprinkles his sleeping dust into the children's eyes. The children sing their Evening Prayer (*Now I lay me down to sleep*). A dream sequence begins with 14 angels appearing to guard the sleeping children.

Act III – The Gingerbread house

The Dew Fairy awakens the children. Gretel awakens and turns to wake Hänsel. They compare the dreams they had of 14 angels watching over their sleep. The morning mist clears to reveal the gingerbread house. The children are delighted with their discovery, unaware that the Witch is sneaking up from behind. The Witch throws a noose around Hänsel's neck. Hänsel slips out from the noose and tries to escape with Gretel, but the Witch casts a spell on them. The Witch puts Hänsel into a cage, hoping to fatten him up, and tells Gretel to go set the table (Gretel is already plump enough for cooking). The Witch is delighted with her new dinner "guests" (*Hurr hopp hopp*). As the oven burns hotter, the Witch becomes more and more excited. Gretel manages to break free of the spell and releases Hänsel. The Witch tells Gretel to check the oven, but Gretel feigns stupidity and tricks the Witch into looking into the oven. Hänsel and Gretel shove the Witch into the oven. The Witch's oven explodes and all the gingerbread figures transform into dead children waiting for Hänsel and Gretel to touch them to bring them back to life. Peter and Gertrud arrive to witness Hänsel and Gretel's triumph.

The Composer—Engelbert Humperdinck (1854—1921)



Engelbert Humperdinck was born on September 1, 1854 in Germany. He received piano lessons at the age of seven and created his first compositions. His parents encouraged him to study architecture; however Engelbert decided to pursue music at the Cologne Conservatory. He received the Frankfurt Mozart Prize in 1876 and with the money, Engelbert was able to travel to Munich to continue his musical studies. Over the next ten years, he met many influential composers including Richard Wagner. He became one of Wagner's students and assistants, eventually tutoring Wagner's son Siegfried. Engelbert had a very successful teaching career and had a productive collaboration with playwright/director Max Reinhardt. He composed incidental music for several Shakespearean productions in Berlin. While he was in Berlin, his sister Adelheide Wette asked him to compose some music for a play she was creating for her children. So in 1890, he began work on several pieces for *Hansel and Gretel* based on the fairy tale by the

Brothers Grimm (although the story was altered by Adelheide to represent a moralistic and religious tone rather than the cautionary tale retold by the Brothers Grimm). He composed 16 songs for *Hansel and Gretel* along with a piano accompaniment. So pleased by these pieces, he gave his fiancée a copy of *Hansel and Gretel* as part of her engagement present.

By January 1891, Engelbert decided to turn *Hansel and Gretel* into a full blown opera and began working on the orchestration. Three years later, Richard Strauss conducted its premiere in Weimar and proclaimed the work "a masterpiece" and "authentically German". Humperdinck combined some of Wagner's musical techniques and traditional German folk songs into an instant hit across Europe.

In 1912, Engelbert suffered a severe stroke which left his left hand permanently paralyzed. In 1915, he began to work on his final theatrical piece, *Gaudeamus*, with his son Wolfram and it was completed in 1918. On September 26, 1921, Engelbert attended his son's first production of Carl Maria Von Weber's *Der Freischutz*. Unfortunately, during the performance he suffered a heart attack and died from a second heart attack the next day.

Hansel and Gretel became such an overwhelming success that it was the first complete opera broadcast from Covent Garden in London and eight years later, broadcast from the Metropolitan Opera. Today, *Hansel and Gretel* is still performed regularly, often around the Christmas holidays, throughout the world.

Authors! Authors!



Jacob (1785-1863) and Wilhelm (1786-1859) Grimm are best known as the German brothers who collected and published German based folk tales and folk songs. Throughout several volumes, the brothers shared old German tales and songs with all of Europe and eventually the rest of the world. However, the brothers did not start their careers as story tellers but as language specialists (linguists) who studied historical German languages.

They taught at the University of Gottingen as librarians and professors. In 1835, Jacob wrote a book on German mythology which became very successful. He also collected a variety of peasant stories & fairy tales, poetry and mythology to study the pre-Christian religion of the Germanic people.

Unfortunately for the Grimms, the positions at the University were often politically motivated so when the duke of Cumberland became King of Hanover in 1837, the brothers were dismissed from their jobs. In 1840, the brothers were invited to go to

Berlin by the King of Prussia. Once in Berlin, they became members of the Royal Academy of Sciences and began a German dictionary for both the written and spoken word.

Comparing Hansel and Gretel: the opera vs. the original story

When Engelbert Humperdinck's sister decided to adapt the Grimm story of Hansel and Gretel as a play for her children, she made several changes in the story to become more moralistic and perhaps more religious.

In the original version of the story, the stepmother is responsible for talking Hansel and Gretel's father into leaving them in the woods. Her rationale is that they will all starve if they don't get rid of the children. Although he is reluctant, the father agrees and they take the children out several times to "lose" them in the woods. Hansel and Gretel are clever and manage to return home thanks to Hansel collecting pebbles and using them to find their way home. Unfortunately, the last time out, the stepmother locks the door and Hansel cannot collect the pebbles and must use bread, which we know gets eaten by the forest birds. When Hansel and Gretel happen upon the witch, it is Gretel who manages to get the witch into her own oven and rescues Hansel. They gather the witch's treasure and return home to find that their stepmother has died and their father is overjoyed to see them.

In Adelheid Wette's operatic version, the stepmother is now the children's biological mother. Hansel and Gretel have been goofing off and when their mother returns from working, she is angry that they've been up to no good. She accidentally spills the pitcher of milk (their only food for the day) and loses her temper. She sends the children out to pick strawberries for dinner. When their father returns from selling his brooms (a most successful day that gives him money to buy food), he asks where the children are. The wife tells him they're in the woods and he tells her of "the witch of the wood" who rides on a broomstick and eats children. They both rush into the woods to try to save their children. There is more magic in this version, with the children meeting the Sand Man and the Dew Fairy as well as the witch putting a spell on them. As in the Grimm version, Gretel pushes the witch into the oven and rescues Hansel. However, both mother and father appear to find their children and celebrate the glory of God. There are also gingerbread children who turn back into real children upon the death of the witch.

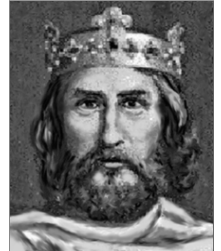
The main difference between the Grimm version and the operatic version is the mother character; her relationship (whether biological or step) to the children, her reasons for sending the children into the woods and whether or not she appears at the end of the story. In some newer interpretations of the opera, sometimes the mother is also the witch (a single mezzo soprano sings both roles). This provides an interesting twist on the idea of sending the children into the woods, but this version is not the norm.

Where in the World?



"Germany." *Infoplease Atlas*.
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9 Jul. 2002
<<http://www.infoplease.com/atlas/country/germany.html>>.

Germany has its origins as early as 500 B.C. with tribes finding their way from the Baltic Sea region to northern Europe. The Romans occupied a portion of Germanic territory until the first decade of the new millennium. It was not until the 6th century, when the Frankish tribes finally drove out the Roman occupation that a "civilized" Germany was created. During the reign of Charles the Great (Charlemagne), the kingdom included portions of France, Spain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Austria, and part of Italy. The Pope named Charles Holy Roman Emperor in 800 (this period is often referred to as the First Reich). The next several centuries were marked by warfare on neighboring regions and a variety of treaties that changed the politics and boundaries of the country. The Saxon domination established a monarchy and continued expanding the German kingdom to include Poland, Bohemia and Austria.



Charlemagne

During the middle ages, the most famous German figure was Frederick I, who established a feudal system to gain order in the kingdom. After his reign, three main dynasties were vying for political power. They were the houses of Luxemburg, Wittelsbach and the Habsburgs. These three dynasties took turns occupying the throne until the mid-15th century when the house of Habsburg took control (a position they held until 1806).

In 1517, Martin Luther (a professor of theology) took his 95 theses and nailed them to the door of the church. Luther disagreed with the powers of the pope and the church. Luther's challenge to the church quickly spread throughout Germany and in 1520, he published 3 booklets that encouraged the establishment of a German national church and independence from the Roman Catholic Church. Charles V (the Habsburg Emperor and Holy Roman Emperor) tried to restore peace between the Catholics and Protestants. The country was divided along religious lines. By 1555, a peace agreement was reached where both religions were formally recognized and each regional prince was allowed to decide which religion would be practiced in their region.

The defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte led to the Congress of Vienna (1814-15) that established a German Confederation. This confederation consisted of 39 states each ruled by a monarch. In the 1860s, Otto von Bismarck was as one of the most powerful men in Germany. He provoked Austria into a brief war and he started the Franco-Prussian War (1870-71) to get the southern German states to join in the war and agree to join the north German Confederation. The constitution that was finally agreed upon (1871) established the Second Reich.



Otto von Bismarck

Between 1870 and 1890, Germany became one of Europe's leading industrial powers. Germany's actions in 1905 (the Moroccan crisis) led to the formation of the Triple Entente (Triple Alliance) in 1907 consisting of Britain, France and Russia. On June 28, 1914, the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand in Sarajevo set the stage for the first of two World Wars. Germany encouraged the Austro-Hungarian empire to declare war on Serbia and within a few months, all of Europe was involved.

Germany declared war on Russia and France (August 1914) and Britain declared war on Germany. In 1915, Italy joined with the Triple Entente. The war with the French did not go well and the Germans ended up in a long trench war. New technology changed the battles to include underwater and Germany used its submarines to disrupt shipping. In 1917, the Russian monarchy was replaced by the Bolshevik revolution and Russia began peace negotiations with Germany. By 1918, Germany and Russia had signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. In April 1917, the United States declared war on Germany. Although Germany managed to reach the Marne River in France, they were eventually pushed back and by the fall of 1918, they called for a truce (signed on November 11, 1918). The Treaty of Versailles in 1919 disarmed Germany. The treaty required western occupation for the next 15 years and damages paid to the allied countries.

In 1929, the Nazi party launched a propaganda campaign and won a huge following. At the head of the Nazi party was Adolf Hitler. An attempt was made to overthrow the Bavarian government, but it failed and Hitler was jailed in 1924. His book, *Mein Kampf*, was written in prison. In 1929, Germany had an economic depression that worsened in the following



Adolf Hitler

years. Unemployment was at 10% and the German public was losing faith in its government. Hitler's party blamed the World War I treaty for Germany's economic crisis and singled out the Jewish people as part of the problem. By 1932, Hitler's party became the strongest party within the Reichstag and on January 30, 1933, Hitler was made chancellor of the republic of Germany and began the Third Reich.

Hitler created the secret police (Gestapo), and started a policy of ridding the country of non-Aryans. Unions and other political parties were dissolved. In 1934, Hitler passed a law that made him both the president and the chancellor. Hitler and Heinrich Himmler created the SS that became Hitler's personal army. Joseph Goebbels became Minister of Propaganda and established the Reich Cultural Chamber. Hitler and his SS created an atmosphere of terror among any group not agreeing with Nazi beliefs. The SS controlled both the Gestapo and the Nazi concentration camp system. They systematically arrested all "undesirables" (a very large group that included political opponents and Jews) and placed them in the concentration camps. Hitler was rearming Germany, which was in direct violation of the Treaty of Versailles.

In Italy, Benito Mussolini made an alliance with Germany. In 1936, Germany and Italy became the Berlin-Rome Axis. Hitler annexed Austria in 1938 as well as parts of Czechoslovakia. In the fall of 1939, Germany invaded Poland and within two days, Britain and France declared war on Germany. The "blitzkrieg" strikes of the German tanks and airplanes were extremely effective. Hitler began planning the invasion of the Soviet Union while Italy was warring in North Africa and the Mediterranean. By 1941, Germany occupied Yugoslavia and began their advance towards Moscow.

December 7, 1941 brought the United States into World War II. The Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor galvanized the United States who joined with Britain and the Soviet Union. By the spring of 1943, the Allies had landed in Italy, driven out the Axis powers from Africa and starting bombing the German ball bearing factories. The American and British naval forces kept the Germans from using their submarines to disrupt shipping. This led directly to the Normandy invasion in 1944. With Allies on one side and the Soviet Army on the other, Hitler's army was being defeated across Europe. On April 30, 1945, Adolf Hitler and his wife, Eva Braun, committed suicide in Berlin. By May 7, 1945, the Third Reich was over and surrendered to the Allies. And while this was a momentous occasion, the worst of the Third Reich was finally revealed.

From 1933 until their defeat in 1945, Hitler and his SS had been systematically rounding up all those in society whom they felt to be "undesirable". During the war, concentration camps were overflowing so the SS created extermination camps to rid the world of Jews (to destroy an entire group of people is called genocide). The horror of the extermination camps was unbelievable. By the end of the war, it was estimated that over 6 million Jews were put to death in these camps.

In 1945, the Yalta Conference divided Germany into several areas with Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States taking responsibility for the postwar German government. In 1948, the United States, Britain and France decided to create a West German republic with the Soviet response being the creation of an East German republic. This led to the blockade of Berlin in June 1948. East Germany was now under the control of Joseph Stalin, the Soviet Union's leader. Stalin died in 1953 and was replaced by Nikita Khrushchev. This was the beginning of the Cold War between the eastern block and the west. Germany was caught in the middle. In 1961, a wall was built through the middle of Berlin becoming the symbolic and real dividing line between east and west, democracy vs. communism.

For the next two decades, West Germany prospered while East Germany struggled. It was not until 1989 with the collapse of communism in Eastern Europe that East Germany was finally liberated. In 1989, the Berlin Wall was torn down and both sides of Germany were reunited. After the reunification, a new leader emerged named Helmut Kohl. For sixteen years, Kohl was chancellor of Germany. In 1998, his party was replaced and Kohl was out of office. The next two years would see a fund-raising scandal surrounding the former head of Germany. Germany continues to work towards uniting its people and its ideals.

Famous German authors

The Brothers Grimm were two of many famous German authors. In addition to Jacob and Wilhelm, here are more famous German authors who inspired composers.



Goethe

Johann Wolfgang Goethe was born in Frankfurt, Germany in 1749 to Johann Caspar Goethe and his wife Katharina. He and his sister Cornelia had a sheltered and by all accounts happy childhood. Early on, Goethe studied art, music and several languages. When he was sixteen, his father sent him to the University of Leipzig to study law. He attended the University of Leipzig but after the first year, he lost interest in studying law. In 1768, Goethe left Leipzig to return home to Frankfurt after he became seriously ill. After he recovered, his parents sent him to Strasbourg in 1770 to finish his law degree. While in Strasbourg, he met Johann Gottfried Herder who shared his views on poetry and literature with the young Goethe.

In 1771, Goethe returned to Frankfurt to begin his law career. Goethe had several romantic encounters during this period, all of which turned out poorly. Goethe immersed himself in the Sturm und Drang (Storm and Stress) literature and began publishing essays on everything German; the Gothic architecture of the Strasbourg Cathedral, German Culture and Art, and religious tolerance. Goethe also began writing plays. Early plays were either short satires or poetic dramas in the case of *Egmont* (eventually finished in 1788 and a subject used by Beethoven) and *Faust* (used by Gounod and Boito for operas). In 1774, Goethe published *The Sorrows of Werther* (also made into an opera by Massenet) and it made him famous throughout Europe.

In 1775, Goethe went to Weimar at the invitation of Charles Augustus, the duke of Saxe-Weimar. Goethe was named chief minister of the state of Weimar. Between 1786 and 1788, Goethe traveled to Italy. While there he completed and revised *Egmont*, *Iphigenie auf Taurus* and part of *Torquato Tasso*. He also added to his *Faust*. The Duke relieved Goethe of most of his responsibilities (except for director of the court theater) but in 1792, asked Goethe to accompany him on military campaigns to France. Goethe reported on the French Revolution in 1792 and 1793. In 1794, Goethe became friends with another German author, Friedrich von Schiller at the University of Jena. In the 1790s and early 1800s, Goethe and the University of Jena became the center of German intellectual life.

When Schiller died in 1805 and the Prussians lost at Jena (to Napoleon) in 1806, many of the German intellectuals moved away. In 1806, Goethe married Christiane Vulpius who bore him several children, but only one survived, Julius. Goethe continued to work and wrote the first portion of his autobiography in 1811. In 1816, Goethe's wife died and in 1817, he resigned as director of the court theater. The subsequent years found Goethe beginning to lose touch with the current generation of German romantics but he continued to write and was still greatly admired throughout Germany. On March 22, 1832, Goethe died.

Friedrich von Schiller (1759-1805) was born in Marbach, Württemberg (Germany) to Johannes Kaspar Schiller, an officer and surgeon, and Elisabeth. His father worked for the Duke of Wurttemberg and even though Friedrich did not like the military life, at age 13 he entered the military academy. He started writing poetry and plays, with his first being



The Robbers (1782). Schiller left the army to see his play performed, unfortunately when the Duke found out, he had Schiller arrested. Schiller deserted the army and headed for Mannheim where he wrote several plays including *Don Carlos* (1785; revision 1787) and the poem *Ode to Joy* (1785) later adapted in Beethoven's Ninth Symphony. After *Don Carlos*, Schiller stopped writing plays and began researching historical subjects. Schiller wrote *The Revolt of the Netherlands* (1788) and the history of the Thirty Years War (1791-93) gained him fame and respect as a historian. In 1789, Schiller gained a position as a professor of history at the University of Jena where he met and befriended another famous German author, Johann Goethe. In 1790, Schiller married Charlotte von Lengefeldt. In 1791, Schiller became ill and had to leave his teaching duties. After leaving his teaching position, Schiller began writing philosophical poetry and reconnected with Goethe in Weimar in

1794. Schiller returned to writing plays including the Wallenstein trilogy (1796 – 99), *Maria Stuart* (1800), *The Maid of Orleans* (1801) and *Wilhelm Tell* (1803). In addition to playwriting, Schiller also wrote a piece on aesthetics (*On the Aesthetic Education of Man* 1795) greatly influenced by both Goethe and Emmanuel Kant. In 1799, Schiller assisted Goethe with the direction of the Weimar Theater to make it one of the most prestigious in Germany. Schiller succumbed to tuberculosis on May 9, 1805 at the age of 46.



Nietzsche

Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche was born on October 15, 1844 in Röcken bei Lützen, a small town south of Leipzig, Germany. His father, Karl Ludwig, was the town's Lutheran minister. When Fritz (Friedrich's nickname) was 4, his father died and six months later, his younger brother Joseph also died. The family moved to Naumburg an der Saale where Fritz and his sister were raised by his mother (Franziska), grandmother and aunts. As an adolescent, Fritz attended boarding school (Schulpforta) near Naumburg. During his summers in Naumburg, Fritz listened to Richard Wagner's music and read Friedrich Holderlin, Jean-Paul Richter and David Strauss. In 1864, Fritz began his studies at the University of Bonn in theology and philology (this study centers on the interpretation of classical and biblical texts). He studied with Otto Jahn and Friedrich Ritschl who had a profound impact on young Fritz. In 1865, Fritz followed Ritschl to Leipzig where he published essays on classical philosophers including Aristotle. Also in 1865, Nietzsche discovered the writings of Arthur Schopenhauer and read *The World as Will and Representation* (1818). In 1867, Nietzsche began his required military service and was assigned to the equestrian unit near his home town of Naumburg. He suffered a serious chest injury while riding and was placed on sick leave.

In 1868, Nietzsche met Wagner who shared his enthusiasm of Schopenhauer. Fritz greatly admired Wagner who eventually became a pseudo-father figure to Nietzsche.

Ritschl recommended Nietzsche for a teaching position at the University of Basel in Switzerland where he began working in 1869. While in Basel, he attended lectures by historians Franz Overbeck and Jacob Burckhardt and continued his friendship with Wagner. In 1870, he served as a hospital attendant during the Franco-Prussian war where he contracted diphtheria, dysentery and a variety of other health problems that plagued him the rest of his life (he was never that healthy to begin with as he suffered from bad eyesight and migraines). In 1872, Nietzsche published his first book *The Birth of Tragedy* which was basically well received although it did have some critics.

Nietzsche continued to meet with Wagner (who now resided in Bayreuth). In 1876, Nietzsche proposed to Mathilde Trampedach (who turned him down) and completed *Unfashionable Observations* (1873-1876) that focused on his contemporary German culture. In 1878, he published *Human, All Too Human* which led to the end of his friendship with Wagner. In 1879, Nietzsche resigned from his teaching position due to his poor health and began living between his mother's house in Naumburg, Switzerland, Italy, France and Germany. This would be his most prolific period producing *Thus Spoke Zarathustra* (1883-85), *Beyond Good and Evil* (1886) and *On the Genealogy of Morals* (1887). In *Zarathustra*, Nietzsche introduced the concept that god is dead, and the superman. The Nazis would distort this concept of the superman to justify their beliefs in a master race. In 1882, Nietzsche met and proposed to a young Russian woman, Lou Salome (she also turned him down). Salome's relationship with Nietzsche would be material for her future writings about him.

In 1888, Nietzsche published *The Case of Wagner*, *Twilight of Idols*, *The Antichrist*, *Ecce Homo (How One Becomes What One Is)* and *Nietzsche contra Wagner*. In early 1889, Nietzsche suffered a severe breakdown and never truly recovered. There has been much speculation on why Nietzsche suffered the breakdown including disease, drugs, or mental illness. In 1890, he went home to Naumburg to live with his mother until her death in 1897. His sister Elizabeth and her husband were in the process of establishing an Aryan, anti-Semitic colony (New Germany) and took over the care of her brother. She rented a house in Weimar and moved Nietzsche and his works there. Nietzsche died there on August 25, 1900 at the age of 55 from complications of pneumonia and a stroke. He is buried in the family grave next to the church in Röcken bei Lützen.

German composers and their music

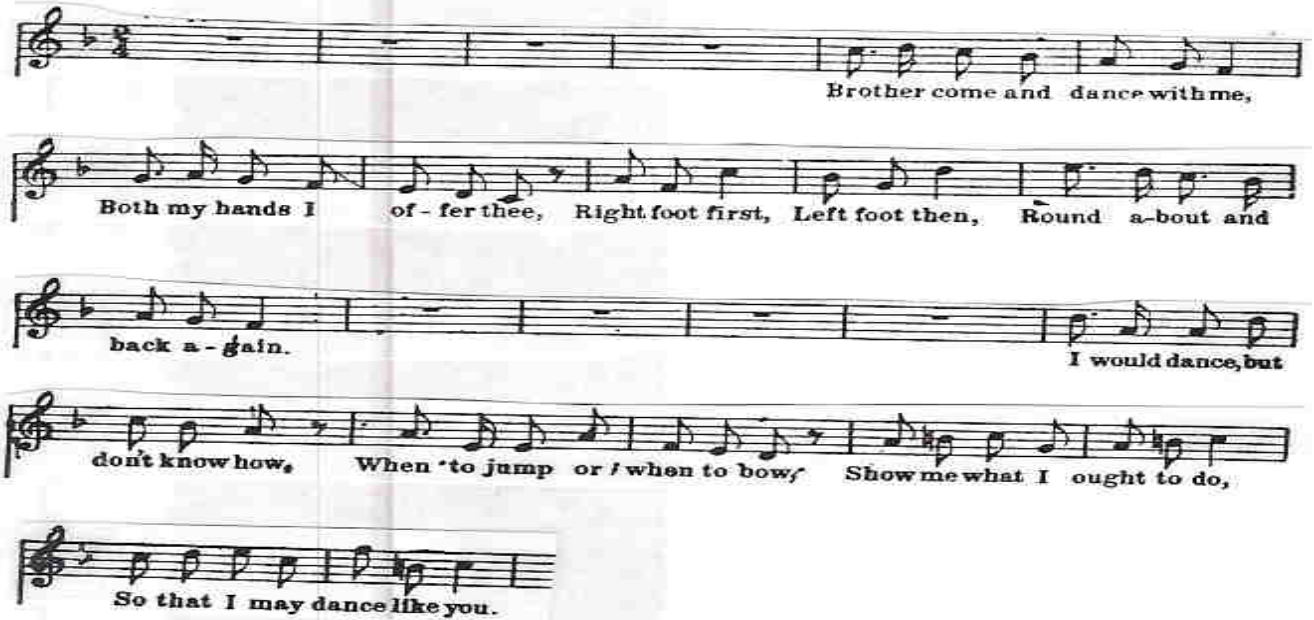
See if you can match the German composer with the music they wrote. There may be several pieces to a single composer.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Johann Sebastian Bach | _____ a. | Also Sprach Zarathustra |
| 2. Richard Strauss | _____ b. | The Magic Flute |
| 3. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart | _____ c. | Gotterdammerung |
| 4. Franz Josef Haydn | _____ d. | Egmont Overture |
| 5. Richard Wagner | _____ e. | Kindertotenlieder |
| 6. Ludwig von Beethoven | _____ f. | Hansel and Gretel |
| 7. Carl Maria von Weber | _____ g. | Toccata and Fugue in d minor |
| 8. Gustav Mahler | _____ h. | Der Freischutz |
| 9. Engelbert Humperdinck | _____ i. | London symphonies |
| | _____ j. | Ode to Joy (from 9th Symphony) |
| | _____ k. | Salome |

Answers: 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 1, 7, 4, 6, 2

What to listen for in Hansel and Gretel

This tune comes early in the first Act. It eventually leads to spilling the milk and their stepmother becoming so angry that she sends them into the woods.



Brother come and dance with me,
Both my hands I of-fer thee, Right foot first, Left foot then, Round a-bout and
back a-gain. I would dance, but
don't know how, When 'to jump or / when to bow, Show me what I ought to do,
So that I may dance like you.

This next tune opens Act II and foreshadows the appearance of the Sand Man later in the act.



There stands a lit-tle man in the wood a . . lone, He wears a lit-tle man-tle of vel - vet brown, Say who can tho
mankin be, Standing there be, neath the tree, With the lit-tle man - tle of vel - vet brown?

Near the end of Act II, Hansel and Gretel say their Evening Prayer.

When at night I go to sleep, Fourteen an-gels watch do- keep,- Two my head are
Hänsel. *mezza voce*
When at night I go to sleep,- Fourteen an-gels watch do- keep,- Two my head are
guard - ing, Two my feet are guid - ing,
guard - ing, Two my feet are guid - ing,

The witch has her turn for a wonderful melody in Hurr Hop Hop.

So hop, hop, hop, gal-lop, lop, lop! My broom-stick nag, come do not lag!
At dawn of day I ride a-way, I'm
here and there and ev'-ry-where!
At mid-night hour, when none can know, to join the witch-es' dance I go!