

CHAPTER THREE

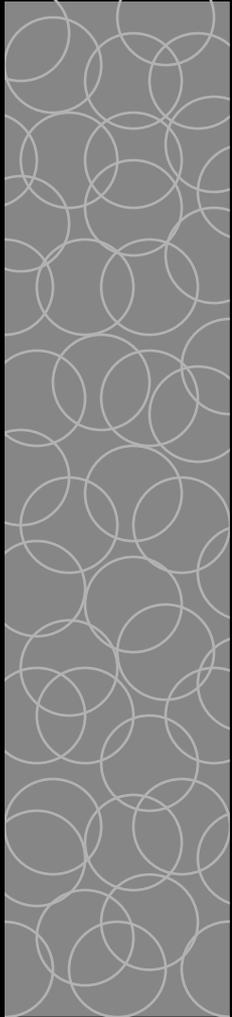
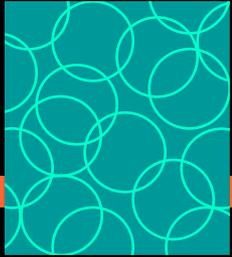




Of the three types of theatrical space used in the modern theatre – proscenium, thrust, and arena, only the proscenium traditionally uses a front curtain.



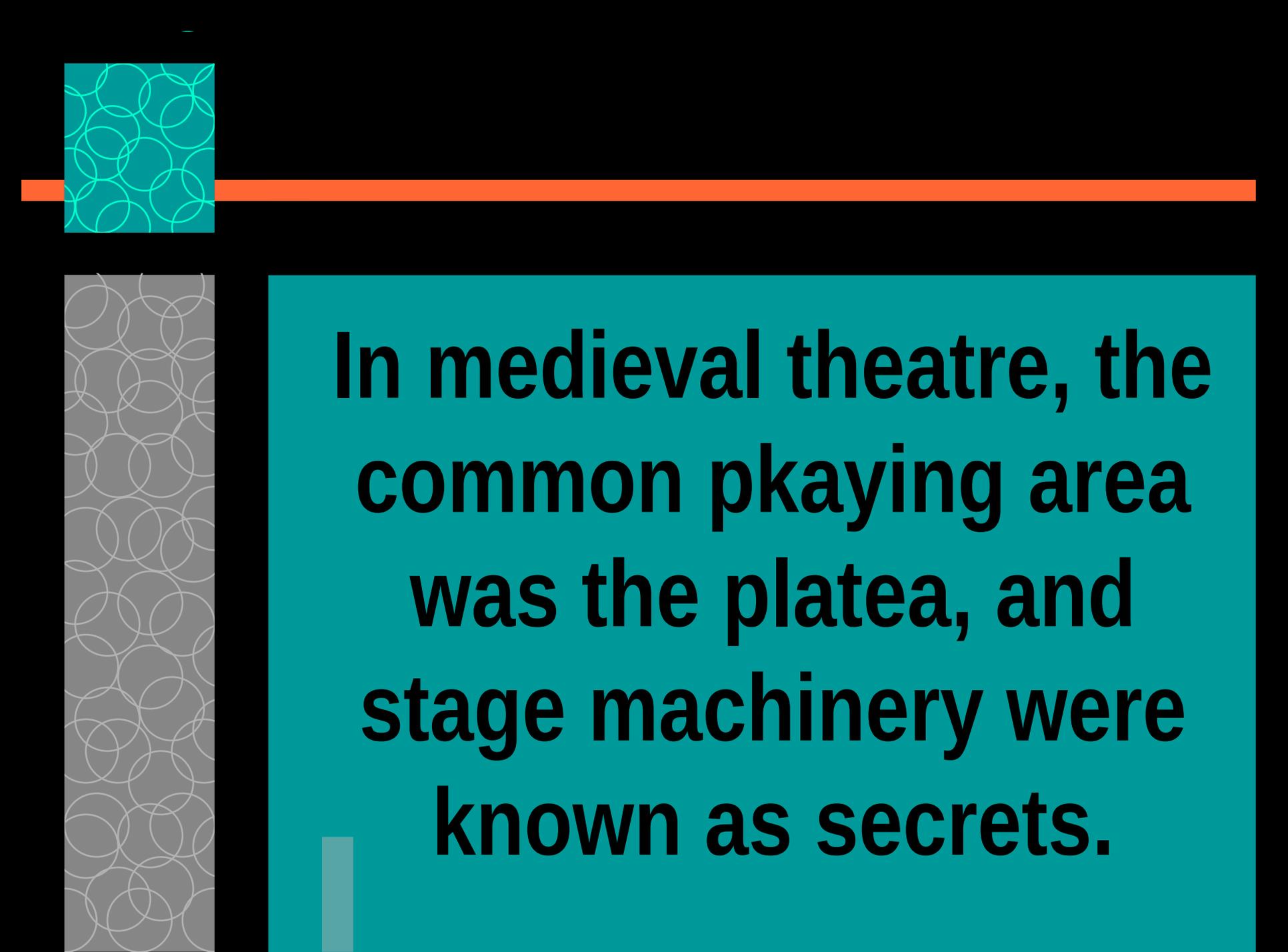
**In Greek theatre,
immediately in the back
of the orchestra was the
skene which was the
stage house.**



Pinakes the Greek equivalent to scenery, the eccycleme was a wheeled utilized during performances, and the periaktoi were tall three-sided forms that rotated on a central pivot.



In Roman theatre, the auleum was front curtain used, and the siparium was the back curtain used on their stages, some of which had velums or awnings covering the seating area.



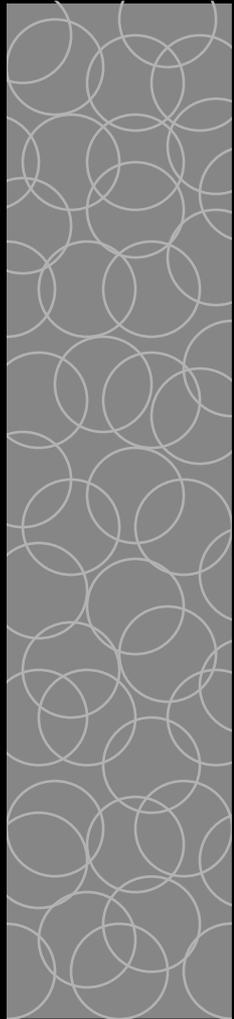
In medieval theatre, the common playing area was the platea, and stage machinery were known as secrets.



**Japanese Kabuki
theatre was the most
significant
advancement in stage
machinery from its
1603 inception.**



A revolution in theatre style began in the late 1800s and continued into the earlier 20th century as productions became more realistic.



**Thomas
Drummond was a
British engineer
who invented
limelight in 1816.**



**The Little Theatre
Movement of the 1920s
and 1930s was an effort
to establish quality
productions outside of
New York City.**