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Script The Matchmaker Thornton Wilder

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Introduction: The Enduring Charm of a Classic American Farce

In the vast landscape of American theater, few works manage to balance intellectual weight with pure, unadulterated entertainment as deftly as **Script The Matchmaker Thornton Wilder** crafted in 1954. While Thornton Wilder is universally celebrated for his Pulitzer Prize-winning dramas *Our Town* and *The Skin of Our Teeth*, his comedic masterpiece *The Matchmaker* occupies a special place in theatrical history. It is a play that dances on the edge of farce while quietly probing the human hunger for adventure, connection, and a little bit of chaos. For anyone studying American drama, looking for a compelling performance piece, or simply wanting to understand a pivotal work that later inspired the iconic musical *Hello, Dolly!*, examining the script of *The Matchmaker*by Thornton Wilder is an essential journey. This article explores the nuances of this script, unpacking its plot, its memorable characters, its thematic depth, and its lasting legacy on stage and screen.

The Genesis of the Script: Wilder's Adaptations

Understanding the **Script The Matchmaker Thornton Wilder** requires a look at its unique lineage. Wilder did not invent the story from scratch. Instead, he engaged in a form of creative dialogue with theatrical history. His play is the final link in a chain that begins with a 19th-century English farce by John Oxenford titled *A Day Well Spent* (1835). This one-act play was later expanded by the Austrian playwright Johann Nestroy into a longer farce, *Einen Jux will er sich machen* (He Wants to Have a Lark), which Wilder himself had previously adapted in 1938 as *The Merchant of Yonkers*.

That first adaptation, *The Merchant of Yonkers*, was a commercial failure. It closed quickly and was considered a rare misstep for Wilder. However, Wilder was a perfectionist. He spent the next sixteen years revisiting the material, restructuring the plot, deepening the characters, and sharpening the dialogue. The result was **The Matchmaker**, which premiered in 1954 at the Edinburgh Festival before transferring to Broadway. This version was a resounding success. The script we know today is the product of a master playwright learning from his failures, injecting warmth where there had been sterility, and transforming a simple farce into a philosophical comedy about the necessity of taking risks in life.

Plot Overview: A Day of Scheming and Serendipity

The plot of the **Script The Matchmaker Thornton Wilder** is a whirlwind of mistaken identities, hidden lovers, and elaborate schemes, all unfolding in the bustling New York City of the 1880s. The story centers on Horatio Vandergelder, a wealthy, domineering merchant of Yonkers, New York. Vandergelder has built his life on frugality, order, and the suppression of spontaneity. He decides he wants to marry again, and his chosen bride is Irene Molloy, a charming widow who runs a hat shop in New York City.

Leaving his store in the hands of his two clerks, Cornelius Hackl and Barnaby Tucker, Vandergelder heads to New York. The clerks, however, are tired of their monotonous, penny-pinching lives. Inspired by a sudden desire

for adventure, they decide to close the store and take a "day off" in the city. This rebellious act sets the stage for a comedy of errors. Simultaneously, Vandergelder's niece, Ermengarde, is in love with a poor artist, Ambrose Kemper, whom her uncle forbids her to marry.

Enter Dolly Gallagher Levi, the titular matchmaker. Dolly is a woman of many talents: a widow, a busybody, a philosopher, and a secret manipulator for the greater good. Vandergelder has hired her to find him a wife, but Dolly has other plans. She has decided that the man she should marry is Vandergelder himself. The entire day becomes a grand strategy orchestrated by Dolly. She arranges encounters, creates confusion, and steers everyone—the clerks, the niece, the widow Molloy, and her assistant Minnie Fay—towards a chaotic but joyful resolution in a fancy restaurant. By the end of the play, Dolly has not only secured Vandergelder for herself but has also taught everyone a lesson about the importance of living fully, taking risks, and embracing the "adventure" of life.

Character Analysis: The Heart of the Script

The enduring popularity of the **Script The Matchmaker Thornton Wilder** lies in its vividly drawn characters. They are archetypes of farce, yet they are rendered with surprising emotional depth and philosophical wit.

Dolly Gallagher Levi: The Philosopher of Chaos

Dolly is one of the great comic heroines of American theatre. She is not merely a plot device; she is the play's moral and philosophical center. Her famous monologue in Act III, where she addresses her deceased husband Ephraim and declares, "I'm going in to get him," is a masterclass in combining pathos with determination. Dolly represents the human desire to shape one's own destiny. She sees the world as a place of "plenty" and opportunity, a stark contrast to Vandergelder's world of scarcity and caution. She is a matchmaker not just for love, but for life itself. Every interaction she has is designed to bring people closer to their own happiness, even if they resist it at first.

Horatio Vandergelder: The Reluctant Convert

Vandergelder is a classic comedic blocking figure. He is rigid, self-important, and a firm believer that money and order are the only paths to success. His constant refrain is about the foolishness of young people and the dangers of "adventure." However, Wilder gives him more depth than a simple curmudgeon. His transformation is the emotional spine of the play. Through the chaos of the day, his defenses are broken down, and he is forced to confront his own loneliness. His final surrender to Dolly is a victory not just for her, but for the part of him that truly wants to be free.

Cornelius Hackl and Barnaby Tucker: The Adventurers

These two clerks serve as the audience's surrogates. They are ordinary men who take an extraordinary risk. Their journey from timid employees to confident (if clumsy) gentlemen is the heart of the farce. Cornelius, the leader, is driven by a desire to have a story to tell. Barnaby, the follower, is driven by pure, innocent excitement. Their flirtations with Irene Molloy and Minnie Fay are sweet, awkward, and hilariously genuine. Wilder uses them to illustrate his central thesis: that life without a little bit of risk is not a life worth living.

Thematic Depth: More Than Just a Laughing Matter

While the **Script The Matchmaker Thornton Wilder** is undeniably a farce—full of slamming doors, hiding in closets, and rapid-fire dialogue—it is also a deeply philosophical play. Wilder was a humanist, and his concerns are woven into the fabric of the comedy.

The Necessity of Adventure and Risk

The most prominent theme is the value of "adventure." The word is used repeatedly throughout the script.

Wilder contrasts the "safe" life of caution (represented by Vandergelder's world) with the "dangerous" life of spontaneity. The play argues that playing it safe is actually the greatest risk of all—the risk of missing out on life itself. Cornelius and Barnaby's "day off" is a rebellion against a life of quiet desperation.

Critique of Capitalism and Materialism

Wilder subtly critiques the Gilded Age values embodied by Vandergelder. The merchant believes that money is the only measure of a man and that economy is the highest virtue. Dolly, by contrast, advocates for spending, for enjoying the "plenty" of the world. The play suggests that the accumulation of wealth without the enjoyment of life is a form of poverty. The famous "hat shop" scenes are filled with dialogue about how beautiful objects exist to make life more pleasant, not just to be sold for profit.

The Power of Human Connection and the "Matchmaker" Role

Beyond the literal matchmaking of couples, the play is about forging connections of all kinds. Dolly acts as a catalyst, breaking down the walls that people build around themselves. She connects the clerks to the outings, the niece to her artist, and Vandergelder to his own buried emotions. The play celebrates the messiness and joy of human interaction.

Production History and the "Hello, Dolly!" Connection

No discussion of the **Script The Matchmaker Thornton Wilder** is complete without acknowledging its most famous descendant. In 1964, ten years after Wilder's play premiered, the script was adapted into the blockbuster musical *Hello, Dolly!*with music and lyrics by Jerry Herman. This musical, starring Carol Channing in the original Broadway production, became one of the most successful shows in history. Its title song is an international standard.

Interestingly, the musical is faithful to the plot of Wilder's play but switches the tone subtly. *Hello, Dolly!* is a pure, joyous musical comedy. The original **Script The Matchmaker Thornton Wilder** is slightly more intellectual and melancholic. Wilder's Dolly has a philosophical edge; she talks to her dead husband, something largely absent from the musical. While the musical is a celebration, the play is a meditation that happens to be extremely funny.

The success of *Hello, Dolly!* led to a renewed interest in Wilder's original script. Many modern productions of *The Matchmaker*lean into the script's sharper wit and philosophical underpinnings, offering a different experience from the musical. The 1958 film version starring Shirley Booth and Paul Ford is another important adaptation that captures the spirit of the original text.

Key Production Elements of the Script

When staging this play, several elements are crucial. The script requires a strong farcical timing, especially for the scenes in Mrs. Molloy's hat shop and the restaurant. The dialogue is rapid and full of overlapping interruptions. The setting of 1880s New York provides a rich visual backdrop, but the play's themes feel surprisingly modern. Directors often emphasize the "play-within-a-play" feel, as Wilder's characters are often conscious of performing roles (the clerks pretending to be rich, Dolly pretending to be a simple matchmaker).

Literary Devices and Stylistic Choices

Wilder was a modernist playwright, and his techniques are evident in this script.

- Direct Address to the Audience: In a nod to the theatrical conventions that Wilder loved (and used brilliantly in Our Town), several characters, particularly Dolly, occasionally step out of the action to speak directly to the audience. This breaks the fourth wall and reminds us that we are watching a constructed story, urging us to think about its meaning.

• Epigrammatic Dialogue: The script is filled with quotable one-liners that sound like folk wisdom. Lines like "Money is like manure. It's not worth a thing unless it's spread around" are central to the play's thematic argument.

• Symmetry and Repetition: Farce often relies on parallel plots and repeated patterns. Wilder masters this, with the two clerks mirroring the romance of the young lovers, and Dolly's schemes mirroring the chaos she seeks to create.

Why the Script Remains Relevant Today

In an age of anxiety about the future and economic uncertainty, the message of the **Script The Matchmaker Thornton Wilder** feels more pertinent than ever. We live in a world that often prioritizes safety, data-driven decisions, and risk aversion. The play is a glorious, two-hour argument against that instinct. It challenges us to close the store, take the day off, and have an adventure.

Furthermore, Dolly Gallagher Levi remains a powerful character for modern audiences. She is an older woman, a widow, who refuses to become invisible. She takes control of her own narrative and uses her intelligence and charm to reshape the world around her. Her agency and optimism are inspirational. The script also offers rich, meaty roles for actors, making it a favorite for community and

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