
Barefoot In The Park Script

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WHY THE BAREFOOT IN THE PARK SCRIPT REMAINS A TOUCHSTONE OF ROMANTIC COMEDY

Neil Simon's **Barefoot In The Park Script** is more than a collection of witty one-liners and domestic disputes. It is a masterclass in comedic timing, character development, and the gentle art of portraying newlywed life. First appearing on Broadway in 1963, the play immediately resonated with audiences who saw their own romantic struggles reflected in the cramped, fifth-floor walk-up apartment of Corie and Paul Bratter. The script is a testament to Simon's ability to find humor in the mundane—in arguments over open windows, in the frustration of a man who simply wants to sleep, and in the uncontrollable energy of a woman who wants to taste every drop of life. For decades, theater directors and film students have examined the **Barefoot In The Park Script** as a blueprint for the modern romantic comedy, and its influence can still be felt in contemporary storytelling.

The genius of the **Barefoot In The Park Script** lies in its universal themes. Corie Bratter is a free spirit, a woman who walks barefoot in Washington Square Park and believes that love

can conquer any inconvenience. Paul Bratter, on the other hand, is a meticulous young lawyer who believes in order, schedules, and a properly functioning radiator. Their conflict is not born of malice but of fundamental temperamental differences. Simon does not take sides; he simply presents two people trying to build a life together while discovering that marriage is not always a fairy tale. The script is a love letter to compromise, to the messy reality of sharing a life with someone who sees the world differently than you do.

THE ORIGINS AND BROADWAY SUCCESS OF THE SCRIPT

Before it became a beloved film, the **Barefoot In The Park Script** was a Broadway sensation. The original production opened at the Biltmore Theatre on October 23, 1963, directed by Mike Nichols. It was Nichols' directorial debut, and the pairing of Simon's dialogue with Nichols' keen eye for physical comedy proved to be magical. The cast included Robert Redford as Paul Bratter and Elizabeth Ashley as Corie Bratter, with Mildred Natwick as the eccentric mother, Mrs. Banks, and Kurt Kasznar as the bohemian upstairs neighbor, Victor Velasco.

The play ran for an impressive 1,532 performances, a testament to its widespread appeal. Audiences were charmed by the sharp,

fast-paced dialogue and the relatable predicament of the Bratters. The **Barefoot In The Park Script** was praised for its balance of high-energy comedy and genuine emotional stakes. Critics noted that Simon had a rare gift for making audiences laugh while also making them think about the nature of love and commitment. The success of the play cemented Neil Simon's reputation as one of America's foremost comedic playwrights and set a high bar for romantic comedies that followed.

The Transition from Stage to Screen

In 1967, the **Barefoot In The Park Script** was adapted into a feature film, directed by Gene Saks and starring Robert Redford (reprising his Broadway role as Paul) and Jane Fonda as Corie. The screenplay was written by Neil Simon himself, ensuring that the film stayed true to the spirit of the original play. While some changes were made to open up the story for the cinematic medium, the core of the script remained intact. The film was a critical and commercial success, further solidifying the place of the **Barefoot In The Park Script** in popular culture.

For those studying the adaptation, it is fascinating to compare the stage version with the film. The movie expands certain scenes, takes advantage of location shooting (including the iconic snow-covered steps of the Bratters' brownstone), and allows for more visual humor. However, the dialogue remains the star. Simon's lines crackle with energy, and the tempo of the

arguments reflects the natural rhythm of a couple who knows exactly how to push each other's buttons. The **Barefoot In The Park Script** works equally well on stage and screen because its humor is derived from character, not from situation alone.

KEY THEMES IN THE BAREFOOT IN THE PARK SCRIPT

Several central themes run throughout the **Barefoot In The Park Script**, making it a rich text for analysis.

- **Opposites Attract and Clash:** The fundamental conflict between Corie's spontaneity and Paul's rigidity is the engine of the story. Simon does not suggest that one personality type is superior; instead, he shows how both perspectives are valid and necessary for a balanced relationship.
- **The Challenge of Compromise:** Marriage, according to the script, is a constant negotiation. Paul must learn to loosen his tie, both literally and figuratively, while Corie must learn that responsibility has its own rewards. The central argument over the open window in the dead of winter is a brilliant metaphor for their differing needs for security and adventure.
- **Generational Attitudes Toward Love:** The character of Mrs. Banks provides a contrast to the young couple. Her eventual romance with the eccentric Victor Velasco suggests that the desire for connection and passion does not fade with age. Simon uses her storyline to broaden the play's commentary on love.
- **Home as a Battlefield and Sanctuary:** The apartment

itself is a character in the play. Six flights of stairs, a broken skylight, and a radiator that barely functions become symbols of the challenges the couple faces. The **Barefoot In The Park Script** uses the physical space to mirror the emotional state of the marriage.

CHARACTER ANALYSIS IN THE SCRIPT

Understanding the characters is essential to appreciating the **Barefoot In The Park Script**.

Corie Bratter

Corie is the heart of the play. She is impulsive, romantic, and deeply optimistic. She believes that love can fix anything, from a leaky ceiling to a husband who works too hard. Her desire to walk barefoot in the park is symbolic of her approach to life: she wants to feel everything, even if it means getting cold or dirty. Corie's arc in the **Barefoot In The Park Script** involves learning that love sometimes requires patience and that her husband's need for order is not a rejection of her. She is not a shallow character; her frustration with Paul is genuine, and her vulnerability in the famous fight scene reveals a woman who is afraid that her marriage is failing.

Paul Bratter

Paul is often misunderstood as merely a stick-in-the-mud, but the **Barefoot In The Park Script** gives him considerable depth. He

is a young man carrying the weight of responsibility. He has been taught that a man provides stability, and he takes that duty seriously. His reluctance to walk barefoot in the park is not a lack of love but a fear of appearing foolish. Paul's journey is about learning to let go, to embrace spontaneity, and to trust that his wife's love is not dependent on his perfection. His final decision to walk barefoot in the snow is a significant moment of character growth.

Victor Velasco and Mrs. Banks

The secondary characters in the **Barefoot In The Park Script** serve as mirrors and catalysts for the main couple. Victor Velasco is the embodiment of the bohemian spirit—older but still vibrant, unconventional, and unapologetically himself. Mrs. Banks, Corie's mother, begins the play as a conventional widow but blossoms under Victor's influence. Their subplot reinforces the idea that it is never too late to find joy and passion, and it provides a counterpoint to the Bratters' struggles.

THE STRUCTURE AND CRAFT OF THE BAREFOOT IN THE PARK SCRIPT

Neil Simon was a master of dramatic structure, and the **Barefoot In The Park Script** is a textbook example of the well-made play. The action takes place in a single location (the apartment) over a relatively short period. The script is divided into three acts, each

building tension toward a climax.

1. **Act One:** Introduces the characters and the central conflict. We see Corie and Paul moving into their apartment, and their differing reactions to the space immediately establish their personalities. The act ends with the first major argument, setting the stakes for the rest of the play.
2. **Act Two:** The conflict escalates. The double date with Victor and Mrs. Banks goes awry, and Paul's professional and personal pressures collide. The famous fight scene, where Corie accuses Paul of being unable to have fun, occurs in this act. The **Barefoot In The Park Script** is at its most emotionally intense here.
3. **Act Three:** The resolution. The couple reaches a breaking point, but through honesty and vulnerability, they find their way back to each other. The final image of Paul walking barefoot in the snow is a perfect, symbolic resolution to their conflict.

The dialogue in the **Barefoot In The Park Script** is characterized by its speed and wit. Simon uses overlapping dialogue, rapid-fire exchanges, and frequent callbacks to earlier jokes. The rhythm of the conversation feels authentic to the way couples argue and make up. The script also makes excellent use of physical comedy, with entrances and exits through the small apartment, the difficulty of climbing the stairs, and the constant struggle with the malfunctioning skylight.

CULTURAL IMPACT AND LEGACY OF THE SCRIPT

The **Barefoot In The Park Script** has left an indelible mark on American theatre and film. It helped define the genre of romantic comedy for a generation and influenced countless writers and directors. The line "I'm going to walk barefoot in the park!" became a cultural shorthand for the desire to break free from convention.

The play continues to be performed regularly by community theatres, regional companies, and even high schools and colleges. Its themes of compromise and communication remain relevant to modern audiences. The **Barefoot In The Park Script** is often studied in theatre courses as an example of how to write comedy that has emotional weight. It demonstrates that the best comedies are those that make us laugh because they are true.

Moreover, the script has been translated and performed around the world, proving that its humor and heart transcend cultural boundaries. The struggles of a newly married couple are universal, and Neil Simon's ability to capture that struggle with honesty and laughter is the reason the play endures.

WHY YOU SHOULD READ THE BAREFOOT IN THE PARK SCRIPT

Whether you are a theatre student, a lover of classic film, or simply someone who enjoys a good story about love and marriage, the **Barefoot In The Park Script** is well worth your time. It offers a snapshot of mid-century American life while also

exploring timeless themes. The characters are vivid and recognizable, and the dialogue is exceptionally sharp.

Reading the script allows you to appreciate the craft of Neil Simon in a way that even a great performance cannot fully capture. You can see how he builds jokes, how he creates dramatic tension, and how he weaves together multiple storylines. The **Barefoot In The Park Script** is a document of comedic genius, and studying it can teach any writer valuable lessons about pacing, character, and the art of the payoff.

CONCLUSION

The **Barefoot In The Park Script** is far more than an artifact of

1960s popular culture. It is a living piece of theatre that continues to entertain and enlighten audiences more than sixty years after its debut. Neil Simon's ability to blend laugh-out-loud comedy with genuine emotional insight is on full display, and the story of Corie and Paul Bratter remains a touchstone for anyone who has ever navigated the complicated, wonderful, and frustrating path of marriage. The script teaches us that love is not about finding someone who agrees with you on everything, but about finding someone who is willing to walk barefoot in the snow with you. Its legacy as a masterpiece of the American stage is secure, and its laughter echoes through every romantic comedy that has followed in its footsteps.