Beneath the Hood

Secrets of Making Theatre

Act II - From Book to Look

Chip Rome Richard Washer

Beneath the Hood

Sign in and take a copy of Streetcar Scene

Review: Where do plays come from?

- Building a season
- Catalogs of plays (both online and hardcopy)
- Playwriting: dialogue as action and tactics
- The beat of action (an example from *Streetcar Named Desire*, scene two)
- Improvisation: say 'yes and... '
- CROW: Character, relationship, objective/obstacle, when/where are we?

CROW, action, tactics and beats are something we will return to from various perspectives: director, actors, designers.

Auditions

- Actor prep (contrasting monologues, songs)
- Headshot/resumes (display a bunch)
- The basic process (& cattle calls, private readings)
- Memorization, physicalization
- Do's and Don'ts for actors
- Callbacks reading scenes, making changes?
- Auditions/feedback (use Streetcar or original scenes from week #1)

Streetcar Named Desire, Scene One.

- Read the scene
- What are some ways of describing what happens in this short scene?
- What changes from the first line to the last line?
- Where in the scene does the dynamic between them first change?
- Organic structure... the beat, a collection of beats, a scene, an act, a play.

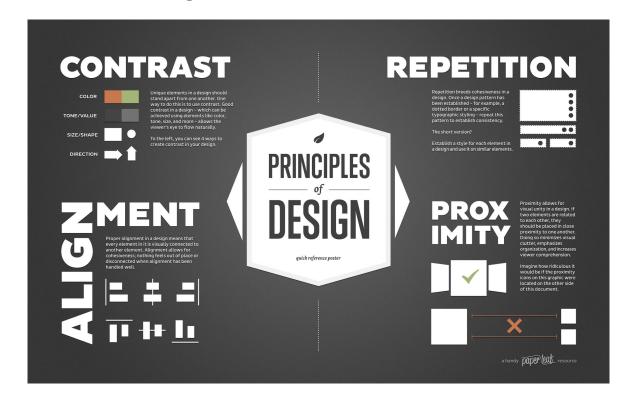
Casting

- Actor vs Director perspective; The jigsaw puzzle and the dominoes.
- Philosophy: reward; opportunity; bankability; connections; character-match
- CAST Little Red Riding Hood from the class
- CAST Streetcar from the class, and/or from movie/TV actors now\
- Revisit scene for guides as to how to cast

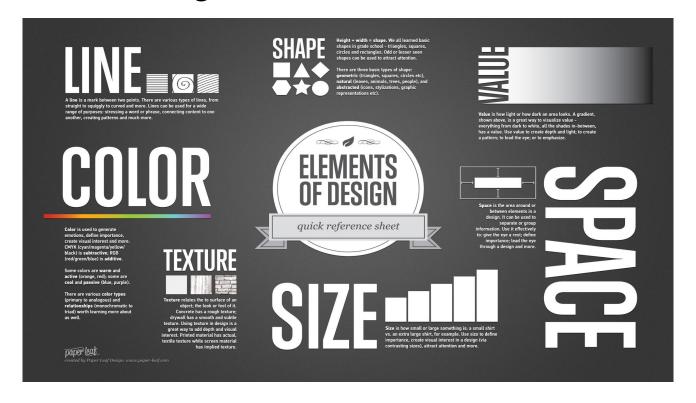
Behind the Scenes: From Page to Stage

- Production Concept Streetcar...Is it about Fall from Grace, escape, power, sisterly bond, locale/era, macho vs feminine, secrets vs truth ("mendacity")...?
- ADDIE a process for creation
 - o Analyze what do you need? What do you have?
 - Design what do you want (creative decisions time)?
 - Develop how can you get what you want experiments and improvements: rehearsal
 - Implement what you end up with
 - Evaluate how did it go? What to do/avoid next time
- Design principles and Design elements
- Collaboration w lighting, costumes, sound, set, props, etc. (mic pocket)
- Design decisions for Streetcar (color palette, use of space, set pieces; lighting, etc)

Principles of Design - CRAP



Elements of Design



Set Sketch



Set Design Sketch: Shannon Robert, Warehouse Theatre (https://warehousetheatre.com/preliminary-design-sketch-for-streetcar-named-desire/)

Set Design



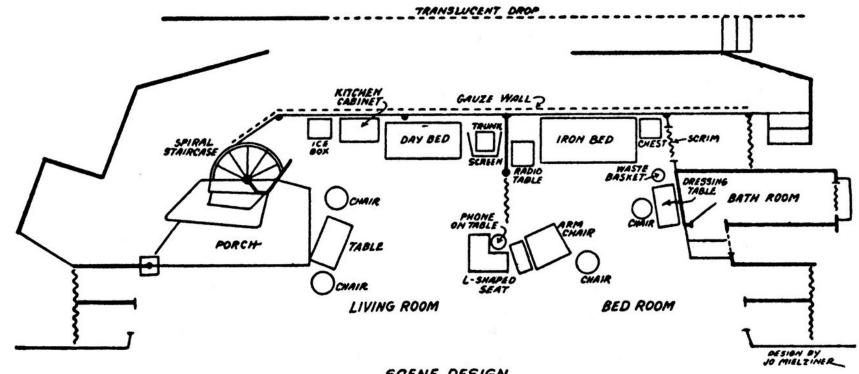
Set Design: Brian Prather, Barrington Stage Company, MA (http://www.brianprather.com/a-streetcar-named-desire/)

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Set Floorplan



SCENE DESIGN
*A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE *

Set Model



Set Design: Paul C. Weimer (http://www.paulweimerdesign.com/new-gallery-1/)

Set Model



Set Designer: Robin Don (http://www.robindon.com/page45.htm)



Set design: Sean O'Skea (http://www.seanoskea.com/a-streetcar-named-desire/)



Photo by Gary Marsh

Design and the Playwright

- Theatre making is collaborative
- Some writers are specific (O'Neill, Albee) in the look of the play
- Some writers are spare (Shakespeare, Pinter)
- Some are poetic (Tennessee Williams)
- A script is a blueprint
- Everyone is collaborating to tell a story (lighting, set, costume, props)

How much detail is enough, and how much is too much?

Collaboration means giving up control.

More on Playwriting

6 Line Exercises

- No such thing as failure... (musicians and scales)
- Some random thoughts and reactions (can't cover them all)
- Look for:
 - Desire (what the characters want)
 - Action (what they do and how, tactics)
- The Promise
- Following the clues
- Writing as discovery

The Material (Where Ideas Come From)

Questions

Reflections

Comments

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