NAMING PROTOCOL. When saving and posting your site reports on OpenLab, please follow the following format: SiteReport#Letter.BritoKevin. Here’s an example: SiteReport3A&B.BritoKevin.

This image to me symbolizes the play, it was a bit uncommon but very interesting, and the use of stuffed animals gives it the perception that it’s about high school honors students. The image was the final act where the play concluded.

STUDENT NAME: Kevin Brito

SITE OBSERVATIONS

Insert 3 photographs and provide a title for each image. The title should be a word or short phrase that sums up the subject matter of the photo or a visual theme present in the photo.
PERMANENT THEATER

Answer the questions below only if you attended a performance in a purpose-built theater or an adapted space that is now a permanent theater.

1. Briefly describe the genre or type of performance (one sentence).

The performance we watched was more of a dramatic and realistic perspective performance.

2. Describe the dimensions, shapes, and arrangement of audience and performance spaces in the building: entrances, ingresses, egresses, lobbies, lounges, audience seating, box seats, and stage.

The theater we attended was fairly small. It felt like a brownstone building. With a open area for the performance. I was very surprised to see the approach to turn a brownstone to a theatrical performance area, filled with all the amenities a regular theater would have. It was a single level. But well organized. There wasn't any lounge but that's because of the limited amount of space, they had to work with. A glass storefront, with a wall separating the performance space from the entrance and amenities space.
3. Does the architectural design provide opportunities for voyeurism, food or alcohol consumption, reading, talking, or other interaction among audience members? Explain how the architecture might encourage or limit activities other than viewing the performance.

The architectural design does not provide opportunities for voyeurism, food or alcohol consumption, because I felt it wasn't included in the development of the space. Reading, talking and other interactions amongst audience members might have been encouraged because since this was a small theater, it seemed everyone attending the play knew each other in a way. Also the small space kind of forces interaction between each other.

4. How did the architectural design and fixtures affect your reception of the play (sight lines, acoustics, lighting, etc.)?

I believe the design and fixtures of the stage made the reception of the play better, because all lighting were accommodated along the stage and the sounds were fixed around the audience. In a way it felt like watching a movie at a movie theater. The only difference everything was happening live.

5. Describe the dynamic between the audience space and the performer’s space. Was the stage a proscenium, thrust, or theater-in-the-round arrangement? Did the performance and audiences spaces ever merge (audience in stage area, actors in audience area, for instance)?

The stage was a proscenium, because of this there wasn’t really much interaction between the actors and the audience. The space for the audience was very limited but the seating was very comfortable. The actors had a decent amount of space, i felt like they could of used curtains for the changing of scenarios, but since it was a brownstone building not much space was available to the sides.

6. Use a metaphor to describe the audience/stage relationship (ocean, layer-cake, peephole, for instance...and don’t use these examples!). Explain why you chose that image or idea.

The audience and stage had a relationship that involved the presence of each other but not necessarily the interaction of each other. Kind of similar to the family member that shows up but never interacts with the family.

ANALYSIS/DISCOVERIES [FOR EVERYONE]

Use this section to reflect on your observations. Remember to refer to your observations when drawing general conclusions.
Performativity: ways in which theater becomes life, words become actions, audiences become actors, objects become agents, buildings convey meaning, and participants become engaged in broader social concerns.

1. Describe the moments in the production where theater became more like life or when something occurred in the performance space that exceeded the internal action of the play itself.

When the actors were at the cemetery and were on the processes to fake their own death. By extracting out blood from their arms, with syringes. This scenario brought a very vivid image creating scenes from real life events.

2. How might the designed and/or natural features of the performance space enable moments of performativity? Or, on the other hand, do the architectural and/or natural elements inhibit performativity?

The performers were limited due to the small stage, the actors had to adapt their performance. If there would of been more space, the play would of had more action involved and space to create a more clear understanding of separation in scenes. Even through the intermissions from change of scenarios the actors looked fairly comfortable with the whole space.

QUESTIONS for FURTHER RESEARCH. Write down questions that require further research to answer. These should follow directly from your analysis section and be complex and specific enough to serve as the basis of a research project; do not include questions you can answer with a quick google search.

1. Question? What are the traits and stages that show anxiety disorder?

2. Question? Influences and personal characteristics that lead to a mental disorder?

3. Question? Can a performance influence change?
FURTHER RESEARCH

Develop a new research question (or revise one of your questions from part 3A of this report). This question should concern EITHER:

The relationship between the performance you viewed and the staging (if in a traditional theater space) or the place where it was performed (if in a provisional theater space).

OR

The relationship between a social / political issue and the performance you viewed.

Research Question:

What should be considered when developing a theater for a mass audience, through a traditional theater space?

Find 2 sources. *You can choose to use: internet sources, books, archival documents or ephemera, scholarly articles, newspaper articles, or performance reviews. Your choice should be intentional.

1 source should have to do with the production or performance (this could either be about the play itself or about something to do with the performance). For example, if I viewed a production of Hamlet that was interactive, I might research “Hamlet” or conduct research more broadly on “interactivity and Shakespeare.”

1 source should be about the place or social / political issue that is articulated in your research question.

Write an MLA citation for each source:

Source 2  Capello, Carol Frances; *An examination of the effects of medium, sequence, and culture on student response to Shakespeare on page and screen*, Dissertation abstracts International, 1999

Why did you select these sources? How do they address all or part of your research question?

Source 1 addresses the development of a theater.

Source 2 addresses the influence a performance had on some students, including side effects and responses.

Describe the process you used to find this source including any keywords and the search engine or tool you used to search.

For source number one I used Gale Virtual Reference Library as my search engine. I entered the keywords “theater development”. For source number two I

For source number two I used the EBSCO search engine and used the key words “honors students” and “play”

What other sources or further information would you need to answer your question? Where would you look for that information?

Other sources to further my research would be gather information from theater developers and further expand my knowledge of how a theater space is set up.