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*Snapshots* Play Guide written and designed by Katherine Monberg, ATC Literary Manager, with assistance from Luke Young, Learning & Education Manager, and Bryanna Patrick, Learning & Education Associate.

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## ABOUT ATC

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Arizona Theatre Company is a professional, not-for-profit theatre company. This means that all of our artists, administrators and production staff are paid professionals, and the income we receive from ticket sales and contributions goes right back into our budget to create our work, rather than to any particular person as a profit.

Each season, ATC employs hundreds of actors, directors and designers from all over the country to create the work you see on stage. In addition, ATC currently employs approximately 50 staff members in our production shops and administrative offices in Tucson and Phoenix during our season. Among these people are carpenters, painters, marketing professionals, fundraisers, stage directors, sound and light board operators, tailors, costume designers, box office agents, stage crew - the list is endless - representing an amazing range of talents and skills.

We are also supported by a Board of Trustees, a group of business and community leaders who volunteer their time and expertise to assist the theatre in financial and legal matters, advise in marketing and fundraising, and help represent the theatre in our community.

Roughly 150,000 people attend our shows every year, and several thousand of those people support us with charitable contributions in addition to purchasing their tickets. Businesses large and small, private foundations and the city and state governments also support our work financially.

All of this is in support of our vision and mission:

**The mission of Arizona Theatre Company is to inspire, engage and entertain - one moment, one production and one audience at a time.**

Our mission is to create professional theatre that continually strives to reach new levels of artistic excellence that resonates locally, in the state of Arizona and throughout the nation. In order to fulfill our mission, the theatre produces a broad repertoire ranging from classics to new works, engages artists of the highest caliber, and is committed to assuring access to the broadest spectrum of citizens.



**The Temple of Music and Art**, the home of ATC shows in downtown Tucson.



**The Herberger Theater Center**, ATC's performance venue in downtown Phoenix.



## INTRODUCTION TO THE PLAY

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**Mallory King** and **Ben Wynant** in Arizona Theatre Company's *Snapshots*. Photo by Mark Kitaoka.

### *Snapshots*

Music and Lyrics by Stephen Schwartz

Book by David Stern

Conceived by Michael Scheman and David Stern

Composer, lyricist and Broadway legend Stephen Schwartz of *Wicked* and *Godspell* fame blends some of the best-loved songs from his Broadway hits with some of his lesser-known gems in this brand new romantic musical comedy. Meet Sue and Dan, a couple who, after 20 years of marriage, relive the memories of their past selves along with their relationships with family and friends. Packed with beloved songs that have been revamped by Stephen Schwartz himself, including “Popular” (*Wicked*), “All Good Gifts” (*Godspell*), and “That’s How You Know” (Disney’s *Enchanted*), *Snapshots* is a charming, funny, fresh new look at life and love from one of Broadway’s superstars.

## MEET THE CREATORS

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Composer and lyricist, **Stephen Schwartz**.

**Stephen Schwartz** (Music and Lyrics) has contributed music and/or lyrics to *Godspell*, *Pippin*, *The Magic Show*, *The Baker’s Wife*, *Working*, *Children of Eden*, and the current Broadway hit *Wicked*, among others. He collaborated with composer Alan Menken on the songs for the Disney features *Enchanted*, *Pocahontas*, and *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*, and wrote the songs for DreamWorks’ *The Prince of Egypt*. He has written two musicals for children—*Captain Louis* and *My Son Pinocchio*—and recently composed a new opera, *Séance on a Wet Afternoon*. Schwartz has released two CDs of original songs, *Reluctant Pilgrim* and *Uncharted Territory*, and his career is the subject of the book, *Defying Gravity*. He has been inducted into the Theatre Hall of Fame, the Hollywood Walk of Fame, and the Songwriters Hall of Fame. Other awards include three Academy Awards, four Grammy Awards, the Isobel Stevenson Tony Award, and a tiny handful of tennis trophies.



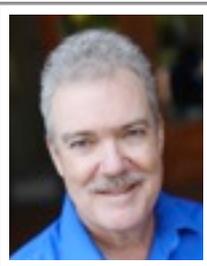
Bookwriter and co-conceiver, **David Stern.**

**David Stern** (Book and Co-Conceiver) began his career working on the Broadway productions of *Miss Saigon*, *Nick & Nora*, and *Big*. He was soon infected with the desire to put pen to paper and wrote the plays *Dreams & Stuff* and *Finders of Lost Luggage*. After a small detour into directing with the New York revival of *Starting Here*, *Starting Now* (nominated for a MAC Award) and a stint with The American Project at Circle in the Square, he transitioned into radio by writing for NPR's *The 1990s Radio Hour and a Half*. Mr. Stern then migrated west to write numerous movies, including *Geppetto* (nominated for four Emmy Awards), *Open Season 2* (nominated for an Annie Award), *Open Season 3* (which he also executive produced), *Free Birds* (which he also executive produced), *Henry & Me* (nominated for an Annie Award), as well as the upcoming animated feature, *Punk Farm*. Mr. Stern is a regular on the punch-up/re-write circuit and has contributed to many motion pictures, including *First Daughter*, *The Smurfs*, *Cloudy with a Chance of Meatballs*, *Tinkerbell 3*, *Open Season*, and *The Hotel Transylvania*. For the stage, Mr. Stern wrote *Snapshots* and *My Son Pinocchio* with longtime collaborator Stephen Schwartz. In addition, he has helped finance several Broadway shows, including *Wicked*, *Next to Normal*, *The Pee Wee Herman Show*, and *If/Then*. For television, Mr. Stern served as a writer and producer on the series *Mozart in the Jungle*. Mr. Stern has just produced the documentary *Roadmap Genesis*, now available on DVD. [www.davidstern.com](http://www.davidstern.com)

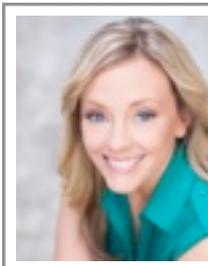
## MEET THE CHARACTERS



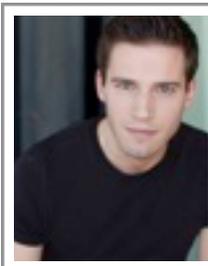
Actor **Beth DeVries**, who plays Sue in ATC's production of *Snapshots*.



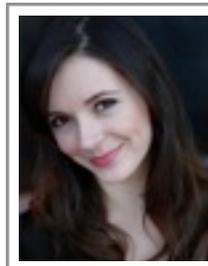
Actor **Hugh Hastings**, who plays Dan in ATC's production of *Snapshots*.



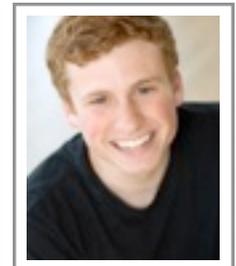
Actor **Tracy McDowell**, who plays Susan in ATC's production of *Snapshots*.



Actor **Jim DeSelm**, who plays Dan in ATC's production of *Snapshots*.



Actor **Mallory King**, who plays Susie in ATC's production of *Snapshots*.



Actor **Ben Wynant**, who plays Danny in ATC's production of *Snapshots*.

**Sue:** Dan's wife, experiencing the empty nest as she enters middle age.

**Dan:** Sue's husband of 20 years, also middle-aged.

**Susan:** Sue as a young woman.



**Daniel:** Dan as a young man.

**Susie:** Sue as her childhood self, when she first met Dan.

**Danny:** Dan as his childhood self, the new kid in town.

## SONGS AND SOURCES

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### Godspell (1971)

*Godspell* began as a college project performed by students at Carnegie Mellon University before moving to LaMaMa Experimental Theatre Club in Greenwich Village. Re-scored before it opened Off-Broadway in 1971, the show has become a long-running success with numerous productions, including a Broadway revival in 2011 and 2012. Depicting a series of parables based on the Gospels of Matthew and Luke and interspersed with lyrics from traditional hymns set to modern music, *Godspell*'s hit song "Day by Day" from the original cast recording reached #13 on the Billboard pop singles chart during the summer of 1972.



The Company of Broadway's 2011 revival of **Godspell**.

### Pippin (1972)

Derived from the old Burlesque style of *Faust*, a mysterious performance troupe relates the story of Pippin, a young prince, and his father Charlemagne (based loosely on real individuals from the Middle Ages) who seek a sense of meaning and significance in the world. *Pippin* premiered at Broadway's Imperial Theatre in 1972, before going on to the West End and numerous other productions. The American Repertory Theatre's 2013 Broadway revival won the Tony Award for Best Musical Revival, and is currently on National Tour.

### Working (1977)

Based on the 1974 book *Working: People Talk About What They Do All Day and How They Feel About What They Do* by Studs Terkel, the musical *Working* premiered at Chicago's Goodman Theatre in 1977. It enjoyed a very brief stint on Broadway in 1978 before moving on to numerous developmental productions around the country, returning to Broadway in 2011 after significant revisions. The musical depicts the



The Company of Off-Broadway's 59E59 production of **Working**, 2012.



dreams, concerns and joys of the average working American, told through vivid vignettes of people that the world often takes for granted.

### **The Magic Show (1978)**

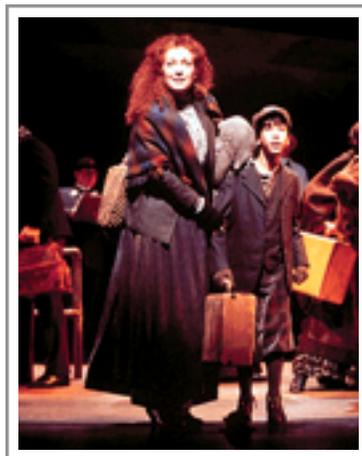
*The Magic Show*, originally developed under the title *Spellbound* and starring master magician Doug Henning, opened at Broadway's Cort Theatre in 1978, receiving Tony Award nominations for Henning's performance as Best Featured Actor in a Musical and for Best Direction of a Musical by director Grover Dale. The show features the grandiose performance of aging alcoholic musician Feldman the Magnificent as the seedy nightclub venue known as the Top Hat attempts to replace him with a younger act.

### **Personals (1985)**

*Personals* describes the never-ending search for love in a comedic collection of monologues, scenes, and songs about the content of personal ads, and the myriad of potential responses.

### **Rags (1986)**

*Rags* opened on Broadway in 1986 at the Mark Hellinger Theatre, where it ran for only four performances but was nominated for five Tony Awards, including Best Musical, Best Original Score, and Best Book of a Musical. A significantly revised version was produced at The American Jewish Theatre in New York City in 1991, and was reworked again in the late 1990s. The story centers on a young immigrant mother, Rebecca Hershkowitz, who escapes to New York's Lower East Side after a pogrom and begins a love affair with American labor organizer Saul, who is working to unionize the sweatshop at which Rebecca works.



Marilyn Caskey and Jonathan Andrew Bleicher in the revised **Rags** at Paper Mill Playhouse, 1999.

### **The Baker's Wife (1989)**

A stage musical adaptation of the 1938 French film *La Femme du Boulanger* by Marcel Pagnol and Jean Giono, *The Baker's Wife* premiered in London's West End in 1989 and has since developed a dedicated cult following. The story centers upon a small bickering town in rural 1930s France; after being without a baker for seven weeks, the town rejoices to welcome baker Aimable and his young wife Genevieve. When Genevieve is seduced by a handsome young gigolo, Aimable loses his passion for life and for baking, prompting the town to pull together to reunite the young couple.



### **Children of Eden (1991)**

Based on the Book of Genesis, *Children of Eden* was developed as a workshop at the Royal Shakespeare Company, before opening at the Prince Edward Theatre in London's West End in 1991. Act I describes the events of Adam and Eve, Cain and Abel, while Act II depicts the events of Noah and the flood. The West End run of *Children of Eden* was cut somewhat short by the eruption of the Persian Gulf War, and its subsequent negative effects on world tourism.



Prince of Wales Theatre's gala performance of **Children of Eden**, 2012.

### **Reluctant Pilgrim (1997)**

A 1997 musical album recorded by Stephen Schwartz, loosely based on his own life experiences and observations.

### **Wicked (2003)**

Based on Gregory Maguire's 1995 novel *Wicked: The Life and Times of the Wicked Witch of the West*, the musical depicts the lives of the witches (Glinda the Good and the Wicked Witch of the West) from L. Frank Baum's classic *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* (1900) and the 1939 film adaptation *The Wizard of Oz*. Beginning prior to and continuing through the arrival of Dorothy, *Wicked* details the events that sent the two witches down their respective paths of good and evil. Since its Broadway debut in 2003, *Wicked* has been seen and broken box office records around the world. The name Elphaba, given to the Wicked Witch of the West in Maguire's novel, is an homage to L. Frank Baum, derived from the phonetic sounds of his initials: LFB.



The Company of Broadway's **Wicked**.

### **Captain Louie (2005)**

Adapted from the children's book *The Trip* (1987) by Ezra Jack Keats, *Captain Louie* premiered in the late 1980s and was revived Off-Broadway in 2005, before going on to many other productions and a U.S. tour. *Captain Louie* tells the story of a young boy from the city whose family relocates to a new neighborhood. Upset at leaving his friends behind, Louie escapes into his own imagination on Halloween night to assuage his newfound loneliness.



## Enchanted (2007)

Disney's 2007 live-action musical film starring Amy Adams, Patrick Dempsey, James Marsden, Timothy Spall, Idina Menzel, Rachel Covey, and Susan Sarandon. The story follows archetypal Disney Princess Giselle, as she is forced into the real world of New York City from her animated world of Andalasia.

## A NEW MUSICAL GENRE



Mark Anders, Anna Lauris, and Carl J. Danielsen in ATC's production of *Oh! Coward*, 2004.

When Michael Scheman and David Stern first set out on the journey that would culminate in the new musical *Snapshots*, they were compelled by the notion that the many magnificent musicals of Stephen Schwartz – creator of such hits as *Wicked*, *Godspell*, and so many others – had yet to be featured in a musical revue, which typically consists of songs loosely connected around a common theme, or in this case, an artist. However, instead of weaving a loose connection between songs and crafting a revue or a jukebox musical, which uses pre-existing songs to loosely contribute to a dramatic plot, Stern and Scheman craved a more detailed narrative experience as is more typically found in book musicals, which combine song and story to contribute to a central plot development. Stephen Schwartz agreed, even re-crafting some of his original songs to better suit the developing story. What emerged is a new genre of musical, which combines elements of traditional revue, jukebox, and book musicals with the popularity of sung-through musicals, which contain primarily music and little spoken dialogue.



The Company of ATC's production of *Xanadu*, 2014.

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**Revue:** A multi-act theatrical entertainment consisting of loosely connected songs, dances, skits, and other performances. Some revues you may remember at ATC include *Blues in the Night*, *The All Night Strut*, *Oh! Coward*, *Some Enchanted Evening*, and *Swingin' on a Star*.

**Jukebox musical:** A musical whose score consists of previously produced popular songs, usually performed as originally written, and used to contribute to a dramatic plot. Some jukebox musicals include *Jersey Boys*, *Mamma Mia!*, and *Xanadu*.



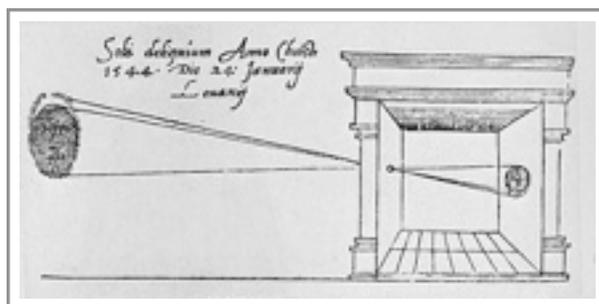
**Book musical:** Book musicals were introduced with Kern and Hammerstein's *Show Boat* in 1927, which served as a dramatic departure from the lighter theatrical shows of the earlier 20th century with its careful integration of dialogue, song, and dance in dramatic storytelling. Famous book musicals include *Wicked*, *Bye Bye Birdie*, and *Kiss Me Kate*.

**Sung-through musical:** Sung-through musicals are a sub-genre of musical theatre that includes very little dialogue, and relies on musical storytelling to communicate its plot. Some sung-through musicals include *Cats*, *Les Misérables*, and *Joseph and the Amazing Technicolor Dreamcoat*.

## THE HISTORY OF PHOTOGRAPHY

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The art of photography can trace its roots back as far as the 5th century BC, when Chinese philosopher Mozi (470-390 BC) referenced an optical device called a camera obscura, the Latin phrase for “dark room,” in his writings. A camera obscura consists of a box with a hole in the side, through which external light passes to strike an inside surface, where the external scene is reproduced upside-down, but with accurate preservation of color and perspective. This image could be projected onto paper and then traced, in order to create an accurate representation of an image from life.



A 16th-century depiction of a camera obscura.

Though other philosophers and mathematicians such as Aristotle (384-322 BC), Euclid (300 BC), Theon of Alexandria (335-405 AD), Anthemius of Tralles (474-534 AD), Al-Kindi (801-873 AD), and Alhazen (965-1040 AD), all referenced and contributed to understanding of the camera obscura, the first detailed description was provided by Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519 AD) in his *Codex Atlanticus* in 1502. Roger Bacon then utilized the device in England during the 13th century to safely visualize solar eclipses, and the first use of the camera obscura to project live entertainment was accomplished soon afterward by Spanish physician and religious reformer, Arnaldus de Villa Nova (1240-1311).

The technical principles of the camera obscura were expanded in the 18th century with the addition of mirrors, which allowed the inverted image to be projected right-side-up. The first unsuccessful endeavor to permanently capture images was undertaken by English early photography experimenter Thomas Wedgwood (1771-1805) at the beginning of the 1800s, who incorporated light-sensitive chemicals to capture silhouettes on durable media. However, Wedgwood was unable to permanently affix his images which remained sensitive to further light exposure, and would eventually darken into complete



A permanent image was first achieved by French inventor Nicéphore Niépce in the mid-1820s by a process called heliography, meaning “sun drawing,” which consisted of a print made from a photoengraved printing plate. The process incorporated an asphalt called bitumen of Judea coated onto glass or metal; the asphalt hardened in proportion to the amount of light that it was exposed to and thus produced a gradient image, though the results were lacking in clarity due to the necessarily long exposure period of several days.

An associate of Niépce’s named Louis-Jacques-Mandé Daguerre was a French artist, both an accomplished painter and a developer of the diorama theatre, a popular form of Parisian entertainment in the 1820s. After Niépce died suddenly of a stroke in 1833, Daguerre began experimenting with light-sensitive silver salts. He invented a particular type of plate consisting of a thin sheet of silver-plated copper, which was then exposed to vapor created by iodine crystals to create a coating of light-sensitive silver iodide on the surface of the plate, which produced an image when exposed to light through a camera. Daguerre discovered that a faint latent image appeared on the plate after only a short exposure time, and that this latent image could be further developed by chemicals (vapor emitted by mercury heated to 75°C) in order to create a visible image. The image was then “fixed” by the removal of the unaffected portions of the silver iodide coating. The daguerreotype became commercially available in 1839, and is generally regarded as the inception of modern photography. However, the resulting image was extremely fragile, and was usually sealed under glass immediately after it was produced, before being framed.

English scientist and inventor Henry Fox Talbot countered Daguerre’s invention with a different process called calotype or talbotype, one in which silver salt and a developing agent produced an image on exposed paper. The collodion process followed in the 1850s, which was able to capture minute details and which produced the tintype, a photograph made on a thin sheet of metal and coated with dark lacquer or enamel. Albumen prints on paper were then introduced in the 1860s,



**View from the Window at Le Gras** (1826/27), the oldest known surviving heliographic engraving by Nicéphore Niépce.



French engraver and developer of the daguerreotype, **Louis Daguerre**.



followed by color photography with the introduction of the Autochrome plate in 1907, which produced color images using a mosaic of tiny overlaid color filters. Kodachrome emerged in the 1930s, which captured red, green, and blue color components to produce cyan, magenta, and yellow dye images in three separate layers.

Images were first transferred into digital computer memory in 1957 by a team at the National Institute of Standards and Technology, led by Russell A. Kirsch. One of the first digital photos ever scanned was of Kirsch's infant son, Walden, at a resolution of 176x176 pixels and only one bit per pixel (resulting in a black-and-white image with no grey tones). The invention of the charge-coupled device (CCD) in 1969 provided the memory necessary for the first digital cameras to record photographs, and has been increasingly replaced with active pixel sensors (APS) in modern cell phone cameras. The first web photograph was published by Tim Berners-Lee in 1992, a photo of the CERN house band Les Horribles Cernettes, the first of many innovations that led to the exponential development of digital photo accessibility and editing technologies, which continue to dominate in contemporary media.

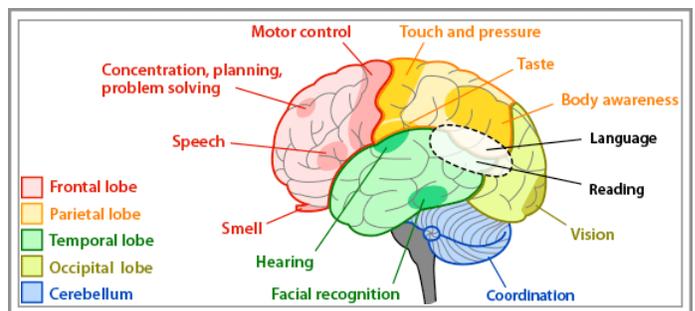


**Walden Kirsch**, the first photo fed into a computer in 1957.

## THE SCIENCE OF MEMORY

Memory is a massively complex and long-studied phenomenon of human existence, which shapes and alters the way we think and feel about the people, things, and situations in our present. Past conceptions of memory resembled a kind of virtual filing cabinet stored in the part of the brain called the hippocampus, from which individual memories could be sourced and reviewed. However, most contemporary experts believe that memory is not a single thing that can be located, but rather that memory is a brain-wide process of communication and connections that sum to a total remembered experience.

When the brain is correctly processing remembered information, it is receiving information from multiple systems that operate simultaneously, yet individually. For example, think of a book: the brain retrieves memories of its name, its function, the sound of pages turning or Kindle buttons being pressed, perhaps even imagined images of



**Areas of the brain** and their respective functions.

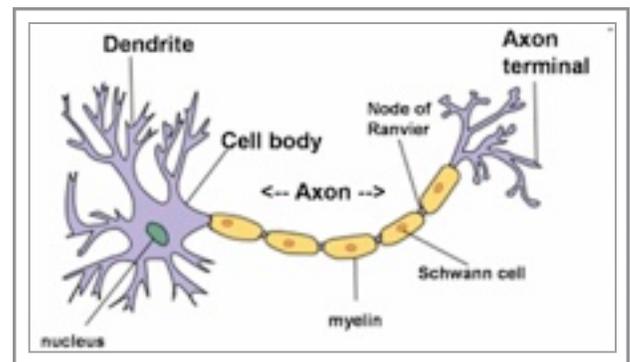


your favorite stories. Each portion of that memory of “book” is retrieved from a different region of the brain, and are then assembled by the connections between neurons to create a cohesive whole. Thus, experts have begun to describe memory as a process of thinking, unique to each individual in the same way that each person responds slightly differently to the same situation or set of stimuli. However, there are some basic steps that have been identified as benchmark processes in the science of memory.

## Encoding

Encoding is a biological phenomenon related to sensory perception that encompasses the first step in creating a memory. Sensory information is relayed to the hippocampus, which unites the information from the individual senses into a single, comprehensible experience. The hippocampus, in partnership with the frontal cortex, determines which information is worth remembering; the important information is then stored in the related areas of the brain.

While encoding is based on the conscious and subconscious perception of the world, it is accomplished by the interaction between electricity and chemicals in the brain. First, sensory information is communicated by neurons or brain cells, which connect to one another at points called synapses. A neuron sends information via an electrical pulse across synapses; the electrical pulse also triggers the release of neurotransmitters (chemical messengers), which in turn travel to neighboring neurons and are received by structures called dendrites, to further perpetuate the flow of information.



Structure of a **neuron**, or brain cell.

Brain cells are naturally organized into fluid and changeable groups which specialize in particular types of information processing; connections between neurons become stronger the more times those connections are used, which means that the brain slightly rewires itself with every single experience. A combination of experience, education, and training help reinforce connections in the overall network structure of the brain, essentially forming memories which can then be triggered by outside stimuli. The amount of stimulus that we perceive each day is immense, so most of what we encounter is filtered out, while only a small portion of information passes into conscious awareness.

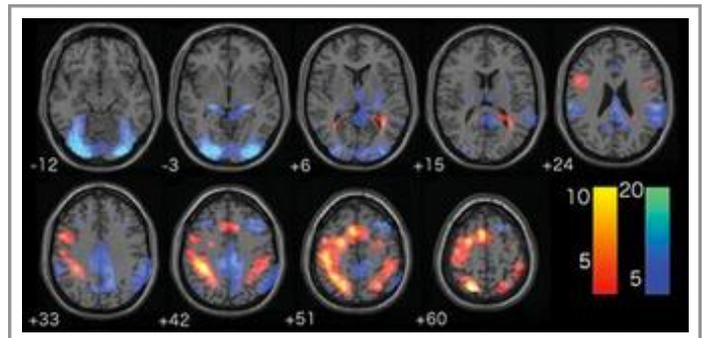
## Short and Long Term Memory

Once a memory has been encoded (created), it must be stored. Experts generally agree that there are three stages in which memory is stored, which act as a filter process for the flood of information that we encounter daily: in the sensory stage, in short-term memory, and finally, in long-term memory.

The sensory stage derives information from perception, which occurs almost instantaneously, and allows us to process sight, sound, smell, taste, and touch. Important information then passes into short-term memory, which can hold approximately seven items for 20-30 seconds. Then, very important information is transferred to long-term memory, which can indefinitely store unlimited amounts of information. The more frequently a piece of information is used or repeated, the more likely it is to end up in long-term memory. People tend to store material more easily if it is related to something they already know about, since more neural connections already exist in relation to the new information.

## Memory Retrieval

Remembering is a process by which information is retrieved on an unconscious level by triggering communication (connections) between all the individual portions of a memory, stored all across the brain, to draw up an entire remembered experience; the overall experience can then be brought into the conscious mind at will. Forgetting something is usually due to incomplete commitment by one portion of the memory system, which might be due to incomplete encoding or a mismatch in the brain between retrieval cues and the encoded information that you are attempting to retrieve. As we age, the synapses in our brain begin to deteriorate, which slows or interrupts the neural connections that are important for memory retrieval, slowing the process and eliminating some of the connections between the individual pieces of an entire remembered experience.



**MRI representing nine slices of the brain during memory recall;** hot colors represent areas of the brain activated when remembering a visual pattern, while cool colors represent deactivated regions.

## GLOSSARY



**Barry Manilow**, 1979.  
Photo by Alan Light.

**Ambitious:** Having or demonstrating a strong desire to succeed.

**Aptitude:** A natural ability, suitability, or fitness to do something.

**Barry Manilow:** American singer-songwriter and producer best known for recordings such as “Copacabana (At the Copa)”, “Mandy”, and “Can’t Smile Without You”.

**Behalf:** In the interests or as a representative of a person, group, or principle.

**Blithe:** Happy or joyous, or showing a casual and cheerful indifference that may be considered improper.

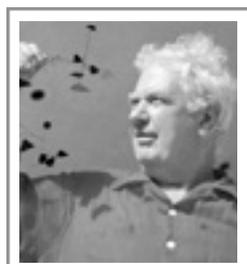


**Brocade** fabrics.

**Brewski:** Slang term for beer.

**Brocade:** A rich fabric typically made of silk, woven with a raised pattern usually of gold or silver thread.

**Burnished:** Something polished by rubbing, especially metal, or something that has been enhanced, perfected, or improved.



**Alexander Calder** with one of his mobile sculptures.

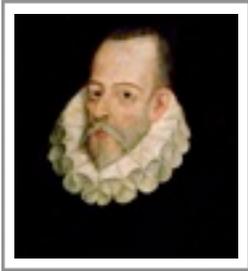
**Calder:** Alexander Calder (1898-1976) was an American sculptor known for the invention of the mobile, a type of moving sculpture with suspended or delicately balanced shapes that are moved by touch or air currents. He also created stabiles, monumental stationary sculptures and wire figures, among other artistic creations.

**Capricorn:** The tenth astrological sign in the zodiac, originating from the constellation of Capricornus and ruled by the planet Saturn. Symbolized as a mountain sea-goat with the head and upper body of a mountain goat and the lower body and tail of a fish, Capricorn is considered to be an earth sign, representing introversion, negativity, and femininity; a power sign, indicating a willful and determined person with power, authority, and energy; and a cardinal sign, associated with ambition, dynamic qualities, leadership, and change.



Astrological symbol representing **Capricorn**.

**Casserole:** A stew or side dish that is slowly cooked in an oven.



**Miguel de Cervantes**, reportedly painted by Juan de Jauregui y Aguilar (c. 1583-1641).

**Cervantes:** Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra (1547-1616) was a Spanish novelist, playwright, and poet. His best-known work, *Don Quixote*, is considered to be the first modern European novel and a classic example of Western literature.

**Chalice:** A large cup or goblet typically used to drink wine; can also refer to the wine cup used in the Christian Eucharist.

**Columbia:** Columbia University is a private Ivy League research university in Upper Manhattan, New York City. Founded in 1754 as King's College, Columbia is one of the nine colonial colleges in the United States, and the oldest institution of higher learning in New York state.

**Crewel:** A thin, loosely twisted, worsted yarn used in embroidery and to create tapestries; crewel embroidery or crewelwork is a type of surface embroidery using wool.



Decorative German chalice.

**Drive-in:** A facility that one can visit without leaving one's car, typically used to refer to a special type of movie theatre or restaurant.

**Eeyore:** An old, grey, stuffed donkey from the *Winnie-the-Pooh* books by A.A. Milne, generally characterized as the pessimistic, gloomy, depressed friend of Winnie-the-Pooh.

**Florence:** The capital city of the Italian region of Tuscany and of the province of Florence, in west-central Italy.

**Force field:** A fictional concept of an energy or deflector shield made of energy or particles to protect a person, object, or area from intrusion or attack.



**Eeyore**, as illustrated by Ernest Shepard.

**Hallowed:** Consecrated or holy; greatly revered, honored, or respected.

**Horoscope:** The forecast of a person's future based upon the relative positions of the stars and planets at the time of their birth, often simplistically represented by a zodiac sign.

**Houston:** A city in southeast Texas near Galveston Bay, "Houston to..." is often used as a phrase to get someone's attention, derived from the phrase "Houston to Mission Control" as used by NASA aerospace missions.



The **Instamatic 100**, the first Instamatic sold in the U.S.

**Instamatic:** A series of inexpensive film cameras made by Kodak beginning in 1963, sparking an interest in low-cost photography. Instamatic was so successful through the 1970s and 1980s that the name is often incorrectly used to refer to any inexpensive point-and-shoot camera.

**Jade East cologne:** An Oriental Fougère fragrance for men made by Regency Cosmetics, Jade East was launched in 1964 and features the scent of spices, musk, vanilla, citrus, cedar, as well as woody and green notes.

**Karma:** The belief that the sum of a person's actions in this and previous states of existence will decide their fate in future existences; often used in reference to destiny or fate, as determined by the quality of one's actions.



The western meadowlark.

**Lithe:** Thin, supple, and graceful, often used in reference to a body.

**Twist-Ems:** Twist ties, consisting of a metal wire encased in a thin strip of paper or plastic, invented as a method to close the opening of bags. The twist tie was patented in 1939 and marketed as Twist-Ems

**Mad Men:** An American period television drama created by Matthew Weiner and produced by Lionsgate Television, which premiered in 2007 and ran for seven seasons and 92 episodes until May, 2015.



Michelangelo's David.

**Meadowlark:** A ground-dwelling songbird in the American blackbird family, with a brown streaky back and a yellow and black belly.

**Michelangelo's David:** A masterpiece of Renaissance sculpture created between 1501 and 1504.

**MoMA:** The Museum of Modern Art, located in Midtown Manhattan in New York City, offers an overview of modern and contemporary art and is considered to be one of the most influential modern art museums in the world.

**Monet:** Claude Monet (1840-1926) was a founder of French Impressionist painting, who spent his career in pursuit of the Impressionist philosophy to enhance understanding of the effect of light on the local color of objects and the effects of the juxtaposition of colors with one another.



**Museum of San Marco:** The name of a religious complex in Florence, Italy, consisting of a church and a convent, which has been converted to a museum. San Marco is famous for being home to two famous Dominicans in the 15th century – painter Fra Angelico and preacher Girolamo Savonarola – and the location of a famous collection of manuscripts in a library built by 15th-century Italian architect and sculptor, Michelozzo.

**Musketeer:** An early modern soldier equipped with a musket who usually served as infantry; the precursor the rifleman, which replaced musketeers in most western armies in the mid-19th century. The phrase is also often used to refer to a loyal member of a group, in reference to *The Three Musketeers*, the historical adventure novel by Alexandre Dumas.

**National Geographic:** The official magazine of the National Geographic Society, published continuously since 1888, which primarily features articles about history, geography, and world culture, and known for the thick yellow rectangle border around the cover and frequent use of dramatic photographs.

**Obtuse:** Annoyingly insensitive or slow to understand.

**Packers:** Reference to the Green Bay Packers, the professional American football team based in Green Bay, Wisconsin. The Packers compete in the National Football League (NFL) and are the only non-profit, community-owned major league professional sports team in the United States.

**Peculiar:** Strange, unusual, or odd.

**Plaza de Toros:** Spanish phrase that translates to “place of the bulls,” meaning a bullring, or an arena in which bullfighting is performed.

**Ploy:** A cunning plan or action designed to take advantage of a situation.

**Reiterate:** To repeat, typically for emphasis or clarity.

**Rent:** An opening or tear; a split in a party, group, or object.

**Ojo Rojo:** A Mexican beverage believed to cure hangovers, consisting of lime juice, Worcestershire sauce, soy sauce, hot sauce, beer, and clamato, a blend of tomato and clam juice.

**Romeo and Juliet:** Shakespeare play depicting the story of two star-crossed lovers, Romeo and Juliet, whose deaths ultimately reconcile their feuding families. The two lovers are often referred to as archetypes of young love.

**Second fiddle:** A role played by an assistant or second in command to someone else; often used to indicate a second choice.



**Sharp:** Slang term used to mean excellent, impressive, or clever.

**Shrewd:** Having or demonstrating sharp powers of judgment; to be astute.

**Smitten:** To become suddenly and intensely in love with something or someone.

**Superlative:** Of or expressing the highest quality or degree.

**Take a powder:** An informal North American phrase meaning to depart quickly, particularly in order to avoid a difficult situation.

**Toll:** A charge or fee.

**Trifle:** Something of little value or importance.

**Troupe:** A group of performers, especially one that travels about.

**Two's company...:** First portion of the phrase "Two's company, three's a crowd" indicating that the two would prefer to be alone without the third, often used in a romantic context.

**Winsome:** Attractive or appealing.

## DISCUSSION QUESTIONS AND ACTIVITIES

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### Discussion Questions

1. Which type of musical do you prefer: jukebox, revue, book or sung-through? Provide examples of each and provide reasoning for your answer.
2. How can you use the science of memory to help improve your studying skills?
3. Which aspect of a musical do you find most captivating and why? Possible elements to discuss are: lyrics, story, score, characters, subject matter and theme, or the artists involved.
4. In *Snapshots*, the characters use old photographs to bring back memories. How has the technology of digital photography changed how people collect memories? How have easily accessible digital photographs and social media affected society?



5. How does *Snapshots* differ from the four types of musicals presented in the "New Musical Genre" section? If you could give this new genre a title, what would it be and why?
6. What is it about the storyline of *Snapshots* that makes it suitable for a musical? Who was your favorite character, and what did the actor do specifically to portray this character onstage?
7. What was your favorite technical element of the show? How did the designers portray this onstage? Was their design effective?

## Activities

1. Using the Play Guide as a resource, create a timeline for the invention of photography. Include the major developers and their contribution to the science of photography.
2. The first experiments with photography began in the 5th century BC. Choose one event in history that you would have liked to photograph. Create three sketches showing your perspective on the event.
3. Memory is a complicated process unique to each individual. Interview someone that you share a memory with. Start by writing down everything you remember about the event. Then document the same memory from your interviewee's perspective. Compare and contrast the memories and analyze how they differ.
4. Research Project: Some of Stephen Schwartz's musicals experienced short initial runs, but became more successful in subsequent revivals. Conduct an internet search on musical revivals. Choose one to study and in three to five paragraphs document its initial run as well as its revivals. What were its successes and failures? How did it change over time? How was each received? What contributed to its later success?
5. Create a musical memory blog. Have each student bring in a photograph from their history. Have them choose a song that goes with the photo. Have the students write out the story of the memory, and how the song connects to the memory. Upload the photos, songs and stories on your class webpage to create a musical memory blog.