

O o you have a routine? A regular time when you write?

A I'm a morning writer. Before emails or other business clutter my head, I try to get in at least three-hour blocks of uninterrupted time for generative writing, two-hour blocks if I'm working through edits and rewrites.

Once you have an idea, how do you proceed? Do you take notes? Do you outline? Do you plunge right in?

I like to play with the idea first as a piece of flash fiction. I experiment with tone and rhythm and language. The brevity of it demands that I really crystallize the main action. Then I go down the research rabbit hole for a couple months. I give myself crash courses on agronomy, opera, Elizabethan cuisine, whatever may deepen my understanding of the context I'm exploring.

When you begin a first draft, do you write straight through? Do you write in order? What's your process?

A I start at the top and write straight through, letting it teach me how we get to the end. It rarely follows the path I thought we were taking. Sometimes it chooses a different ending. Not only is it a joyride for me, but I learn so much about the play's personality and mechanics.

Once you're at work, are there other art forms you go to for continued inspiration?

A For every play, I find a handful of musicians and visual artists whose work feels in conversation with the play's energy, tone, rhythm, maybe time-period. Whenever I return to a play after "drawer time," I'll revisit these artists and they quickly propel me back into the world.

What aspect of the craft is most difficult for you?

The hardest part for me is staying focused on a singular path for a play over the course of its development. Plays can take a long time to write and revise. Life events pull my interests and attention to different themes or ways of creating theatrical experience that can muddy the waters of a play that began with such clarity. That's when I enlist the critical eye of a trusted collaborator or mentor, to let me know when I veer off course.

What do you do when you get stuck?

A If I'm stuck, it's usually because I'm bored by a character or the character is bored. That means backing up to the last moment we were both engaged and trying a new direction that ups the stakes.

Do you have any thoughts or advice about exposition and/or dialogue?

When I try to get clever about sneaking exposition into dialogue, it always convolutes the scene and stops the action cold. If a past event drives the central action, its revelation usually comes out organically. If it doesn't drive the action, I might let the information color the character for me, but I leave it off the page.

How much do you think about the audience while writing?

A I write plays and musicals to give audiences memorable experiences, so "this would be incredible to see on stage!" is what attracts me to an idea in the first place. Then but the audience out of my mind and write the first draft just for me and my own pleasure. The play may never grow up to be produced, so I want to

enjoy its birth! I consider the audience's experience again as I head into draft two.

How extensively do you rewrite, and is that mostly before or during rehearsal?

A I love rewrites! A rewrite is just a new experiment with the play's ideas and characters. I don't show a play to anyone until the second rewrite, and it'll go through two more revisions before I pass it around widely. During rehearsals, I'm constantly revising because I learn so much about the play when it's coming out of actors' mouths.

What's the most important craft advice you can give?

A Imagine a world onstage you've never seen, that you'd sell everything you have to see just once. That's the only play you should be writing.

SCOTT BRADLEY's musicals include We Three Lizas, Alien Queen, Carpenters Halloween, Tran: The Atari Musical, and Mollywood. Plays include Trocadero Rose, A Kingdom Jack'd, Seed, and Packing, which premieres Fall 2019 at About Face Theatre. Scott is a 2019 lowa Arts Fellow and alumnus of lowa Playwrights Workshop. Scottbradleyink.com

1

15