Revised Edition

Sunshine

MUSICAL HEATRE

A collection of songs from the musical stage, categorized by voice type. The selections are presented in their authentic settings, excerpted from the original vocal scores.

Compiled and Edited by Richard Walters



dunshine

Baritone/Bass Volume 1 Revised Edition

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Foreword

The Singer's Musical Theatre Anthology is the most comprehensive series of its kind ever to appear in print. Its unique perspective is in looking at the field of musical theatre in terms of vocal literature. One of the prime parameters in choosing the songs for this series was that they should all be, in some way, particularly vocally gratifying.

Many of the songs included here are very familiar to us, yet we seldom see them printed as they were originally written and performed. The long tradition in sheet music throughout this century has been to adapt a song in several ways to conform to a format which makes it accessible to the average pianist. This type of arrangement is what one finds in vocal selections, or in any piano/vocal collection of show music. These sheet arrangements serve their purpose very well, but aren't really the best performing editions for a singer. In contrast, the selections in this series have been excerpted from the original vocal scores. One of the many benefits of this is a much more satisfying piano accompaniment. In addition, many songs here have never been available separately from the full vocal scores.

In some cases, a song has required some adaptation in order to be excerpted from a show's vocal score. The practice of performing arias as removed from their operatic context gives many precedents for making such adjustments. In many ways, one could view this anthology as a "performing edition." Significant editorial adjustments are indicated by footnotes in some instances.

The original keys of this literature (which are used here) can give important information to a singer about the nature of a song and how it should sound, and in most cases they will work very well for most singers. But, unlike opera, these original keys do not necessarily need to be reverently maintained. With some musical theatre literature, a singer should not rule out transposing a song up or down for vocal comfort.

There is certainly no codified system for classifying theatre music as to voice type. With some roles the classification is obvious. With others there is a good deal of ambiguity. As a result, a particular singer might find suitable literature in this anthology in both volumes of his/her gender.

Any performer of these songs will benefit greatly by a careful study of the show and role from which any given song is taken. This type of approach is taken for granted with an actor preparing a monologue or an opera singer preparing an aria. But because much theatre music has been the popular music of its time, we sometimes easily lose awareness of its dramatic context.

The selections in **The Singer's Musical Theatre Anthology** will certainly be significant additions to a singer's repertory, but no anthology can include every wonderful song. There is a vast body of literature, some of it virtually unknown, waiting to be discovered and brought to life.

The Revised Edition adds eight musically diverse and attractive selections, making the volume more useful to more singers. The additions are: "I Am the Very Model," "Marian the Librarian," "Marry Me a Little," "Reviewing the Situation," "River in the Rain," "Ten Minutes Ago," "When I Was a Lad" and "When You're Lying Awake." The *Sweeney Todd* song "Johanna," though very suitable to lyric baritones in its original key, has been moved to the Tenor volume at the request of tenors and teachers.

Richard Walters, editor

THE SINGER'S MUSICAL THEATRE ANTHOLOGY Sunshine

Baritone/Bass

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ABOUT THE SHOWS



The material in this section is by Stanley Green, Richard Walters, and Robert Viagas some of which was previously published elsewhere.

ANYONE CAN WHISTLE

MUSIC AND LYRICS: Stephen Sondheim

BOOK: Arthur Laurents
DIRECTOR: Arthur Laurents
CHOREOGRAPHER: Herbert Ross
OPENED: 4/4/64, New York

Something of a "cult" musical, Anyone Can Whistle is an allegorical satire in which Angela Lansbury (in her first Broadway musical) played a corrupt mayor of a bankrupt town who comes up with a scheme to attract tourists: a fake miracle in which a stream of water appears to spout out of a solid rock. The town soon becomes a mecca for the gullible and the pious, but the hoax is exposed when the inmates of a mental institution called the Cookie Jar get mixed up with the pilgrims. Harry Guardino played a candidate for the booby hatch mistaken for the new doctor, and Lee Remick was the head nurse, so inhibited, she was unable to whistle.

BIG RIVER

MUSIC AND LYRICS: Roger Miller

BOOK: William Hauptman **DIRECTOR:** Des McAnuff

CHOREOGRAPHER: Janet Watson OPENED: 4/25/85, New York

The show is based on Mark Twain's American classic, *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*, about an early 19th century Missouri boy who tries to help a runaway slave escape to the North, but accidentally winds up riding with him on a raft down the Mississippi into the deep South. Along the way they explore a country full of fraud and hate, but also full of innocence and even beauty. The Tony-winning show featured a score from country songwriter Roger Miller ("King of the Road"). As the title suggests, *Big River* (including even the set) evoked the river as constantly present, almost as character in the play. And in a reflective moment, Huck gazes out over the stormswept water and sings "River in the Rain," wondering where it will carry him next.

CAMELOT

MUSIC: Frederick Loewe

LYRICS AND BOOK: Alan Jay Lerner

DIRECTOR: Moss Hart

CHOREOGRAPHER: Hanya Holm OPENED: 12/3/60, New York

Lerner and Loewe's first Broadway production following their spectacular hit My Fair Lady, was another musical based on a highly esteemed work of British fiction, T.H. White's novel, The Once and Future King. Again, too, they were joined by fair lady Julie Andrews and director Moss Hart for an opulently mounted retelling of the Arthurian legend, with its high-minded knights of the round table and its tragic romantic triangle involving King Arthur, his queen Guenevere, and his trusted knight, Sir Lancelot. Helped by a huge advance ticket sale, Camelot easily surmounted a divided press to become something of a Broadway legend itself—providing imagery (eventually all too apt) for the administration of President John F. Kennedy who used to play the cast album in the White House. In 1980, during a tour headed by Richard Burton (the original King Arthur), Camelot returned to New York to play the New York State Theatre for 56 performances. After Burton was succeeded on the road by Richard Harris, the musical came back again, this time to the Winter Garden for an additional 48 performances. In 1967 Joshua Logan directed Mr. Harris opposite Vanessa Redgrave in the Warner Bros. film version.

CAROUSEL

MUSIC: Richard Rodgers

LYRICS AND BOOK: Oscar Hammerstein II CHOREOGRAPHER: Agnes de Mille DIRECTOR: Rouben Mamoulian

OPENED: 4/19/45. New York

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The collaborators of Oklahoma! chose Ferenc Molnar's Liliom as the basis for their second show. Oscar Hammerstein shifted Molnar's Budapest locale to a late nineteenth century fishing village in New England. The two principal roles are Billy Bigelow, a shiftless carnival barker, and Julie Jordan, an ordinary factory worker. This is not merely a simple boy meets girl plot, but contains a predominant theme of tragedy throughout most of the play. The score is rich with musical high points, the first coming with "If I Loved You," sung by Julie and Billy at their first meeting. Billy's famous "Soliloguy" is Richard Rodgers longest and most operatic song, and can truly be considered an aria. The show was presented in a major Broadway revival (a production which originated in London) in 1994.

CINDERELLA

MUSIC: Richard Rodgers

LYRICS AND BOOK: Oscar Hammerstein II

DIRECTOR: Ralph Nelson

CHOREOGRAPHER: Jonathan Lucas FIRST AIRED: 3/31/57 on CBS-TV

Ever the innovators, Rodgers and Hammerstein were among the first to explore the new medium of television with a fullléngth original TV musical. The original broadcast also was fortunate in securing the services of Julie Andrews, fresh from her triumph as the Cinderella-like heroine of My Fair Lady. In adapting the children's fairy tale, Hammerstein was careful not to alter or update the familiar story about a young woman who collaborates with her Fairy Godmother to overcome the plots of her evil stepmother and stepsisters so she can go to an opulent ball and meet a handsome prince. Cinderella still loses her magical glass slipper, and the Prince proclaims that he will marry the girl whose foot fits the slipper. Because the original production was filmed live and could not be preserved except in black-and-white kinescope, a new production was captured on tape in 1965. Starring Lesley Ann Warren, this second version is the one that's been aired numerous times and even released on video. A stage adaptation toured the U.S., and the musical finally made its New York stage debut in 1993 at New York City Opera, with Christa Moore as Cinderella. At the ball, the prince is stunned by how quickly he's fallen in love with this ravishing stranger, and sings the waltzing "Ten Minutes Ago" (a duet with Cinderella in the original). An opulent new version was made for television in 1998, with pop singer Brandy in the title role and Bernadette Peters as the stepmother.

COMPANY

MUSIC AND LYRICS: Stephen Sondheim

BOOK: George Furth **DIRECTOR:** Harold Prince

CHOREOGRAPHER: Michael Bennett

OPENED: 4/26/70, New York

Company was the first of the Sondheim musicals to have been directed by Harold Prince, and more than any other musical, reflects America in the 1970s. The show is a plotless evening about five affluent couples living in a Manhattan apartment building, and their excessively protective feelings about a charming, but somewhat indifferent bachelor named Bobby. They want to fix him up and see him married, even though it's clear their own marriages are far from perfect. In the end he seems ready to take the plunge. The songs are often very sophisticated, expressing the ambivalent or caustic attitudes of fashionable New Yorkers of the time. Making a connection with another person, the show seems to say, is the key to happiness. Bobby's fear of commitment is obvious in "Marry Me a Little," in which he pleads for a relationship that goes only so deep and no deeper. The number was cut from the original production but restored as an Act I finale in the 1995 Broadway revival. An Off-Broadway revue of Sondheim songs also borrowed the song title as its overall title. "Sorry-Grateful" expresses the often ambivalent or caustic attitudes of sophisticated New Yorkers.

THE FANTASTICKS

MUSIC: Harvey Schimdt
LYRICS AND BOOK: Tom Jones
DIRECTOR: Word Polyer

DIRECTOR: Word Baker **OPENED:** 5/3/60, New York



The statistics alone are, well, fantastic. Since *The Fantasticks* opened over 40 years ago at a tiny Greenwich Village theatre, there have been, to date, many thousands of productions in the United States, fifteen touring companies, hundreds of productions in more than 66 foreign countries, and the backers have received more than 10,000% profit on their initial investment of \$16,500. No other production, on or off Broadway, has ever enjoyed such a lengthy run. Curiously, the initial reviews were either mixed or negative, and producer Lore Noto seriously considered closing the show after its first discouraging week. But an Off-Broadway award, the popularity of the song "Try to Remember," and, most important, word of mouth, all helped to turn the show's fortunes around.

The fragile fantasy is concerned with the theme of seasonal rebirth, or the paradox of "why Spring is born out of Winter's laboring pain." In the story, adapted from Edmond Rostand's play, *Les Ramanesques*, the fathers of two youthful lovers, Luisa and Matt, feel they must show parental disapproval to make sure that their progenies remain together. When this deception is revealed, the lovers quarrel and Matt goes off to seek adventure. At the end, after a number of degrading experiences, he returns to Luisa's waiting arms.

FOLLIES

MUSIC AND LYRICS: Stephen Sondheim

BOOK: James Goldman **DIRECTOR:** Harold Prince

CHOREOGRAPHER: Michael Bennett

OPENED: 4/4/71, New York

Taking place at a reunion of former Ziegfeld Follies-type showgirls, the musical deals with the reality of life as contrasted with the unreality of the theatre. Follies explores this theme through the lives of two couples, the upper-class, unhappy, Phyllis and Benjamin Stone, and the middle-class, also unhappy, Sally and Buddy Plummer. Follies also shows us these four as they were in their pre-marital youth. The young actors appear as ghosts to haunt their elder selves. Because the show is about the past, and often in flashback, Sondheim styled his songs to evoke some of the theatre's great composers and lyricists of the past, with a cast that suggests some of the vivid personalities of 1920s Broadway. The show was given two concert performances in September of 1985 at Avery Fisher Hall in New York City, with a cast that included Barbara Cook, George Hearn, Mandy Patinkin, Lee Remick, Carol Burnett and many others. A new recording of the musical was released as a result of these performances. A very complete new recording of the show, with all cut numbers, was released in 1996. At this writing, a Broadway revival is scheduled for 2001.

HMS PINAFORE

MUSIC: Arthur Sullivan LIBRETTO: W.S. Gilbert

OPENED: May 25, 1878, the Opera Comique, London

The beauty of satire is that it can mock both sides of an issue. Here the twin targets are the inviolable British class structure and the accompanying naive pretensions of egalitarianism. The curtain rises on Her Majesty's ship *Pinafore*, newly docked in Portsmouth and preparing for inspection by Sir Joseph Porter, First Lord of the Admiralty. When Sir Joseph arrives on board, he tells of his rise from office boy to "the ruler of the Queen's Navee" ("When I Was a Lad"). Captain Corcoran, commander of the *Pinafore*, has arranged for his daughter Josephine to wed Sir Joseph, though she is secretly in love with Ralph Rackstraw, a common sailor. Sir Joseph talks a good game about equality, but in the end—after numerous turns of plot and the obligatory cases of mistaken identity—he, along with everyone else, is constrained, even comforted, by the boundaries of class.

IOLANTHE

MUSIC: Arthur Sullivan LIBRETTO: W.S. Gilbert

OPENED: November 25, 1882, the Savoy Theatre, London

Iolanthe, a fairy, had committed the capital offense of marrying a mortal, but was granted exile rather than death. After twenty-five years, the fairy Queen allows her to rejoin elfin society. Meanwhile, Iolanthe's son Strephon, who is half fairy (from the waist up) has fallen in love with young Phyllis, ward of the Lord Chancellor. But the latter will not consent to their marriage. In fact, he's been trying, unsuccessfully, to petition himself for her hand, and the turmoil is giving him nightmares ("When You're Lying Awake"). In the end, Iolanthe clears the way for Strephon and Phyllis to be wed by appealing to the Lord Chancellor, who turns out to be her husband, and who had believed her to be dead. When the entire fairy court reveals that they have married the House of Lords, the fairy Queen is in a quandary: she can't sentence them all to death. Fortunately, the Lord Chancellor, experienced in these matters, changes fairy law with a quick bit of legislative chicanery, the Lords all sprout wings, and everyone flies off happily to Fairyland.

KISS ME, KATE

MUSIC AND LYRICS: Cole Porter BOOK: Samuel and Bella Spewack DIRECTOR: John C. Wilson CHOREOGRAPHER: Hanya Holm OPENED: 12/30/48, New York



The genesis of Cole Porter's longest-running musical occurred in 1935 when producer Saint Subber, then a stagehand for the Theatre Guild's production of Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*, became aware that its stars Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, quarreled almost as much in private as did the characters in the play. Years later he offered this parallel story as the basis for a musical comedy to the same writing trio, Porter and the Spewacks, who had already worked on the successful show, *Leave It To Me!* The entire action of *Kiss Me, Kate* occurs backstage and onstage at Ford's Theatre, Baltimore, during a tryout of a musical version of *The Taming of the Shrew*. The main plot concerns the egotisitical actor-producer Fred Graham and his temperamental ex-wife Lili Vanessi who—like Shakespeare's Petruchio and Kate—fight and make up and eventually demonstrate their enduring affection for each other. One of the chief features of the score is the skillful way Cole Porter combined his own musical world ("So In Love," "Too Darn Hot," and "Why Can't You Behabe?") with Shakespeare's world ("I Hate Men"), while also tossing off a Viennese waltz parody ("Wunderbar") and a comic view of the Bard's plays ("Brush Up Your Shakespeare"). MGM's 1953 screen version, under George Sidney's direction, had a cast headed by Howard Keel, Kathryn Grayson, and Ann Miller. The 1999 Broadway revival was highly acclaimed, plugging new life to the classic show.

KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY

MUSIC: Kurt Weill

LYRICS AND BOOK: Maxwell Anderson

DIRECTOR: Joshua Logan **OPENED:** 10/19/38, New York

In spite of its relatively short run, *Knickerbocker Holiday* is considered a significant milestone on Broadway. In one of the first musicals to use a historical subject to comment on contemporary political problems, its anti-fascist theme pitted democracy against totalitarianism in retelling the reign of Governor Stuyvesant in New Amsterdam in 1647. The story tells how the governor intervenes on behalf of an independent and troublesome knife sharpener, Brom Broeck, who has been arbitrarily selected by the council to be executed on a trumped up charge, mainly because they had no one to hang. When the father of Tina (Brom's true love) offers his daughter's hand in marriage to the governor, Stuyvesant reveals his feeling about love and growing old in the touching "September Song." The reactionary governor proceeds to abolish whatever freedoms the town had previously enjoyed, and when Brom protests, throws him in jail. But Brom, the freedom loving "first American" escapes and steals the Governor's intended bride. The musical was one of the earliest of Kurt Weill's shows written in America, after his own flight from the totalitarianism of Nazi Germany.

LOST IN THE STARS

MUSIC: Kurt Weill

LYRICS AND BOOK: Maxwell Anderson

DIRECTOR: Rouben Mamoulian **OPENED:** 10/30/49, New York

Kurt Weill's final Broadway musical (his second in collaboration with Maxwell Anderson) was written to convey "a message of hope that people, through a personal approach, will solve whatever racial problems that exist." In the idealistic story, adapted from Alan Paton's *Cry, the Beloved Country*, the action is set in and around Johannesburg, South Africa. Absalom Kumalo, the errant son of a black minister, Stephen Kumalo, accidentally kills a white man in a robbery attempt and is condemned to hang. The tragedy, however, leads to a sympathetic bond between Stephen and James Jarvis, the dead man's father, which gives some indication that understanding between the races can be achieved in the land of apartheid. A newer version, presented by Ely Landau's American Film theatre, was shown in 1974 with a cast headed by Brock Peters and Melba Moore.

LOVE LIFE

MUSIC: Kurt Weill

LYRICS AND BOOK: Alan Jay Lerner

DIRECTOR: Elia Kazan

CHOREOGRAPHER: Michael Kidd **OPENED:** 10/7/48, New York

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On hiatus from his partnership with composer Frederick Loewe, Alan Jay Lerner collaborated with Kurt Weill on this musical allegory. *Love Life*, termed by its authors as simply "a vaudeville," chronicled the fluctuations of the archetypal Sam and Susan Cooper's marriage through 157 years of American history from 1791 to 1948. The story shows how the growing tensions of modern life make it increasingly difficult for the couple to maintain their matrimonial equilibrium. This ambitious, surreal story is told through ragtime, blues, a madrigal, a ballet, clog dancing, ventriloquism, a minstrel show, and even tightrope walking. Fans have regarded the show as structurally innovative and ahead of its time.

MAN OF LA MANCHA

MUSIC: Mitch Leigh LYRICS: Joe Darlon BOOK: Dale Wasserman

CHOREOGRAPHER: Jack Cole DIRECTOR: Albert Marre OPENED: 11/22/65, New York

Cervantes' great demented hero, Don Quixote, is the unlikely hero of this very popular musical of the '60s. Although very much rooted in the Spanish novelist's work, this musical version was adapted from Dale Wasserman's television play, *I, Don Quixote*. The principal characters, besides Don Quixote, are Sancho Panza, the Don's squire and sidekick, and Aldonza, who Quixote sees as his grand lady, Dulcinea. Richard Kiley was the original New York Don, certainly one of the best baritone roles in musical theatre literature. The film version, released in 1972, starred Peter O'Toole and Sophia Loren.

THE MUSIC MAN

MUSIC, LYRICS AND BOOK: Meredith Willson

DIRECTOR: Morton Da Costa **CHOREOGRAPHER:** Onna White **OPENED:** 12/19/57, New York

With *The Music Man*, composer-lyricist-librettist Meredith Willson recaptured the innocent charm of the middle American Iowa town where he grew up. It is the Fourth of July, 1912, and the abundantly charming "Professor" Harold Hill, actually a traveling con man, arrives in River City, Iowa ready to work his latest scam. He poses as a professor of music, collecting money for lessons and instruments on the promise that he can teach the town's children how to play in a marching band through his fraudulent "Think System." But his plans to pocket the cash and skip town are complicated by the presence of the temptingly pretty Marian Paroo, the librarian and music teacher. She sees through him immediately, but is soon won over by the palpable excitement he's able to generate among the stuffy townspeople—and in her formerly withdrawn younger brother. The story ends with a touch of theatre magic. Just as the townspeople are about to tar and feather Hill, lo and behold, the Think System works, and the kids are able to play! The show, which took eight years and more than thirty rewrites before it was produced on Broadway, marked Willson's auspicious debut in the theatre. It was also the first musical-stage appearance by Robert Preston, playing the role of Harold Hill, who went on to repeat his dynamic performance in the 1962 Warner Bros. screen version. A 1980 Broadway revival starred Dick Van Dyke, and Broadway had another visit from the professor in spring 2000. A sly, predatory rhythm underpins "Marian the Librarian," Hill's song of courtship as he stalks her among the shelves of her library.

OKLAHOMA!

MUSIC: Richard Rodgers

LYRICS AND BOOK: Oscar Hammerstein II CHOREOGRAPHER: Agnes de Mille **DIRECTOR:** Rouben Mamoulian

OPENED: 3/31/43, New York

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There are many reasons why Oklahoma! is a recognized landmark in the history of the American musical theatre. In the initial collaboration between Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein II, it not only expertly fused the major elements in the production—story, songs and dances—it also utilized dream ballets to reveal hidden desires and fears of the principals. In addition, the musical, based on Lynn Riggs' play, Green Grow the Lilacs, was the first with a book that honestly depicted the kind of rugged pioneers who had once tilled the land and tended the cattle. Set in Indian Territory soon after the turn of the century, Oklahoma! spins a simple tale mostly concerned with whether the decent Curly or the menacing Jud gets to take Laurey to the box social. Though she chooses Jud in a fit of pique, Laurey really loves Curly and they soon make plans to marry. At their wedding they join in celebrating Oklahoma's impending statehood, then—after Jud is accidentally killed in a fight with Curly—the couple ride off in their surrey with the fringe on top. With its Broadway run of five years, nine months, Oklahoma! established a long-run record that it held for fifteen years. It also toured the United States and Canada for over a decade. In 1979, the musical was revived on Broadway with a cast headed by Laurence Guittard and Christine Andreas, and ran for 293 performances. The film version, the first in Todd-AO, was released by Magna in 1955. Gordon MacRae, Shirley Jones and Charlotte Greenwood were in it, and the director was Fred Zinnemann.

OLIVER!

MUSIC, LYRICS AND BOOK: Lionel Bart

DIRECTOR: Peter Coe OPENED: 6/30/60, London 1/6/63, New York

Oliver! established Lionel Bart as Britain's outstanding musical theatre talent of the 1960s, at a time when the form was almost completely dominated by Americans. Until overtaken by Jesus Christ Superstar in the 1970s, Oliver! held the record as the longest-running musical in British history. Based on Charles Dickens' novel, the musical follows the orphan Oliver Twist and his adventures as a member of a pickpocket crew in the underworld of Victorian London, working for a wily old master thief named Fagin. Oliver! also had the longest run of any British musical presented in New York in the 1960s. The show was revived on Broadway in 1984. In 1968 it was made into an Academy Award-winning movie produced by Columbia. In the comic "Reviewing the Situation," Fagin tries to imagine the pleasures of the honest life—but upon closer examination they just don't seem to hold up.

PAINT YOUR WAGON

MUSIC: Frederick Loewe

LYRICS AND BOOK: Alan Jay Lerner CHOREOGRAPHER: Agnes de Mille

DIRECTOR: Daniel Mann **OPENED:** 11/12/51, New York

Filling their musical play with authentic incidents and backgrounds, Lerner and Loewe struck it rich both musically and dramatically with a work that captured all the flavor of the roistering, robust California gold prospectors of 1853. James Barton, returning to the musical stage for the first time in twenty years, took the part of Ben Rumson, a grizzled prospector whose daughter Jennifer (Olga San Juan) discovers gold near their camp. Word of the strike quickly spreads and before long there are over 4,000 inhabitants in the new town of Rumson. Jennifer, who has fallen in love with Julio, a Mexican (Tony Bavaar), goes East to school but returns to Julio when the gold strike peters out, Rumson is virtually a ghost town, and Ben is left with nothing but his hopes and dreams. Paramount's 1969 screen version used a different story. In the leading roles were Clint Eastwood, Lee Marvin, and Jean Seberg, and Joshua Logan was the director.

THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE

MUSIC: Arthur Sullivan LIBRETTO: W.S. Gilbert

OPENED: December 31, 1879, New York

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The only one of Gilbert and Sullivan's works to have its official premiere outside London, it did in fact receive one prior performance in England for purposes of copyright registration. Twenty-one-year-old Frederic, bound by his sense of duty to serve out his apprenticeship to a band of pirates, has reached the end of his indentures and decides henceforth to oppose the cutthroat crew rather than join them. After leaving the pirates, Frederic happens upon a party of young women and appeals to them for pity. The pirates then arrive on the scene, determined to marry the young ladies, but the girls' father, Major-General Stanley, enters just in time and wins clemency by claiming to be an orphan. Frederic, at first duty-bound to destroy his former comrades, rejoins them when he find that his apprenticeship extends to his twenty-first birthday, and, having been born on February 29, he has so far had only five birthdays. But in the end, the pirates yield to the police at the invocation of Queen Victoria's name, and when it is revealed that they are actually wayward noblemen, they earn their pardon and permission to marry the Major-General's daughters.

PORGY AND BESS

MUSIC: George Gershwin

LYRICS: Ira Gershwin and DuBose Heyward

LIBRETTO: DuBose Heyward **DIRECTOR:** Rouben Mamoulian **OPENED:** 10/10/35, New York

Universally recognized as the most esteemed and popular opera written by an American composer, *Porgy and Bess* began in 1925 as a novel called *Porgy* by DuBose Heyward. Heyward's setting of Catfish Row in Charleston, South Carolina, and his emotional story of the cripple beggar Porgy, the seductive Bess, the menacing Crown, and the slinky cocaine dealer Sportin' Life, fired Gershwin's imagination even before Heyward and his wife, Dorothy, transformed the book into a play two years later. After many delays, Gershwin, with Heyward and the composer's brother Ira, began writing the opera late in 1933, and completed it—including orchestrations—in twenty months. The initial Broadway production, with Todd Duncan and Anne Brown in the title roles, was not a commercial success, though many of the solos and duets—"Summertime," "Bess, You Is My Woman Now," "I Got Plenty O' Nuttin'," "It Ain't Necessarily So" for example—quickly caught on. Four major revivals of *Porgy and Bess* have been mounted on Broadway since the first engagement. In 1942, again with Todd Duncan and Anne Brown, it ran 286 performances in a somewhat trimmed down version. In 1952, as part of a four-year international tour, it returned with William Warfield and Leontyne Price and ran for 305 performances. An acclaimed production in 1976 by the Houston Grand Opera Company featured Donnie Ray Albert as Porgy and Clamma Dale as Bess, and had a 122-performance run on Broadway. A 1983 production was based on the 1976 version and was the first dramatic work ever staged at the Radio City Music hall. It gave 45 performances. The Metropolitan Opera produced the work in 1985, the first performaces ever given in that house.

SHENANDOAH

MUSIC: Gary Geld LYRICS: Peter Udell

BOOK: James Lee Barrett, Peter Udell and Philip Rose (Based on a screenplay by James Lee Barrett)

DIRECTOR: Philip Rose

CHOREOGRAPHER: Robert Tucker

OPENED: 1/7/75, New York

Shenandoah is a traditional musical concerned with a strong-willed Virginia widower and his determination to prevent his family from becoming involved in the Civil War. John Cullums' robust performance and the play's old-fashioned morality found favor with Broadway audiences for well over two years. The three selections in this volume are representative of the scope of the principal role of Charlie, and enormous baritone role that lies in the territory between musical theatre and full-fledged opera.

SHOW BOAT

MUSIC: Jerome Kern

LYRICS AND BOOK: Oscar Hammerstein II

DIRECTOR: Zeke Colvan

CHOREOGRAPHER: Sammy Lee OPENED: 12/27/27, New York

Sunshine

No show ever to hit Broadway was more historically important, and at the same time more beloved, than *Show Boat*, that landmark of the 1927 season. Edna Ferber's novel of life on the Mississippi was the source for this musical/operetta, and provided a rich plot and characters which Kern and Hammerstein amplified to become some of the most memorable ever to grace the stage. *Show Boat* is not only a summing up of all that had come before it, both in the musical and operetta genres, but plants a seed of complete congruity which later further blossoms in the more adventurous shows of the '30s, '40s, and '50s. Almost every song in the show is a familiar gem: "Make Believe"; "Can't Help Lovin' Dat Man"; "You Are Love"; "Why Do I Love You?"; "Bill"; and that most classic song of the musical stage, "Ol' Man River." A Hal Prince production of the show opened on Broadway in 1994, and later toured nationally.

SOUTH PACIFIC

MUSIC: Richard Rodgers
LYRICS: Oscar Hammerstein II

BOOK: Oscar Hammerstein II and Joshua Logan

DIRECTOR: Joshua Logan **OPENED:** 4/7/49, New York

South Pacific had the second longest Broadway run of the nine musicals with songs by Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein II. Director Joshua Logan first urged the partners to adapt a short story, "Fo' Dolla," contained in James Michener's book about World War II, Tales of the South Pacific. Rodgers and Hammerstein, however, felt that the story—about Lt. Joe Cable's tender romance with Liat, a Polynesian girl—was a bit too much like Madame Butterfly, and they suggested that another story in the collection, "Our Heroine," should provide the main plot. This one was about the unlikely attraction between Nellie Forbush, a naïve Navy nurse from Little Rock, and Emile de Becque, a sophisticated French planter living on a Pacific island. The tales were combined by having Cable and de Becque go on a dangerous mission together behind Japanese lines. Coming just a few years after the war, and featuring several veterans in the cast, the show was enormously resonant with 1949 audiences. But there has not so far been a major Broadway revival. Perhaps because of its daring (for the time) theme of the evils of racial prejudice, it was also the second musical to be awarded the prestigious Pulitzer Prize for Drama. This production was the first of two musicals (the other was The Sound of Music) in which Mary Martin, who played Nellie, was seen as a Rodgers and Hammerstein heroine. It also marked the Broadway debut of famed Metropolitan Opera basso, Ezio Pinza, who played de Becque. Mitzi Gaynor and Rossano Brazzi starred in 20th Century-Fox's 1958 film version, also directed by Logan.

THE THREEPENNY OPERA

MUSIC: Kurt Weill WORDS: Bertolt Brecht

ENGLISH TRANSLATION: Marc Blitzstein **OPENED:** 1928 (Berlin), 3/10/54 (New York)

The premiere of *The Threepenny Opera* in 1928 marked the 200th anniversary of *The Beggar's Opera*, and the earlier work is the basis for the famous Brecht-Weill collaboration. It revealed a revolutionary new style of German musical theatre, full of sardonic wit and political power. "Mack the Knife" has proven to be a durably popular product of the show, recorded and performed in widely varying styles and arrangements. Although the show had been performed in New York as early as the '30s, it didn't gain wide popularity until the famous 1954 production which starred Weill's widow, Lotte Lenya. That production went on to boast one of the longest runs in New York theatrical history, and the show continues to frequently appear on stages around the world.

EVERYBODY SAYS DON'Tunshine from Anyone Can Whistle

Words and Music by STEPHEN SONDHEIM























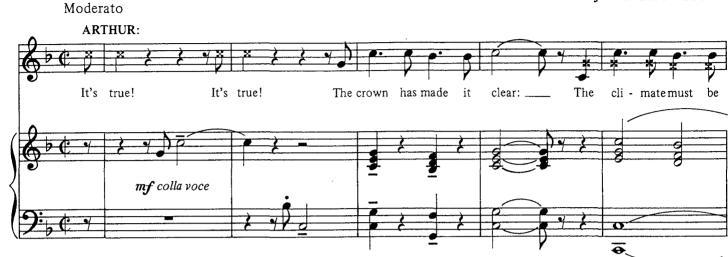




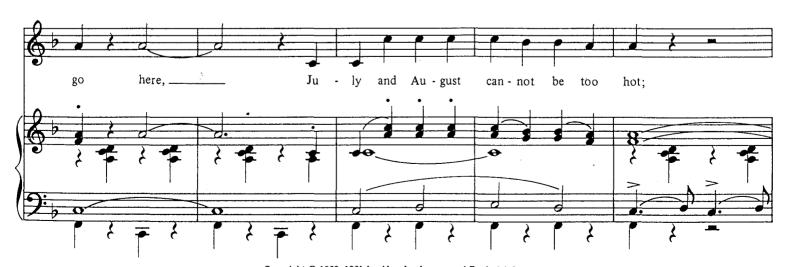
CAMELOT from Camelot

Sunshine

Words by ALAN JAY LERNER Music by FREDERICK LOEWE













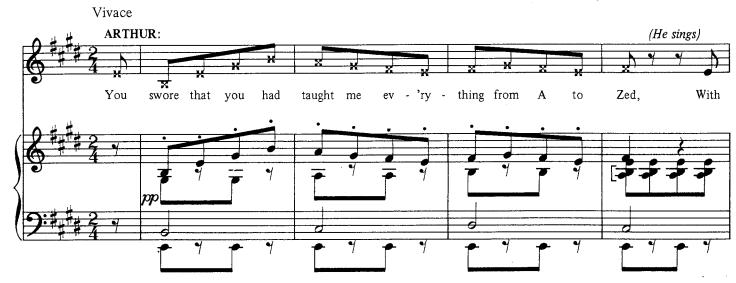


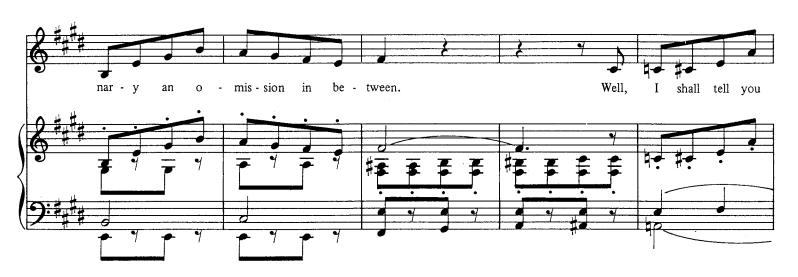


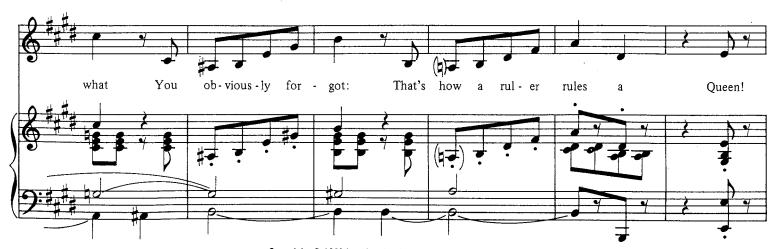
HOW TO HANDLE A WOMAN shine

from Camelot

Words by ALAN JAY LERNER Music by FREDERICK LOEWE

















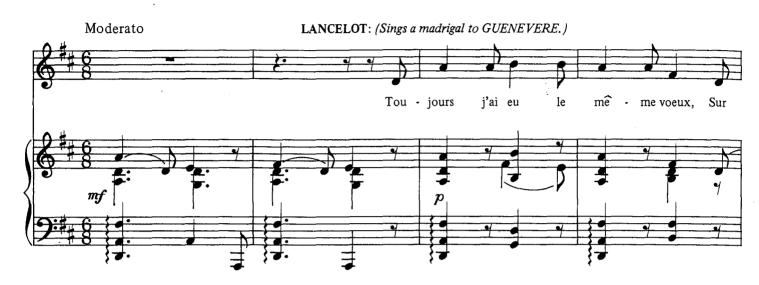






IF EVER I WOULD LEAVE YOU shine

Words by ALAN JAY LERNER Music by FREDERICK LOEWE



















RIVER IN THE RAIN Sunshine

from Big River







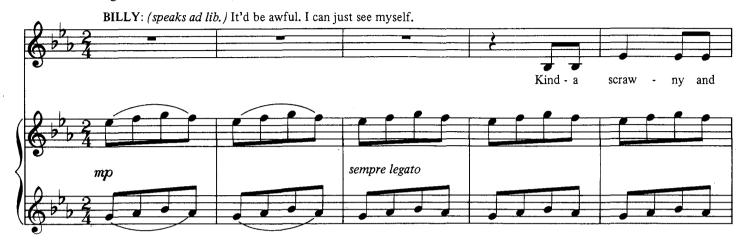
IF I LOVED YOU

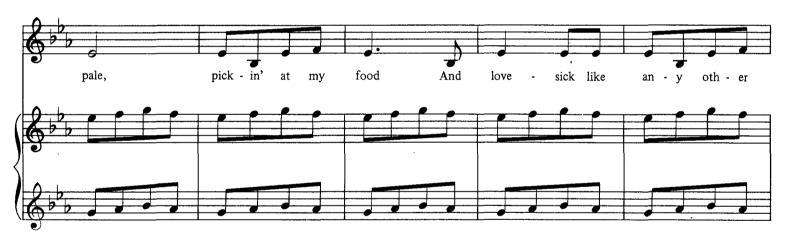
from Carousel

Sunshine

Words by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN II Music by RICHARD RODGERS

Allegretto moderato













SOLILOQUY from Carousel

Words by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN II
Music by RICHARD RODGERS



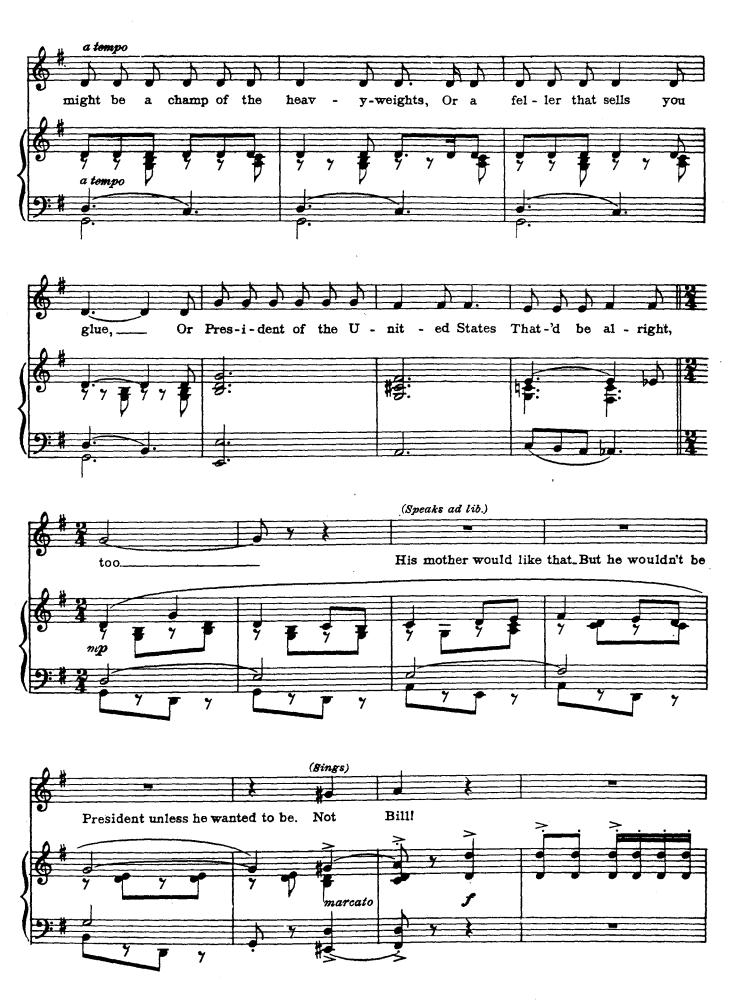


























Sunshine



TEN MINUTES AGO Sunshine

from Cinderella

Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN II Music by RICHARD RODGERS



The song is sung twice in the show, first by the Prince, then by Cinderella.













DO I LOVE YOU BECAUSE YOU'RE BEAUTIFUL!





MARRY ME A LITTLE Sunshine

from Company

Music and Lyrics by STEPHEN SONDHEIM





















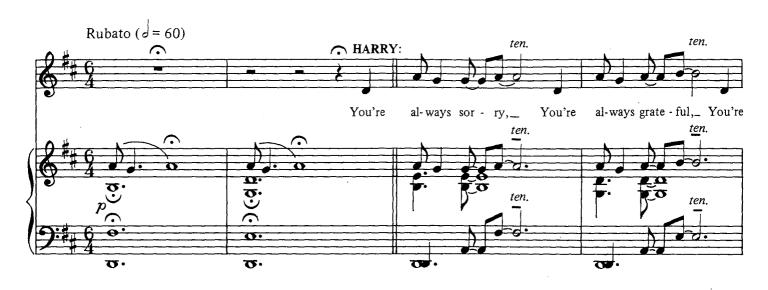




SORRY-GRATEFUL Sunshine

from Company

Words and Music by STEPHEN SONDHEIM





In the show Harry, Larry and David alternate verses in this song.





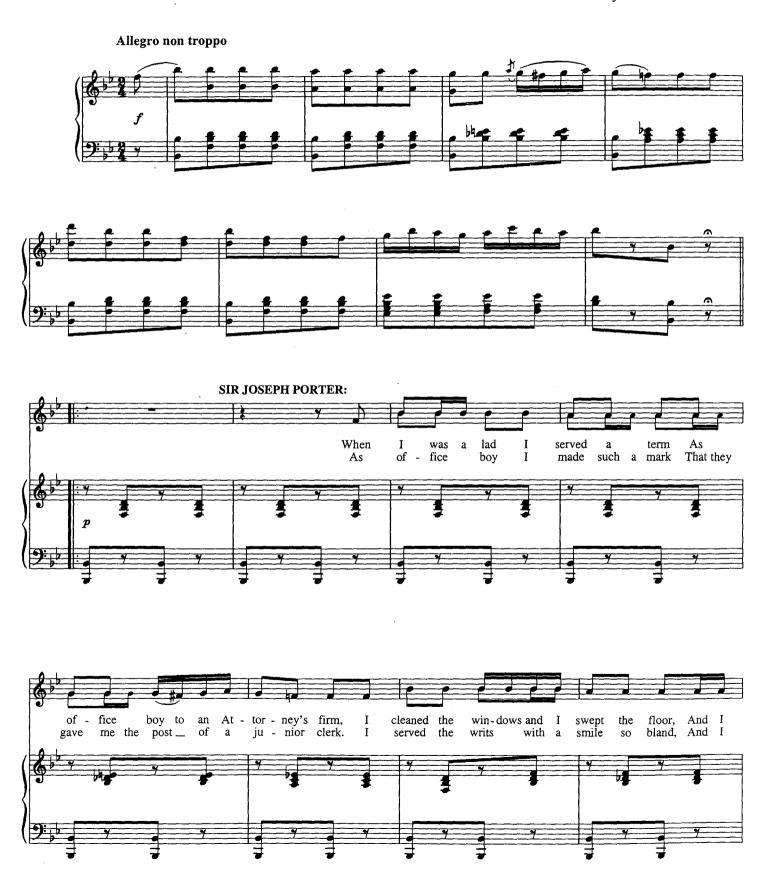




WHEN I WAS A LAD Sunshine

from HMS Pinafore

Words by W. S. GILBERT Music by ARTHUR SULLIVAN











TRY TO REMEMBER Sunshine

from The Fantasticks

Words by TOM JONES







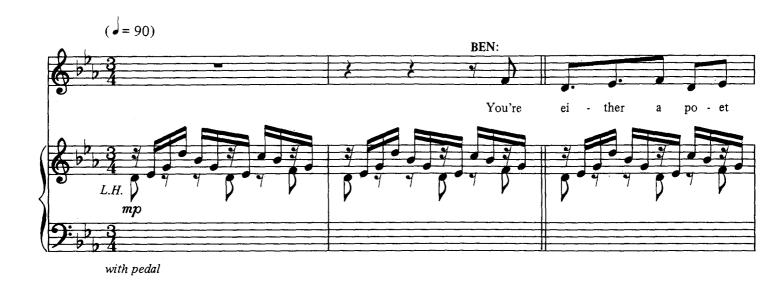


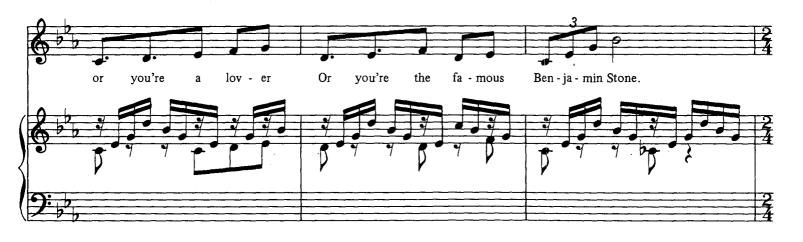




THE ROAD YOU DIDN'T TAKE hine from Follies

Words and Music by STEPHEN SONDHEIM

























WHEN YOU'RE LYING AWAKEhine

from Iolanthe

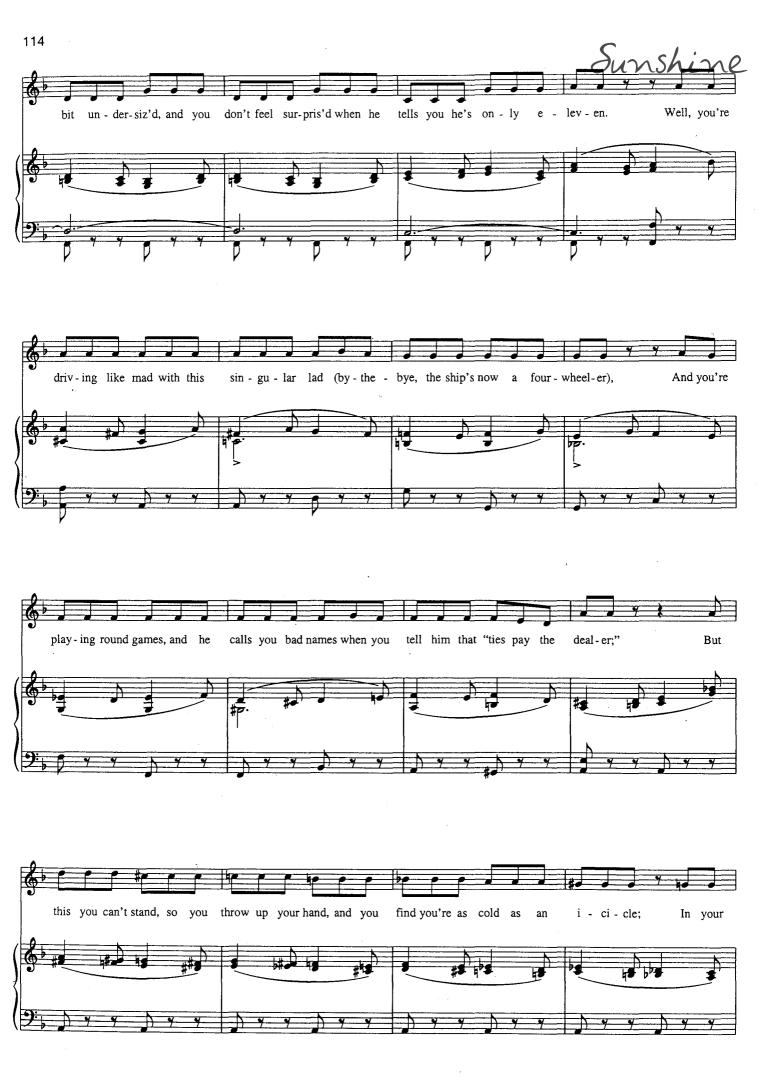
Words by W.S. GILBERT Music by ARTHUR SULLIVAN















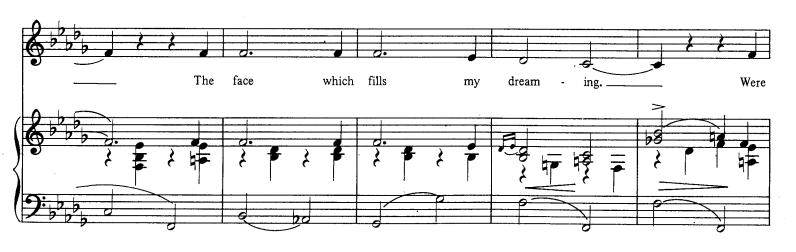




WERE THINE THAT SPECIAL FACE from Kiss Me, Kate

Words and Music by COLE PORTER







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WHERE IS THE LIFE THAT LATE LEE



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A - lice, __Stillthere in your pret - ty, it - ty-bit - ty Pit - ti pal - ace? __And sweet Luc-













MARIAN THE LIBRARIA Monshine

from Meredith Willson's The Music Man

By MEREDITH WILLSON









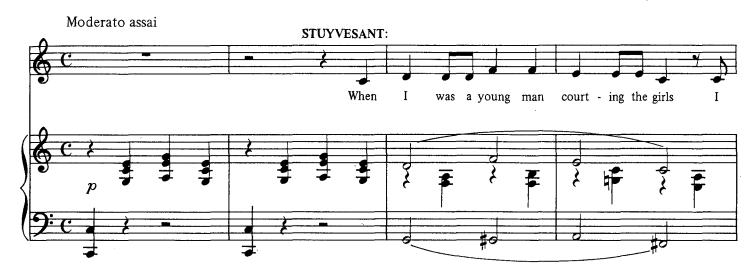




SEPTEMBER SONG Sunshine

from Knickerbocker Holiday

Words by MAXWELL ANDERSON Music by KURT WEILL



















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THOUSANDS OF MILES Sunshine

from Lost in the Stars

Words by MAXWELL ANDERSON Music by KURT WEILL



Sunshine









Sunshine



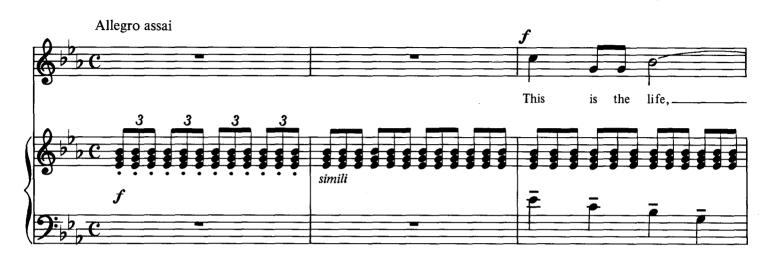


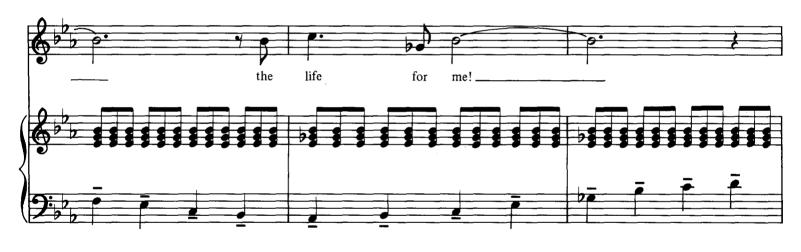
THIS IS THE LIFE

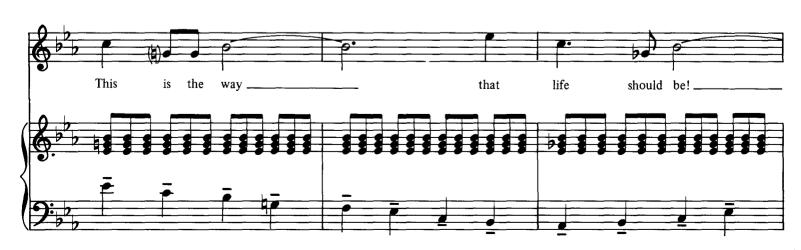
from Love Life

Sunshine

Words by ALAN JAY LERNER Music by KURT WEILL

































Tempo I^o

No!

bright.

down.







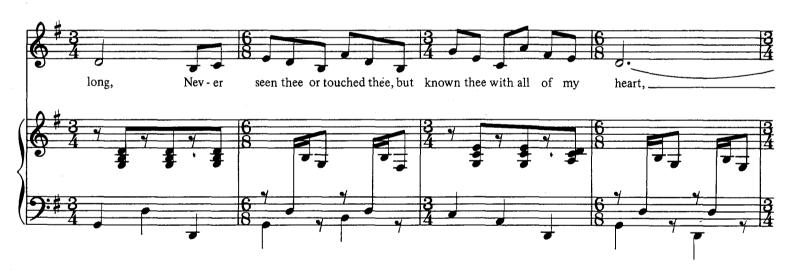
DULCINEA

Sunshine

from Man of La Mancha

Words by JOE DARION Music by MITCH LEIGH













THE IMPOSSIBLE DREAM Inshine

from Man of La Mancha

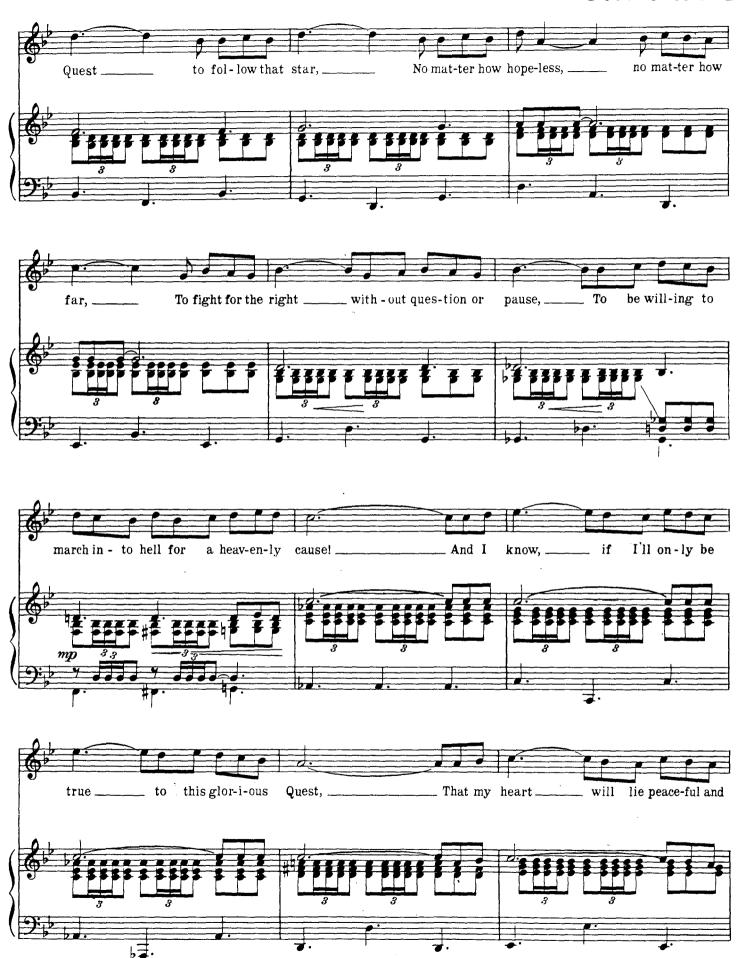
Words by JOE DARION Music by MITCH LEIGH





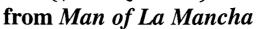








MAN OF LA MANCHA (I, DON QUIXOTE)























LONELY ROOM

from Oklahoma!

Sunshine

Words by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN II Music by RICHARD RODGERS











OH, WHAT A BEAUTIFUL MOR!















REVIEWING THE SITUATION from the Columbia Pictures-Romulus Film Oliver!

Words and Music by LIONEL BART

























I GOT PLENTY O' NUTTIN'







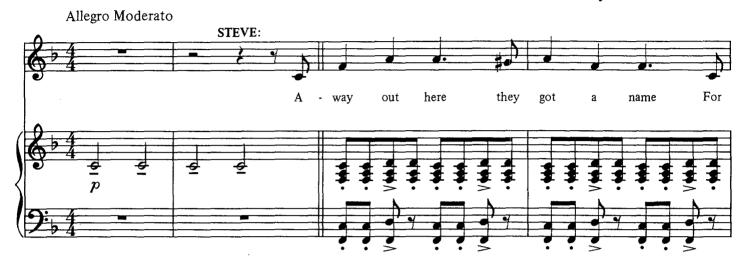




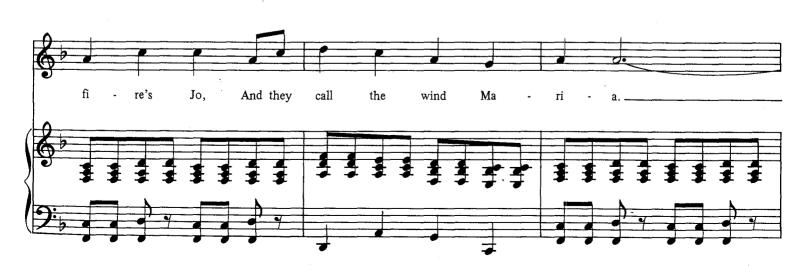
THEY CALL THE WIND MARI

from Paint Your Wagon

Words by ALAN JAY LERNER Music by FREDERICK LOEWE























I AM THE VERY MODEL Sunshine

from The Pirates of Penzance

Words by W.S. GILBERT Music by ARTHUR SULLIVAN



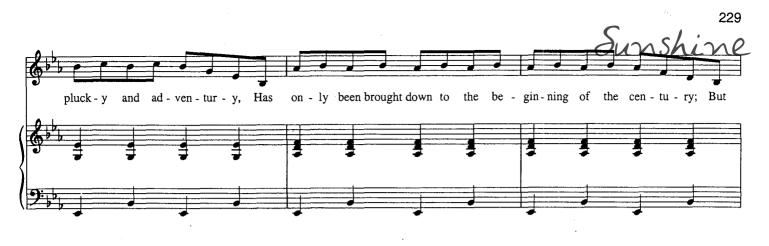




























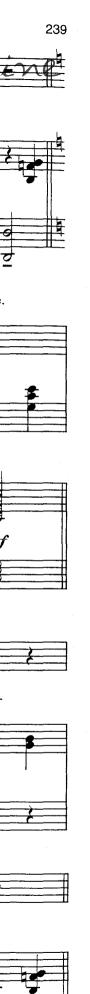






















MEDITATION II

Sunshine

from Shenandoah

Music by GARY GELD Words by PETER UDELL



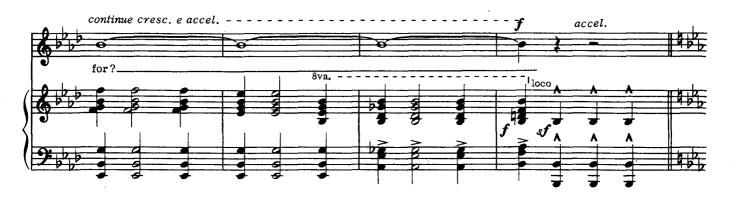


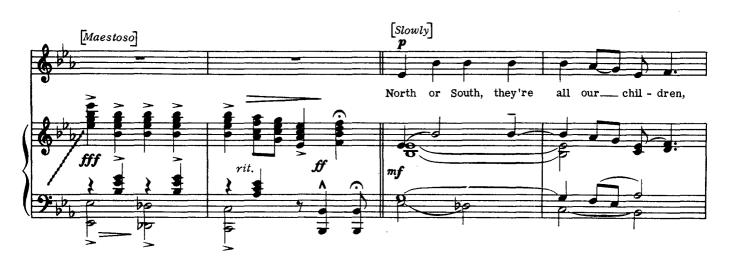
















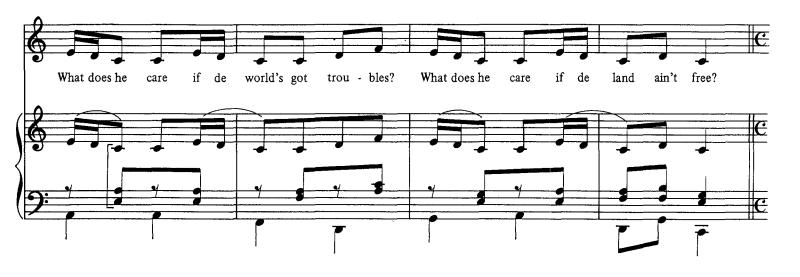
OL' MAN RIVER

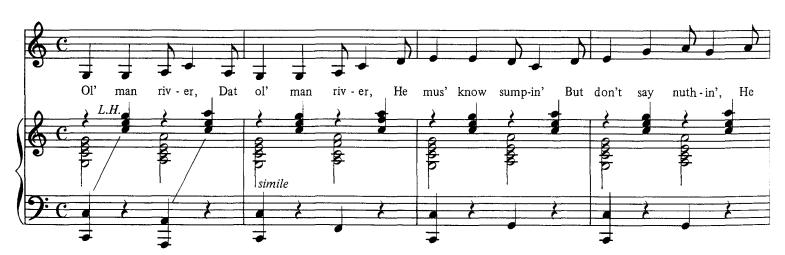
Sunshine

from Show Boat

Words by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN II
Music by JEROME KERN







^{*}Joe is accompanied by chorus in this scene in the show.































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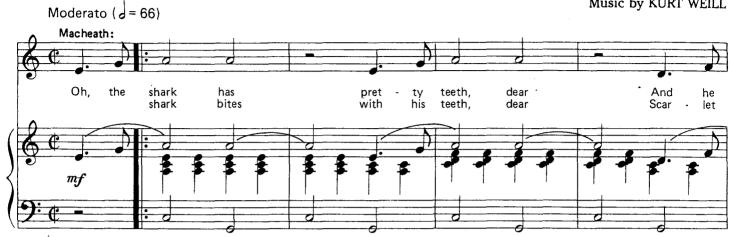


MACK THE KNIFE

from The Threepenny Opera

Sunshine

English Words by MARC BLITZSTEIN Original German Words by BERT BRECHT Music by KURT WEILL















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