Tenor Volume 1
Revised Edition

Return To Rich Hinkelmen

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.

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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 four attractive songs to Tenor Volume 1: "King Herod's Song," "A Wand'ring Minstrel I," "Seeing Is Believing" and "Johanna." The last was previously in the Baritone/Bass Volume 1 because the range of the song suits a lyric baritone. However, since Anthony is a tenor role, I've been persuaded this is the more appropriate volume for "Johanna," despite its rather low tessitura.

Richard Walters, editor

THE SINGER'S MUSICAL THEATRE ANTHOLOGY

Tenor

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ABOUT THE SHOWS

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ALLEGRO

MUSIC: Richard Rodgers

LYRICS AND BOOK: Oscar Hammerstein II

DIRECTOR AND CHOREOGRAPHER: Agnes de Mille **OPENED:** 10/10/47, New York; a run of 315 performances

Allegro was the third Rodgers and Hammerstein musical on Broadway and the first with a story that had not been based on a previous source. It was a particularly ambitious undertaking, with its theme of the corrupting effect of big institutions told through the life of a doctor, Joseph Taylor, Jr. (John Battles), from his birth in a small American town to his thirty-fifth year. Joe grows up, goes to school, marries a local belle (Roberta Jonay), joins the staff of a large Chicago hospital that panders to wealthy patients, discovers that his wife is unfaithful, and, in the end, returns to his home town with his adoring nurse (Lisa Kirk) to dedicate himself to healing the sick and helping the needy. One innovation in the musical was the use of a Greek chorus to comment on the action and sing directly to the actors and the audience.

ASPECTS OF LOVE

MUSIC: Andrew Lloyd Webber LYRICS: Don Black and Charles Hart BOOK: Andrew Lloyd Webber DIRECTOR: Trevor Nunn

CHOREOGRAPHER: Gillian Lynne

OPENED: 4/8/90, New York; a run of 377 performances

The musical is based on an autobiographical novel by David Garnett, a nephew of Virginia Woolf's. While certainly not an outright failure by most standards, *Aspects* remains (as of 2/00) the least successful of Andrew Lloyd Webber's musicals on Broadway. The show had an intimate production style, with orchestrations that threw out the brass in favor of a chamber music sound. The show follows a group of characters over nearly two decades of interweaving relationships. The story begins with a 17-year-old boy who conceives an infatuation with an actress in her mid-20s. The actress already has an older lover, and he has a daughter, and along the way almost everyone winds up in love with, or broken-hearted by, all the others. The plot is emotionally complex, as are the characters and their relationships. Early in the show, when it appears that the young man has successfully persuaded his goddess to run away with him for a tryst, he sings the triumphant "Seeing Is Believing."

THE BOYS FROM SYRACUSE

MUSIC: Richard Rodgers LYRICS: Lorenz Hart BOOK: George Abbott DIRECTOR: George Abbott

CHOREOGRAPHER: George Balanchine

OPENED: 11/23/38, New York; a run of 235 performances

The idea for *The Boys from Syracuse* began when Rodgers and Hart, while working on another show, were discussing the fact that no one had yet done a musical based on a play by Shakespeare. Their obvious choice was *The Comedy of Errors* chiefly because Lorenz Hart's brother Teddy Hart was always being confused with another comic actor, Jimmy Savo. Set in Ephesus in ancient Asia Minor, the ribald tale concerns the efforts of two boys from Syracuse, Antipholus and his servant Dromio (Eddie Albert and Jimmy Savo) to find their long-lost twins, also named Antipholus and Dromio (Ronald Graham and Teddy Hart). Complications arise when the wives of the Ephesians, Adriana (Muriel Angelus) and her servant Luce (Wynn Murray), mistake the two strangers for their husbands. A highly successful Off-Broadway revival of *The Boys from Syracuse* was presented in 1963 and ran for 502 performances. The movie version, which RKO-Radio released in 1940, starred Allan Jones and Joe Penner (both in dual roles). It was directed by A. Edward Sutherland.

CABARET

5

MUSIC: John Kander
LYRICS: Fred Ebb
BOOK: Joe Masteroff
DIRECTOR: Harold Prince
CHOREOGRAPHER: Ron Field

OPENED: 11/20/66, New York, for a run of 1,165 performances

This moody musical captures the morally corrupt world of Berlin's demimonde just as the Nazis were coming to power. American writer Cliff Bradshaw moves in with Sally Bowles, the hedonistic star singer at a seedy night-club. Soon, he comes to see all of Germany through the dark lens of that increasingly menacing cabaret, which is ruled over by a ghostly Emcee.

CAN-CAN

MUSIC AND LYRICS: Cole Porter

BOOK: Abe Burrows **DIRECTOR:** Abe Burrows

CHOREOGRAPHER: Michael Kidd

OPENED: 5/7/53, New York, a run of 892 performances

Next to *Kiss Me, Kate, Can-Can* was Cole Porter's most successful Broadway musical. To make sure that his script would be grounded on the true origins of the scandalous dance known as the Can-Can, librettist Abe Burrows traveled to Paris where he studied the records of the courts, the police, and the Chamber of Deputies. In Burrows' story, set in 1893, La Mome Pistache, owner of the Bal du Paradis, is distressed about the investigation of her establishment because of the Can-Can. She uses her wiles to attract the stern Judge Aristide Forestier, who has been appointed to investigate, but they eventually fall in love and Forestier himself takes over the defense and wins acquittal. The musical, originally intended for Carol Channing, starred the French actress Lilo (who sang the hit ballad, "I Love Paris"), but most of the kudos were for dancer Gwen Verson in her first major Broadway role. A film version with a much altered story was made by Twentieth Century-Fox in 1960. Walter Lang directed, and the cast was headed by Frank Sinatra, Shirley MacLaine, Maurice Chevalier and Louis Jourdan.

THE CAT AND THE FIDDLE

MUSIC: Jerome Kern

LYRICS AND BOOK: Otto Harbach

DIRECTOR: José Ruben

CHOREOGRAPHER: Albertina Rasch

OPENED: 10/15/31, New York; a run of 395 performances

Called "A Musical Romance," *The Cat and the Fiddle* is a gentle, intimate mixture of operetta and musical comedy. The story focuses on the relationship between Victor, a serious Romanian composer of operettas, and Shirley, a fun-loving composer of upbeat American jazz. Kern's clever score reflects the tension and eventual marriage of those two musical styles represented by Victor and Shirley. A movie version was made in 1934, starring Jeanette MacDonald.

CATS

MUSIC: Andrew Lloyd Webber

LYRICS: T.S. Eliot

DIRECTOR: Trevor Nunn

CHOREOGRAPHER: Gillian Lynne

OPENED: London, 5/11/81; New York, 10/7/82; a run of 7,485 performances

Cats opened at the New London Theatre, on May 11, 1981, and, at this writing is still playing there. Charged with energy, flair and imagination, this feline fantasy has proven to be equally successful on Broadway where it is even more of an environmental experience than in the West End. With the entire Winter Garden Theatre transformed into one enormous junkyard, a theatregoer is confronted with such unexpected sights as outsized garbagy objects spilling into the audience, the elimination of the proscenium arch, and a ceiling that has been lowered and transformed into a twinkling canopy suggesting both cats' eyes and stars. Adapted from T.S. Eliot's collection of poems, Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats, the song-and-dance spectacle introduces such whimsical characters as the mysterious Mr. Mistoffolees, the patriarchal Old Deuteronomy, Skimbleshanks the Railway Cat, and Jennyanydots, the Old Gumbie Cat who sits all day and becomes active only at night. The musical's song hit, "Memory," is sung by Grizabela, the faded Glamour Cat, who, at the evening's end, ascends to the cats' heaven known as the Heaviside Layer.

CELEBRATION

MUSIC: Harvey Schmidt LYRICS AND BOOK: Tom Jones

DIRECTOR: Tom Jones **OPENED:** 1/22/69, New York

The setting is New Year's Eve, that most hopeful of holidays; the theme is of personal renewal and growth.

Typically, using a minimum of characters, Schmidt and Jones tell their story with moving simplicity.

COMPANY

MUSIC AND LYRICS: Stephen Sondheim

BOOK: George Furth
DIRECTOR: Harold Prince

CHOREOGRAPHER: Michael Bennett

OPENED: 4/26/70, New York; a run of 706 performances

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. An Off-Broadway revue of Sondheim songs also borrowed the song title as its overall title. The show was revived on Broadway in 1998.

DO RE MI

MUSIC: Jule Styne

LYRICS: Betty Comden and Adolph Green BOOK AND DIRECTION: Garson Kanin

CHOREOGRAPHERS: Marc Breaux and Deedee Wood OPENED: 12/26/60, New York; a run of 400 performances

A wild satire on the ways in which the underworld muscled in on the jukebox business, *Do Re Mi* was adapted by Kanin from his own novel. With characters reminiscent of the raffish Runyonland denizens of *Guys and Dolls*, the show offered two of Broadway's top clowns of the era: Phil Silvers as a fast-talking would-be big shot, and Nancy Walker as his long-suffering spouse. Nathan Lane and Randy Graff starred in a 1999 "Encores!" revival of the show (recorded by DRG).

FANNY

MUSIC AND LYRICS: Harold Rome BOOK: S.N. Behrman and Joshua Logan

DIRECTOR: Joshua Logan

CHOREOGRAPHER: Helen Tamiris

OPENED: 11/4/54, NewYork, a run of 888 perfomances

Marcel Pagnol's French film trilogy, *Marius, Fanny*, and *Cesar* were combined into one tale as the basis for *Fanny*, the musical. Marseilles is the setting for the intricate plot. It is a soaring, emotional score, well tailored for the talents of a performer such as Ezio Pinza, an opera star who headed the original cast. A film version of the Broadway *Fanny* was made in 1960, starring Leslie Caron, Maurice Chevalier and Charles Boyer; however no songs from the musical were included.

FINIAN'S RAINBOW

MUSIC: Burton Lane

BOOK: E.Y. Harburg and Fred Saidy

LYRICS: E.Y. Harburg

DIRECTOR: Bretaigne Windust CHOREOGRAPHER: Michael Kidd

OPENED: 1/10/47, New York; a run of 725 performances

Finian's Rainbow evolved out of co-librettist E.Y. Harburg's desire to satirize an economic system that requires gold reserves to be buried in the ground at Fort Knox. This led to the idea of leprechauns and their crock of gold that, according to legend, could grant three wishes. The story takes place in Rainbow Valley, Missitucky, and involves Finian McLonergan (Albert Sharpe), an Irish immigrant, and his efforts to bury a crock of gold which, he is sure, will grow and make him rich. Also involved are Og (David Wayne), a leprechaun from whom the crock has been stolen, Finian's daughter Sharon (Ella Logan), who dreams wistfully of Glocca Morra, and Woody Mahoney (Donald Richards), a labor organizer who blames that "Old Devil Moon" for the way he feels about Sharon. In the 1968 Warner Bros. adaptation, Fred Astaire played Finian, Petula Clark was his daughter, and Tommy Steele was the leprechaun. The director was Francis Coppola.

FLOWER DRUM SONG

MUSIC: Richard Rodgers LYRICS: Oscar Hammerstein II

BOOK: Oscar Hammerstein II and Joseph Fields

DIRECTOR: Gene Kelly

CHOREOGRAPHER: Carol Haney

OPENED: 12/1/58, New York; a run of 600 performances

It was librettist Joseph Fields who first secured the rights to C.Y. Lee's novel and then approached Rodgers and Hammerstein to join him as collaborators. To dramatize the conflict between traditionalist older Chinese-Americans living in San Francisco and their thoroughly Americanized offspring, the musical tells the story of Mei Li, a timid "picture bride" from China, who arrives to fulfill her contract to marry nightclub owner Sammy Fong. Sammy, however, prefers dancer Linda Low. The problem is resolved when Sammy's friend Wang Ta discovers that Mei Li really is the bride for him.

A FUNNY THING HAPPENED ON THE WAY TO THE FORUM

MUSIC AND LYRICS: Stephen Sondheim BOOK: Burt Shevelove and Larry Gelbart

DIRECTOR: George Abbott **CHOREOGRAPHER:** Jack Cole

OPENED: 5/8/62, New York; a run of 555 performances

Full of sight gags, pratfalls, mistaken identity, leggy girls, and other familiar vaudeville ingredients, this was a bawdy, farcical, pellmell musical whose likes have seldom been seen on Broadway. Originally intended as a vehicle first for Phil Silvers and then for Milton Berle, A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum opened on Broadway with Zero Mostel as Pseudolus the slave, who is forced to go through a series of mad-cap adventures before being allowed his freedom. Though the show was a hit, things had not looked very promising during the pre-Broadway tryout, and director Jerome Robbins was called in. The most important change: beginning the musical with the song "Comedy Tonight," which set the right mood for the wacky doings that followed. To come up with a script, the librettists researched all twenty-one surviving comedies by the Roman playwright Plautus (254-184 BC), then wrote an original book incorporating such typical Plautus characters as the conniving servants, the lascivious master, the domineering mistress, the officious warrior, the simple-minded hero (called Hero), and the senile old man. One situation, regarding the senile old man who is kept from entering his house because he believes it is haunted, was, in truth, originally discovered in a play titled Mostellaria. In 1972, Phil Silvers at last got his chance to appear as Pseudolus in a well-received revival whose run was curtailed by the star's illness. Both Mostel (as Pseudolus) and Silvers (as Marcus Lycus) were in the 1966 United Artists screen version, along with Jack Gilford and Buster Keaton. Richard Lester was the director. The Broadway revival of 1997 starred Nathan Lane as Pseudolus; the role was later played by Whoopi Goldberg, among others.

8 GYPSY

MUSIC: Jule Styne LYRICS: Stephen Sondheim BOOK: Arthur Laurents

DIRECTOR AND CHOREOGRAPHER: Jerome Robbins **OPENED:** 5/21/59, New York; a run of 702 performances

Written for Ethel Merman, who gave the performance of her career as Gypsy Rose Lee's ruthless, domineering mother, *Gypsy* is one of the great scores in the mature musical comedy tradition. The idea for the musical began with producer David Merrick, who needed to read only one chapter in Miss Lee's autobiography to convince him of its stage potential. Originally, Stephen Sondheim was to have supplied the music as well as the lyrics, but Miss Merman, who had just come from a lukewarm production on Broadway, wanted the more experienced Jule Styne. In the story, Mama Rose is determined to escape from her humdrum life by pushing the vaudeville career of her daughter June. After June runs away to get married, Mama focuses all her attention on her other daughter, the previously neglected Louise. As vaudeville declines, so do their fortunes, until an accidental booking at a burlesque theatre, and Louise's ad-libbed striptease, turns Louise into a star, the legendary Gypsy Rose Lee. Rose achieves a version of her dream, but suffers a breakdown when she realizes that she is no longer needed in her daughter's career. Several major stars have played Mama Rose. Rosalind Russell won the role in the 1962 film. Angela Lansbury toplined a successful mid 1970s revival in London and New York in the mid 1970s. Tyne Daly gave the role a new spin in 1989. Bette Midler brought the show to a wider audience in a mid 1990s TV adaptation.

IESUS CHRIST SUPERSTAR

MUSIC: Andrew Lloyd Webber

LYRICS: Tim Rice

DIRECTOR: Tom O'Horgan

OPENED: 10/12/71, New York; a run of 711 performances

This was the show that boosted Andrew Lloyd Webber and Tim Rice to international prominence, a musical that presumed to make a Broadway musical star out of Jesus and to make the last weeks of his life sing and dance. Though *Superstar* was conceived as a theatre piece, Lloyd Webber and Rice couldn't convince producers that their "rock opera" had the slightest chance. Instead, they recorded it as a rock album, and it immediately became a smash hit, the first such "concept album" of a show in development. Concert tours of the show followed, and soon producers didn't need any more convincing that this would fly in the theatre. Despite some mixed press about the production, and some outcries and picketing from religious groups, the piece had its appeal, particularly among the young. The show broke all records in London, and pioneered the concept of a "through-sung" opera-like musical, which had its effect on shows to follow, including *Evita*, *Cats*, *Les Misérables*, *Miss Saigon* and *The Phantom of the Opera*. "King Herod's Song" turns Herod's taunting of the imprisoned Jesus into a campy vaudeville two-beat. A 1974 film followed. A Broadway revival opened in the year 2000.

KISMET

MUSIC AND LYRICS: Robert Wright and George Forrest (Based on music by Alexander Borodin)

BOOK: Charles Lederer and Luther Davis

DIRECTOR: Albert Marre **CHOREOGRAPHER:** Jack Cole

OPENED: 12/3/53, New York; a run of 583 performances

The story of *Kismet* was adapted from Edward Knoblock's play, first presented in New York in 1911 as a vehicle for Otis Skinner. The music of *Kismet* was adapted from themes by Alexander Borodin first heard in such works as the "Polovetzian Dances," ("He's in Love," "Stranger in Paradise") and in "Steppes of Central Asia," ("Sands of Time"). The action of the musical occurs within a twenty-four hour period, in and around ancient Baghdad. A Public Poet (Alfred Drake) assumes the identity of Hajj the beggar and gets into all sorts of Arabian Nights adventures. His schemes get him elevated to the position of emir of Baghdad and get his beautiful daughter Marsinah (Doretta Morrow) wed to the handsome young Caliph (Richard Kiley). The film version was made by MGM in 1955, with Howard Keel as Hajj. Vincente Minnelli directed.

LOST IN THE STARS

MUSIC: Kurt Weill

LYRICS AND BOOK: Maxwell Anderson

DIRECTOR: Rouben Mamoulian

OPENED: 10/30/49, New York; a run of 273 performances

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.

ME AND JULIET

MUSIC: Richard Rodgers LYRICS: Oscar Hammerstein II BOOK: Blake Edwards

DIRECTOR: George Abbott
CHOREOGRAPHER: Robert Alton

OPENED: 5/28/53, New York; a run of 358 performances

Me and Juliet was Rodgers and Hammerstein's Valentine to show business, with its action—in Kiss Me, Kate style—taking place both backstage in a theatre and onstage during the performance of a play. Here, the tale concerns a romance between a singer in the chorus and the assistant stage manager, whose newfound bliss is seriously threatened by the jealous electrician. A comic subplot involves the stage manager and the principal dancer.

THE MIKADO

MUSIC: Arthur Sullivan LIBRETTO: W.S. Gilbert

OPENED: March 14, 1885, London

Into the town of Titipu rushes Nanki-Poo, who introduces himself to the populace before stating his business: he seeks news of Yum-Yum, his true love. Alas, she is to be married that very afternoon to Ko-Ko, the Lord High Executioner. Ko-Ko enters to general acclaim. He has no intention of executing anyone, ever, for in truth he is next in line for the chopping block. Unfortunately for him, that day has arrived, for word comes from the Mikado, the emperor of Japan, that someone must be executed, and soon. Ko-Ko finds a willing subject in Nanki-Poo, who, contemplating suicide rather than life without Yum-Yum, agrees to be beheaded instead, under the condition that he first be allowed a month as Yum-Yum's husband. The young lovers wed, and Ko-Ko ultimately agrees to pretend the execution has taken place without actually performing it. All seems well until the Mikado himself appears, accompanied by the spinster Katisha. She's long had her sights set on Nanki-Poo, who it turns out is no troubadour, but the Mikado's son. The only way to avert her wrath is for Ko-Ko to woo her, which, reluctantly, he does, and marry her himself. In this lampoon of corruption in government, even underhanded officials can eventually bring about a happy ending.

MY FAIR LADY

MUSIC: Frederick Loewe

LYRICS AND BOOK: Alan Jay Lerner

DIRECTOR: Moss Hart

CHOREOGRAPHER: Hanya Holm

OPENED: 3/15/56, New York; a run of 2,717 performances

The most celebrated musical of the 1950s began as an idea of Hungarian film producer Gabriel Pascal, who devoted the last two years of his life trying to find writers to adapt George Bernard Shaw's play, Pygmalion, into a stage musical. The team of Lerner and Loewe also saw the possibilities, particularly when they realized that they could use most of the original dialogue and simply expand the action to include scenes at the Ascot Races and Embassy Ball. They were also scrupulous in maintaining the Shavian flavor in their songs, most apparent in such pieces as "Get Me to the Church on Time," "Why Can't the English?," "Show Me" and "Without You." Shaw was concerned that British society had become so stratified and segregated that different classes had developed their own separate accents. His concern was dramatized in the story of Eliza Doolittle (originated in the musical by Julie Andrews), a scruffy flower seller in London's Covent Garden, who takes speech lessons from Prof. Henry Higgins (Rex Harrison) so that she might qualify for the position of a florist in a shop. Eliza succeeds so well that she outgrows her social station and, in a development added by librettist Lerner, even makes Higgins fall in love with her. My Fair Lady became the longest running production in Broadway history, and remained so for nearly seven years. Three major revivals have been mounted in New York since then. In 1976, the musical ran for 377 performance with Ian Richardson and Christine Andreas as Higgins and Eliza. Harrison returned in 1981 with Nancy Ringham as his Fair Lady. Richard Chamberlain and Melissa Errico brought a radically redesigned version to Broadway in 1993. Harrison and Audrey Hepburn (whose singing was dubbed by Marni Nixon) were seen in the 1964 Warner Bros. movie version, which was directed by George Cukor.

OKLAHOMA!

MUSIC: Richard Rodgers

LYRICS AND BOOK: Oscar Hammerstein II

DIRECTOR: Rouben Mamoulian **CHOREOGRAPHER:** Agnes de Mille

OPENED: 3/31/43, New York; a run of 2,212 performances

There are many reasons why *Oklahoma!* is a recognized landmark in the history of 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 (Alfred Drake) or the menacing Jud (Howard Da Silva) gets to take Laurey (Joan Roberts) 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 rides 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.

ONCE UPON A MATTRESS

MUSIC: Mary Rodgers

BOOK: Jay Thompson, Dean Fuller and Marshall Barer

LYRICS: Marshall Barer
DIRECTOR: George Abbott
CHOREOGRAPHER: Joe Layton

OPENED: 5/11/59, New York; a run of 460 performances

Based on the fairy tale "The Princess and the Pea," the musical tells the story of a domineering queen's search for a true princess suitable for marrying her son, the prince. The test involves sleeping on a pile of mattresses while detecting the uncomfortable presence of a pea at the bottom of the pile. Winnifred passes the test with the aid of a mischievous minstrel. The show is notable as the stage debut of Carol Burnett playing Winnifred. Mary Rodgers, the show's composer, is the daughter of Richard Rodgers.

PAL JOEY

11

MUSIC: Richard Rodgers
BOOK: John O'Hara
LYRICS: Lorenz Hart
DIRECTOR: George Abbott
CHOREOGRAPHER: Robert Alton

OPENED: 12/25/40, New York; a run of 374 performances

With its heel for a hero, its smoky night-club atmosphere, and its true-to-life charachters, *Pal Joey* was a major breakthrough in bringing about a more adult form of musical theatre. Adapted by John O'Hara from his own *New Yorker* short stories, the show is about Joey Evans, an entertainer at a small Chicago night club, who is attracted to the innocent Linda English, but drops her in favor of a wealthy, middle-aged Vera Simpson. Vera builds a glittering night club, the Chez Joey, for her paramour but she soon grows tired of him, and Joey, at the end, is on his way to other conquests. In his only major Broadway role, Gene Kelly got the chance to sing "I Could Write a Book," and Vivienne Segal, as Vera, introduced "Bewitched." Though it had a respectable run, *Pal Joey* was considered somewhat ahead of its time when it was first produced. A 1952 Broadway revival, with Miss Segal repeating her original role and Harold Lang as Joey, received a more appreciative reception and went on to a run of 542 performances. In 1957, Columbia made a film version, with George Sidney directing, which starred Frank Sinatra, Kim Novak, and Rita Hayworth.

PIPE DREAM

MUSIC: Richard Rodgers

LYRICS AND BOOK: Oscar Hammerstein II

DIRECTOR: Harold Clurman **CHOREOGRAPHER:** Boris Runanin

OPENED: 11/30/55, New York; a run of 246 performances

A Rodgers and Hammerstein musical set in a brothel? Sounds crazy, no? But in John Steinbeck's little village of Cannery Row, they created a collection of soft-centered sinners and sent them about their business in this leisurely paced musical with little conflict. *Pipe Dream* was adapted from John Steinbeck's *Sweet Thursday*, and took a sympathetic look at the inhabitants of skid row in California's Monterey peninsula. The plot is mostly about Doc, a marine biologist, whose romance with a pretty vagrant named Suzy is abetted by Fauna, the warmhearted madam of a local brothel.

ROBERTA

MUSIC: Jerome Kern

LYRICS AND BOOK: Otto Harbach DIRECTOR: Hassard Short CHOREOGRAPHER: José Limón

OPENED: 11/18/33, New York; a run of 295 performances

The musical was adapted from Alice Duer Miller's novel *Gowns by Roberta*, but in the end the little plot that remained in the show seems to be a scant framework for some first rate songs. *Roberta* is probably best remembered as the source for its most famous song, "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes." Two film versions were made of the play, the first one in 1953 and starring Irene Dunne, Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers.

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; a run of 1,050 performances

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.

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; a run of 1,925 performances

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.

STREET SCENE

MUSIC: Kurt Weill

LYRICS: Langston Hughes

BOOK: Elmer Rice

DIRECTOR: Charles Friedman **CHOREOGRAPHER:** Anna Sokolow

OPENED: 1/9/47, New York; a run of 148 performances

Kurt Weill persuaded Elmer Rice to write the libretto based on his own Pulitzer Prize-winning play with poet Langston Hughes supplying the powerful and imaginative lyrics. Billed as "a dramatic musical," the blending of drama and music was very close to genuine opera. In fact, the play went on in 1966 to become part of the repertory of the New York City Opera Company. The story deals principally with the brief, star-crossed romance of Sam Kaplan (Brian Sullivan) and Rose Maurrant (Anne Jeffreys) and the tragic consequences of the infidelity of Rose's mother (Polyna Stoska). This plot loosely frames a series of vignettes, each depicting one of the colorful characters inhabiting the seedy tenement of the setting.

SUNDAY IN THE PARK WITH GEORGE

MUSIC AND LYRICS: Stephen Sondheim

BOOK: James Lapine DIRECTOR: James Lapine

OPENED: 5/2/84, New York; a run of 604 performances

The centerpiece of the ambitious show is George Seurat's great painting "A Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte." It is an intimate and personal musical concerned with the creative process itself, its obsessions and consequences. The song included in this volume, "Finishing the Hat," shows us George's inner conflict between his undaunted commitment to his work and his love for a woman. The second act of the show deals with the same artistic tensions (plus a few more) in a present day setting. The piece received the Pulitzer Prize for drama in 1985. An adaptation of the Broadway production (starring Mandy Patinkin and Bernadette Peters) was made for television, and has been broadcast several times.

SWEENEY TODD, THE DEMON BARBER OF FLEET STREET

MUSIC AND LYRICS: Stephen Sondheim

BOOK: Hugh Wheeler **DIRECTOR:** Harold Prince

OPENED: 3/1/79, New York; a run of 557 performances

Despite the sordidness of its main plot—a half mad, vengeance-obsessed barber in Victorian London slits the throats of his customers whose corpses are then turned into meat pies by his accomplice, Mrs. Lovett—this near-operatic musical is a bold and often brilliant depiction of the cannibalizing effects of the Industrial Revolution. Sweeney Todd first appeared on the London stage in 1842 in a play called A String of Pearls, or The Fiend of Fleet Street. Other versions followed, the most recent being Christopher Bond's Sweeney Todd, produced in 1973, which served as the basis of the musical. Sondheim's masterwork has gained a foothold in the operatic repertory, with prominent productions at Houston and at New York City Opera.

TWO BY TWO

MUSIC: Richard Rodgers LYRICS: Martin Charnin BOOK: Peter Stone DIRECTOR: Joe Layton

OPENED: 1/10/70, New York; a run of 343 performances

After an absence of almost thirty years, Danny Kaye returned to Broadway in a musical based on the legend of Noah and the Ark. Adapted from Clifford Odets' play, *The Flowering Peach*, *Two by Two* dealt primarily with Noah's rejuvenation and his relationship with his wife and family as he undertakes the formidable task that God has commanded. During the run, Kaye suffered a torn ligament in his left leg and was briefly hospitalized. He returned hobbling on a crutch with his leg in a cast, a situation he used as an excuse to depart from the script by cutting up and clowning around. For his third musical following Oscar Hammerstein's death, composer Richard Rodgers joined lyricist Martin Charnin (later to be responsible for *Annie*) to create the melodious score.

WISH YOU WERE HERE

MUSIC AND LYRICS: Harold Rome BOOK: Arthur Kober and Joshua Logan

DIRECTOR AND CHOREOGRAPHER: Joshua Logan **OPENED:** 6/25/52, New York; a run of 598 performances

It was known as the musical with the swimming pool, but *Wish You Were Here* had other things going for it, including a castful of ingratiating performers, a warm and witty score by Harold Rome, and a director who wouldn't stop making improvements even after the Broadway opening (among them were new dances choreographed by Jerome Robbins). The musical was adapted by Arthur Kober and Joshua Logan from Kober's own play, *Having a Wonderful Time*, and was concerned with a group of middle-class New Yorkers trying to make the most of a two-week vacation at an adult summer camp in the mountains.

YOU ARE NEVER AWAY



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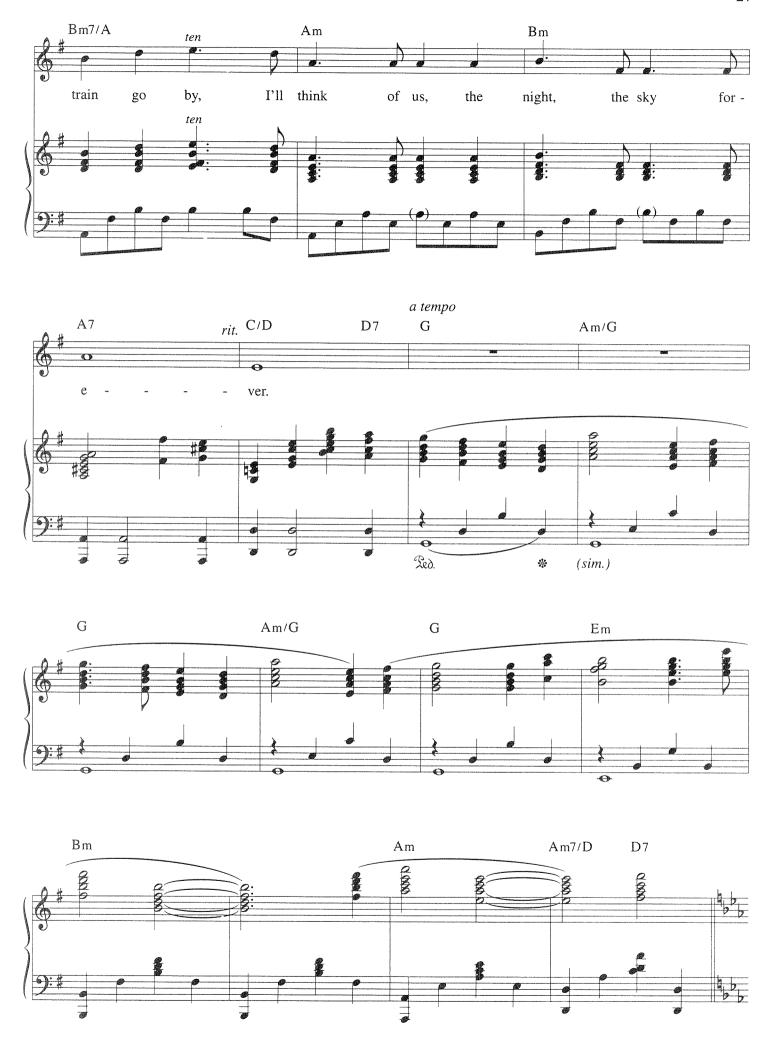
SEEING IS BELIEVING

from Aspects of Love

Music by ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER Lyrics by DON BLACK and CHARLES HART



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COME WITH ME





















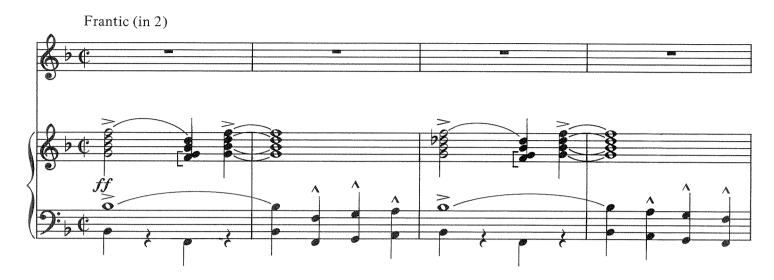


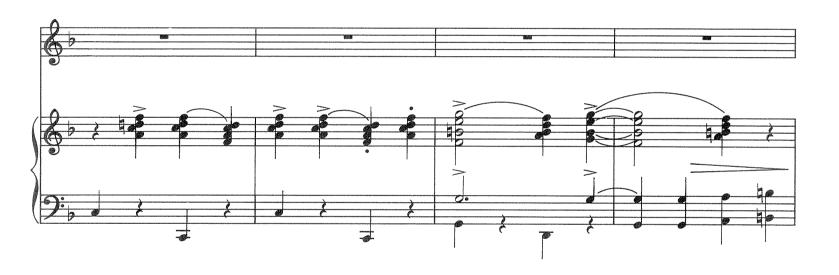


SITTING PRETTY (THE MONEY SONG)

from Cabaret

Lyric by FRED EBB Music by JOHN KANDER

















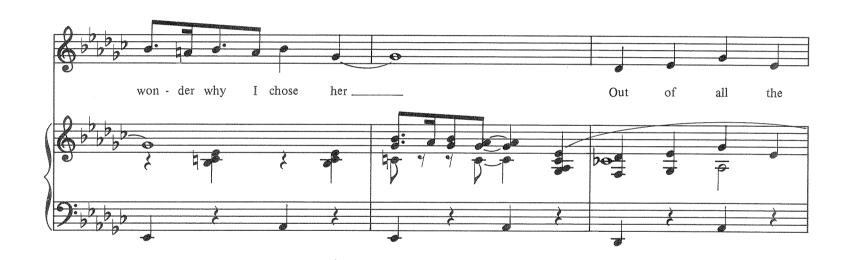


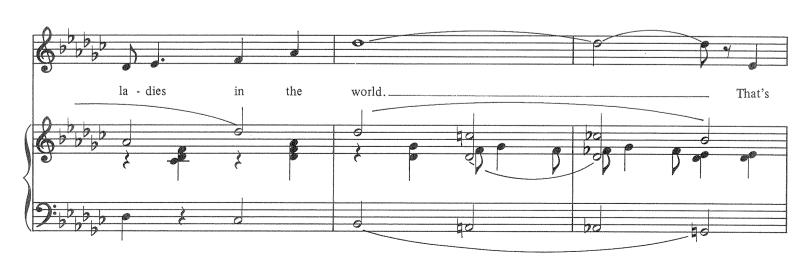
IF YOU COULD SEE HER

from Cabaret

Lyric by FRED EBB Music by JOHN KANDER















I AM IN LOVE

from Can-Can

Words and Music by COLE PORTER





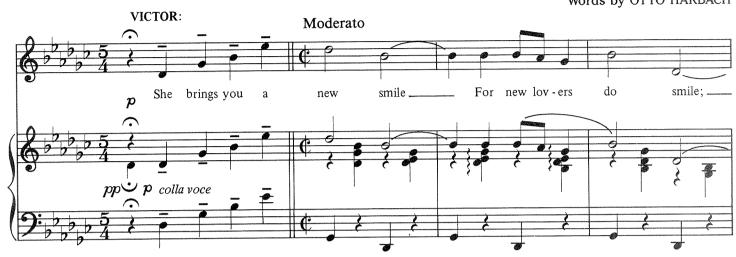


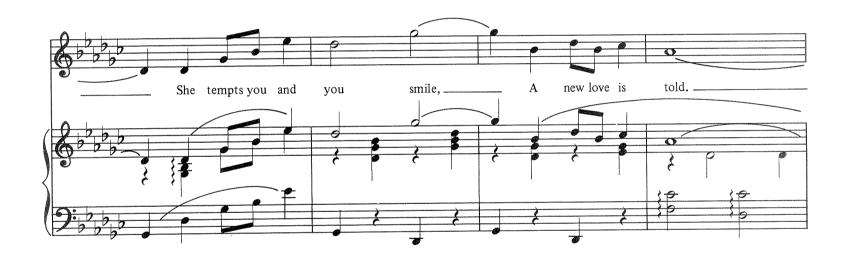


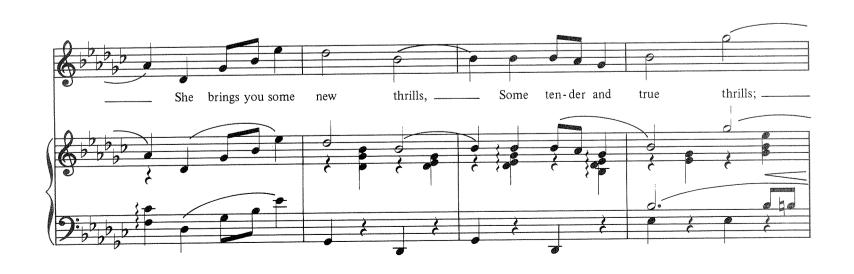
A NEW LOVE IS OLD

from The Cat and the Fiddle











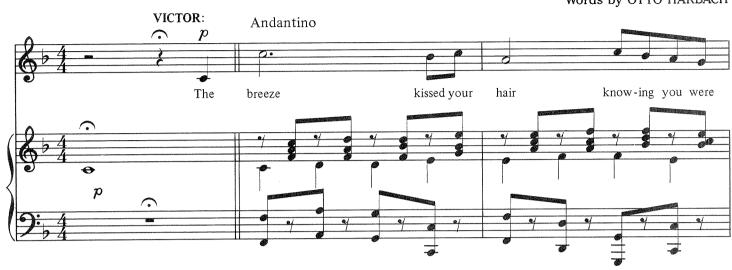


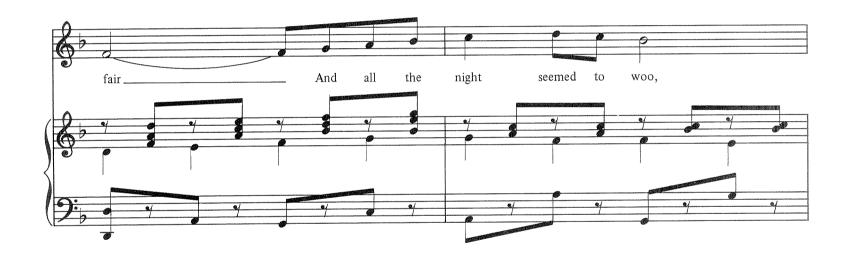


THE BREEZE KISSED YOUR HAIR

from The Cat and the Fiddle



















THE BALLAD OF BILLY M'CAW

from Cats

Words by T.S. ELIOT Music by ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER







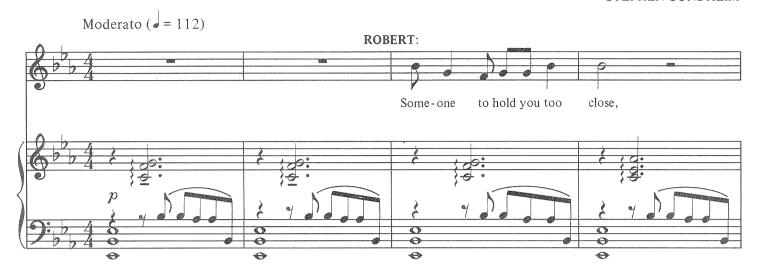




BEING ALIVE

from Company

Words and Music by STEPHEN SONDHEIM



















SOMEONE IS WAITING









FIFTY MILLION YEARS AGO



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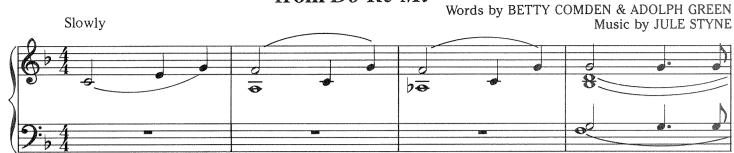


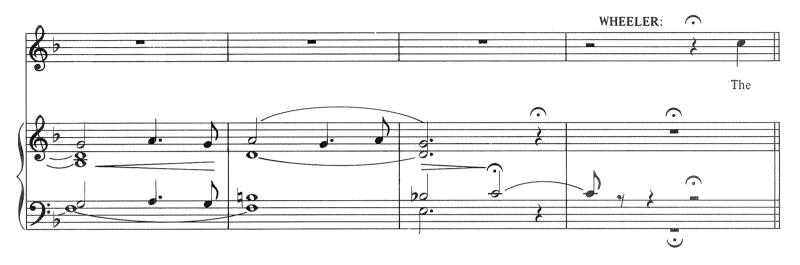


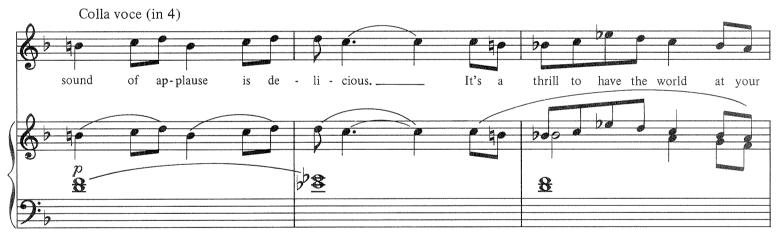


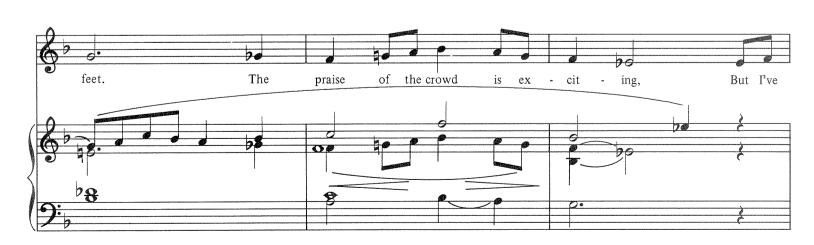
MAKE SOMEONE HAPPY

from Do Re Mi























FANNY from Fanny







WHEN I'M NOT NEAR THE GIRL I I













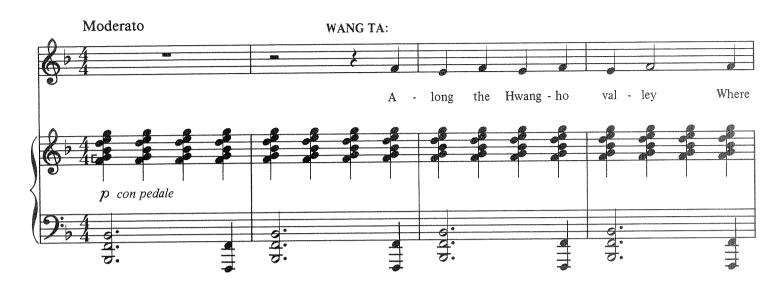


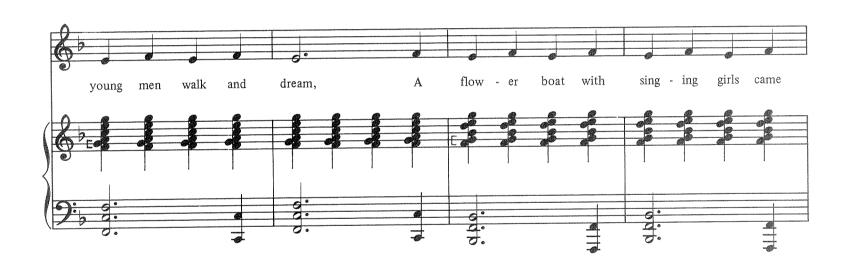


YOU ARE BEAUTIFUL

from Flower Drum Song

Words by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN II Music by RICHARD RODGERS







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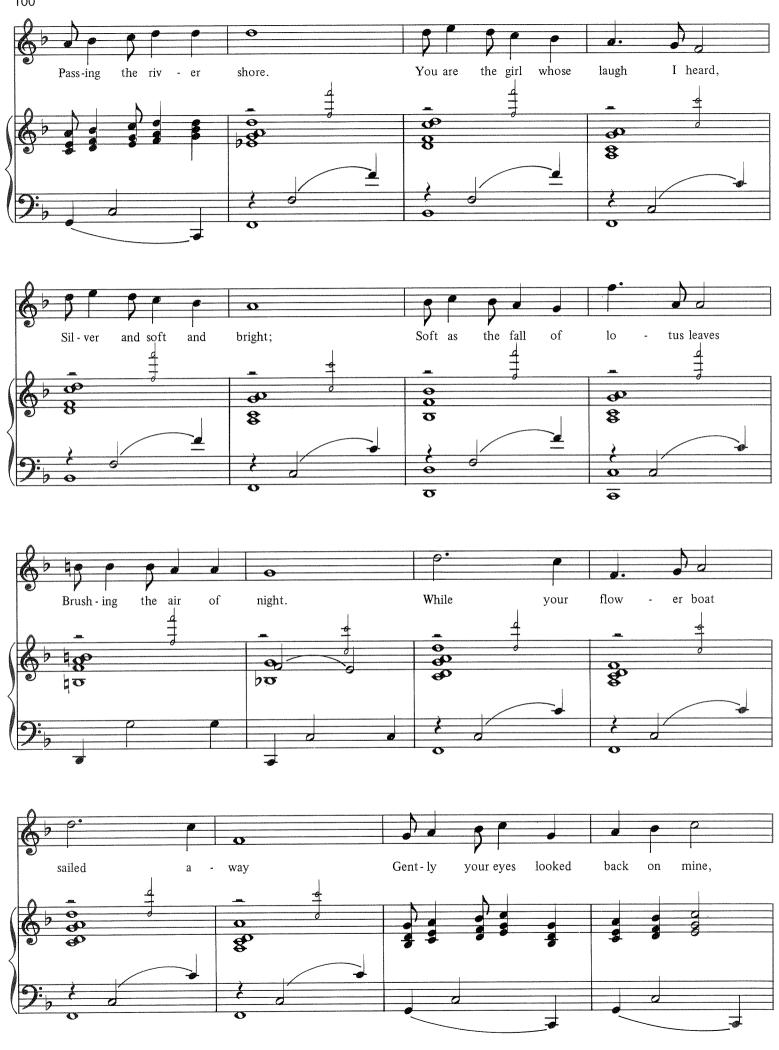
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LOVE, I HEAR from A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum



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Moderately-In 4









ALL I NEED IS THE GIRL



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STRANGER IN PARADISE











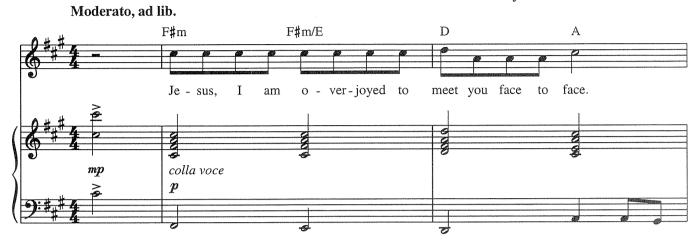


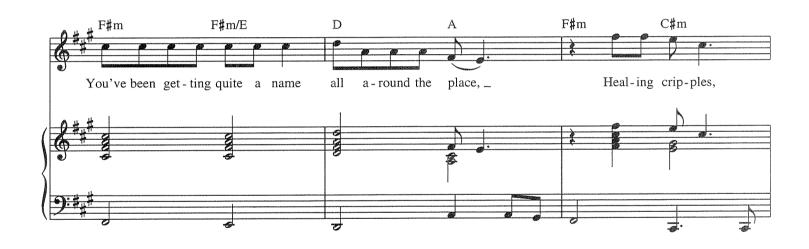


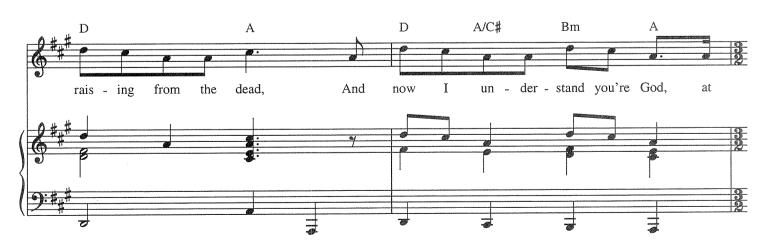
KING HEROD'S SONG

from Jesus Christ Superstar

Words by TIM RICE Music by ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER







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THE WILD JUSTICE



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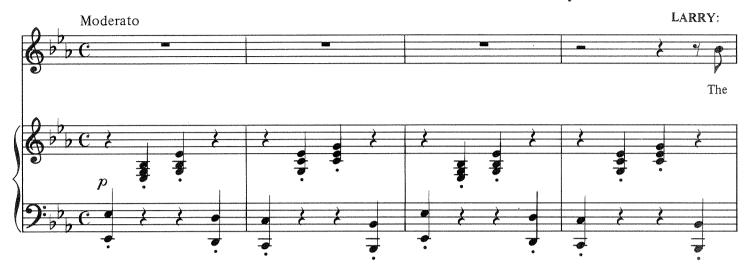


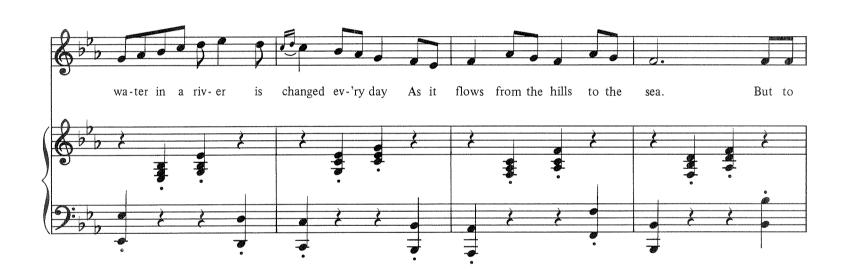


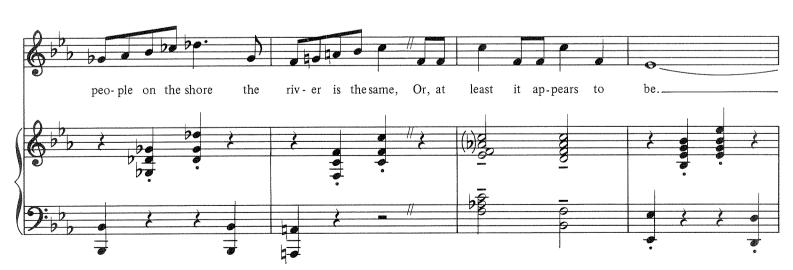
THE BIG BLACK GIANT

from Me and Juliet

Music by RICHARD RODGERS Words by OSČAR HAMMERSTEIN II







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THAT'S THE WAY IT HAPPENS

from Me and Juliet



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A WAND'RING MINSTREL I

from The Mikado

Words by W.S. GILBERT Music by ARTHUR SULLIVAN

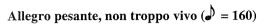


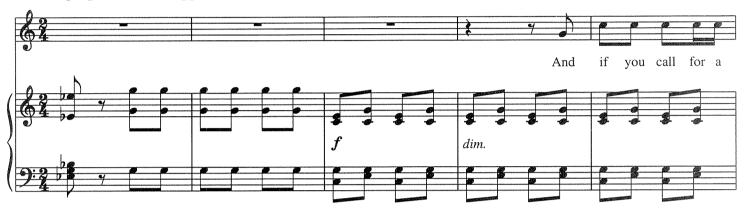


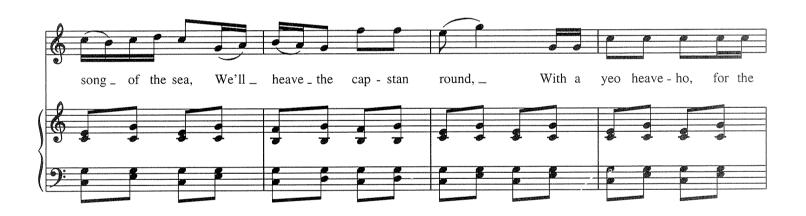


















ON THE STREET WHERE YOU LIVE



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* In the show Freddy is interrupted at this point. The editor suggests a chuckle here in this "stand-alone" edition of the song.







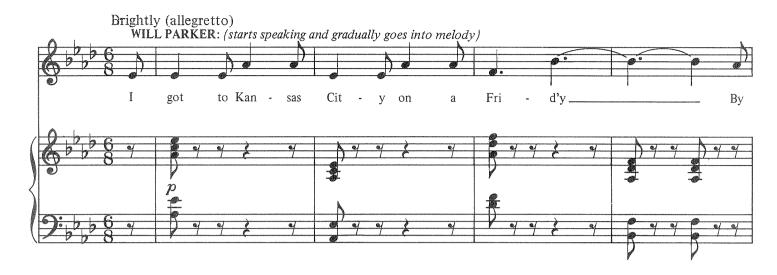


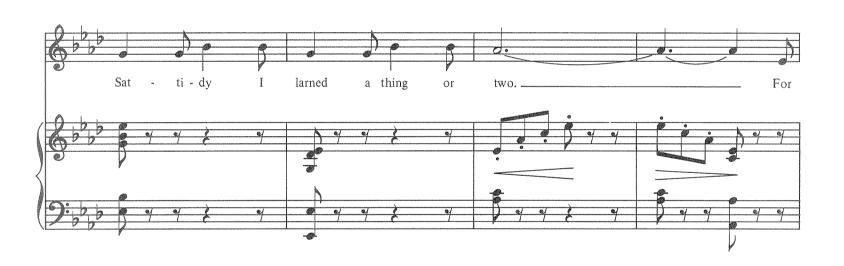


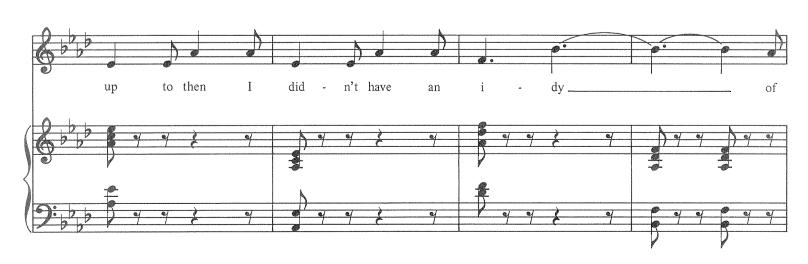
KANSAS CITY

from Oklahoma!

Music by RICHARD RODGERS Words by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN II

































I COULD WRITE A BOOK





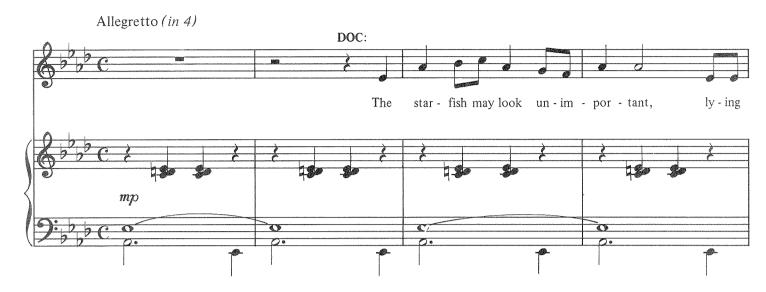


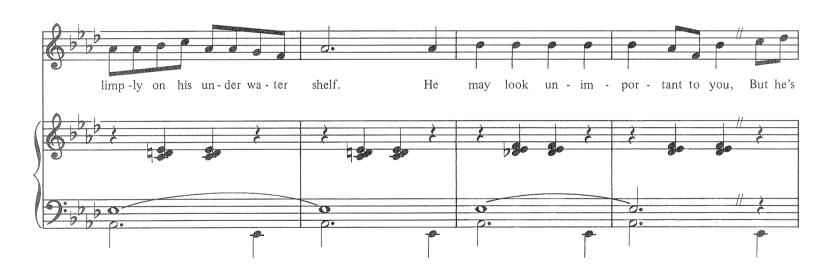


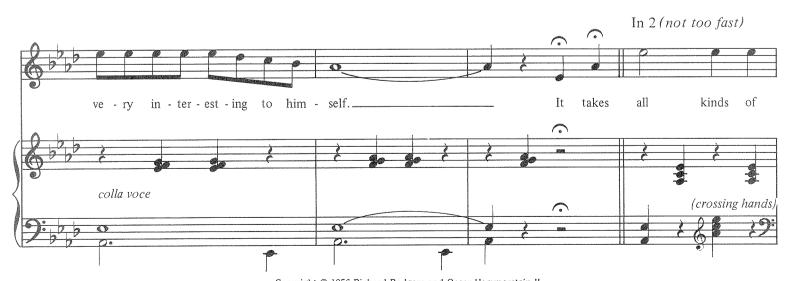
ALL KINDS OF PEOPLE

from Pipe Dream

Music by RICHARD RODGERS Words by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN II



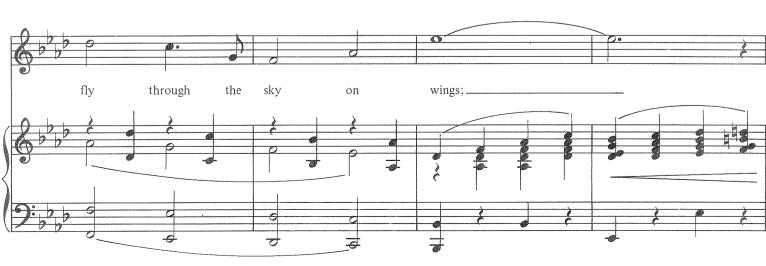










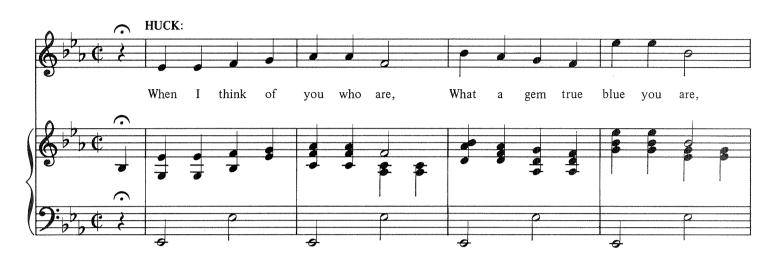


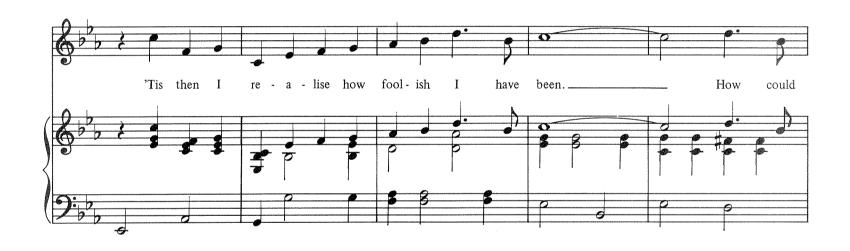


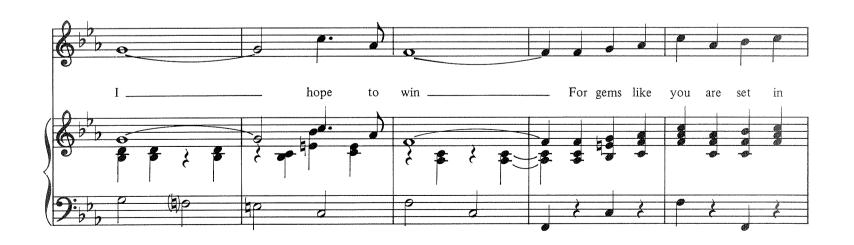
YOU'RE DEVASTATING

from Roberta

Words by OTTO HARBACH Music by JEROME KERN







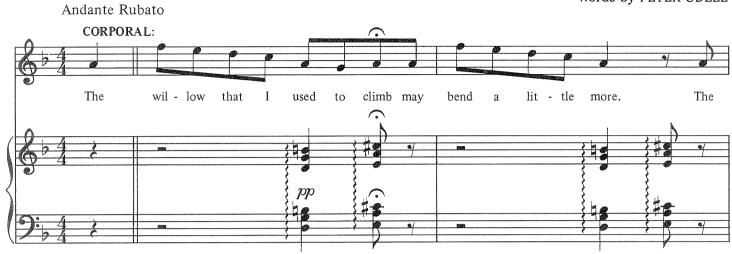


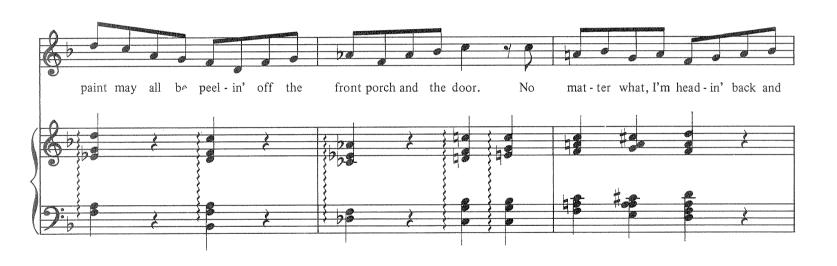


THE ONLY HOME I KNOW

from Shenandoah

Music by GARY GELD Words by PETER UDELL







This song is sung with chorus in the show.



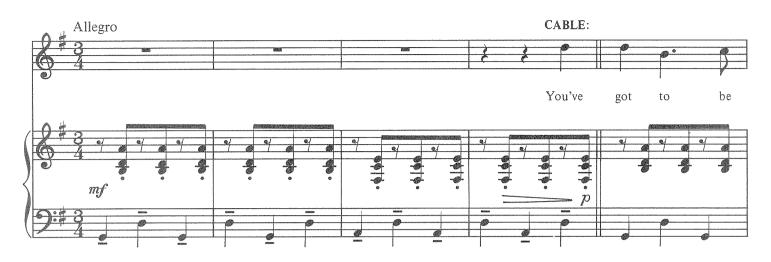




YOU'VE GOT TO BE CAREFULLY TAUGHT

from South Pacific

Words by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN II Music by RICHARD RODGERS











YOUNGER THAN SPRINGTIME



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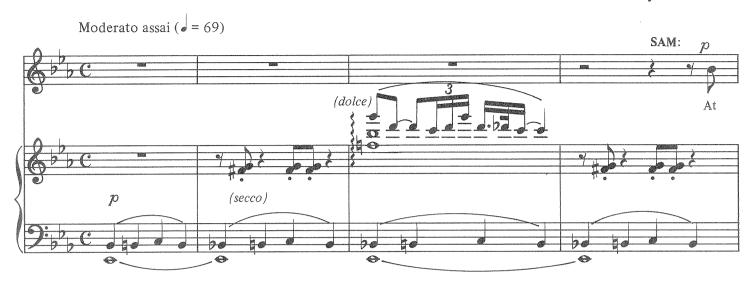


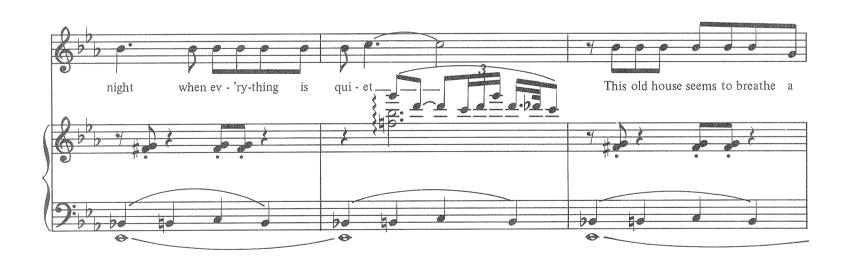


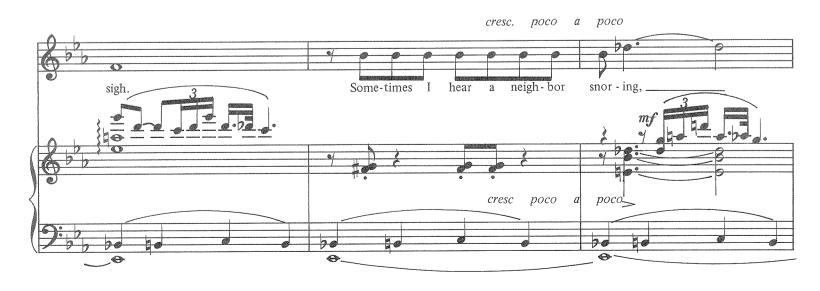
LONELY HOUSE

from Street Scene

Words by LANGSTON HUGHES
Music by KURT WEILL







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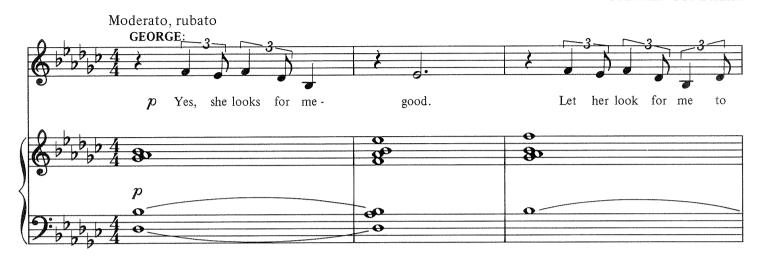




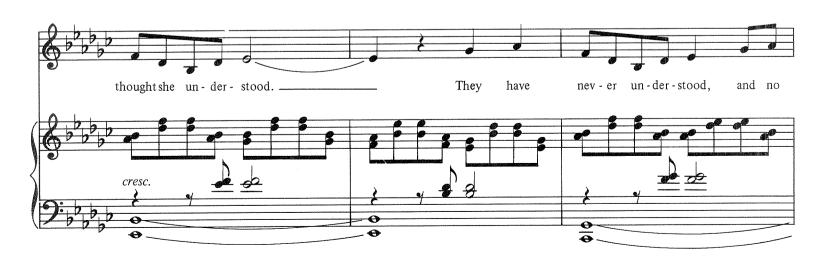
FINISHING THE HAT

from Sunday in the Park With George

Words and Music by STEPHEN SONDHEIM

















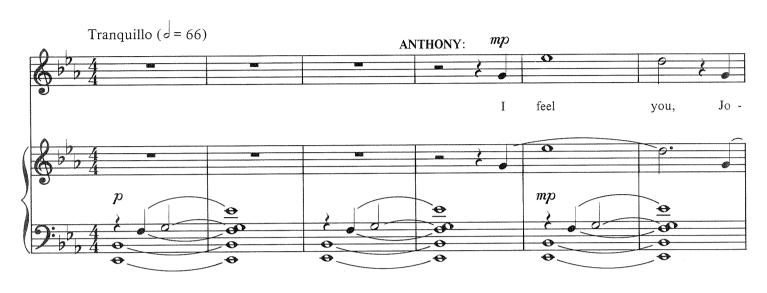


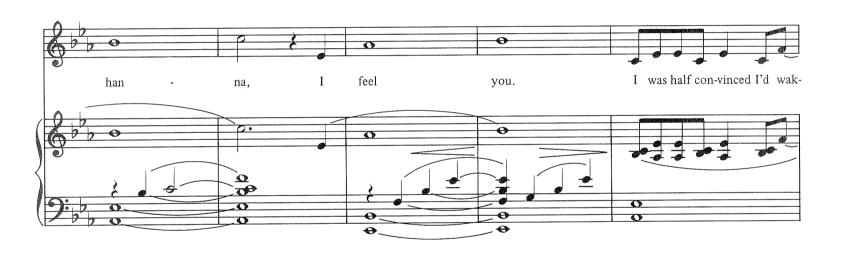




JOHANNA from Sweeney Todd

Lyric and Music by STEPHEN SONDHEIM











NOT WHILE I'M AROUND

from Sweeney Todd



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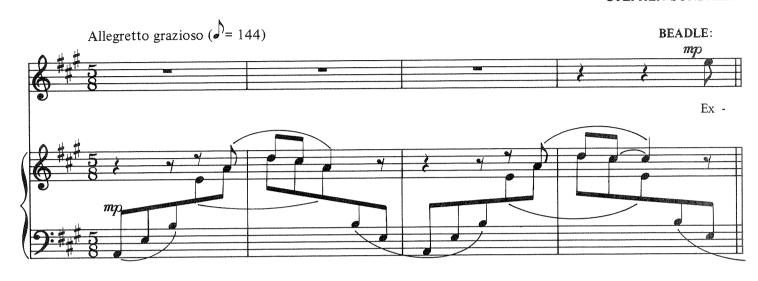




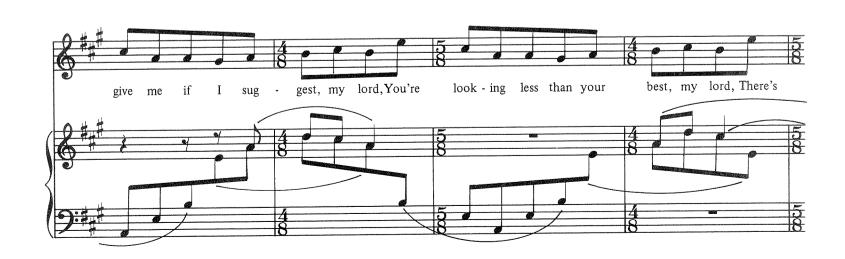
LADIES IN THEIR SENSITIVITIES

from Sweeney Todd

Music and Words by STEPHEN SONDHEIM









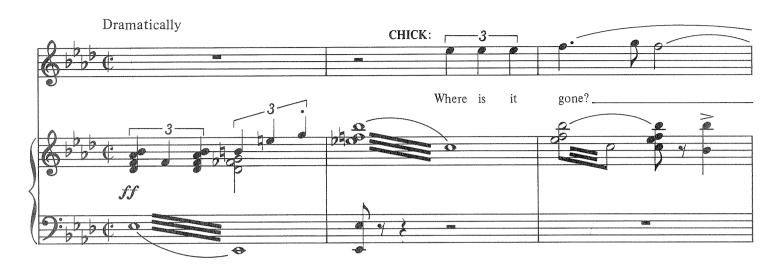


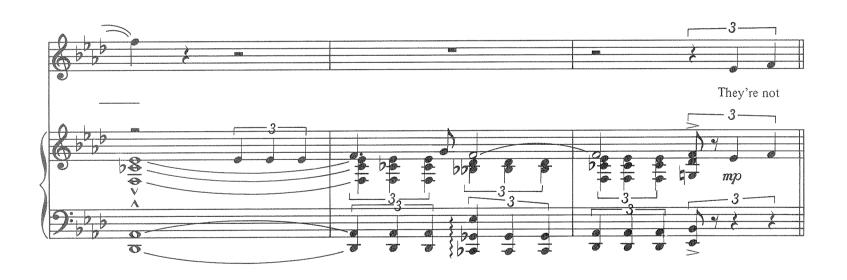


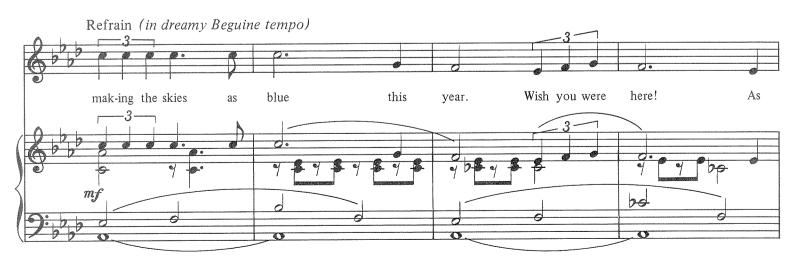
WISH YOU WERE HERE

from Wish You Were Here

Words and Music by HAROLD ROME















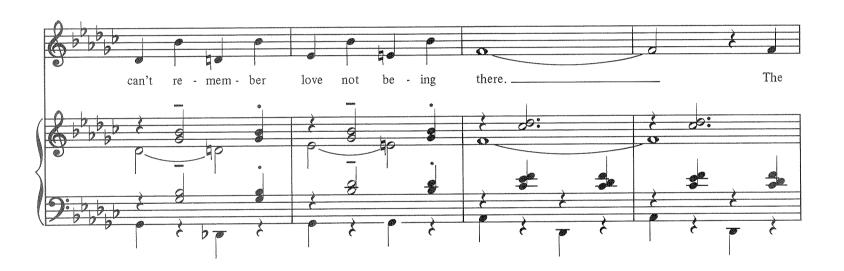


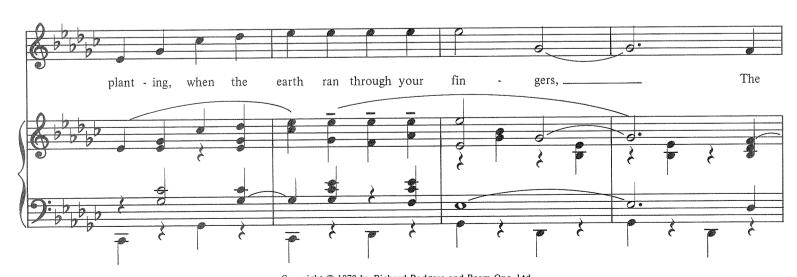
I DO NOT KNOW A DAY I DID NOT LOVE YOU

Moderately slow
JAPHETH:

I do not know a day I did not love you.

I do not know a day I did not love you.





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