

AN INFOGRAPHIC REPERTOIRE GUIDE
FOR VOICE INSTRUCTORS AND DEVELOPING SINGERS

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Abstract

The classical music industry is a complex and ever-changing landscape. Opera companies rise and fall, and musical programs open and close throughout the United States and the American continent. Hence, an efficient training process for future professionals is more crucial than ever to preserve and expand the art form of vocal performance in the classical Western tradition. At the heart of this training is the process of assigning, studying, and presenting vocal repertoire. This challenging endeavor requires years of knowledge, experience, and research, often producing mixed results. Repertoire guides and anthologies have attempted to ease this process, but many fall short of adequately preparing the reader for the nuances of a song. This document proposes an infographic repertoire guide designed to provide valuable insights to voice students and teachers about specific repertoire pieces by analyzing the needs of modern vocal instruction in classical music and examining the existing material. It offers an easy-to-understand evaluation of the technical demands of songs, enabling a more accurate judgment of their compatibility with a potential performer by comparing the different parameters of each selection of vocal literature. The guide utilizes a series of graphics, icons, and signs that can be interpreted at a glance, providing visual information about a song's challenges and qualities. Moreover, it has the potential to be expanded and adapted to various digital platforms, making it a versatile tool for the modern classical music industry.

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1. Introduction

This document outlines the process of creating a repertoire guide that utilizes some unique elements to help voice instructors and developing singers find the selections of vocal literature that best fit their objectives. This outline starts by defining notions that connect repertoire with technical and artistic success to extrapolate and distillate the main objectives the guide should aim for. It will dissect the concept of a successful performance and the implications that surround it, while revisiting the traditional challenges that repertoire guides seek to alleviate in selecting vocal literature and analyzing some of the challenges modern society is starting to identify. This text will take several samples of published repertoire guides. It will review and assess their content regarding how useful, easy to navigate, accessible, and inclusive they are to improve many areas where these are lacking. Once this analysis is complete, I will show my thought process behind classifying the different sections in the guide, the method to combine the visual and textual elements, and the systematic approach to making the final product. Finally, I will offer examples of how I apply my Infographic Guide to a group of popular songs traditionally assigned to young students, plus an experimental appendix of the formula applied to 100 songs in English, Italian, German, Spanish, and French. The resources to construct this entire text will be found alphabetically at the end of the document.

2. Establishing the Foundations

To create a repertoire guide that stands out as a unique tool to support the development of future professionals in the complex and rich area of vocal performance, it is necessary to revisit some important concepts that connect the assignment of repertoire with the technical and artistic development of the singer. These concepts spring across the importance of repertoire as a tool through the parameters that qualify a successful performance and the challenges present when assigning vocal literature to developing voices. The goal of reviewing these is to set up the main pillars to construct the new repertoire guide, plus identify the main ideals it will aim to achieve. A repertoire guide for the sake of creating one more is not a significant task, which is why this one must be built with the objective of being helpful and exceptional.

2.1 The Importance of Repertoire for Singers

A comparison can be drawn between athletes and their matches to understand the importance of repertoire for singers. Singers, like athletes, spend many hours a week performing training exercises, gaining control over their bodies, and expanding their capabilities. An Olympic skater or tennis player displays subtlety and poetic nuance as a consequence of disciplined control of motor responses. Unless the physical instrument is adequately developed and trained to meet performance tasks, there is little possibility of producing high-level artistry.¹ In the vocal pedagogy arena, most vocal exercises stem from experiences, personal training, and input from multiple teachers². However, the skills of both singers and athletes get to be fully

¹ Richard Miller, *Solutions for Singers* (Oxford University Press, 2004), 169.

² Wendy. D. Leborgne & Marci D. Rosenberg, *The Vocal Athlete* (Plural Publishing Inc, 2014), xiii.

displayed only when the individual puts their training to practical use. In these situations, the muscle memory of both singers and athletes activates and helps them navigate the challenges being presented to them. In short, an athlete is to their matches what a singer is to their performances,

In the world of music, performers are presented with various situations with stakes ranging from low to high. Not every song performance is equivalent to a game being televised internationally, nor will it determine the performer's entire career. Some performances will be more like a friendly match in front of a few people. However, even world-class athletes needed to train in minor situations first, which encouraged their development and helped them explore their skills. Similarly, every professional singer began with low-stakes performance challenges that gave them experience, knowledge, muscle memory, tools, and even failures to advance to higher ground. By assigning vocal literature to developing singers with specific goals, the voice instructor effectively provides them with the tools and challenges they need to achieve a successful performance.

2.2 What Makes a Song Performance Successful?

Given the crucial role of repertoire selection in a voice student's development, to create an instrument that aids in setting the singer on the path to a successful performance, it is essential first to establish what performing a song successfully implies.

2.2.1 A Successful Performance is a Healthy Performance

First, the singer must be able to perform the song from beginning to end. They must produce the notes written on the page and the text, both comprehensibly, regardless of the language. According to Brent Monahan, “By how freely we allow the larynx to do its work, we can color the pictures we offer our audience with either a six-hue or a sixty-four-hue box of crayons³.” The act of singing with a healthy and free-sounding phonation is often referenced and emphasized, as noted also by Monahan, who counts four hundred and thirty-four statements on this topic⁴. However, there is little mention of the psychological implications of vocal performance in literature related to vocal pedagogy and andragogy.

Songs exist in the standard vocal repertoire that contain misogynistic, culturally insensitive, erotic, violent, or other questionable content. Songs and poems that are commonly found in the anthologies for developing voices may make references to self-harm, depression, sexuality, and other topics that young singers may either be completely unaware of or, at the opposite extreme, feel deeply connected to in ways that will affect their performances of these pieces. When all of these aspects are present in a song and then ignored (for whatever reason), what we get is a performer unquestioningly singing what is written on a paper, which may result in one or more of the following three outcomes:

³ Brent Monahan, *The Singer's Companion* (Limelight Editions, 2006), 40.

⁴ Brent Monahan, *The Art of Singing* (Scarecrow, 1978). 72

1. The singer fails to communicate the message of the song.
2. The singer communicates a message they do not understand or identify with.
3. The singer communicates the message successfully and gets mentally harmed in the process.

2.2.2 A Successful Performance is One Without (or Minimal) Struggles

Undeniably, the multiplicity of muscular, mental, and emotional components of singing makes it a complex process. Singers train to channel these factors to unify their physical and artistic responses when they perform. Yet, such performance readiness comes only when technical proficiency is ingrained.⁵ Only then does the performance look like a simple act to the audience, regardless of the spirit of the song (dramatic, sad, joyful, and so forth.). A singer who is overwhelmed with technical issues has a difficult time being musically expressive.⁶

The audience should feel like the singer could perform optimally on any day given ideal circumstances and not feel like they are witnessing a physical struggle or a vocal passage on the edge of failure. They should also be left with the sensation of wanting to hear the singer perform again. In many cases, when the singer encounters a mental or physical struggle to complete one or more phrases, the audience feels the singer's struggles during a piece. This is the opposite of a successful performance.

⁵ Richard Miller, *On the Art of Singing* (Oxford University Press, 1996), 44.

⁶ Barbara Doscher, *From Studio to Stage* (Scarecrow, 2002), vii.

2.2.3 A Successful Performance Provides Fulfillment

One important criterion of success is the sensation of progress and fulfillment that the singer should experience when studying a song meant to be performed in front of an audience. Difficult passages may initially appear challenging, time-consuming, and frustrating, but they should not feel impossible. Experienced singers can assess the technical demands of a piece at a glance. Singers in earlier stages of development, unfamiliar with their vocal capabilities, will not always spot a song with these difficulties. When a singer realizes too late that the song they are working on is incompatible with their instrument and skills, this often results in exasperation and discontent. Few singers can overcome the difficulties caused by repertoire that is not suited for their voice.⁷

A singer who works on a piece that is well suited to their level of expertise and vocal qualities will experience a greater sense of satisfaction by studying it and performing it. Personal gratification is one of the most satisfying rewards one receives from a successful performance.⁸

2.2.4 A Successful Performance Connects with the Audience

Committed vocal performers will always seek to communicate and affect the audience. Harry Plunket Greene asserts, “for the audience which the singer holds in the hollow of his hand, holds him as surely as in its own. Each acts and reacts on the other in ever-increasing degree.”⁹

⁷ Barbara Doscher, *From Studio to Stage* (Scarecrow, 2002), vii.

⁸ Shirlee Emmons & Stanley Sonntag, *The Art of the Song Recital* (Schirmer 1979), 20.

⁹ Harry P. Greene, *Interpretation in Song* (Macmillan and Co. 1931), 9.

Pieces of music dealing with more complex psychological material, multiple conflicting emotions, harsh topics, and complicated characters will often present a more difficult challenge to accurately portray the composer's intentions and help the audience connect with the music. The performer's credibility will have a strong influence on establishing this connection. For example, a young child singing a song about the difficulties of a crumbling marriage may not be as effective as an adult executing the same piece, regardless of skill level or vocal qualities. Few singers at eighteen years of age, no matter how vocally gifted they may be, can draw upon their life experiences to understand and fully appreciate the *Kindertotenlieder* of Mahler¹⁰. An informed singer with enough experience, creativity, and magnetism will have a better chance of successfully communicating mature and complex topics through their performance.

2.3 Traditional Challenges of Assigning Repertoire in the Classical Western Vocal Tradition

It is difficult to select a repertoire that facilitates the progress and success of a developing singer. A teacher can hamper a student's rate of development or even tear down the technique they helped the student acquire by assigning inappropriate literature.¹¹

To correctly assign repertoire that helps the singer connect with all the previously mentioned parameters of success, one must consider the singer's skills, goals, and deficits, as well as the context in which the song will be performed. The work of a teacher consists not only of finding pieces of music that will help develop specific skills but also of balancing the overall repertoire list so it covers many of their needs as a performer. Songs that require improvisation,

¹⁰ Barbara Doscher, *From Studio to Stage* (Scarecrow, 2002), vii.

¹¹ Doscher, *From Studio to Stage*, vii.

ornamentation, coloratura, extreme tessitura, complex melodies, intricate rhythms, and other elements will be better paired with students who have an affinity for these elements. Selecting appropriate repertoire has consequences for singers' marketing potential and their ability to express themselves freely through their voices¹²Exposure to new genres, composers, and styles helps singers cultivate new interests while advancing their musical literacy.

Often, the first songs a voice student gets assigned come from the traditional literature for developing voices, such as the Vaccai¹³ vocal method or the famous anthology of *Twenty-four Italian Songs and Arias*,¹⁴ both of which exist in many different keys and editions. These songs are often assigned to develop singers to explore the union between technique and musical execution. Often, art songs will be performed in the context of an audition, a jury, or a competition. Before choosing a song for any of these "high-stakes" performances, one must know what skills the song requires, what qualities it enhances the most, and what stylistic traits will be required for its accurate performance, as well as other contextual nuances about the piece not written in the score.

The traditional canon presents advantages and disadvantages while performing in front of a panel. A song known by those making the decisions will allow them to know what to expect. On the other hand, there is a risk of performing the same song that five other singers have already sung the same day in front of the same judges.

¹² Adriana Feșteu, "The role of operatic repertoire in young singers' professional development", *Bulletin of the Transilvania University of Braşov*, Series VIII: Performing Arts, Vol. 13(62) No. 2 – 2020

¹³ Nicola Vaccai, *Practical Italian Vocal Method* (Schirmer, 1894).

¹⁴ *Twenty-four Italian Songs and Arias of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, for Medium High Voice* (Schirmer, 1967).

There will also be situations where the stakes are much lower, such as performing an hour's worth of music at an elegant dinner, where only half of the patrons will be paying attention while the other half are conversing and enjoying food and drinks. In these situations singers benefit from preparing repertoire other than their most potent songs and arias, as preserving their stamina throughout the performance is essential.

Choosing repertoire for a song recital can also be challenging, as these can be much more difficult to execute well than singing an opera or an oratorio¹⁵. When a singer is asked to perform a formal recital, finding variety, balance, and coherence between the songs will require planning and knowledge to obtain the best results. Extended programs often benefit from grouping similar songs, which is why both teachers and singers must be aware of the connections between potential repertoires. Some ways to group songs are by compiling those written by the same composer or composers who shared geographical locations. Grouping the songs by language is also a widespread practice. Sometimes a long program will be put together in chronological order, putting the older songs at the top, and the more contemporary ones at the bottom of the list. These are all traditional ways to construct a concert or recital, but there are also many other creative ways to assemble a group of songs.¹⁶

¹⁵ Shirlee Emmons & Stanley Sonntag, *The Art of the Song Recital* (Schirmer 1979), 20.

¹⁶ Emmons & Sonntag, *The Art of the Song Recital*, 30-31.

2.4 Gender and Identity-Related Challenges in Assigning Vocal Literature

Currently, minorities such as the transgender community still struggle to reclaim their place in society. Some transgender voice students may require repertoire selections that allow them to transition while continuing with their vocal training. Often, a student's repertoire must be adjusted while in the middle of hormone therapy to accommodate the transformations in their vocal physiognomy, allowing them to continue learning despite the struggles of dealing with a changing phonatory system.

There are several situations where the psychological pressure of the gender transitioning process will be taxing for the voice student's mental and physical health, which will directly affect the way they work on their songs. A piece of music that felt initially easy may become increasingly challenging as hormone therapy affects the body, therefore producing frustration and anxiety for the transitioning singer. In these situations, if the repertoire is not re-negotiated, transposed, or re-adapted to the student's needs, this can discourage them from continuing their vocal training.

Other situations may create conflict, such as when a student undergoing a gender transition no longer feels comfortable singing a song that references a specific gender. In the opposite case, some students may feel encouraged to sing repertoire that bends the ideals of gender or that better fits their gender identity. In agreement with Hearn and Kremer in their book *The Singing Teacher's Guide to Transgender Voices*, taking into consideration the gender

identity of a student may contribute to deciding when a song fits them right and will help complement the artistic intent of both the composer and the author of the text.¹⁷

3. Devising an Improved Method to Analyze Repertoire

The next step towards developing an improved system is to analyze existing resources and methods of assigning vocal literature. Let us examine some available means of finding new repertoire.

Repertoire Book Anthologies: Print publications that contain song scores and sometimes text transcriptions. Many of these will be thematically organized by tessitura (often divided as Low, High, Middle Low, Middle High, or just Middle), voice type (songs for Bass, Baritone, Tenor, Soprano... etc.), genre, historical period, geographic location, or other forms of grouping. These anthologies may be published by editorials with a prestigious reputation, while others may be considered outdated or inaccurate. Modern collections are widely available, while out-of-print anthologies are often available at libraries.

Databases: Some repertoire selections can be found in non-paper formats such as CDs, databases, websites, and even phone and computer applications. They (like printed sources) may come from sources with variable reputations. In a few cases, these may be legally acquired free of charge, while others will come at a monetary cost. Online resources have the advantage of

¹⁷ Liz Jackson Hearn and Brian Kremer, *The Singing Teacher's Guide to Transgender Voices* (Plural Publishing INC, 2018), 44.

being available immediately upon purchase. Specialized websites, blogs, and pages like the Bach Leipzig Archive,¹⁸ the Women's Song Forum,¹⁹ the Art Song Central,²⁰ and many others are dedicated to dedicated to obscure and underrepresented classical repertoire. The IMSLP (International Music Score Library Project) Petrucci Music Library²¹ is a website that facilitates free music scores no longer protected by copyright.

Streaming Platforms: Another way to discover new repertoire is to browse through streaming platforms like Spotify, Apple Music, and other content libraries. Some will be free, while others require a paid subscription. Some, like the Naxos Music Library²² will specialize in classical music. The more common platforms, like YouTube, contain many low-quality amateur recordings mixed with professional ones. These platforms do not always provide the user with the means to track a musical score.

3.1 The Role of a Repertoire Guide

Repertoire guides are valuable sources for finding and selecting new vocal literature. Book anthologies, databases, and streaming platforms provide the user a score and/or recording; however, repertoire guides resemble annotated lists of songs with specific information about them. Some of these guides aim to inform the user about each piece's performance characteristics without having to track and analyze the scores by themselves. Just like repertoire anthologies,

¹⁸ Bach Archiv-Leipzig, accessed May 1, 2024, www.bach-leipzig.de/en/bach-archiv.

¹⁹ Women's Song Forum, accessed May 1, 2024, www.womensongforum.org/.

²⁰ Art Song Central, accessed May 1, 2024, www.artsongcentral.com/.

²¹ IMSLP Petrucci Music Library, accessed May 1, 2024, www.imslp.org/.

²² Naxos Music Library, accessed May 1, 2024, www.naxosmusiclibrary.com.

these may be specialized guides for a particular voice type or more general listings of songs for developing voices. A few of them will include the scores for the songs they list, turning them into a hybrid between a repertoire guide and a song anthology. Others will only be annotated guides with textual descriptions about the origin and background of the text, such as Carol Kimball's *Song. A Guide to Art Song Style and Literature*.²³

Some guides focus on specific elements. Guides like Ord's *Songs for Beginning Bass Voice*²⁴ list songs and arias specifically for a voice type. Other guides may concentrate on a single composer's vocal works, like Suzanne Rhodes Draayer's *A Singer's Guide to the Songs of Joaquín Rodrigo*,²⁵ or Lucien Stark's *A Guide to the Solo Songs of Johannes Brahms*.²⁶ Books like *The Broadway Song Companion* by David P. DeVenney²⁷ and *The Broadway. A Singer's Guide* by Mark Ross Clark²⁸ focus on a specific genre of music, rather than a composer or a voice type. It could also be said that books that provide International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) translations of the songs instead of their scores are also repertoire guides of their own, for example, *Exploring Art Song Lyrics* by Retzlaff and Montgomery²⁹ and *Lieder Line by Line* by Lois Phillips.³⁰ Some repertoire guides like the Aria Database³¹ are also a hybrid between a repertoire guide and a digital tool; this one, in particular, makes it possible to find operatic arias

²³ Carol C Kimball, *Song. A Guide to Art Song Style and Literature* (Hal Leonard, 2005).

²⁴ Alan J. Ord, *Songs for Beginning Bass Voice* (Scarecrow, 2002).

²⁵ Rhodes Draayer, *A Singer's Guide to the Songs of Joaquín Rodrigo* (Scarecrow, 1999).

²⁶ Lucien Stark, *A Guide to the Solo Songs of Johannes Brahms* (Choice, 1996).

²⁷ David P. DeVenney, *The Broadway Song Companion* (Scarecrow, 2009).

²⁸ Mark Ross Clark, *The Broadway. A Singer's Guide* (Oxford University Press, 2015).

²⁹ Jonathan Retzlaff & Cheri Montgomery, *Exploring Art Song Lyrics* (Oxford University Press, 2012).

³⁰ Lois Phillips, *Lieder line by line and Word for Word* (Oxford University Press, 1996).

³¹ The Aria Database, accessed May 1, 2024, www.aria-database.com/.

by putting in the desired range and voice type. This website even includes a section to find ensemble songs: duets, trios, quartets, etc.

3.2 The “Easy” versus “Hard” Issue

Many repertoire guides take their role very seriously as aids to finding repertoire for developing voices. These include information about each song's required vocal range, speed, tessitura, and text. In other cases, the guides may include several labels and judgments, such as sorting the songs into different categories, to help teachers and students choose the songs appropriate to the singer's skill. One of the most recurring labels in repertoire guides is the “easy” or “hard” label. Sometimes, these will be rephrased as “low difficulty” or “for advanced students,” yet the classification is often present.

A singer's journey can be simplified by saying they start learning “easy” songs and gradually move into “difficult” ones. The concept of “easy versus hard” can often be problematic in music, as there is always more than one skill at play when a musician performs. While performing, a singer will utilize such skills as breath support, vocal range, resonance, facial and physical expression, language and diction skills, dynamic control, and musicality. Some singers will have one or more of these skills at a higher level than others.

The skills a singer utilizes may also be hard to quantify, as some can be subjective to the audience's perception. Some developing singers may have developed a wide vocal range, but their dynamic control may be limited. Others may have a versatile voice that can quickly move

between low and high notes, yet they are hard to hear without amplification. Other singers have great vocal and musical skills, but their lack of dramatic skills hinders them from effectively communicating with their audience through a song.

Looking at a song is not enough to correctly determine how accessible it will be for a specific student. Indeed, an experienced teacher will estimate more accurately if one of their students can tackle the challenges of a specific song by glancing at the score, yet in many cases, only a deeper analysis of the music, research, and testing will reveal if the song and its text will be a good fit for an individual. All of this is to say that a song that may be cataloged as “easy” may be challenging for many students and produce undesired results.

One of the most familiar songs given to voice students in their first stages is *Caro Mio Ben*, attributed to Giuseppe Tomasso Giordani, the edition traditionally taken from the *Twenty-four Italian Songs and Arias*³². The song possesses qualities that might qualify as undemanding. The short song lasts only a little more than two and a half minutes and does not require more than a ninth of vocal range to be sung in its traditional form. The text is only eight lines of two or three words each. Plenty of professional and amateur recordings offer students new to the piece a way to quickly get it into their ears. It is written in Italian, one of the most popular languages for developing voices in classical music. When a voice student in their first stages attempts to perform this song, the results often stray from the above-mentioned criteria for a successful performance. Many students struggle to sing this piece, even after working on it for several

³² *Twenty-four Italian Songs and Arias of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, for Medium High Voice* (Schirmer, 1967).

weeks, despite how “easy” it is considered to be. Once they can sing the song from beginning to end without physical or mental struggles, the song rarely produces a feeling of fulfillment. Audiences tend to show some degree of condescension when it is performed as part of a program. Since the song's text is often overlooked, it is rare to encounter performances that integrate a careful reading of the poetry with expression and musicality. This disregard for the meaning of the words makes it hard for the audience to feel any connection with the Italian text when they hear it. Indeed, the song is pretty and has exciting potential to be performed with mastery, and even be the subject of many artistic and creative choices through the application of historical performance practice, yet it's reputation often suffocates these possibilities.

The song is widely available in two keys— “Middle Low” and “Middle High”—which are C major and E-flat major, respectively. Many singers will find both traditional keys highly uncomfortable to their voices, as their tessituras may sit in a different place. This problem would be easily solved by transposing the piece, yet people commonly stick with the same two keys found in the Schirmer yellow books and other anthologies. The abovementioned issues can be applied to many songs in the famous “yellow book,” and other standard repertoire pieces in different languages and anthologies.

3.3 Analyzing Other Issues with Some of the Existing Guides

To propose a new model that aids in the search and selection of new repertoire, it is essential to determine which aspects of the existing materials have the potential for improvement or which present problems that can be fixed by rethinking their method of operation.

Many of the available repertoire guides fulfill one or more of the following purposes:

1. Extracts information that can be inferred from the score and makes it easily visible and understandable—for example, the song's key, tempo, language, and required vocal range.
2. Interprets some of the information in the score for the user, providing categorization systems, labels, and other display systems for the extracted specifications. Some guides, like the one by Ord, will categorize the songs as Low Bass, Middle Low Bass, or High Bass. As previously mentioned, this is also one of the guides that sort the songs as Easy, Moderately Easy, Medium Difficulty, Moderately Difficult, and Difficult. These and other labeling systems provide the user with a pre-made judgment of the qualities of each song so that they avoid having to arrive at the same conclusions by going through the score themselves, which would take much longer.

3. Provides the user with information that is not on the score. Repertoire guides like *Song, A guide to Art Song Style and Literature* by Carol Kimball³³ and *The Art Song* by James Husst Hall³⁴ provide the reader with valuable information about a song's text and composition history. They offer some knowledge about the song's style, context, and conception to enrich the singer's understanding of the piece.

The need to consult a repertoire guide may stem from two situations: Either the user already knows the song title they are trying to learn more about, or they are trying to browse for new repertoire. When looking for a song's history or pronunciation, the guides specializing in this kind of content will be helpful in most cases. The Internet is also a valuable tool for these purposes. For example, guides like *A Singer's Guide to the Songs of Joaquín Rodrigo*³⁵ by Rhodes Draayer, as seen in Illustration A, and *A Guide to the Solo Songs of Johannes Brahms* by Lucien Stark³⁶, as seen in Illustration B, only contain references to the text and no indications about the vocal range required to sing the pieces, nor any other musical information that can lead a singer or voice teacher to discard or consider adding a particular song to their repertoire.

³³ Carol Kimball, *Song, A guide to Art Song Style and Literature* (Hal Leonard, 2006).

³⁴ James Husst Hall, *The Art Song* (University of Oklahoma Press, 1953).

³⁵ Rhodes Draayer, *A Singer's Guide to the Songs of Joaquín Rodrigo* (Scarecrow, 1999).

³⁶ Lucien Stark, *A Guide to the Solo Songs of Johannes Brahms* (Choice, 1996).

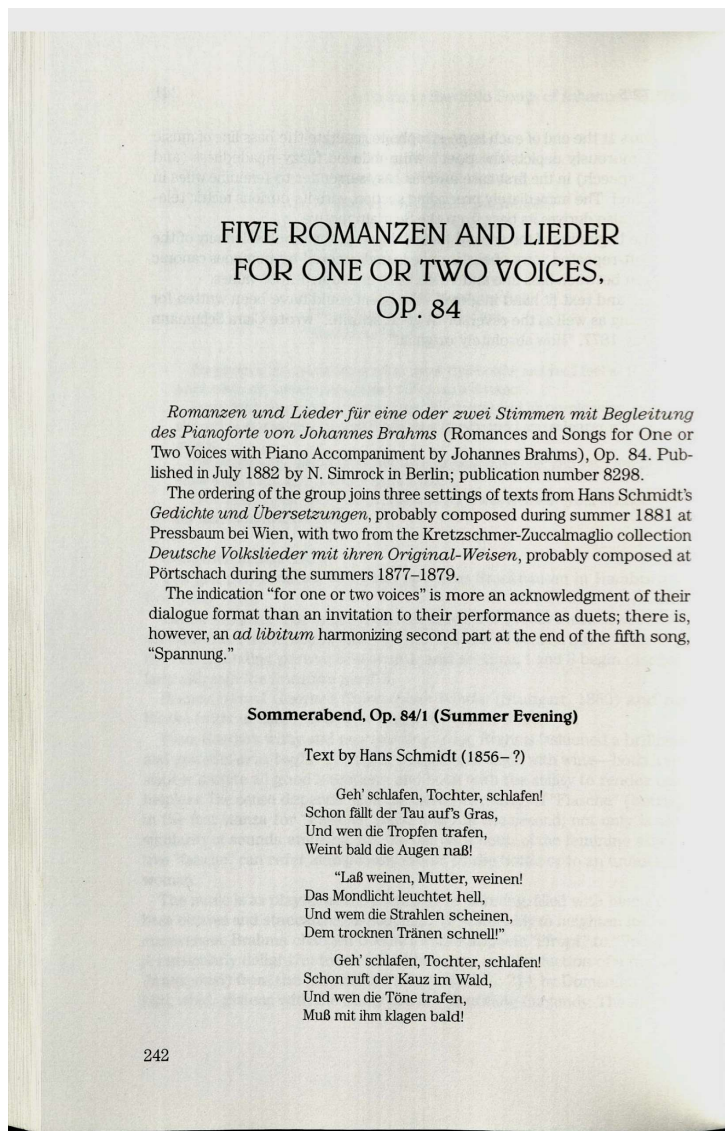


Illustration A³⁷

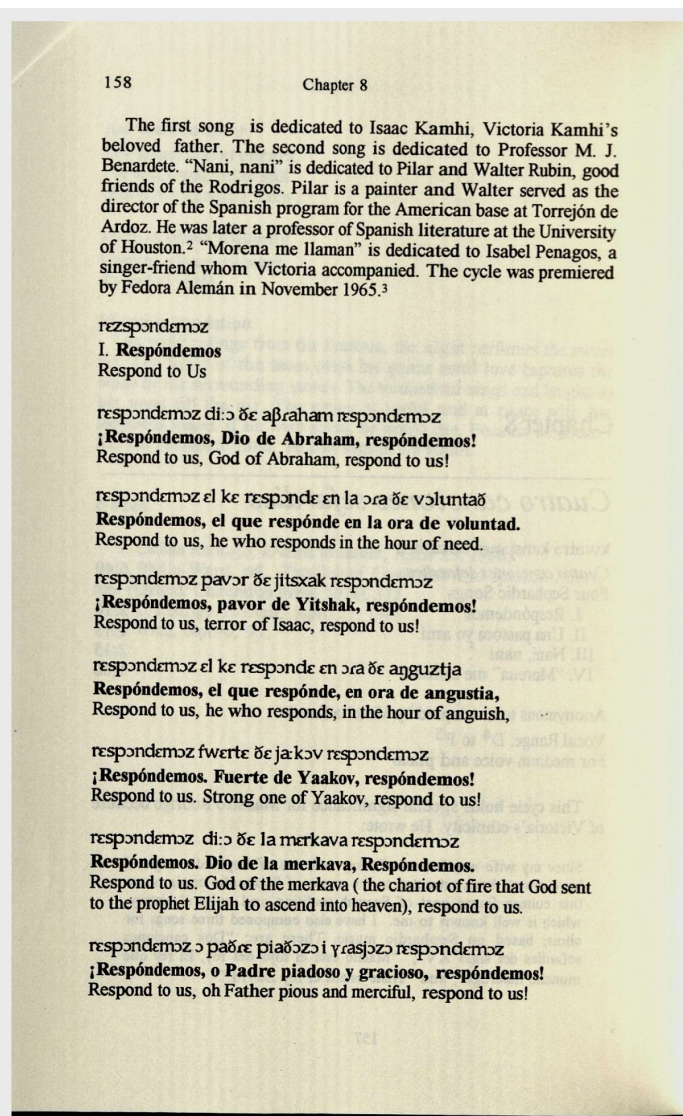


Illustration B³⁸

³⁷ Rhodes Draayer, *A Singer's Guide to the Songs of Joaquín Rodrigo* (Scarecrow, 1999), 242.

³⁸ Lucien Stark, *A Guide to the Solo Songs of Johannes Brahms* (Choice, 1996), 158.

Two very complete repertoire guides are *Singer's Repertoire* by Berton Coffin, from 1956,³⁹ and *Songs for Young Singers* by J. Arden Hopkin, from 2002.⁴⁰ Despite the almost half a century of time difference between the two books, they share much in common. Both books do an excellent job sorting the songs into categories so users can easily find similar songs. Coffin's²⁹ guide—as seen on Illustration C—lists categories like songs for recitals, recital openers, recital closers, sacred songs, songs for weddings, patriotic songs, and so forth. Conversely, Hopkin sorts the songs by anthology, pointing the user to the sources where they can find each piece.

When examining the specific songs, Coffin lists the composer, title, anthology, and two additional parameters to evaluate whether the song may be suitable for a particular voice type: “Height” and “Range.”

³⁹ Berton Coffin, *Singer's Repertoire* (Scarecrow, 1960).

⁴⁰ J. Arden Hopkin, *Songs for Young Singers* (Scarecrow, 2002).

American Recital Songs

Coloratura Soprano

Alberti	Oriental serenade	H	CS-A	CFI
Bacon	Is there such a thing as day?	M	DS-FS	AMP
Barber	Monks and raisons	M	DF-E	GSC
-----	Nuovoletta	H	BS-BS	GSC
-----	Secrets of old	LH	EF-G	GSC
-----	Sleep now	MH	EF-AF	GSC
-----	The daisies	M	C-F	GSC
Beach	Fairy lullaby			ASC
Boyd	Adoration	H	C-A	GAL
Granscombe	At the postern gate	MH	DF-AF	ASC
Burleigh	By the pool at the third roses	H		RIC
Buzzi-Peccia	Little birdies			
-----	Under the greenwood tree	LMH	EF-A	DIT
Cadman	I hear a thrush at eve			MOR
-----	Joy	MH	E-A	GSC
-----	Welcome, sweet wind	H	E-B	GSC
Carpenter	Serenade	LH	CS-A	GSC
Chanler	Wind			GSC
Charles	A wish	LH	E-GS	GSC
-----	And so, goodbye	LH	EF-AF	GSC
-----	Let my song fill your heart	LH	EF-AF	GSC
-----	The white swan	HL	C-F	GSC
Clough- Leighter	My lover he comes on the skee	HM	D-F	BOS
Cottenet	Red, red rose	H	D-BF	CFI
Cowles	Desire	H	F-A	GSC
Creston	Bird of the wilderness	MH	FS-A	GSC
Crist	By a silent seashore	H	CS-GS	GSC
-----	Into a ship dreaming	LMH	EF-GS	CFI
-----	O come hither	HM	B-GS	CFI
-----	White hours like snow	HL	CS-BF	CFI
Curran	Bird songs	MH	EF-AF	GSC
Davis	Nancy Hanks	H	D-G	GAL
Dougherty	Primavera	H	C-BF	GSC
Duke	A piper	H	CS-B	GSC

Illustration C⁴¹⁴¹ Berton Coffin, *Singer's Repertoire* (Scarecrow, 1960), 25.

In this particular case, the guide is limited since it will only provide information about the vocal range required to perform a particular song in a specific anthology. It does not showcase any other characteristics of the piece. The user can only search for the suggested anthology, find the score, and only then try to decide how appropriate it will be for their purposes—that is if they do have the anthology suggested by the book at hand. Despite the more than twenty thousand entries, the book does not help find new songs for one's repertoire. Arden Hopkin's⁴² guide does a similar job as Coffin's⁴³ by suggesting several anthologies for finding each song. The book also classifies the songs into three difficulty levels: Level 1, Level 2, and Level 3.

In the book's second section, Hopkin provides lists of the songs grouped by anthology on the even pages. On the odd pages, they provide a chart with a ranking from 1 to 3 that measures the difficulty of the song using seven different musical parameters: Melody, Phrase, Rhythm, Text, Accompaniment, Harmony, and Dynamics, where 1 is the “easiest” and 3 is the “hardest.” Each of these parameters is added and the resulting number is then calculated within the 1 to 3 scale. The applications of this system can be appreciated in Illustration D, which corresponds to an index page of the songs listed under the Level 3 category, and Illustration E, which lists the songs by the anthology where the user can find them.

⁴² J. Arden Hopkin, *Songs for Young Singers* (Scarecrow, 2002).

⁴³ Berton Coffin, *Singer's Repertoire* (Scarecrow, 1960).

Level 3 Songs

Song Title	Composer	Anthology
Absence	Berlioz, H.	GAS
Amarilli	Caccini, G.	CIS
Arise Ye Subterranean Winds	Purcell, H.	NIE-Bs SBBS
At the Cry of the First Bird	Guion, D. W.	20CAS
At the Well	Hageman, R.	50ASMR
Beau Soir	Debussy, C.	56S
By the Grave	Rachmaninoff, S.	NIE-Bs
C'est l'extase langoureuse	Debussy, C.	50ASMR
Cécilie	Strauss, R.	50ASMR 50SS
Care Selve	Handel, G. F.	STC SVR-2 YS-S YS-T
Charmant Papillon	Campra, A.	FBSS-2
Chère Nuit	Bachelet, A.	GAS
Christmas at the Cloisters	Corigliano, J.	CAS
D'Anne jouant de l'espinette	Ravel, M.	50ASMR
Der Tod, das ist die kühle Nacht	Brahms, J.	50SS
Die Allmacht	Schubert, F.	50SS
Edward	Loewe, C.	NIE-Br STC
Erl King, The	Schubert, F.	NIE-Br
Eros	Grieg, E.	GAS
Evening	Ives, C. E.	ES
Extase	Duparc, H.	50ASMR
Extinguish My Eyes	Bernstein, L.	CAS
Gesú Bambino	Yon, P.	FBSS-2
Grace Thy Fair Brow (Rend' il sereno al ciglio)	Handel, G. F.	PS-1
He or She That Hopes to Gain	Berger, J.	ES
He That Keepeth Israel	Schlösser, A.	FBTS

Illustration D⁴⁴

⁴⁴ J. Arden Hopkin, *Songs for Young Singers* (Scarecrow, 2002), 201.

Anthologies

15 American Art Songs

Publisher: G. Schirmer

Compiled/Edited by: Gary Arvin

Available in: High and Low Voice

Composer	Song Title
Barber, S.	Crucifixion, The
	Daisies, The
	Monk and His Cat, The
	Sure On This Shining Night
Bowles, P.	Cabin
	Heavenly Grass
Chanler, T.	Lamb, The
Charles, E.	When I Have Sung My Songs
Duke, J.	Loveliest of Trees
Hageman, R.	Do Not Go, My Love
Ives, C. E.	Serenity
Niles, J. J.	Lass from the Low Countree, The
Rich, G.	American Lullaby
Roy, W.	This Little Rose
Schuman, W.	Orpheus with His Lute

20th Century Art Songs

Publisher: G. Schirmer

Compiled/Edited by: N/A

Available in: Medium Voice

Composer	Song Title
Barber, S.	Under the Willow Tree from "Vanessa"
Bernstein, L.	It Must Be Me from "Candide"
Bliss, A.	Buckle, The
Bowles, P.	Cabin
Creston, P.	Psalm XXIII
Dougherty, C.	K'e, The

Illustration E⁴⁵

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Anthologies

Melody	Phrase	Rhythm	Text	Accomp.	Harmony	Dynamics	Total	Rank
2	2	2	1	3	2	2	14	2
2	1	1	1	2	1	2	10	1
2	1	2	1	2	2	3	13	2
2	2	2	1	2	2	2	13	2
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	10	1
2	2	3	1	1	2	2	13	2
2	1	1	1	2	1	2	10	1
2	2	1	1	2	1	3	12	2
2	2	1	1	3	2	3	14	2
2	2	1	1	2	2	2	12	2
1	2	3	1	3	3	3	16	3
2	1	1	1	1	1	2	9	1
2	1	1	1	2	1	2	10	1
2	1	1	1	2	2	2	11	2
2	2	2	1	2	2	2	13	2

Melody	Phrase	Rhythm	Text	Accomp.	Harmony	Dynamics	Total	Rank
3	2	1	1	3	2	3	15	3
2	2	2	1	1	1	3	12	2
3	3	1	1	2	1	3	14	2
1	2	1	1	1	2	2	10	1
2	3	1	1	3	2	3	15	3
2	2	2	1	2	2	2	13	2

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⁴⁵ J. Arden Hopkin, *Songs for Young Singers* (Scarecrow, 2002), 206-207.

There are several issues with this system. Although the analysis protocol seems well planned, it is also vague in classifying all 300 listed songs in this volume into only three difficulty levels. Categorizing all young singers into three categories in an unhelpful oversimplification, as human voices are inherently complex and their processes uniquely diverse.

Many of these parameters have been evaluated in inherently problematic ways. For example, according to the book, the Text parameter gives a grade of 1 if the text is in “native language” and 2 if it is in a “foreign language.” This parameter’s explanation in the book is misleading; the real way Hopkin’s system works is 1 for “English” and 2 for “Everything else.” This way of ranking the text assumes all users of the guide will be native English speakers, and this does not work equally well for singers who could benefit from the book but speak fluent Italian, French, or German. It also shows disregard for the difficulties of the English language itself and the use of regional and historical variants of this language to perform specific repertoire, which can easily prove to be challenging, even for native English speakers.

The ranking of parameters in this system is similarly arbitrary and problematic. It oversimplifies the ranking process and ignores variations. For example, the association Hopkin makes is that the difficulty of a melody can be measured by the vocal range required to perform it. This simplistic approach suggests that a melody will be easy if it moves within an octave or less, which may not always be the case in songs with jumps, chromatic alterations, musical indications, or other factors unrelated to the singer's vocal range. This highlights the need for a more comprehensive and objective evaluation method that takes into account the various complexities of a song.

Hopkin's book has the same issue as many other guides: the numeric representations of difficulty are arbitrary and often complicated to read. As seen in Illustration F, the numeric nature of the rankings makes it so that the reader must be fully acquainted with Hopkin's system to interpret it correctly. In many cases, it will force the user to go back and forth between the song listings and the explanation of the analysis protocol at the beginning of the book. The guide also forces the reader to visually align the parameters with their corresponding songs, as the charts organized by columns do not have lines that connect the rankings with their songs. On some pages, the ranking numbers disappear altogether.

Even after fully understanding the numeric system Hopkin proposes, the guide and those like it provide the reader with an "easy versus hard" ranking pre-interpreted by the author. As it can be appreciated in Illustration F, according to Hopkin, Bononcini's *Per la gloria d'adorarvi* is a "medium difficulty" song with a 2 out of 3 in the total rank. The song has a 1 on "phrasing," yet those who have dealt with the song know that the execution of the phrases of this song can be complex and requires skill and planning. The song has multiple tight places where breathing will require skill and premeditation rather than instinct. The text's repetition invites the singer to play with the phrasing to keep the piece interesting. The song also got a 2 (highest ranking in this case) in the text parameter, even though the song has only five short lines in Italian that repeat multiple times. This song is often given to beginning students, yet its beautiful melody is more exciting and powerful than it is often credited for.

Section 6

Bononcini, G.	Per la gloria d'adorarvi from "Griselda"
Brahms, J.	Botschaft
	Der Jäger
	Die Mainacht
	Meine Lieder
	Ständchen
Chausson, E.	Les Papillons
Debussy, C.	Clair de lune
	Fleur des Blés
	Nuit d'Etoiles
Fauré, G.	Aurore
	Dans les Ruines d'une Abbaye
	Ici-bas!
Ferrari, G.	Le Miroir
Grieg, E.	Eros
	Vaaren
Hahn, R.	D'Une Prison
	Offrande
Handel, G. F.	Dank sei Dir, Herr
	Dove sei, amato bene? from "Rodelinda"
	Leave me, loathsome light! from "Semele"
	Si, tra i ceppi from "Bernice"
	Te Deum
Haydn, J.	Das Leben ist ein Traum
	She Never Told Her Love
Leoncavallo, R.	Mattinata
Luca, S. De	Non posso disperar
Mattei, T.	Non è ver!
Moussorgsky, M. P.	Seminarian, The
	Song of Khivria, The
Pierné, G.	En Barque
Purcell, H.	Nymphs and Shepherds
Rachmaninoff, S.	Forsake Me Not, My Love, I Pray

Anthologies

2	1	2	2	1	1	3	12	2
2	3	1	2	2	1	2	13	2
2	1	1	2	2	1	2	11	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14	2
2	2	1	2	1	2	3	13	2
2	1	1	2	1	1	3	11	2
2	1	1	2	2	1	3	12	2
2	2	1	2	2	2	3	14	2
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14	2
2	1	2	2	2	2	3	14	2
2	2	1	2	2	2	2	13	2
1	2	1	2	2	1	2	11	2
2	2	1	2	2	1	2	12	2
2	1	1	2	2	1	2	11	2
2	1	3	2	2	2	3	15	3
2	2	1	2	2	2	3	14	2
2	1	1	2	2	1	3	12	2
1	2	1	2	2	1	3	12	2
1	2	1	2	2	1	2	11	2
2	1	2	2	1	1	2	11	2
2	2	3	1	2	1	3	14	2
2	3	1	2	1	1	2	12	2
1	1	1	2	2	1	2	10	1
2	1	3	2	1	1	2	12	2
2	1	2	1	1	1	2	10	1
2	2	2	2	2	1	3	14	2
2	1	3	2	1	1	3	13	2
2	1	1	2	2	1	3	12	2
2	1	1	1	2	2	3	12	2
2	2	2	1	2	2	2	13	2
1	2	1	2	2	1	3	12	2
2	2	2	1	2	1	3	13	2
2	1	1	1	2	2	3	12	2

Illustration F⁴⁶

⁴⁶ J. Arden Hopkin, *Songs for Young Singers* (Scarecrow, 2002), 300-301.

Other guides deal with similar issues by leaving information out or being hard to read and interpret. Another specialized guide is *Maya Hoover's A Guide to the Latin American Art Song Repertoire*.⁴⁷ This guide includes the range required to perform each song but in a settled key. It consists of a low to high voice classification of the songs and an anthology to help you find them. As seen in Illustration G, the guide covers an extensive quantity of repertoire and does a respectable job of classifying the songs by geographical location. The problem with this publication is the lack of additional information. This guide does not include any additional data about the songs' characteristics and challenges, so the users need to do the analysis themselves. Attributes regarding the text, speed, or other contents of the songs are omitted. In cases where other arrangements and transpositions of the songs are available, listing the specific vocal range required loses its relevance.

Another issue is the inconsistent recommendations throughout the guide regarding voice types that may perform the song. Some pieces include a label such as "mezzo-soprano or baritone," while others omit this element entirely. Some of the notations that point the reader towards recommended anthologies are confusing, such as symbols like "—" and "+," meaning that the reader needs to be familiar with Hoover's language to understand the symbols properly.

⁴⁷ Maya Hoover, *A Guide to the Latin American Art Song Repertoire* (Indiana University Press, 2010).

- 22.4, *Tríptico sobre poesía cubana: para canto y piano*
- 22.4a, Guitarra, 1965, Nicolás Guillén and Emilio Ballagas, C₄-F₄, Med, —, FVES, —, +
- 22.4b, Canción de cuna para dormir un negro, 1965, Nicolás Guillén and Emilio Ballagas, C₄-D₅, Low, —, FVES, —, +
- 22.4c, Nocturno en los muelles, 1966, Nicolás Guillén and Emilio Ballagas, E₄-G₄, Med-high, —, FVES, —, +
- Carreño, Inocente, 1919-**
- 22.5, 12 *Canciones*, —, —, —, —, —, m, —, +
- Castellanos Yumar, Gonzalo, 1926-**
- 22.6, Rosal, 1958, Juan Ramón Jiménez, —, High voice, EGEC, —, +
- Estévez, Antonio, 1916-1988**
- 22.7, Arrunango (Canción de cuna indígena), 1970, Héctor Guillermo Villalobos, C₄-E₅, Med, A mi esposa Flor, TR, *The Latin American Art Song*, +
- Estrella de Mescoli, Blanca, 1915-1986**
- 22.8, *Ciclo de canciones*
- 22.8a, Luna, —, Manuel Felipe Rugeles, —, —, CMVC-FVES, —
- 22.8b, Cita, —, Manuel Felipe Rugeles, —, —, CMVC-FVES, —
- 22.8c, Por los caminos de Zorca, —, Manuel Felipe Rugeles, —, —, Dedicada a Fedora Alemán, CMVC-FVES, —
- 22.8d, Lunar, —, Manuel Felipe Rugeles, —, —, A Gladys Róo de Rotondaro, CMVC-FVES, —
- 22.8e, La caña la están cortando, —, —, —, —, —, CMVC-FVES, —
- 22.8f, Gotitas de agua (Canción de cuna), —, —, —, —, —, CMVC-FVES, —
- 22.8g, Jardín de ensueño, 1950, Blanca Estrella de Mescoli, —, —, Dedicada a Mari Méscoli, CMVC-FVES, —
- 22.8h, Soledad, —, Luz Machado, —, —, —, CMVC-FVES, —
- 22.8i, El silencio, —, A. Eloy Blanco, —, —, —, CMVC-FVES, —
- Grau, Alberto, 1937-**
- 22.9, *Tríptico*
- 22.9a, Creciente, —, Manuel Felipe Rugeles, —, Mezzo-soprano or baritone, —, FVES, —
- 22.9b, Aria triste, —, Juan Ramón Jiménez, —, Mezzo-soprano, With flute and piano, FVES, —
- Moleiro, Moisés, 1904-1979**
- 22.10, *Nueve canciones*
- 22.10a, Recuerdo, p1961, Moisés Moleiro, F₃-E₄, Med-high, Bass clef, IN, —, +
- 22.10b, Otoño, p1961, Fernando Paz Castillo, F₄-F₄, Med, —, IN, —, +
- 22.10c, Estrella, p1961, Pedro Rivera, B₄-F₅, Med, —, IN, —, +
- 22.10d, En el parque, p1961, Moisés Moleiro, E₄-G₅, Med, —, IN, —, +
- 22.10e, Crepuscular, p1961, F. Lazo Martí, C₄-E₅, Med, —, IN, —, +
- 22.10f, Extasis, p1961, Rabindranath Tagore, D₄-E₅, Med, —, IN, —, +
- 22.10g, Canción de otoño, p1961, Paul Verlaine, D₄-E₅, Med, —, IN, —, +
- 22.10h, Vigilia, p1961, Moisés Moleiro, D₄-F₅, Med, —, IN, —, +
- 22.10i, Tonada, p1961, Moisés Moleiro, F₄-G₅, Med-high, —, IN, —, +
- 22.11, Romance, —, Rodolfo Moleiro, —, Medium voice, —, m, —, +
- Muñoz, José Luis, 1928-1982**
- 22.12, Canciones de mi juventud, —, José Luis Muñoz, —, High voice, —, PAC, —, +
- 22.13, *Canciones populares*
- 22.13a, Ilusión, —, José Luis Muñoz, —, Medium voice, —, PAC, —, +

- 22.13b, Teresita, —, José Luis Muñoz, —, Medium voice, —, PAC, —, +
- Plaza, Juan Bautista, 1898-1965**
- 22.14, Negra está la noche, 1926, Rabindranath Tagore, A₃-A₄, Med-high, —, TR, *The Latin American Art Song*, +
- 22.15, *Obras para canto y piano*
- 22.15a, La fuente abandonada, 1933, F. Paz Castillo, E₄-A₅, Med-high, —, PAC, —, +
- 22.15b, Tarde, 1940, Otto D'Sola, E₄-G₅, Med-high, —, PAC, —, +
- 22.15c, Claro rayo de luna, 1924, Jacinto Fombona Pachano, G₄-A₅, Med-high, —, PAC, —, +
- 22.15d, Pájaros en el alba, 1956, Manuel Felipe Rugeles, C₄-G₅ (C6), Med, —, PAC, —, +
- 22.15e, La luna es entre las nubes (de Las Pastorales), 1958, Juan Ramón Jiménez, E₄-G₅, Med-high, —, PAC, —, +
- 22.15f, En el camino (de Aromas de Leyenda), 1951, Ramón del Valle-Inclán, D₄-F₅, Med, —, PAC, —, +
- 22.15g, Cantar margariteño, 1942, Pedro Rivera, C₄-A₄, Med-high, —, PAC, —, +
- 22.15h, Cuando el camino me fatiga, 1953(56?), Rabindranath Tagore, D₄-F₅, Med, —, PAC, TR, *The Latin American Art Song*, +
- 22.16, *Siete canciones venezolanas: Suite para canto y piano*
- 22.16a, Yo me quedé triste y mudo, 1932, Luis Barrios Cruz, D₄-G₅, Med, Cuaderno I, PAC, —, +
- 22.16b, La noche del Llano Abajo, 1932, Luis Barrios Cruz, C₄-F₅, Med, Cuaderno I, PAC, PEN, *The Art Song in Latin America*, +
- 22.16c, Cuando el caballo se para, 1932, Luis Barrios Cruz, C₄-F₅, Med, Cuaderno I, PAC, TR, *The Latin American Art Song*, +
- 22.16d, Hilando el copo del viento, 1932, Luis Barrios Cruz, D₄-F₅, Med, Cuaderno I, PAC, PEN, *The Art Song in Latin America*, +
- 22.16e, Por estos cuatro caminos, 1932, Luis Barrios Cruz, E₄-F₅, Med, Cuaderno II, PAC, PEN, *The Art Song in Latin America*, +
- 22.16f, La sombra salió del monte, 1932, Luis Barrios Cruz, (A₄)C₄-G₅, Med, Cuaderno II, PAC, —, +
- 22.16g, Palma verde, garza blanca, 1932, Luis Barrios Cruz, D₄-G₅, Med-high, Cuaderno II, PAC, —, +
- Additional titles:* Barcarola; Canción de cuna para mi nieta; *Due liriche* (Serenata, Incantissimo); Elegía; La preghiera dei bimbi; L'infinito; Le soir descend sur nous; Preghiera; Salve Regina; Si tu savais; Sinfonía en gris mayor; Tantum ergo (voice and organ)
- Rago, Alexis, 1930-**
- 22.17, *Rapasgotori*
- 22.17a, Soneto del cielo, ©1980, Luis Pastori, —, Tenor, —, FVES, —, +
- 22.17b, Soneto del purgatorio, ©1980, Luis Pastori, —, Tenor, —, FVES, —, +
- 22.17c, Soneto del infierno, ©1980, Luis Pastori, —, Tenor, —, FVES, —, +
- 22.17d, Ángel ciego, ©1980, Luis Pastori, —, Tenor, —, FVES, —, +
- 22.17e, Glosa para hablar mal del amor, ©1980, Luis Pastori, —, Tenor, —, FVES, —, +
- 22.17f, El pozo, ©1980, Luis Pastori, —, Tenor, —, FVES, —, +
- 22.17g, La glosa de los ríos, ©1980, Luis Pastori, —, Tenor, —, FVES, —, +
- 22.17h, Ah, quién tuviera una nube, ©1980, Luis Pastori, —, Tenor, —, FVES, —, +
- 22.17i, Glosa de Beatriz, ©1980, Luis Pastori, —, Tenor, —, FVES, —, +
- 22.17j, Regreso, ©1980, Luis Pastori, —, Tenor, —, FVES, —, +
- 22.17k, Siempre crece un pino, ©1980, Luis Pastori, —, Tenor, —, FVES, —, +

Among the guides that focus on a specific genre is one authored by Victoria Etnier Villamil, which specializes in art songs written in the United States.⁴⁹ Villamil's guide displays information on the exact vocal range required to perform each song by providing the top and bottom pitches in a specific key. As mentioned before, this way of portraying vocal range will lose its relevance when confronted with the possibilities of digital transposition. It also includes "mood/speed" descriptions and a few lines commenting on the song's character. The guide organizes the pieces by composer and includes a paragraph or two about their style. The descriptions of the songs also suggest existing recordings of them; this is one of the few guides that point to that kind of resource.

The guide judges the "most appropriate" voice type for many of the pieces. Some of the labels include indications such as "best for tenors" or "Rec. (recommended) high lyric voices," which disregards the possibility of a variety of singers making a good rendition of the piece despite their voice type. This judgment is significantly limiting, as it excludes performers with voice types not pointed out by Villamil as capable of doing justice to the music listed in the guide. Also, by doing this, the guide withdraws the invitation to sing these songs from those voice students who are still in the process of being vocally classified, as many young voice students will not get sorted into categories such as "high lyric soprano" until later in their training and development. As seen in Illustration H, there are also some harsh judgments of the text. For example, in the comments to the song cycle *The Children* by Leonard Feeney, the reader will encounter words such as "insipid" and "insubstantial" in the description.

⁴⁹ Victoria Etnier Villamil, *A Singer's Guide to the American Art Song* (Scarecrow 2004).

where Bloch was director of the Institute of Music. After three years studying with Bloch, to appease his parents Chanler attended Oxford University for two years. During this time, however, and until 1928, he also studied intermittently with Nadia Boulanger in Paris. Then, for several years, he hardly composed. Remaining in Paris, he married Maria de Acosta Sargent in 1931 and, two years later, returned to the United States. Finally, crediting the Catholic Church, marriage, and music for helping him out of his "coma,"² in 1935 he began to compose again. Chanler's *Eight Epitaphs* was performed at the Library of Congress in 1937 and, in 1940, his *Four Rhymes from Peacock Pie* won the League of Composers Town Hall Award. He continued to compose, primarily setting the poetry of his friend Father Leonard Feeney,³ until the late 1940s. After that, other than a chamber opera, *The Pot of Fat*, he wrote little.

Chanler was also a regular contributor to the journal, *Modern Music*, and, for a brief time, a critic for the *Boston Herald*. From 1945 to 1947 he was on the faculty of the Peabody Conservatory. Then, making his home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, he taught at the Longy School of Music until his early retirement due to illness.

THE SONGS

Even the slightest of Chanler's approximately 30 published songs are noteworthy. Gossamer lightness masks their tidy precision and scrupulous craftsmanship. Melodies flow like musical speech with prosody so artless as to seem unremarkable. Only the rather sentimental and precious rhymes of Leonard Feeney diminish their excellence.

Though, with their clear-eyed candor and infectious rhythms, Chanler's songs seem wholly American, his training and proclivity were French (Fauré was his model), and one is struck, above all, by their intimacy and refined lyricism. They are totally out of place in a large hall, for communication between performer and listener must be direct, personal, and immediate. With rare exception vocal lines are in the middle range, but a lush voice will not be comfortable if the singer cannot temper his or her instrument. Higher voices, in fact, often work well because their middle ranges are not so ample. The clean look of the elegant, often independent, piano writing is deceptive because much of it requires technical dexterity. Musical difficulties, except for occasional shifting meters, are modest. But musicality, precision, and care for detail are essential to retain the lucidity of Chanler's concentrated expression. *Eight Epitaphs* are recorded by Glenda Maurice on *Etcetera* CD (KTC

1099), Sanford Sylvan on Elektra Nonesuch CD (9 79259-2), and Phyllis Curtin on Columbia (AMS 6198);⁴ *Four Rhymes from 'Peacock Pie'* is recorded by William Parker on New World (300); other miscellany by Paul Sperry on Albany CD (TROY043-2), and Donald Gramm and Bethany Beardslee on New World (243). Virtually all Chanler's published songs are listed.

The Children, Leonard Feeney; G. Schirmer c1946; comp. 1945.

Spec. medium voices (c1-g2); 15:00; good variety; despite the rather insipid poems, which mostly give the child's point of view, these songs are fresh and charming; a bit too long and insubstantial to perform as a whole, but smaller groups could provide a welcome change on a serious program.

The Children, (d1-f2); 1:00; Allegro; tuneful with a swinging pulse; recorded by Gramm.

Once Upon a Time, (c1-f2); 1:45; Moderato; parlando; recorded by Gramm.

Wind, (c1-g2); 1:30; Animato; spirited.

Sleep, (c#1-f2); 2:30; Andante; short sustained phrases over softly flowing sixteenths.

The Rose, (c1-f#2); 2:30; Lento; sustained; recorded by Gramm, and by John McCollum on Desto (411/412).

Grandma, (c1-f2); 1:30; Allegro; waltz-like.

Spick and Span, (d1-f2); 0:30; Lento moderato; staccatos.

Moo Is a Cow, (d♭1-f2); 2:45; Allegretto; bright and moving; an optional lower obbligato vocal part, which would require another singer, is included; recorded by Gramm, who uses electronic devices to sing as a duet with himself.

One of Us, (c1-f2); 1:45; Molto lento; sustained over chords; serious, quiet.

The Doves, Leonard Feeney; Hargail c1946; comp. 1935.

Rec. higher voices (c1-f2); 2:00; Allegretto molto moderato; tessitura sits a little high; sustained over a light, vamping, staccato piano; a lovely, wistful song; recorded by Sperry.

Eight Epitaphs, Walter de la Mare; Arrow c1939; ass. to Boosey c1956; comp. 1937; to Israel Citkowitz.

Rec. medium voices (b-f2);⁵ 11:45. This exquisite cycle set to de la Mare's imaginary gravestone inscriptions is widely considered to be both Chanler's masterpiece and a masterpiece of the repertoire. De

Illustration H⁵⁰

⁵⁰ Victoria Etnier Villamil, *A Singer's Guide to the American Art Song* (Scarecrow 2004), 94-95.

The guide *Solo Voice Repertoire* written by Noni Espina⁵¹ which can be appreciated in Illustration I, includes much information in a few lines. It gives the exact range required in a set key, a commentary about the speed and mood of the song, and other valuable notes. It does leave some arbitrary judgments about the “ideal” voice types that should sing which songs, as in many cases, the reader will encounter lines like “Best for men's voices” or “Best for heavy voices.” It also uses outdated and inappropriate vocabulary to describe some of the composer's ethnicity and heritage. The guide ignores many possibilities for the performance of many of its songs and leaves little room for other interpretations.

Gary Lynn Ferguson's guide titled *Song Finder*⁵², which is depicted in Illustration J, offers an outstanding list of thirty-two thousand popular songs and where to find them. Still, it fails to provide any other information except indications of a language other than English in some cases. It is a notable example of an extensive compilation of song titles, yet not particularly useful for selecting new songs to add to a singer's repertoire. It lacks any information about the song's speed, tonality, text, or any other parameters to be considered when looking for specific selections for a developing voice.

⁵¹ Noni Espina, *Repertoire for the Solo Voice*, (Scarecrow, 1977).

⁵² Gary Lynn Ferguson, *Song Finder* (Greenwood Press, 1995).

LOUIS CAMPBELL-TIPTON, 1877-1921

1153. The crying of water All Voices
 Poet: Arthur Symons. From the song cycle *Four Sea Lyrics*. Published with French text, entitled: *Le cri des eaux*. # 3-#4 b3-#4 Sustained in moderate tempo. Requires fine PP. Has also dramatic and climactic passages. Acc: 3-4 Wa-Wan Press

JOHN ALDEN CARPENTER, 1876-1951

John Alden Carpenter was known to many as a national composer. His songs were at one time widely known and performed. Considered one of the first serious American composers, he saw the possibility of incorporating in composition some of the characteristics of folk music, even ragtime and jazz. His songs are charming, very singable, and not overburdened with too much accompaniment. His style, although American, shows some of his European influences--especially that of Elgar and Debussy.

Gitanjali. A cycle of 6 songs to poems by Rabindranath Tagore. John Alden Carpenter. Other title: Song-Offerings. High, Medium Voices. New York: G. Schirmer Inc.

1154. (1) When I bring to you colour'd toys High, Medium Voices
 c# 3-#4 # 3-#4 Animated in moderate tempo. Requires fluent enunciation. Has one climactic passage, otherwise mostly subdued. Acc: 3-4
1155. (2) On the day when death will knock at thy door High, Medium Voices
 c3-f4 e3-d4 Sustained in slow tempo. Grave, slightly majestic. Somewhat dramatic, in recitative style. Best for heavier voices. Acc: 3
1156. (3) The sleep that flits on baby's eyes High, Medium Voices
 b2-#4 d3-d4 Sustained in slow tempo. Subdued throughout. Very subdued, slightly extended postlude. Best known of all songs in this set. Acc: 3
1157. (4) I am like a remnant of a cloud of autumn High, Medium Voices
 bb 2-f4 eb 3-eb 4 Sustained in slow tempo. Grave. Has dramatic climaxes. Generally in recitative style. Has subdued ending. Best for heavier voices. Acc: 3-4
1158. (5) On the seashore of endless worlds High, Medium Voices
 c3-#4 e3-e4 Sustained in moderate tempo. Has dramatic climaxes. Longest song in the group. Best for heavier voices. Acc: 4
1159. (6) Light, my light High, Medium Voices
 c3-g4 g3-g4 Sustained vocal part in very fast tempo. Dramatic, with many long sustained notes. Climactic ending on g4 in FFF. Best for heavy voices. Acc: 3

Watercolors. John Alden Carpenter. 4 Chinese tone poems. English version by H. A. Giles. All voices. New York: G. Schirmer Inc.

1160. (1) On a screen All Voices
 Poet: Li-Po, A. D. 705-762. bb 2-db 4 db 3-db 4 Sustained in moderate slow tempo. Gentle. Acc: 3

FW-W JF-W,M SFF-W,M
 Come and Kiss Me, Robin
 Oz4-W
 Come and Ride
 MAR-W,M
 Come and Run
 SD-W,M
 Come and See
 VB-W,M
 Come and Sing Praises
 OGR-W,M
 Come and Taste with Me
 SHS-W,M
 Come, Annemarijke, and Show Me
 the Town
 ID-W,M
 Come, Annemarijke, Say Where
 Have You Been
 ID-W,M
 Come Away, Come Sweet Love
 EL-W,M
 Come Away, Melinda
 TO-W,M
 Come Back, Baby
 LC-W
 Come Back to Erin
 AmH-W,M CSo-W,M HSD-W,M
 WIS8-W,M
 Come Back to Me
 ILT-W,M OTO-W T11-W,M
 UBF-W,M UFB-W,M
 Come Back to Sorrento
 HLS1-W,M (Italian) MF-M
 OTJ-W,M RW-M T11-M UFB-M
 Come Back with the Same Look in
 Your Eyes
 UBF-W,M
 Come Believing
 GH-W,M
 Come, Blessed Peace
 MuM-W,M
 Come, Bring with a Noise
 GUM2-W,M
 Come Brothers All
 AL-W
 Come Brothers Come
 AL-W
 Come Buy My Cherries
 Boo-W,M
 Come Buy My Flowers
 UF-W,M
 Come by Here
 JF-W,M SFF-W,M
 Come Celebrate Jesus
 VB-W,M
 Come, Christians, Join to Sing
 Hy-W,M SHP-W,M
 Come, Come Away
 Boo-W,M
 Come, Come Away to the Tavern,
 I Say
 Boo-W,M
 Come, Come Delightful Spring
 Boo-W,M
 Come, Come to Jesus
 GH-W,M
 Come, Come, Ye Saints
 ATS-W,M
 Come, Comrades, Come
 AL-W
 Come Comrades, Let Us Begin Our
 Joyful Singing
 SiM-W,M (German)
 Come Count the Time for Me
 Boo-W,M
 Come Dance
 CSD-W,M (French)

Come Dance and Sing
 GB-W,M
 Come Dance with Me
 MF-W,M SD-W,M
 Come, Dearest Lord, Descend and
 Dwell
 Hy-W,M
 Come Down, Angel, and Trouble
 the Water
 NSS-W
 Come Down, Ma Evenin' Star
 FSTS-W,M
 Come Down, Sinner
 RF-W,M
 Come Downtown
 TW-W
 Come Drink, My Friend Tom
 Boo-W,M
 Come Drink to Me
 Boo-W,M
 Come, Ever Smiling Liberty
 MML-W,M
 Come Every Joyful Heart
 GH-W
 Come Every Soul
 AHO-W,M
 Come Ev'ry Soul by Sin Oppressed
 AME-W,M
 Come, Fair Rosina
 EA-W,M
 Come Fly with Me
 FS-W,M MF-W,M
 Come Follow
 OHO-W,M OTJ-W,M RW-W,M
 TF-W,M
 Come Follow Me
 MG-W,M
 Come Follow Me, Follow Me in
 This Round
 Boo-W,M
 Come Follow Me to the
 Greenwood Tree
 Boo-W,M
 Come Follow Me with Merry Glee
 Boo-W,M
 Come, for the Feast Is Spread
 GH-W,M
 Come, Friends and Neighbors,
 Come
 AHO-W,M
 Come, Friends, Come Right In
 OTJ-W,M
 Come, Gang Awa' with Me
 Oz4-W,M
 Come, Gentle Spring
 ASB6-W,M
 Come Go with Me
 DRR-W,M ILF-W,M MF-W,M
 T12-W,M
 Come, Good Wind
 NAS-W,M
 Come, Great Deliverer
 GH-W,M
 Come, Happy Children
 AHO-W,M
 Come, Happy Souls, Approach
 Your God
 AME-W,M
 Come Harken unto Me
 AHO-W,M
 Come Here, Vitu
 LA-W,M (Spanish)
 Come Hither, Tom
 Boo-W,M
 Come, Holy Ghost, Our Souls
 Inspire
 AME-W,M Hy-W,M SJ-W,M

Come Holy Harlequin
 GBC-W,M
 Come, Holy Spirit
 GH-W,M WIS7-W,M
 Come, Holy Spirit, Come
 AME-W,M
 Come, Holy Spirit, Dove Divine
 AHO-W,M
 Come, Holy Spirit, God and Lord
 SJ-W,M
 Come, Holy Spirit, Heavenly Dove
 AME-W,M GH-W Hy-W,M
 Come Home
 A-W,M
 Come Home Dewey
 OHG-W,M
 Come Home, Father
 AH-W,M ATS-W EFS-W,M
 HSD-W,M OHG-W,M
 Come Home, Hine, Come Home
 SNZ-W,M (Maori)
 Come, Honest Friends
 Boo-W,M
 Come In from the Rain
 MF-W,M T12-W,M
 Come In, Loving Henry
 SCA-W
 Come In Out of the Draft or How
 Are You, Conscript
 Sin-W,M SIS-W
 Come In, Stranger
 OGC2-W,M
 Come into the Garden, Maud
 EL-W,M
 Come, Jesus, Holy Child, to Me
 SHP-W,M
 Come Join with Me
 Boo-W,M
 Come, Jolly Harvey
 ESU-W
 Come, Josephine, in My Flying
 Machine
 HLS1-W,M MF-W,M OAP-W,M
 T11-W,M UFB-W,M
 Come, Kingdom of Our God
 AME-W,M
 Come Kiss Your Man
 Lo-W,M
 Come, Labor On
 Hy-W,M
 Come, Landlord, Fill the Flowing
 Bowl
 CSo-W,M IL-W,M
 Come, Lassies and Lads
 CSo-W,M ESB-W,M
 Come, Lay Aside Your Sighing
 Boo-W,M
 Come, Leave Your Work
 GBC-W,M
 Come, Let Our Voices Join to
 Raise
 AME-W,M
 Come, Let Us All A'maying Go
 Boo-W,M
 Come Let Us All This Day
 BMC-W,M
 Come Let Us Cast the Dice
 Boo-W,M
 Come, Let Us Dance
 SIR-W,M
 Come, Let Us Gaily Wander
 TH-W,M
 Come, Let Us Join Our Cheerful
 Songs
 AME-W,M SJ-W,M
 Come, Let Us Join with One
 Accord

Illustration I⁵³Illustration J⁵⁴

⁵³ Noni Espina, *Repertoire for the Solo Voice*, (Scarecrow, 1977), 141.

⁵⁴ Gary Lynn Ferguson, *Song Finder* (Greenwood Press, 1995), 66.

Steven Rickards's *Twentieth-Century Countertenor Repertoire*⁵⁵, depicted in Illustration K, offers a thorough amount of information about the songs. While listing songs for specific voice types, plus encapsulating that list in 100 years of musical composition, the guide offers very specific data. It lists each song's composer, poet, duration, singer who premiered the song, language, required vocal range and tessitura of each piece. The differentiation between tessitura and vocal range is something very few guides have acknowledged. The guide also contains a few comments and notes about each song, making it a very complete one. Regardless, the way it is organized is sometimes confusing, as the space is divided into two columns per page, and sometimes, the information of a song bleeds in between columns and pages. Barbara Doscher's *From Studio to Stage*⁵⁶ guide is similar to Rickard's in how complete and detailed it is. As can be seen in Illustration L, it includes information about the language, author of the text, required range, required tessitura (there is an established difference like in the previous guide), tempo/mood markings, and a comment section with valuable notes. Doscher explores many genres within the classical Western vocal repertoire, including opera, Lieder, musical theatre, Spanish songs, songs with orchestra, solo cantatas, and so forth. It includes several indexes by alphabetical order, vocal range, poet, and difficulty level. The body of the guide is organized in three columns like in the last guide, making it difficult to follow and interpret at first glance. This one also establishes the concepts of "easy versus hard" and "intermediate versus advanced" in an arbitrary way that leaves little room for questioning. In this guide the required range to sing a song is written in the exact octaves. For example, Bononcini's *Per la Gloria d'adorarvi* is said to go from B3 to D5, D4 to F5, or E4 to G5.

⁵⁵ Steven Rickards, *Twentieth-Century Countertenor Repertoire*, (Scarecrow 2008).

⁵⁶ Barbara Doscher, *From Studio to Stage* (Scarecrow, 2002).

- Author:** Rumi (compiled and written as a composite text by Robert Kyr)
Language: English
Instrum.: Version 2: fl, ob, eh, cl, bn, 2hn, pno, perc: mmba (small, medium, large), suspended cymb, tt; str: (minimum 4vn1, 3vn2, 2va, 2vc, db); hndbels(2 or 3 octave chromatic), wc(tuned and untuned), wsc and diverse bells
Voicing: MS, CT solo, S, A, T, B choir
Range: a-flat to d²
Tessitura: c¹ to a¹
App. dur.: 17 minutes
Year: 1994
Com. by: Williams College in celebration of its 150th anniversary
Prem. by: Michael Colver, Chapin Hall, Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, October 4, 1994
Publisher: ECS Publishing
Available: ECS Publishing
Comments: This is a work in three movements, and intended to be performed as a complete work. There is a featured countertenor solo in the first movement, "The Prophet's Quatrains." The motion of the vocal line is conjunct. Appropriate for an advanced student or a professional.
- Ref.: 303**
Composer: Kyr, Robert
Title: *The Wisdom of Flowers*: 1. "Quince" 2. "Mountain Grass" 3. "For the Children" 4. "Water" 5. "In the Time of the Blossoms"
Dates: (b. 1952)
Nation.: USA
Medium: Song cycle
Author: Merwin, W.S., Gary Snyder, and Robert Bly
Language: English
Instrum.: fl (aff), ob (obd'a, eh), hp, vc
Voicing: CT
Range: f to f²
Tessitura: c¹ to c²
App. dur.: 20 minutes
Year: 1986
Com. by: Nuclassix
Prem. by: Jeff Gall, Nuclassix Concert Series, Boston, Massachusetts, April 1986
Publisher: ECS Publishing
Available: ECS Publishing
Comments: This work is in five movements and intended to be performed as a complete work. The vocal writing is conjunct and difficult rhythmically. The vocal lines require a wide palette of vocal color and dynamic variety. The singers must have well-developed musical skills as the accompaniment offers little help in the ability to find pitches. Appropriate for professionals or advanced students. For further comment see the listings for the individual songs.
- Ref.: 303a**
Composer: Kyr, Robert
Title: 1. "Quince" (*The Wisdom of Flowers*)
Dates: (b. 1952)
Nation.: USA
Medium: Song
Author: Merwin, W.S.
Language: English
Instrum.: fl (aff), ob (obd'a, eh), hp, vc
Voicing: CT
Range: See the song cycle listing.
Tessitura: See the song cycle listing.
App. dur.: 2 minutes
Year: 1986
Com. by: Nuclassix
Prem. by: Jeff Gall, Nuclassix Concert Series, Boston, Massachusetts, April 1986
Publisher: ECS Publishing
Available: ECS Publishing
Comments: See the song cycle listing.
- Ref.: 303b**
Composer: Kyr, Robert
Title: 2. "Mountain Grass" (*The Wisdom of Flowers*)
Dates: (b. 1952)
Nation.: USA
Medium: Song
Author: Bly, Robert
Language: English
Instrum.: fl (aff), ob (obd'a, eh), hp, vc
Voicing: CT
Range: See the song cycle listing.
Tessitura: See the song cycle listing.

Illustration K⁵⁷

⁵⁷ Steven Rickards, *Twentieth-Century Countertenor Repertoire*, (Scarecrow 2008), 166.

⁵⁸ Barbara Doscher, *From Studio to Stage* (Scarecrow, 2002), 91.

- POET:** Silvio Stampiglia
RANGE: C3-E4; E³-G4; or E3-G#4
TESSITURA: high
TEMPO: allegretto $\frac{4}{4}$ (quarter note = 100-112)
COMMENTS: ABA form. Text for either sex. Wrongly attributed to de Luca in Parisotti edited editions.
DIFFICULTY LEVEL: Intermediate to advanced
VOICE TYPES: Tenor
SYNOPSIS OF TEXT/TRANSLATION OF TITLE: "I cannot despair! You are too dear to my heart." Sung by Romulus, king of Rome, to a Sabine woman. First part about being persistent in love (with repeated notes), second part about the pain of waiting for love to be returned (with chromatic notes).
COMMONLY FOUND EDITIONS: 24 Italian Songs and Arias [G. Schirmer, pl. no. 41572 (medium-high), 41573 (low)]; 26 Italian Songs and Arias [Alfred Publishing Co., pub. no. 3403 (low); John Paton, editor]; L'Aria Barocca [Leyerle Publications, ISBN 0-9602296-5-5 (high); John Paton, editor]
- C14: Per la gloria d'adorarvi**
LANGUAGE: Italian
POET: Paolo Antonio Rolli
RANGE: B3-D5; D4-F5; or E4-G5
TESSITURA: medium-high
TEMPO: andante $\frac{3}{4}$
COMMENTS: 2-verse strophic song. Predominantly descending lines. Some long phrases and wide intervals. Good legato needed. From the opera *Griselda*.
DIFFICULTY LEVEL: Beginning to intermediate
VOICE TYPES: All
SYNOPSIS OF TEXT/TRANSLATION OF TITLE: "For the glory of loving you, I want to love you, oh dear eyes."
COMMONLY FOUND EDITIONS: 24 Italian Songs and Arias [G. Schirmer, pl. no. 41572 (high), 41573 (low)]; 26 Italian Songs and Arias [Alfred Publishing Co., pub. no. 3403 (low); John Paton, editor]; 26 Italian Songs and Arias [Alfred Publishing Co., pub. no. 3402 (med. high); John Paton, editor]
- C15: Un'ombra di pace**
LANGUAGE: Italian
POET: Nicola Haym
RANGE: D4-G5 or B3-E5
TESSITURA: medium
TEMPO: tempo giusto (vivace) $\frac{3}{4}$ (quarter note = 126-140)
COMMENTS: Some wide intervals. Simple rhythms. Several long melismas on [a] vowel. From the opera *California*.
DIFFICULTY LEVEL: Intermediate
VOICE TYPES: Soprano or mezzo
SYNOPSIS OF TEXT/TRANSLATION OF TITLE: "A shadow of peace shows itself to my heart."
COMMONLY FOUND EDITIONS: Italian Arias of the Baroque and Classical Eras [Alfred Publishing Co., pub. no. 4976 (high), 4977 (medium), 4978 (low); John Paton, editor]
- C16: Più non ti voglio credere**
LANGUAGE: Italian
POET: Silvio Stampiglia
RANGE: D4-A⁵
TESSITURA: very high
TEMPO: vivace $\frac{4}{4}$
COMMENTS: From the opera *Mario Fugitivo*. Many repeated notes on A⁵ and G5. Demands a high, agile voice—probably a coloratura. 6 pages long. Voice with obbligato violin part.
DIFFICULTY LEVEL: Advanced
VOICE TYPES: Soprano
SYNOPSIS OF TEXT/TRANSLATION OF TITLE: "I do not want to believe you anymore."
COMMONLY FOUND EDITIONS: Alte Meister, Band I [Peters, pub. no. 3348a, pl. no. 9689; Landshoff, editor]
- C17: Più vaga e vezzosetta**
LANGUAGE: Italian
POET: unknown
RANGE: A2-E4
TESSITURA: medium
TEMPO: allegretto grazioso $\frac{4}{4}$
COMMENTS: The singer must have a good sense of line. Many syncopations and repeated notes. Triadic contour to the melodic lines. 6 pages long.
DIFFICULTY LEVEL: Intermediate
- C18: La speranza i cori affida**
LANGUAGE: Italian
POET: unknown
RANGE: C4-F5
TESSITURA: medium
TEMPO: adagio $\frac{4}{4}$
COMMENTS: Many melismas. Typical Baroque melody and harmonic structure. A number of good places to breathe.
DIFFICULTY LEVEL: Intermediate
VOICE TYPES: All
SYNOPSIS OF TEXT/TRANSLATION OF TITLE: Hope sustains the heart.
COMMONLY FOUND EDITIONS: Fuchs
- C19: La speranza lusinghiera**
LANGUAGE: Italian
POET: Paolo Antonio Rolli
RANGE: F#4-G5 (optional A5)
TESSITURA: very high
TEMPO: allegro $\frac{12}{8}$
COMMENTS: From the pasticcio *Mario Scévola*. Da capo aria with continuo and violin obbligato. Piano reduction and suggested ornamentation also provided in this edition. Many long melismas.
DIFFICULTY LEVEL: Advanced
VOICE TYPES: Soprano
SYNOPSIS OF TEXT/TRANSLATION OF TITLE: "Flattering hope promises me liberty."
COMMONLY FOUND EDITIONS: Baroque Opera Arias, vol. 1 [Oxford, SBN 19-713412-2; Denis Arnold and Anthony Ford, editors]
- BONONCINI, M. ANTONIO**
- C20: Datti pur pace**
LANGUAGE: Italian
POET: unknown
RANGE: D4-G5
TESSITURA: medium-high
TEMPO: allegro tranquillo $\frac{4}{4}$

Illustration L⁵⁸

3.4 What the New Guide Aims to Improve

The previous analyses reveal a need for a repertoire guide that acknowledges the individuality of singers while providing them with the necessary data to make informed choices of new vocal literature. This can be done by avoiding limiting judgments regarding which singers can perform what songs. The guide should be precise, informative, and easy to navigate, not by compressing large amounts of information written in small font types but by benefiting from the use of graphic representations and a user-friendly visual distribution. Hence the name Infographic Repertoire Guide.

As mentioned at the start of this document, one important aspect to consider when assigning vocal literature is acknowledging the existence and necessities of the transgender community and other minorities. As noted by Adriana Feșteu⁵⁹, the selection of repertoire for young singers encourages both the development of their artistic personality and their vocal identity. This aspect has not been incorporated in the previously analyzed repertoire guides, which contributes to the fact that creating a portfolio and building toward a professional singing career is a unique challenge for trans and nonbinary singers⁶⁰. The guide will offer tools to aid in recognizing these factors in accordance with modern society's standards of cultural sensitivity and diversity.

⁵⁹ Adriana Feșteu, "The role of operatic repertoire in young singers' professional development", *Bulletin of the Transylvania University of Braşov*, Series VIII: Performing Arts Vol. 13(62) No. 2 – 2020

⁶⁰ Liz Jackson Hearn and Brian Kremer, *The Singing Teacher's Guide to Transgender Voices* (Plural Publishing INC, 2018), 51.

The guide should be flexible and informative regardless of the singer's voice type, vocal range, or stage of vocal development. It should also recognize the existence of modern tools such as digital transposition, databases, streaming services, and electronic purchases.

3.5 What the New Guide Aims to Achieve

This infographic repertoire guide was devised with the intention of letting it grow and adapt to different needs and formats. This intention should hold to the following ideals:

- The guide should provide relevant information.
- The guide must be user-friendly.
- The guide should have the potential to grow and adapt.
- The guide must offer tools and resources to help prioritize the singer's mental and physical wellbeing.
- The guide should work best when the user knows the target singer's abilities.
- The guide should be a resource to aid singers in integrating their identity with the vocal arts.
- The guide should be able to expand and gradually cover larger amounts of repertoire, genres, and languages.
- The guide should welcome flexible ways to portray its information. If different graphic or numeric representations prove to be more useful, these should easily adapt to the main body of the guide.

3.5.1 Establishing the Basic Information about the Songs

Making a guide informative should be the central goal. As we noted in many of the existing guides, some of these offer a significant amount of precise information. The problem is that this information is not always consistent, relevant to the singers, and easy for the reader to understand. To do this, one must decide what knowledge will be included and what others are better left off for those more curious researchers. For example, listing the composer's name and date of birth is a bare minimum, yet listing the song's date of composition or premiering, as in Rickards's guide⁶¹, may not be as relevant. Knowing a song in depth will often contribute to a better performance, yet listing every detail associated with every piece of music would make for a great encyclopedia of songs rather than a useful repertoire guide.

Another aspect that may not be as relevant anymore is the song key. Decades ago, many songs were available in only one or two keys. Many song anthologies follow the traditional format of being released in "Low Voice Edition" and "High Voice Edition." Yet, many other print and digital publications may offer the same song in several different keys. Furthermore, the democratization of technology makes it possible for a song to be uploaded to websites and applications such as MuseScore⁶² for anyone to freely transpose and download. Websites like Sheet Music Plus⁶³ and Sheet Music Direct⁶⁴ offer several keys of the same song for a price that rarely surpasses 10 USD. This growth in the variety of keys renders this information irrelevant in

⁶¹ Steven Rickards, *Twentieth-Century Countertenor Repertoire*, (Scarecrow 2008).

⁶² Muse Score, accessed May 1, 2024, <https://musescore.org/en>.

⁶³ Sheet Music Plus, accessed May 1, 2024, <https://www.sheetmusicplus.com/>.

⁶⁴ Sheet Music Direct, accessed May 1, 2024, <https://www.sheetmusicdirect.com/>.

modern times. Establishing the structure of the guide can be divided into the following objectives:

- Establish the ground the guide will cover.
 - Genres.
 - Scope.
- Select the information the guide will include.
 - Basic information about the songs and their composers.
 - Traditional parameters such as vocal range, speed, language, etc.
 - New parameters that consider psychological sensitivity and diversity.
- Design the visual aspects of the guide.
 - System.
 - Icons.
 - Visual distribution.

The guide's genre and scope will focus on solo Art Song genres for voice and piano, such as Lieder, Mélodie, Canción Latino-Americana, English Art Song, etc. The guide will cover groups of ten to twenty-five songs, assembled by topic, composer, genre, or language. The operatic solo repertoire will not be included, as it follows different rules regarding transposition, gender, and accompaniment. Songs that were originally composed as operatic arias but became part of the standard Art Song repertoire (such as *Per la Gloria* or *Schubert's Ave Maria*) will still be included, as they are traditionally not staged anymore and are conventionally performed with piano accompaniment. For every song listed in the new guide, the user should be able to quickly identify at least:

- The song's name.
- The composer's name.
- The composer's dates.
- The language of the song.
- The song's musical characteristics and potential challenges.

3.5.2 Establishing the Song's Parameters for Display

This is probably the most essential body part of a song guide. Many of the previously examined guides show the same parameters: vocal range required to sing the song and level of difficulty. Other guides include additional information about rhythm, phrasing, and other musical aspects, but the first two seem to be the ones that most guides deem valuable to include. The new guide should also include information about the songs' required range. However, recognizing the existence of new technologies, multiple editions, and emerging arrangements, the guide will not provide the reader with information about the song in the context of a specific key. To better illustrate this aspect, an analysis of Bononcini's *Per la gloria d'adorarvi* can be conducted as it appears in *24 Italian Songs and Arias*⁶⁵.

As noted on Illustration M, on page 33 of Coffin's guide⁶⁶, *Per la Gloria* is listed under "Italian Recital Songs for Coloratura Soprano."

⁶⁵ *Twenty-four Italian Songs and Arias of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, for Medium High Voice* (Schirmer, 1967).

⁶⁶ Berton Coffin, *Singer's Repertoire* (Scarecrow, 1960), 33.

-G	†	(Straus)	Liebeshymnus			†
		-----	Mohnblumen			
		-----	Schlagende Herzen			†
-DF	†	-----	Schlechtes Wetter			†
		-----	Staendchen	HM	A-FS	†
-F	†	Taubert	Der Vogel im Wald			
-G	†	Trunk	In meiner Heimat			
F-GF	†	Wolf	Ach, im Maien	HL	C-E	†
-F	†	-----	Bedeckt mich mit Blumen	HL	B-D	†
	PET	-----	Das grosse Karussell			
	PET	-----	Der Knabe und das	L	CS-A	†
F-B	†		Immlein			
		-----	Fruehling uebers Jahr			PET
		-----	Gleich und Gleich			†
-A	†	-----	Ich hab' in Penna	LH		†
		-----	Zum neuen Jahr			PET
	PET					
S-G	†					
-F	†					
F-GF	†					
FS	PET					
	†					
F-EF	†	Arditi	Il bacio	H	CS-B	†
	PET	-----	Parla	H	CS-CS	GSC
A	†	Bononcini	Deh, più a me non	LH	EF-F	†
		-----	Per la gloria	HL	C-EF	†
G	†	-----	Si che fedele			DUR
	PET					
F	†	Brogi	Le lucciole			
	†	Buzzeleni	Si che morte			
	†	Caccini	Amarilli, mia bella	ML	C-D	†
E	†	-----	Deh, dove son fuggite	M		CUR
E	†	-----	Tu ch'hai le penne, amore			
FS	†	Castelnuovo-				
		Tedesco	Orpheus	H		CHE
-EF	†	Cavalli	Donzelle fuggite	HL	C-EF	†
		-----	In amor			DUR
D	GSC	Cesti	Intorno all'idol mio	MH	D-F	†
D	†	Cimara	Inutile			
FS	†		precauzione			
			Flute			
	†	-----	Scherzo			
	†	-----	Stornellata marinara	HM		RIC
		-----	Stornello			BON
GS	†	Cimarosa	Bel nume che adoro			RIC
-BF	†	D'Astorga	Vo' cercando in queste	H	D-G	STB
			valli			
-AF	†	Defesch	Tu fai la superbetta			GSC

Illustration M⁶⁷⁶⁷ Berton Coffin, *Singer's Repertoire* (Scarecrow, 1960), 33.

In this entry, the information provided is that the song is available in a low key and a high key and that the required range to sing it goes from a C to an E-flat. Yet, the song as it is listed in the High Key edition of the *24 Italian Songs and Arias*⁶⁸ goes from an E-natural to a G-natural, which would be more appropriate for a coloratura soprano to sing, yet it is not what Coffin⁶⁹ gives us. When looking for other keys, a quick search on the Internet reveals that Sheet Music Direct has the song in G-flat major, and Sheet Music Plus has it in F major, both arrangements for under 10 USD. For those looking for even more unusual keys, the song is also available on 8Notes.com⁷⁰ and both MuseScore's⁷¹ website and phone app. These two platforms offer options to transpose the song to any desired key. Displaying the required range to sing a song in exact notes, as in Coffin's guide or as in exact octaves as Doscher's⁷², may become irrelevant in the presence of arrangements in different keys than the ones they list.

Now, some guides like the ones by Doscher, Ross Clark⁷³, and Rickards⁷⁴ include a differentiation between range and tessitura. Rickards wrote the specific notes where they thought the tessitura to sing the aria needed to start and end, Doscher wrote indications like "Low," "Middle," and "Middle High," and Ross Clark wrote general indications like "Within the Octave" or "Low Middle Staff."

A song's range is indeed only one part of the puzzle, as is the tessitura, where the voice will linger for most of the piece, will also affect how comfortable it is for the singer; therefore,

⁶⁸ *Twenty-four Italian Songs and Arias of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, for Medium High Voice* (Schirmer, 1967).

⁶⁹ Berton Coffin, *Singer's Repertoire* (Scarecrow, 1960).

⁷⁰ 8Notes, accessed May 1, 2024, <https://www.8notes.com/>.

⁷¹ Muse Score, accessed May 1, 2024, <https://musescore.org/en>.

⁷² Barbara Doscher, *From Studio to Stage* (Scarecrow, 2002).

⁷³ Mark Ross Clark, *The Broadway. A Singer's Guide* (Oxford University Press, 2015).

⁷⁴ Steven Rickards, *Twentieth-Century Countertenor Repertoire*, (Scarecrow 2008).

addressing it becomes essential. For this purpose, given the variety of keys a song can appear on, this should not be done by listing specific notes just like the required range.

Some guides have included useful musical information, such as the melody's characteristics. Many of these have done so in prose, such as the guides by Doscher and Villamil. Although these comment sections about the melody are helpful, they are not organized in a way that is easy to find or retain. To distill the essential components of a melody, these can be described as qualifications about its organization (syllabic versus melismatic), its movement (sequential versus intervallic), its relationship to a gravitational center (tonal, modal, chromatic), and its speed. The speed quality has been addressed using many words and labels such as fast, live, presto, calm, moderato, and grazioso. Many of these labels are traditionally both associated with speed and mood, sometimes lighting up debates as if a song can be allegretto (“little happy”) and slightly slow simultaneously, rather than the conception of “allegretto” as a fast tempo. A simplified description of speed is the best option for the new guide. This means that instead of going for "live," "allegro," or other variable adjectives, the proposed new guide will say "slow" or "fast" with two "in-betweens."

Slow - **Slightly Slow** - **Slightly Fast** - **Fast**

Some parameters that have not been included in previous guides but represent important factors while executing a song are the length, the amount of text that needs to be dealt with, and the opportunities the largest musical intervals the singer must resolve. Some of the components related to stamina and concentration can be measured in numbers such as half steps, minutes, or

word counts. Other information that should be included in the guide will not be easily measured or is not the kind of characteristic you portray with a number but with a quality or adjective. This guide also aims to respect diversity and culture, helping the user be aware of potential content that may be inappropriate or hard to deal with in specific situations. Songs that reference sensitive content should be easily identified for either excluding them or acknowledging and properly communicating these messages. The same goes for songs with potentially delicate cultural content or strongly referencing a specific gender.

After reflecting on these conditions and listing the desired parameters that can be listed in the new guide, these can be divided into three groups:

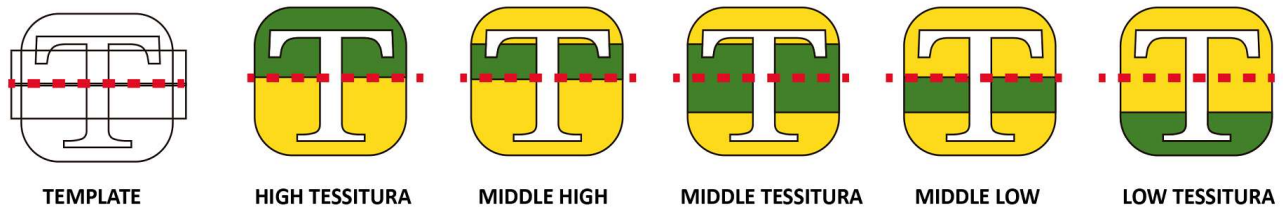
- | • Quantifiable | • Non-Quantifiable | • Content Warnings |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| ◦ Length of the Song | ◦ Predominant speed | ◦ Cultural content |
| ◦ Range required | ◦ Modal/Tonal/Chromatic | ◦ Mental Health Content |
| ◦ Unique word count | ◦ Syllabic/Melismatic | ◦ Adult Content |
| ◦ Largest leap | ◦ Sequential/Intervallic | |
| | ◦ Gender | |
| | ◦ Predominant Tessitura | |

The elements of speed and tessitura, while quantifiable, work better represented as icons than numbers, given their flexible nature.

3.5.3 The Graphic Elements

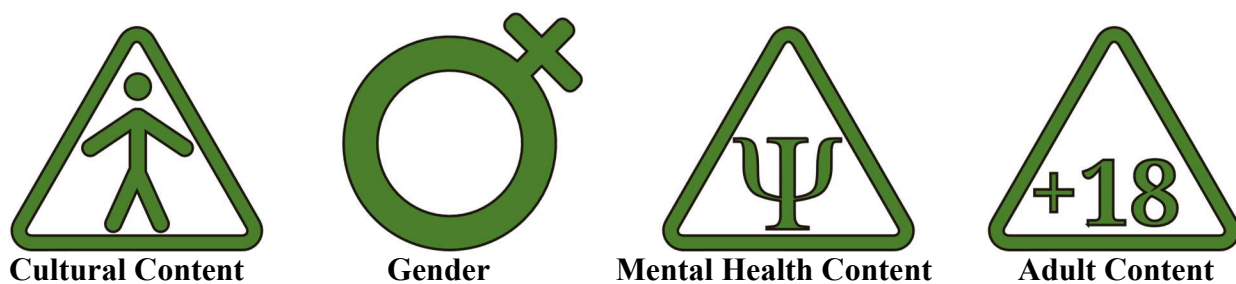
The most valuable tool that will be used to differentiate this guide from others is its visual aspect. At the time of producing this text, closing the first quarter of the first century of the new millennium, technology and entertainment have evolved together at a significantly accelerated rate. Our society significantly favors visual nourishment and quick amounts of information. Social media constantly pushes quick and loud content that gets quickly replaced by the next bit of information. The professional world is slowly adapting to these trends, and the professional world of vocal music is no exception. A more visual approach is favorable to adapt this new repertoire guide to the changing minds of our society. It is also an excellent alternative to clustering large amounts of information into two or three lines of text, as done by many of the previously analyzed guides. The Infographic guide also seeks to benefit from the possibility of visual comparison between songs, which none of the previous guides have taken advantage of.

Given that tessitura is a quality that is harder to portray as a number, it is worth taking a different approach when representing it. To display the tessitura where a song lingers the most without using a numeric parameter, it is first necessary to reflect on what must be portrayed. A singer's tessitura is that place of their range where they feel most comfortable and in control of their voices; however, in the case of a song, it is the area where the song seems to concentrate most of its melody, making this a hazier area to determine. To portray this in a way that the user understands and retains quickly, I have developed a tessitura icon with five different variants:



The green areas represent where the vocal line concentrates the most, while the yellow zones are where the melody barely goes or does not go. This representation of tessitura is designed to respect the individual melodic context of each song, valuing the unique aspects of each piece rather than the singer's vocal spectrum.

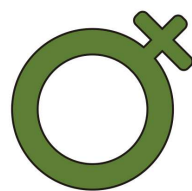
Other parameters may be displayed similarly. Their classifications will play a key role in turning the different pieces of information the new guide aims to display into visual representations. Out of the three designated classifications —Quantifiable, Non-Quantifiable, and Challenges & Warnings— the latter ones are the best candidates for icon representations:



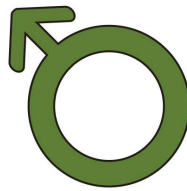
The icons for these representations have been designed in a way that does not fall into copyright infringement by using simple and universal shapes. They are also designed to look

good in either color or black and white. The "warning triangle" is only one of the elements already in multiple infographic media and Western society's subconscious. The Cultural content icon is minimalistic and designed with a person in the middle, symbolizing the human element of culture. Songs with religious content, regardless of denomination, will also be tagged with this icon, as well as those with culturally sensitive, historical, nationalistic, or ethnic content.

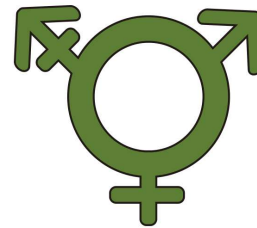
The mental health content icon utilizes the Greek letter “psi,” often used to represent this field. This icon will be utilized to warn singers of references to self-harm, depression, and other potentially triggering topics. This icon will also mark songs with lyrics that revolve around death, mourning, severe illness, and similar themes. The adult content icon uses a “+18” as a representation of the textual material that may be inappropriate for minors, such as sex, nonconsensual relations, misogyny, alcohol or substance consumption, etc. Songs with subtle references to adult situations will also be covered.



GENDERED: FEMALE



GENDERED: MALE

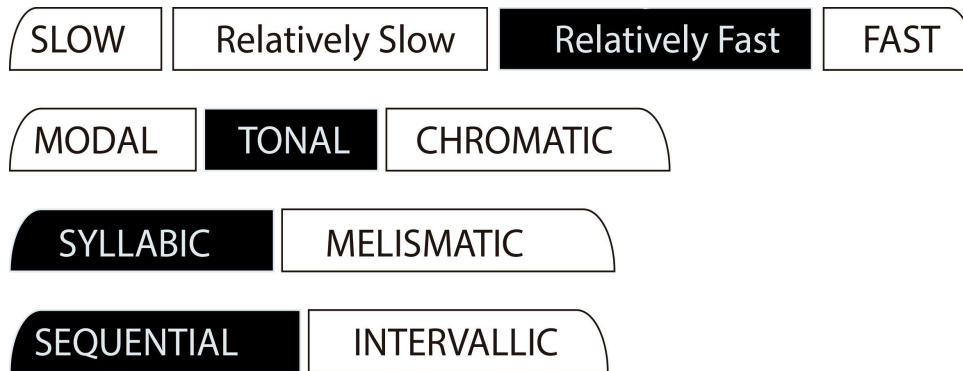


GENDER NEUTRAL

The gender icons utilize the traditional symbols for gender: Venus and Mars, plus an icon symbolizing gender neutrality. Songs with lyrics that use specific gender pronouns to the second person in a romantic way will receive the opposite gender. For example, a song that expresses a desire for a man’s embrace will be cataloged as female. This classification springs only from tradition and has no intent to limit the genre of potential performers of any song. Singers should

always feel free to tackle any repertoire selections regardless of gender identity. The labeling aims to inform the user since many song texts will be in foreign languages.

The non-quantifiable parameters, often binary or ternary options, can be represented as “on and off” signs. Here are some of them, continuing with the example of *Per la Gloria*:



The four rows represent the approximate speed, tonal center, the text's melodic distribution, and the melody's predominant nature.

Finally, the numeric nature of the quantifiable parameters of the guide makes it possible to display them as graphics. Since numbers are more useful when compared with others, these graphics can be put together in big groups. If, for example, we were to determine the vocal range required to interpret the *24 Italian Songs and Arias*⁷⁵ If we translate that into half-steps and establish a comparison between them, we will get a table like the one depicted in Illustration N.

⁷⁵ *Twenty-four Italian Songs and Arias: of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries: for medium high voice.* (Schirmer, 1967), 3-7

We can also do the same with other values like the unique word count, length of the piece, largest leap, and breaks.

Song title	Vocal range in half-steps	Average length in Minutes	Unique word count	Largest leap In half steps
Per la gloria	15	4	38	12
Amarilli	14	3	32	7
Alma del core	11	3.5	19	5
Come raggio di sol	15	2.5	39	12
Sebben Crudele	14	3	20	7
Vittoria mio core	17	3	61	12
Non posso disperar	15	3.5	20	7
Danza, danza fanciulla	8	1.5	31	9
Vergin, tutto amor	15	3	34	9
Caro mio ben	15	3	19	12
O del mio dolce ardor	19	4	43	9
Che fiero costume	17	2	43	9
Pur dicesti, o bocca bella	14	4.5	32	8
Il mio bel foco	19	4	47	9
Lasciatemi morire	12	1.5	14	9
Nel cor piu non mi sento	17	1.5	33	8
Se tu m'ami	19	3	60	8
Nina	14	3	20	12
Gia il sole dal Gange	14	2.5	30	12
Le violette	14	2.5	21	7
O cessate di piagarmi	11	2	19	8
Se Florindo è fedele	12	2.5	28	7
Pietà signore	16	5.5	42	10
Tu lo sai	12	2.5	20	8

Illustration N

This spreadsheet will quickly transform into a graph, such as the ones shown below in Illustration O and Illustration P. These graphic representations offer information about the songs yet encourage the reader to draw conclusions about their difficulty and suitability. Illustration Q shows the template for the icons' distribution. Illustration R depicts the guide being applied to *Per la Gloria*.

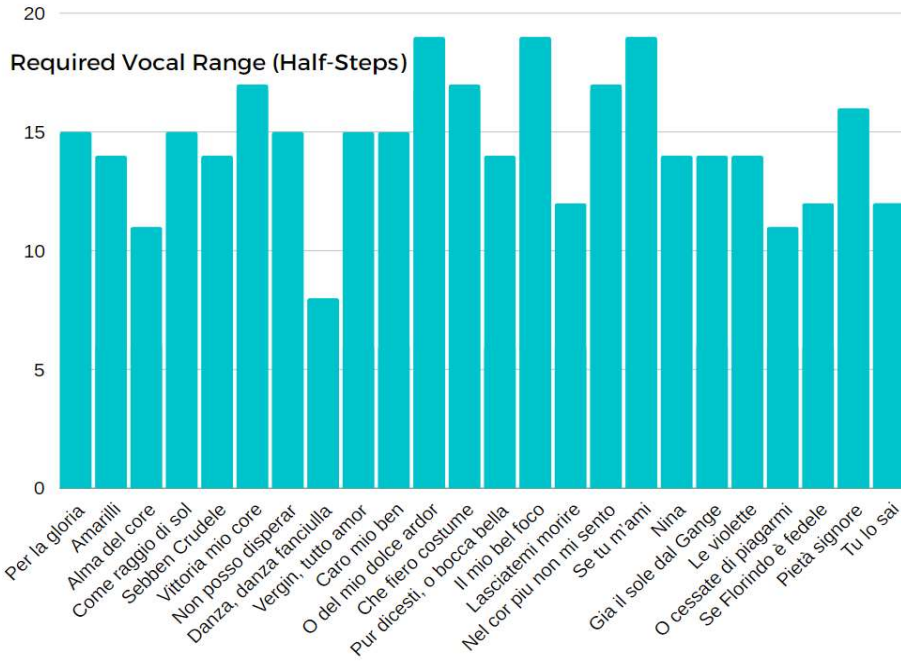


Illustration O

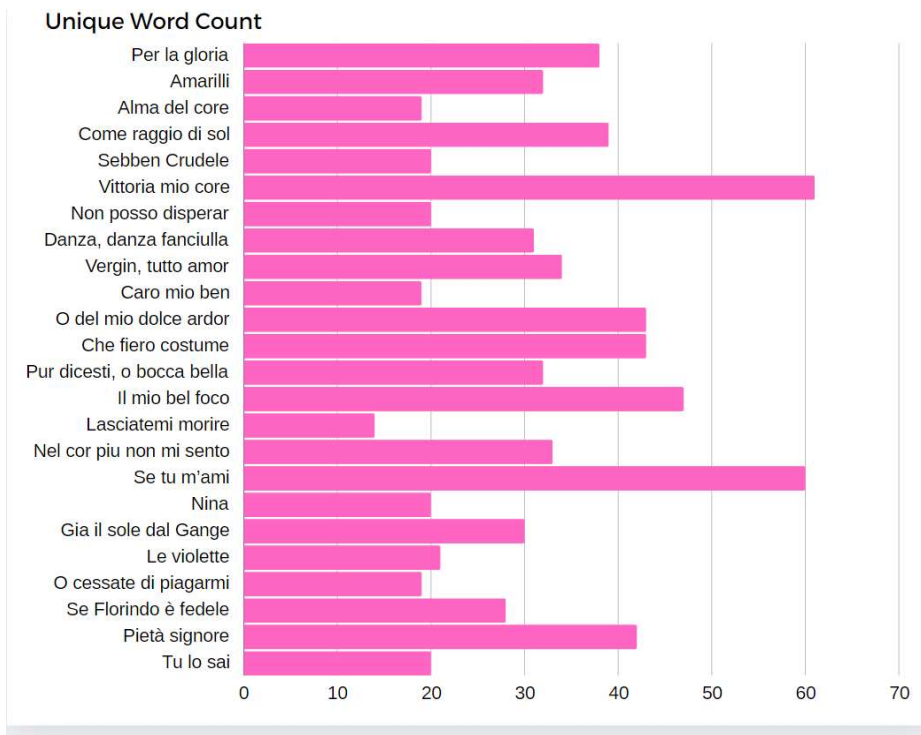
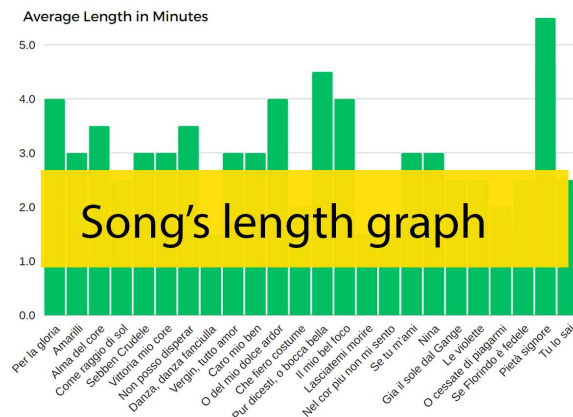
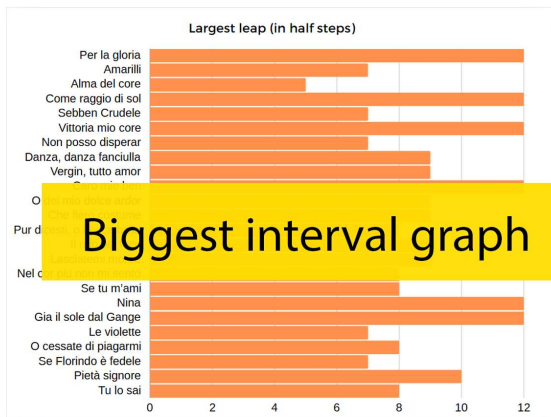
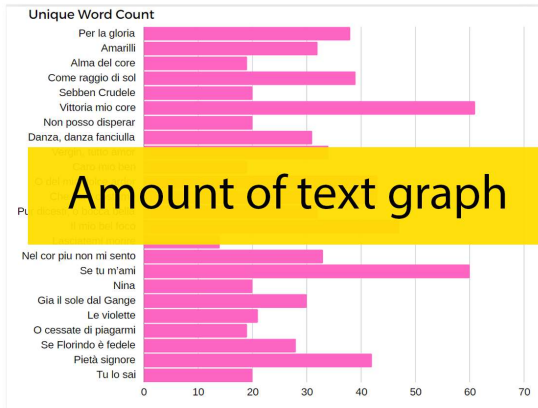
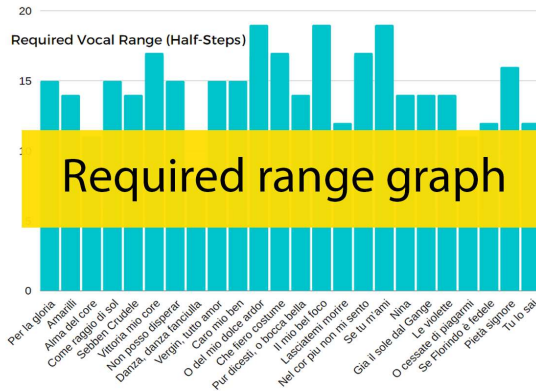


Illustration P

SONG TITLE

LANGUAGE

COMPOSER (DATES -)

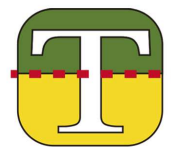


Approximate Speed relatively Fast FAST

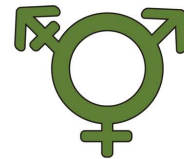
Relation to Tonal Center

Distribution of text

Predominant nature of melody



HIGH TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

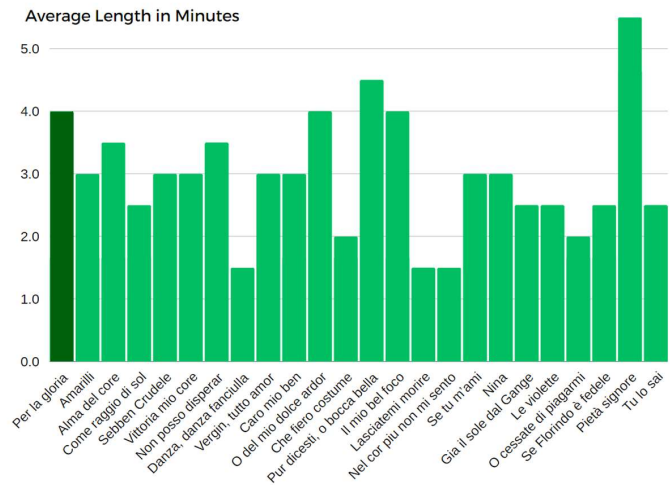
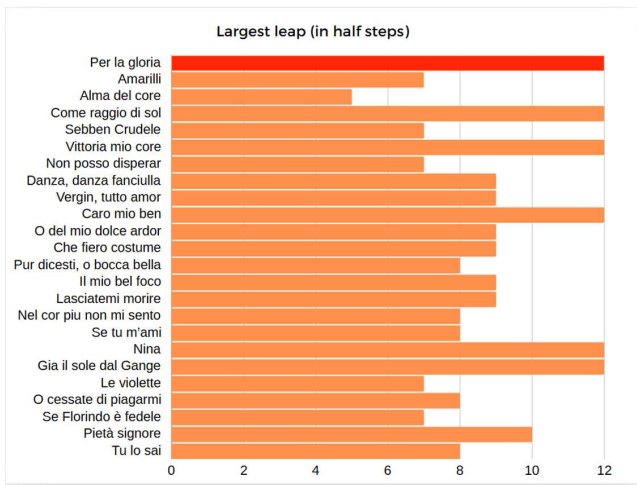
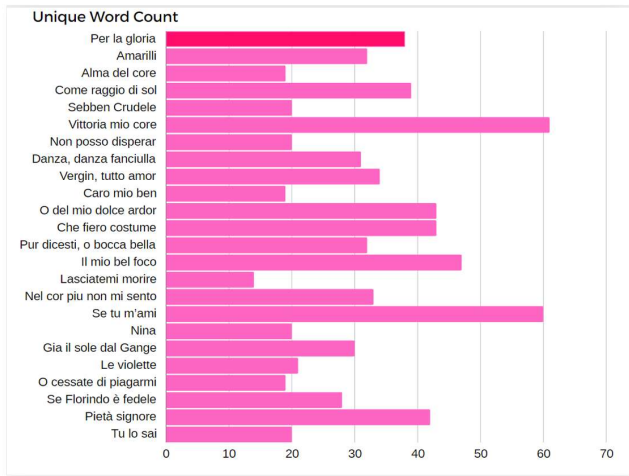
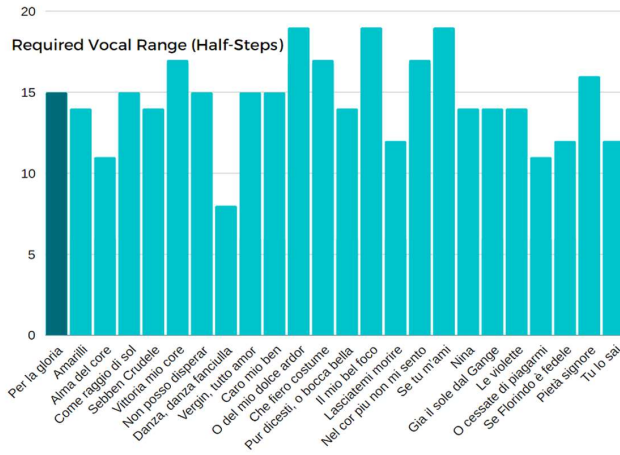


WARNING ZONE

Per la Gloria d'Adorarvi

Italian

Bononcini (1670 - 1747)



SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



Illustration R

4. The future of the guide

This new proposal for a guide may aim to solve the problems of navigability and usability of previous guides. However, its visual nature requires considerable visual space to work correctly. This means a print format like Ferguson's guide⁷⁶ with thirty-two thousand entries would be impossible to print. Therefore, as this guide grows, it will eventually have to migrate to a 100% digital format. The guide can be easily translated into a website, yet a phone app adaptation is also on the horizon. In both proposed digital formats, the guide has the potential to increase its accessibility features. For example, people who are blind or have low vision could navigate the guide by enlarging the graphics or icons or listening to an audio description of them.

Another benefit of digital platforms is the possibility of incorporating a “comments” section, where the singers can directly inform other potential performers of additional challenges or discoveries about the songs. They could also request new additions to the guide or correct potential editing mistakes. Digital platforms can also include digital media such as audio, video, and hyperlinks, making it possible to link songs to recommended recordings on streaming platforms. The guide would also be more accessible to share and distribute in a digital format rather than a print book. Teachers and voice students alike may use it to expand their horizons, break the frontiers of the musical canon, and take the art form of the Classical Vocal Arts into new and exciting places by simply singing more new songs.

⁷⁶ Gary Lynn Ferguson, *Song Finder*, (Greenwood Press, 1995).

The guide currently analyzes between ten and eleven parameters (depending on the sensitive content in the songs). However, a software version of this method could potentially increase the amount of information the user receives.

Though a titanic task, a guide that contributes to the fulfillment of young singers and their objectives in a respectful and versatile manner is attainable. As art and society continue to grow and evolve, so will the tools accompanying us to become better humans and artists. Creating tools that adapt to our modern realities and necessities while preserving the knowledge and tradition of the performing arts is essential for classical singing to endure the passing of time. I look forward to expanding this Infographic guide so it can prove its value by helping many young singers discover their best potential through singing their most suitable songs in a successful way.

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6. Appendix

The Infographic Repertoire Guide applied to 101 songs in 5 languages.



AN INFOGRAPHIC REPERTOIRE GUIDE FOR VOICE INSTRUCTORS AND DEVELOPING SINGERS

By Esteban Zúñiga Calderón

Songs in Italian

- Per la gloria 7
- Amarilli 8
- Alma del core 9
- Come raggio di sol 10
- Sebben Crudel 11
- Vittoria mio core 12
- Non posso disperar 13
- Danza fanciulla 14
- Vergin, tutto amor 15
- Caro mio ben 16
- O del mio dolce ardor 17
- Che fiero costume 18
- Pur dicesti 19
- Il mio bel foco 20
- Lasciatemi morire 21
- Nel cor pi non mi sento 22
- Se tu m'ami 23
- Nina 24
- Gia il sole dal Gange 25
- Le violette 26
- O cessate di piagarmi 27
- Se Florindo è Fedele 28
- Pietà signore 29
- Tu lo sai 30

Songs in English

- Come away Death 55
- Fear no more 56
- O mistress mine 57
- Weep you no more 58
- Drink to me only with thine eyes 59
- Let beauty awake 60
- The Vagabond 61
- The sky above the roof 62
- Silent noon 63
- Linden Lea 64
- The Lake-Isle of Innisfree 65
- When I have sung my songs 66
- April Day 67
- American Lullaby 68
- Sure on this shining night 69
- The daisies 70
- Long time ago 71
- At the river 72
- The Shepherd 73
- Walking in the Air 74

Songs in Spanish

- A unos ojos 97
- Te quiero 98
- Júrame 99
- Bésame Mucho 100
- Caña Dulce 101
- Luna Liberiana 102
- Caballito Nicoyano 103
- Noche Inolvidable 104
- Pampa 105
- He guardado 106
- No me mueve mi Dios 107
- Canción de Cuna I 108
- Alfonsina y el mar 109
- Vuelo Supremo 110
- El Clavel del Aire Blanco 111
- Prestame tu pañuelito 112
- El vinagrillo morado 113
- Sabor a mi 114
- Gracias a la vida 115

Songs in German

- An die Musik 33
- An Silvia 34
- Ave Maria 35
- Du bist die Ruh 36
- Erbkönig 37
- Die Forelle 38
- Gretchen am Spinnrade 39
- Heidenröslein 40
- Nach und Träume 41
- Ständchen 42
- Der Tod und das Mädchen 43
- Du bist wie eine Blume 44
- In der Fremde 45
- Mond, meiner Seele Liebling 46
- Mondnacht 47
- Widmung 48
- Mädchenlied 49
- Wie Melodien 50
- Wiegenlied 51
- Ein Stündlein wohl vor Tag 52

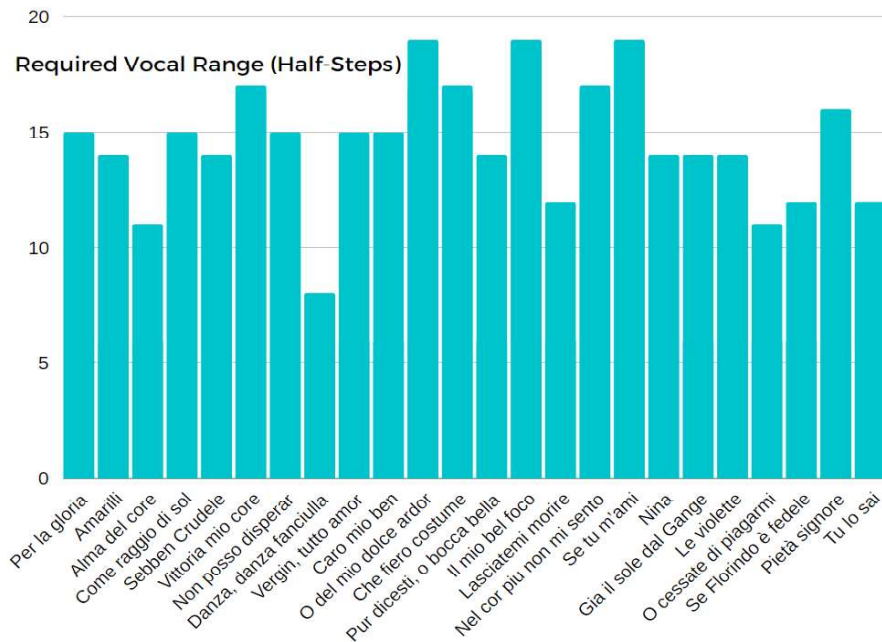
Songs in French

- Après un rêve 77
- Au bord de l'eau 78
- Aurore 79
- Les Berceaux 80
- Lydia 81
- Mandoline 82
- Beau Soir 83
- La chevelure 84
- Les Cloches 85
- Romance 86
- Mandoline 87
- Nuit d'etoiles 88
- Chanson triste 89
- Extase 90
- Soupir 91
- L'heure exquise 92
- A Chloris 93
- C 94

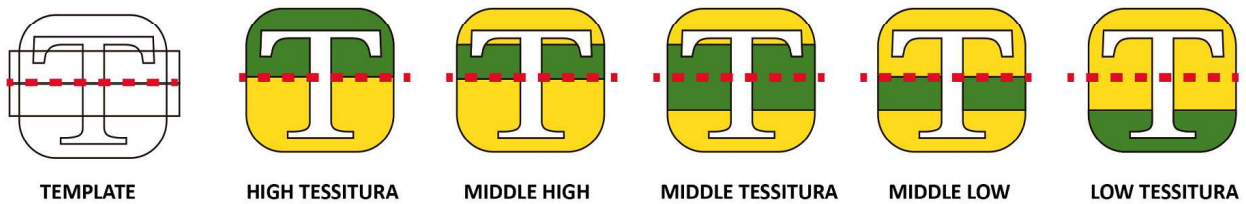
index

How to Use this Guide

The quantifiable parameters of a song are displayed as graphics, comparing the songs with similar pieces of music. These are the required vocal range to perform a piece, the largest musical interval present in the vocal line, the amount of text in the song’s lyrics, and the average duration of each piece.



The tessitura of each song is displayed in a yellow and green icon:

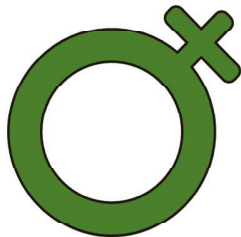


The green areas represent where the vocal line concentrates the most, while the yellow zones are where the melody barely or does not go. This representation of tessitura is designed to respect the individual melodic context of each song, valuing the unique aspects of each piece rather than the singer's vocal spectrum.

The Cultural content icon labels songs with religious content, regardless of denomination, and other culturally sensitive, historical, nationalistic, or ethnic content.



Cultural Content



Gender

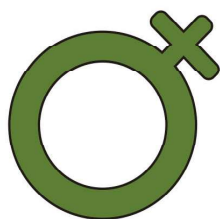


Mental Health Content

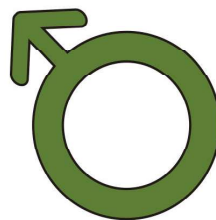


Adult Content

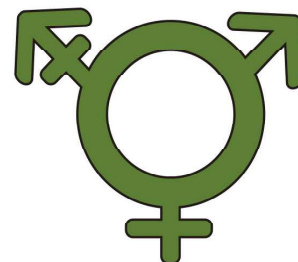
The mental health content icon utilizes the Greek letter “psi,” warns singers of references to self-harm, depression, and other potentially triggering topics. This icon will also mark songs with lyrics that revolve around death, mourning, severe illness, and similar themes. The adult content icon uses a “+18” as a representation of the textual material that may be inappropriate for minors, such as sex, nonconsensual relations, misogyny, alcohol or substance consumption, etc. Songs with subtle references to adult situations will also be covered.



GENDERED: FEMALE



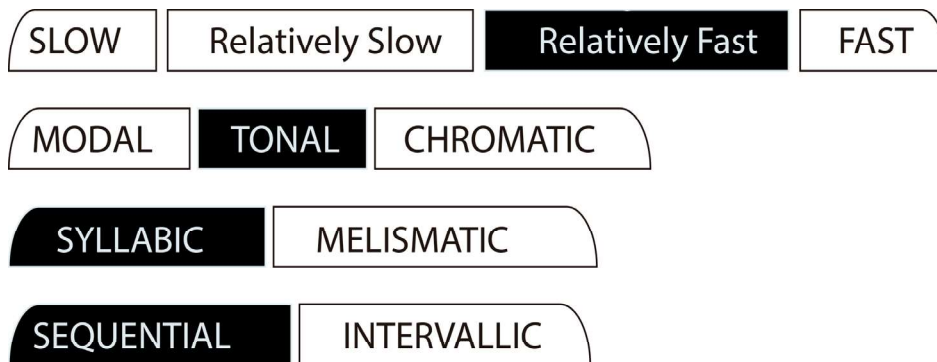
GENDERED: MALE



GENDER NEUTRAL

The gender icons utilize the traditional symbols for gender: Venus and Mars, plus an icon symbolizing gender neutrality. Songs with lyrics that use specific gender pronouns to the second person in a romantic way will receive the opposite gender. For example, a song that expresses a desire for a man's embrace will be cataloged as female. This classification springs only from tradition and has no intent to limit the genre of potential performers of any song. Singers should always feel free to tackle any repertoire selections regardless of gender identity. The labeling aims to inform the user since many song texts will be in foreign languages.

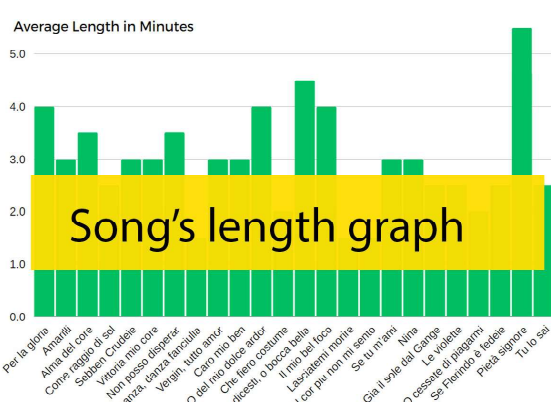
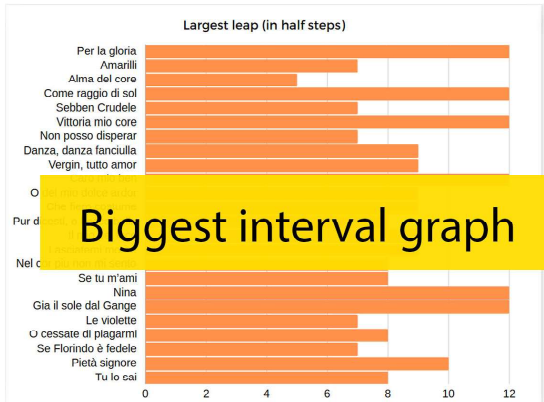
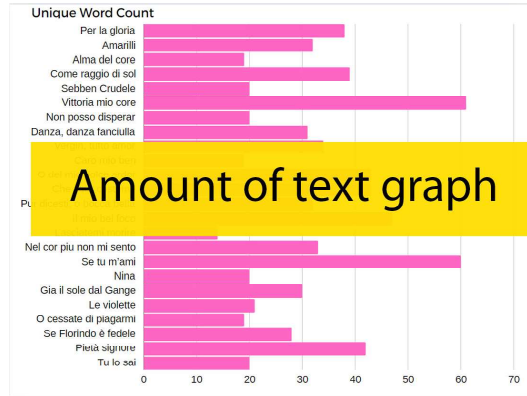
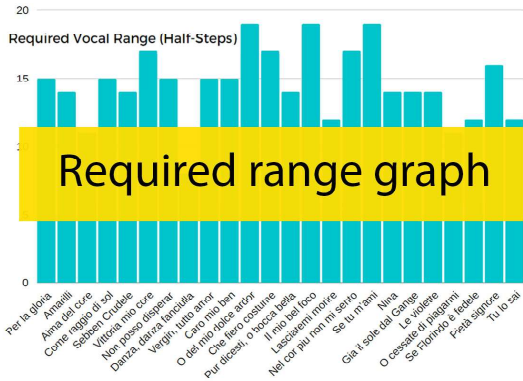
The next four rows of icons represent the approximate speed, tonal center, the text's melodic distribution, and the melody's predominant nature.



SONG TITLE

LANGUAGE

COMPOSER (DATES -)

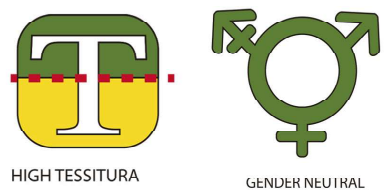


Approximate Speed *relatively Fast* FAST

Relation to Tonal Center

Distribution of text

Predominant nature of melody



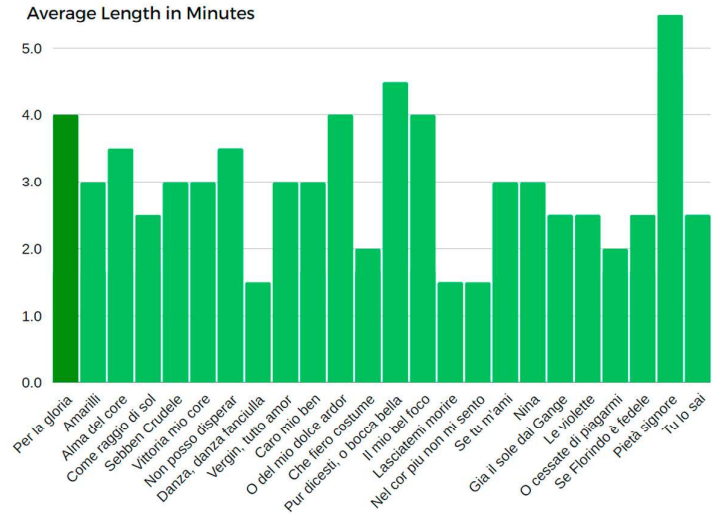
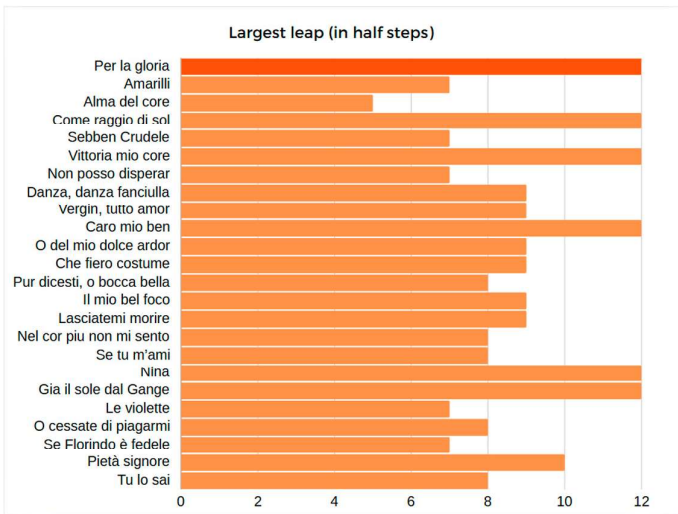
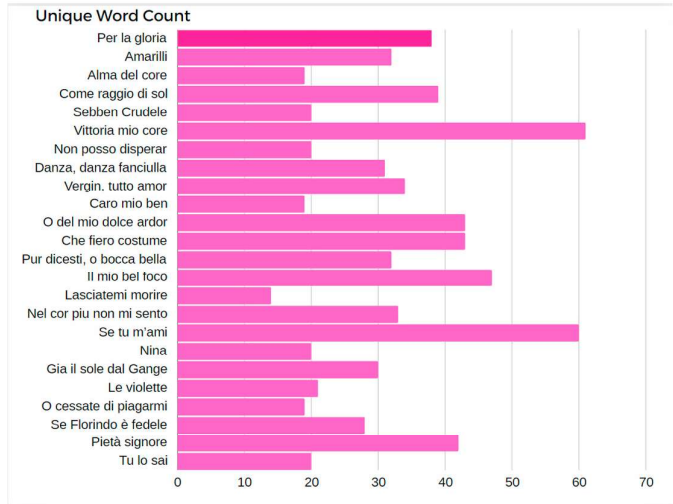
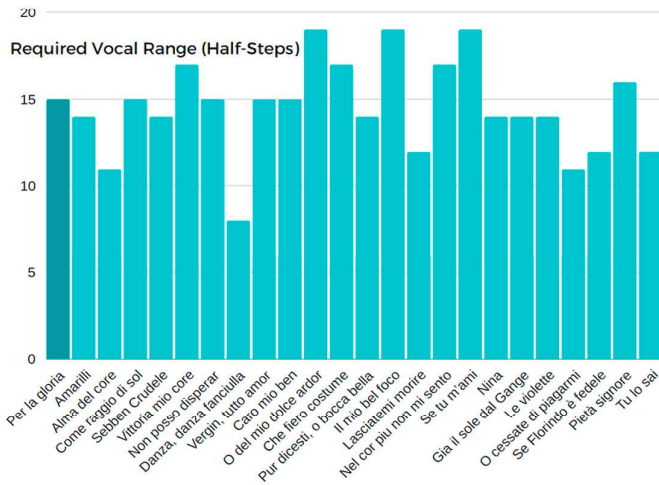
WARNING ZONE



SONGS IN ITALIAN



Bononcini (1670 - 1747)

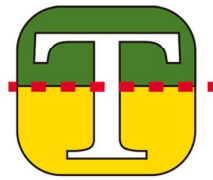


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

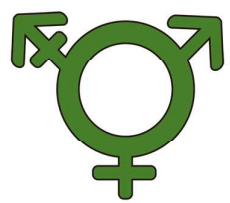
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

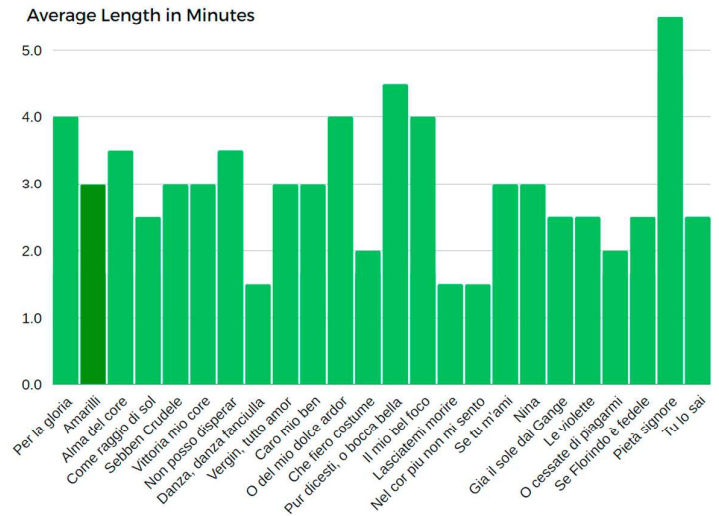
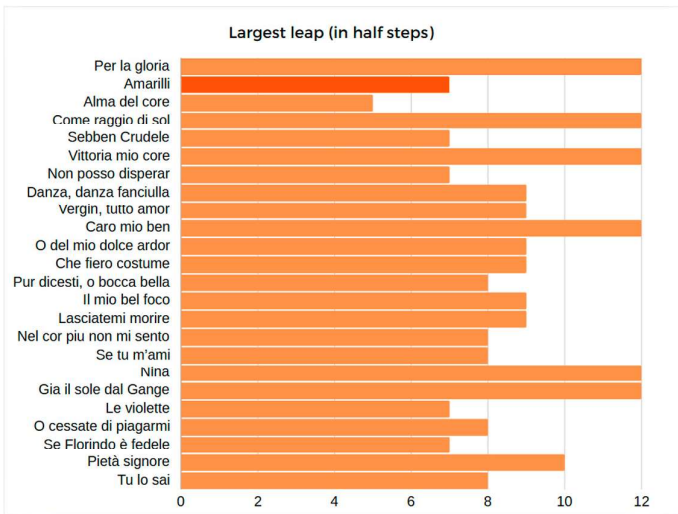
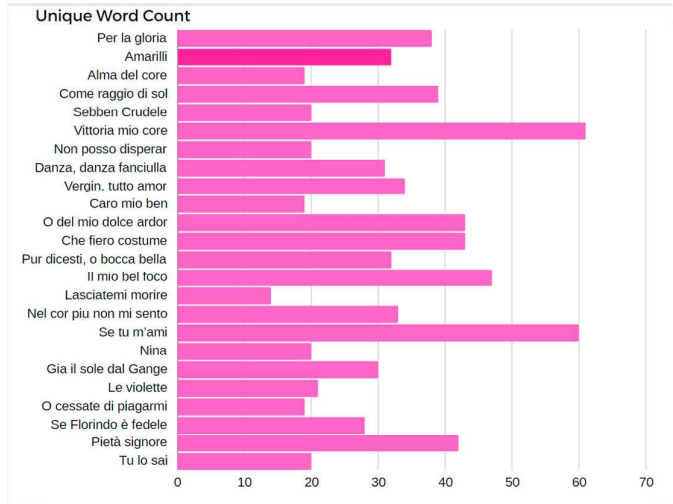
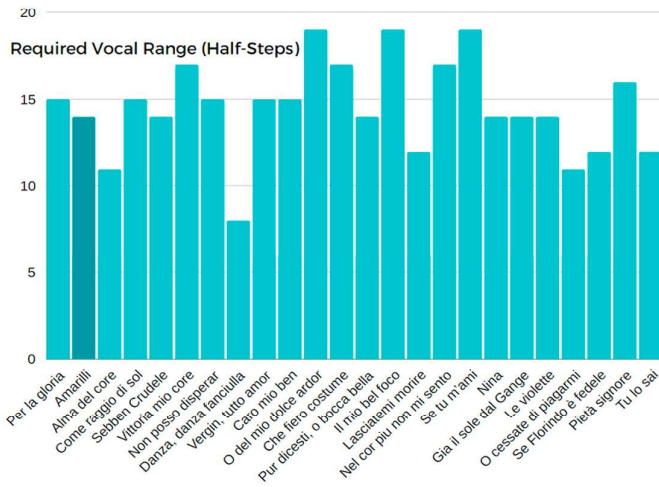


HIGH TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Caccini (1551- 1618)

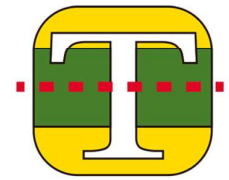


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

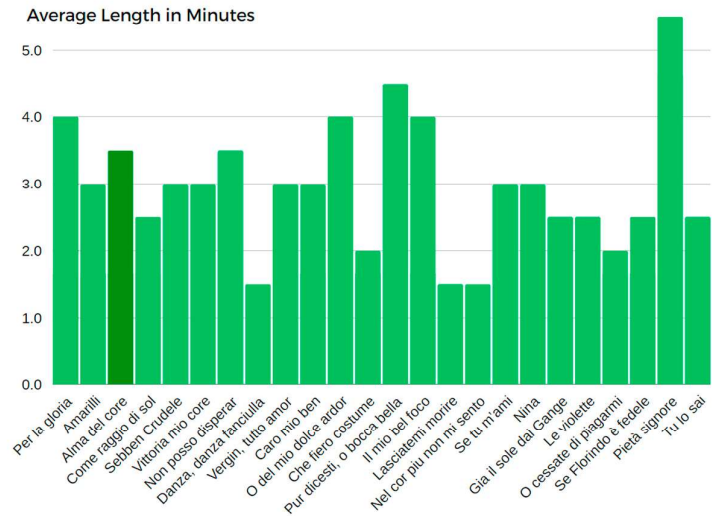
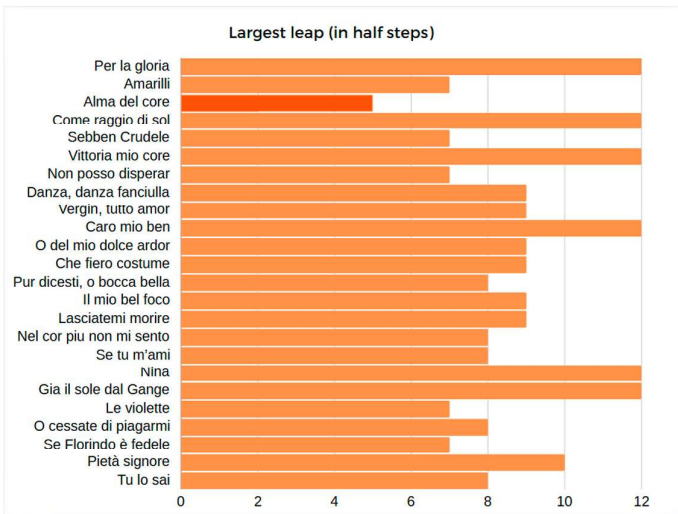
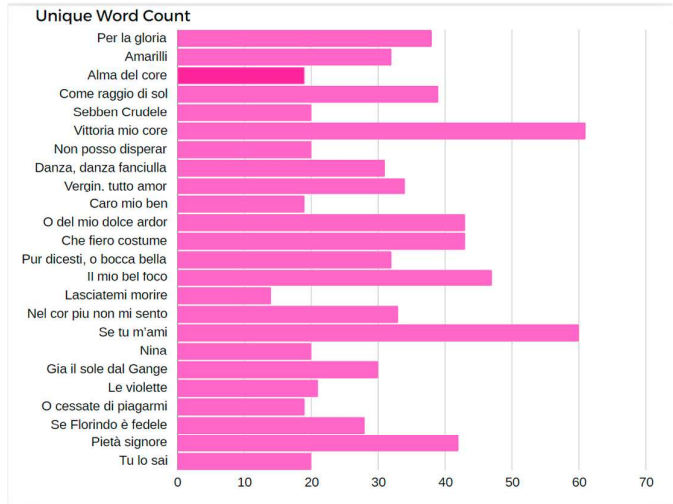
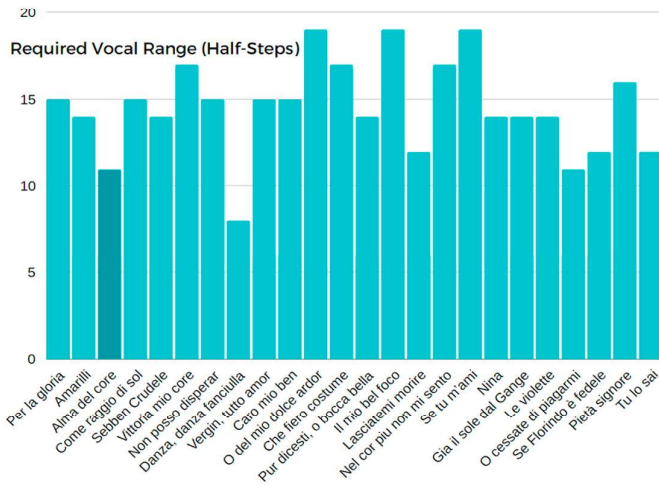


MIDDLE TESSITURA



GENDERED: MALE

Caldara (1670 - 1736)

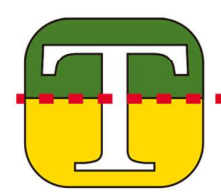


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

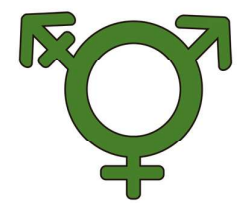
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



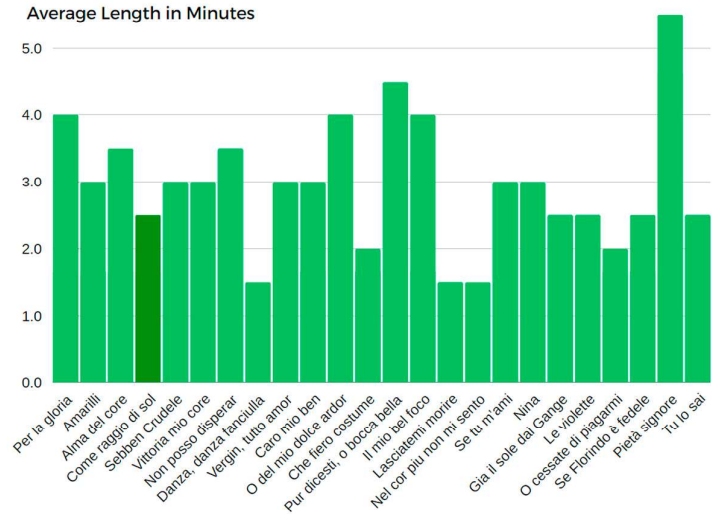
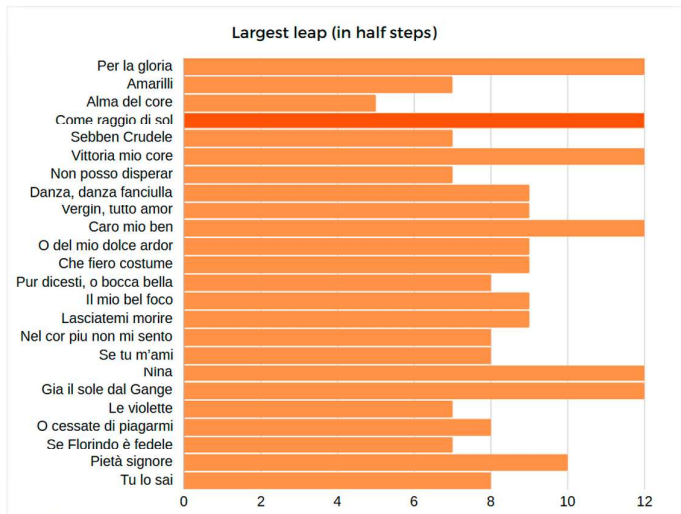
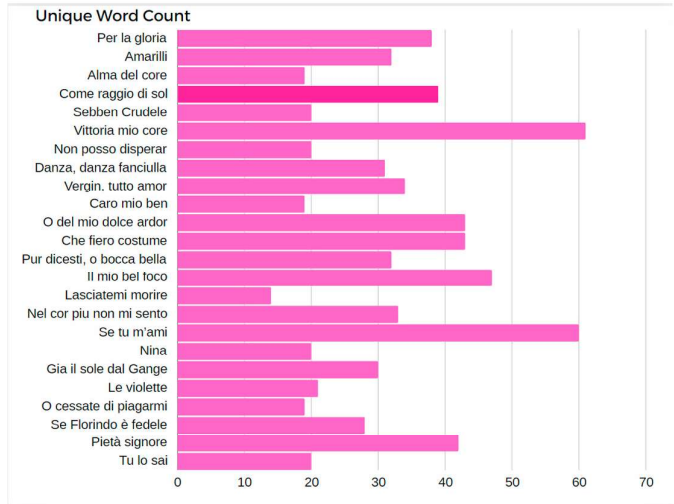
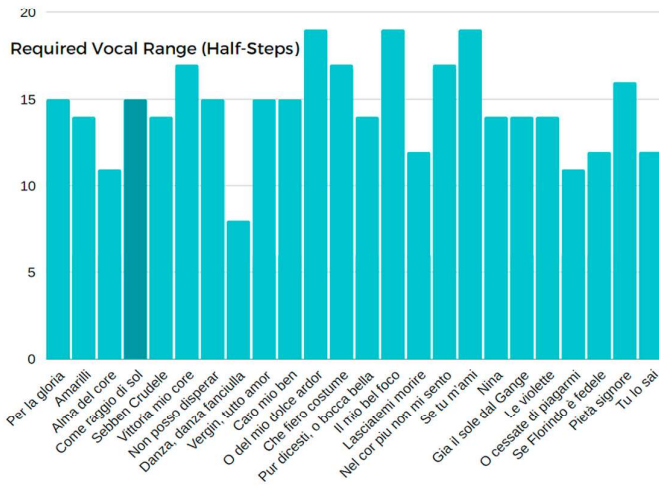
HIGH TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

The version with extended lyrics is gendered: Male.

Caldara (1670 - 1736)

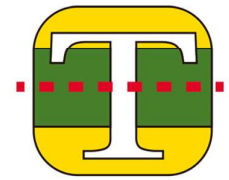


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

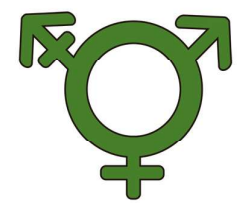
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



MIDDLE TESSITURA

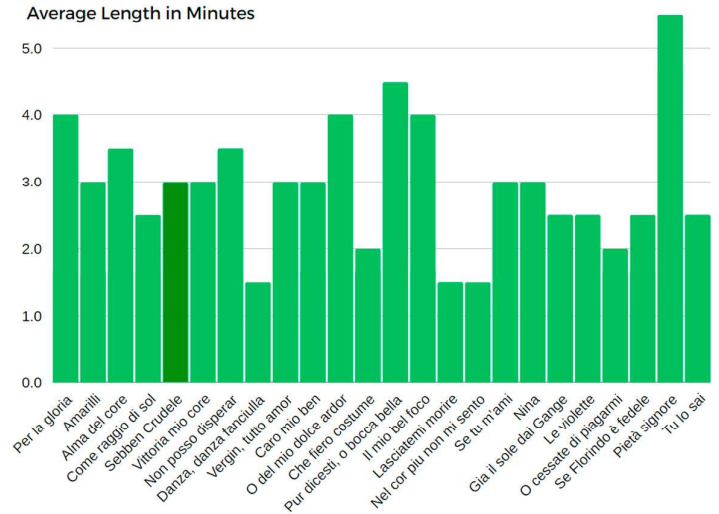
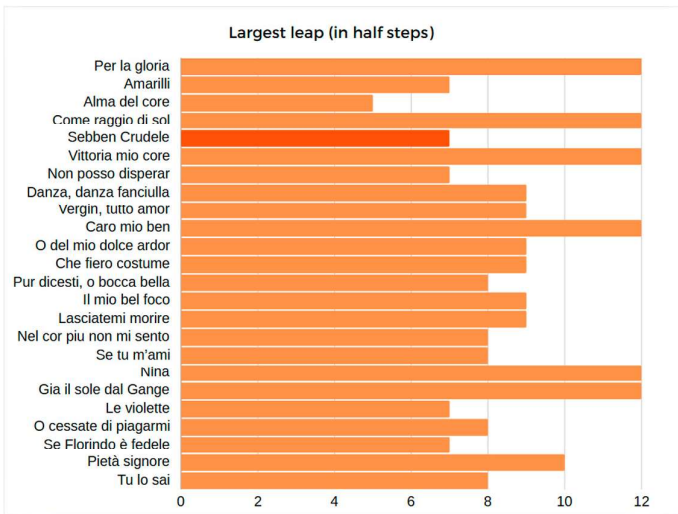
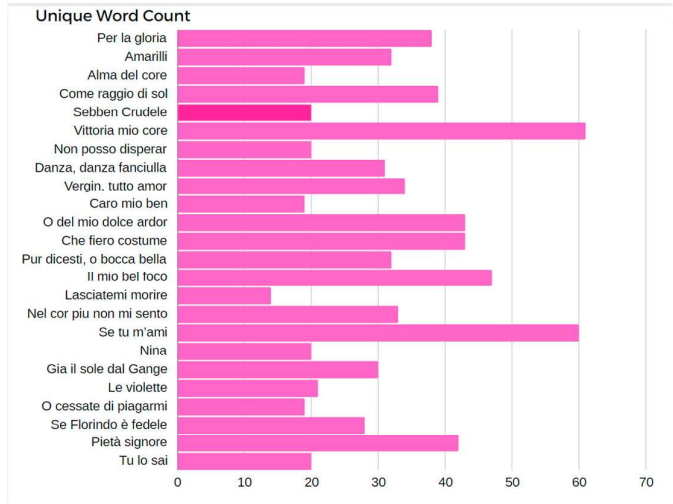
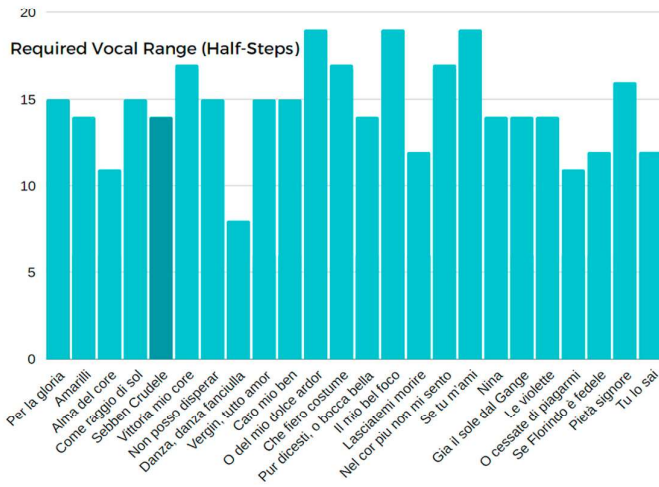


GENDER NEUTRAL

Sebben, crudele

Italian

Caldara (1670 - 1736)

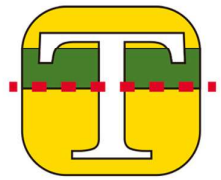


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

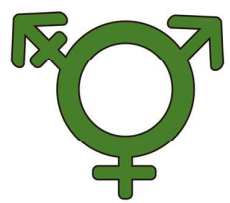
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

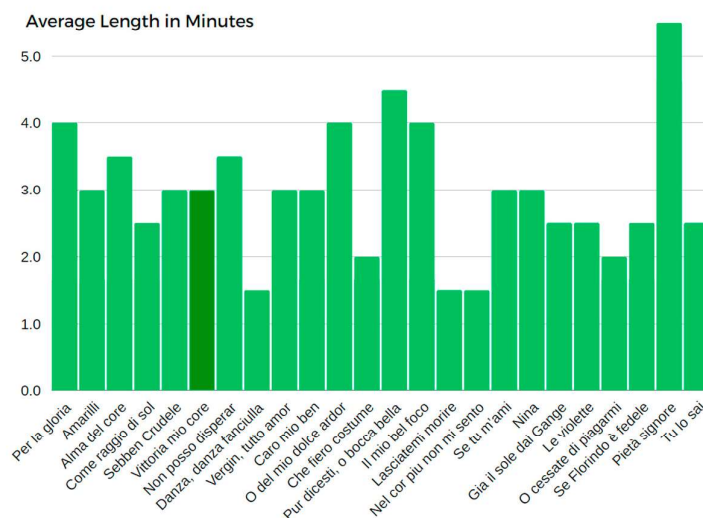
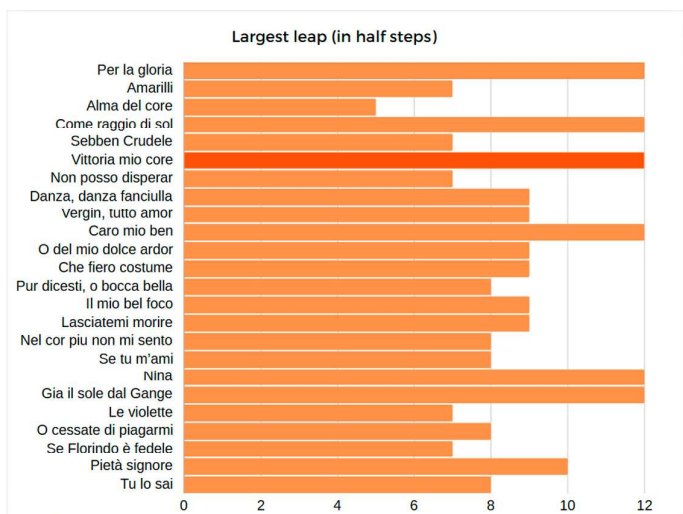
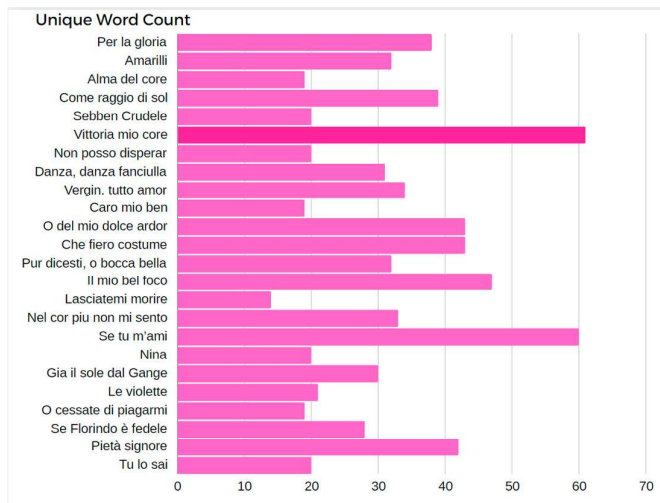
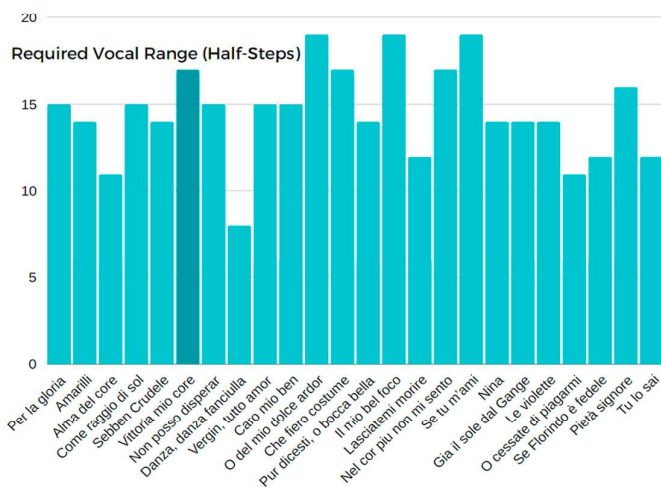


MIDDLE-HIGH TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Carissimi (1605 - 1674)

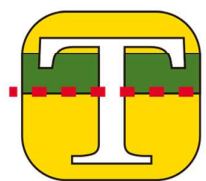


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

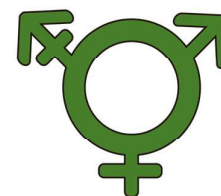
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



MIDDLE-HIGH TESSITURA

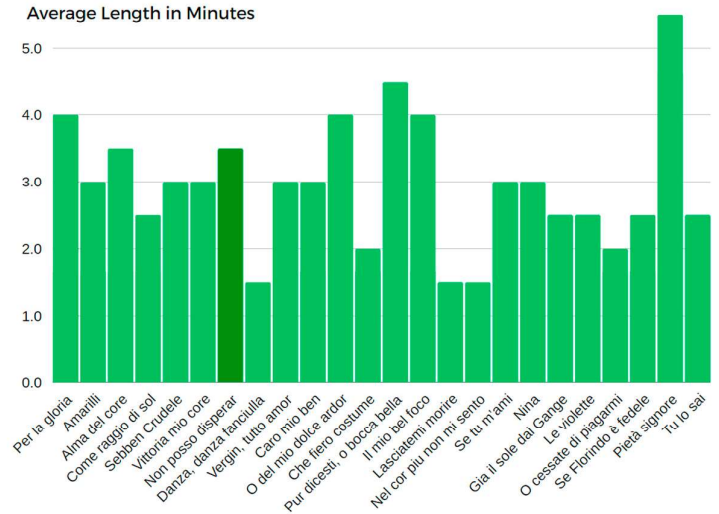
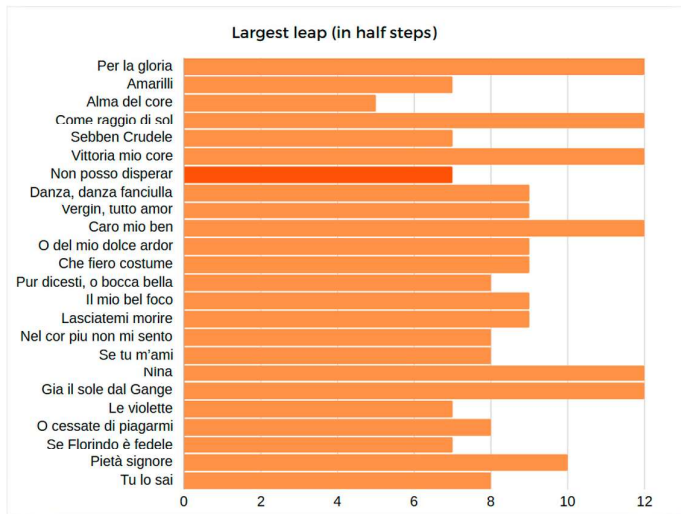
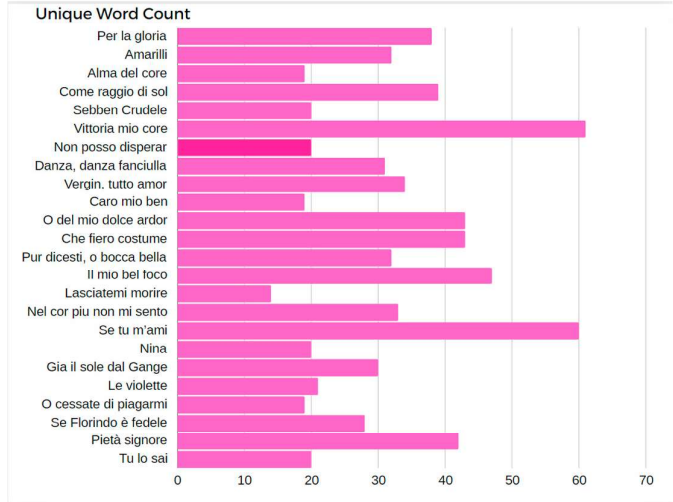
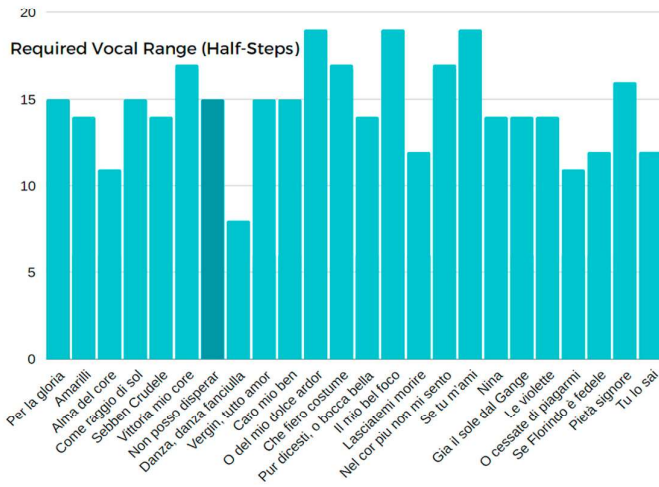


GENDER NEUTRAL

Non posso disperar

Italian

De Luca (15?? - 16??)

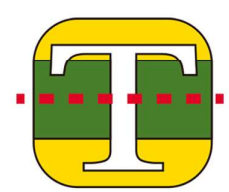


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

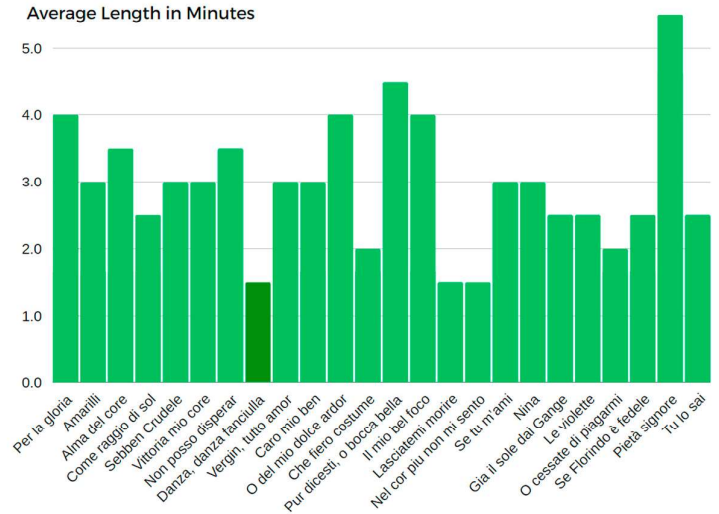
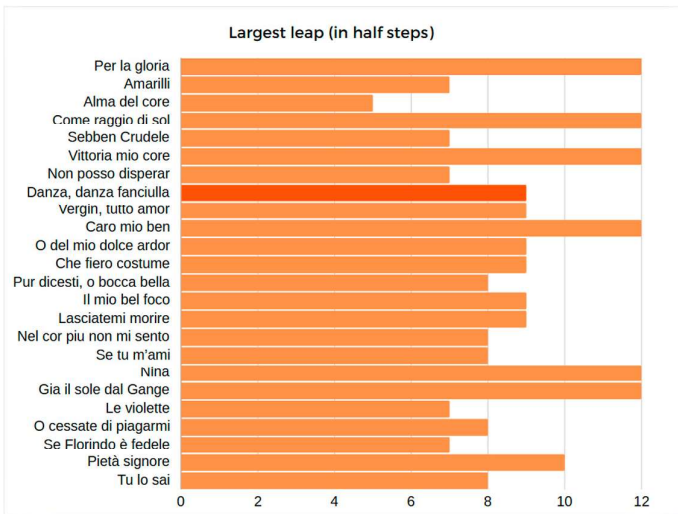
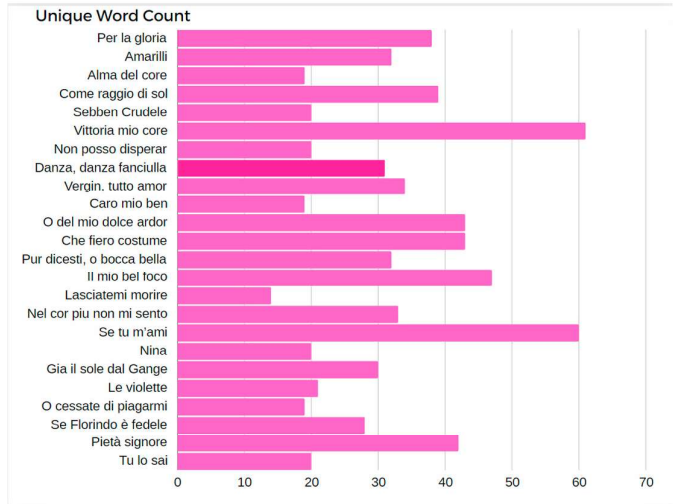
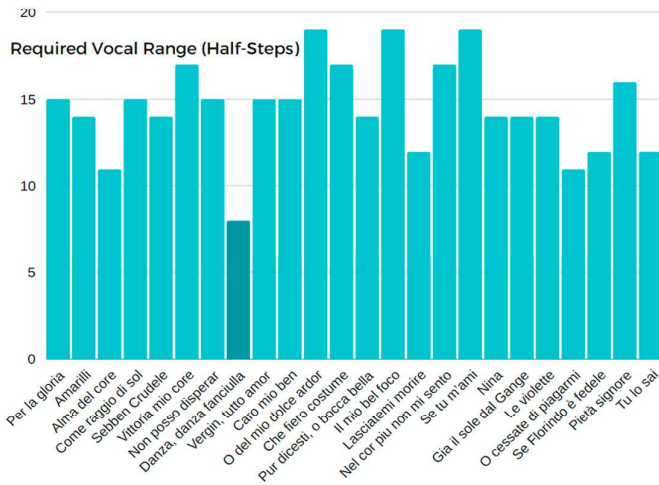


MIDDLE TESSITURA



GENDERED: MALE

Durante (1684 - 1755)

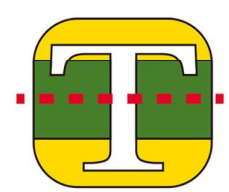


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



MIDDLE TESSITURA

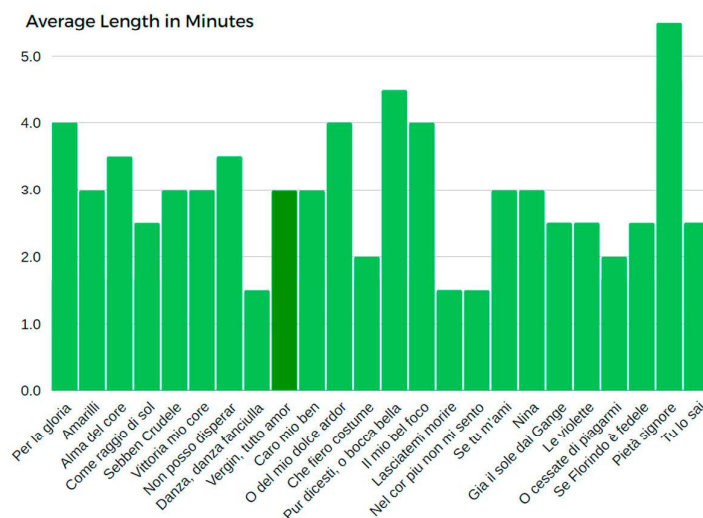
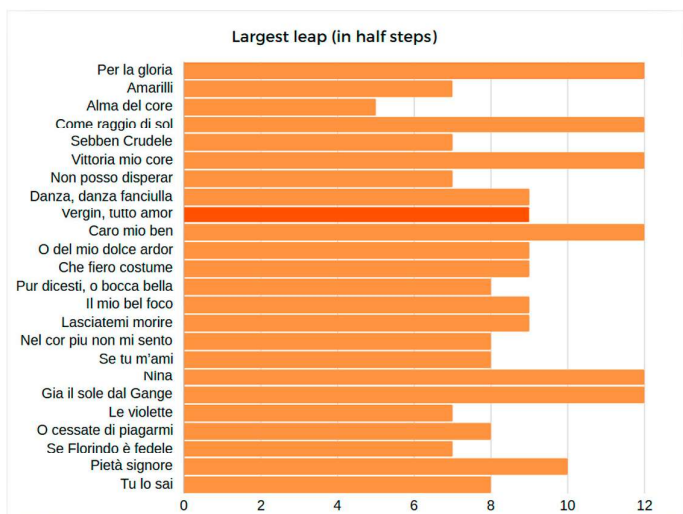
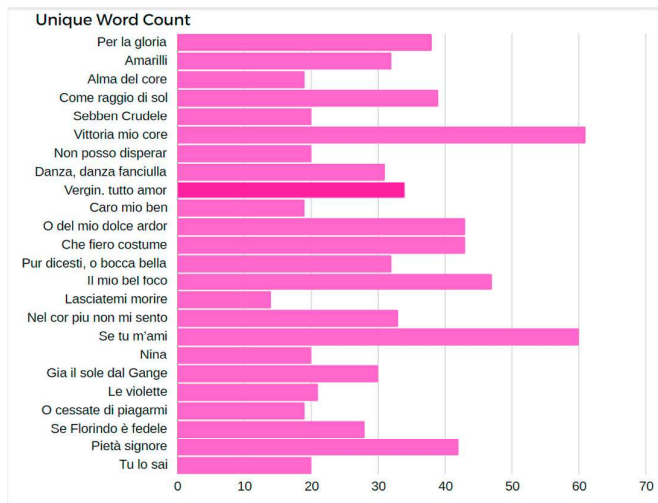
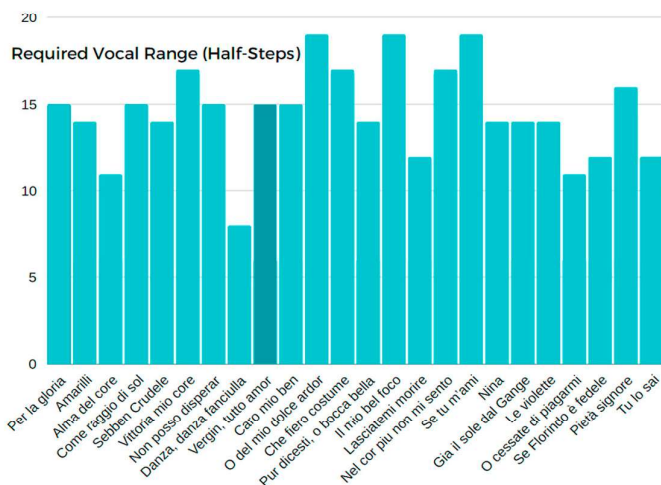


GENDERED: MALE

Vergin, tutto amor

Italian

Durante (1684 - 1755)

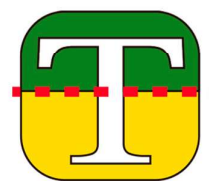


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

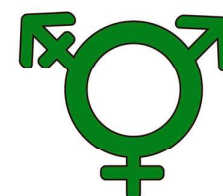
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



HIGH TESSITURA

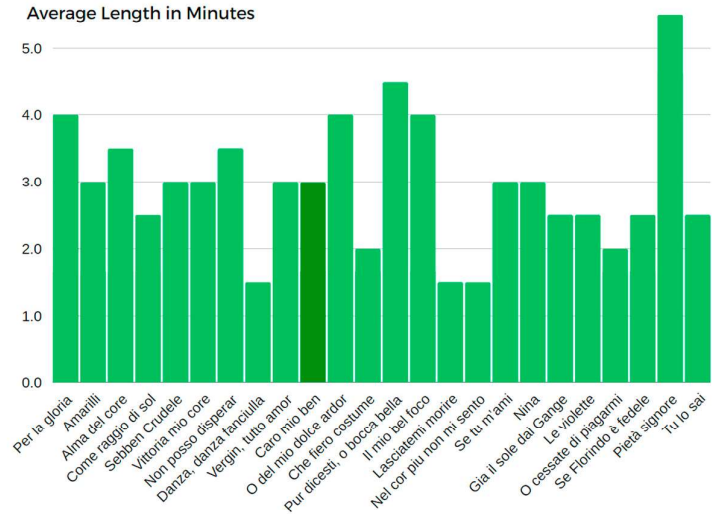
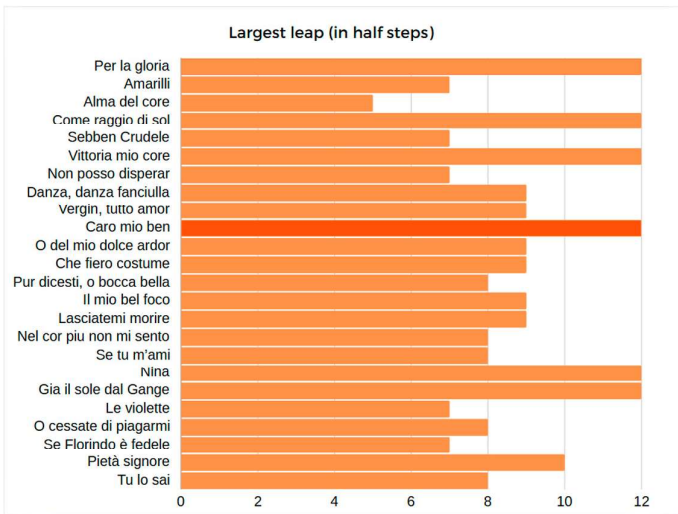
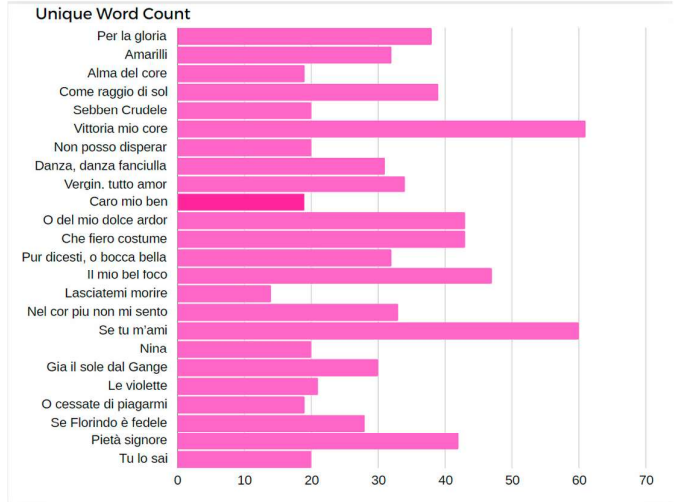
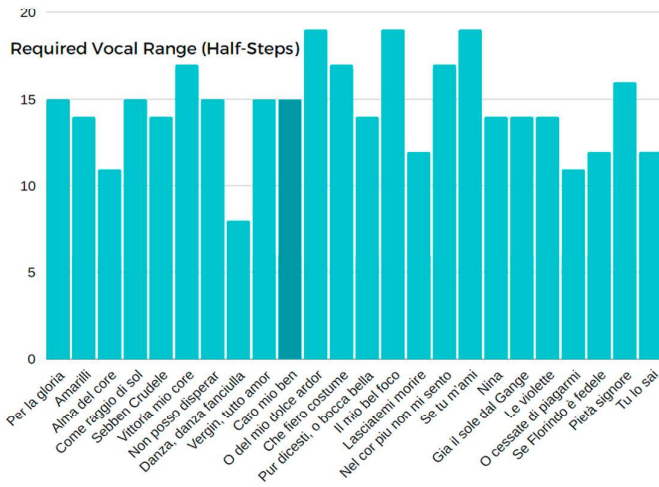


GENDER NEUTRAL



WARNING
CULTURAL CONTENT

Giordani (1744 - 1798)

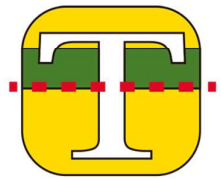


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

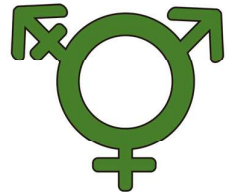
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



MIDDLE-HIGH TESSITURA

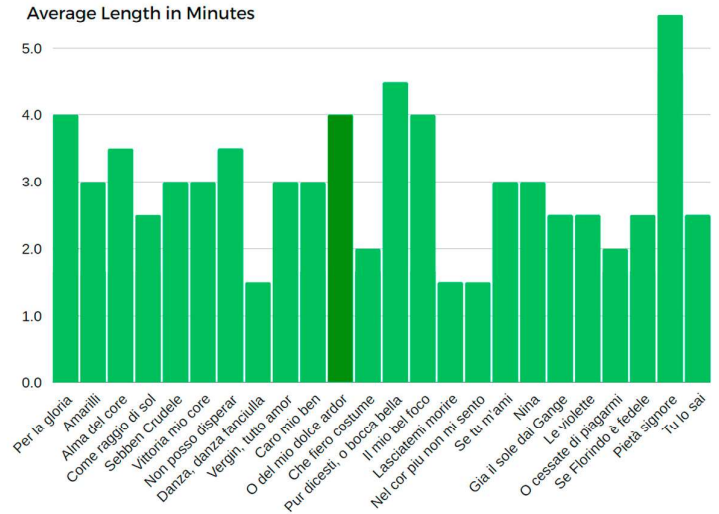
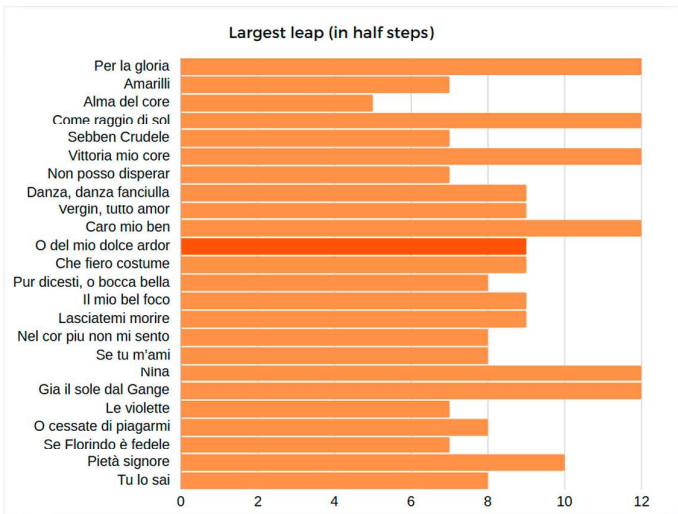
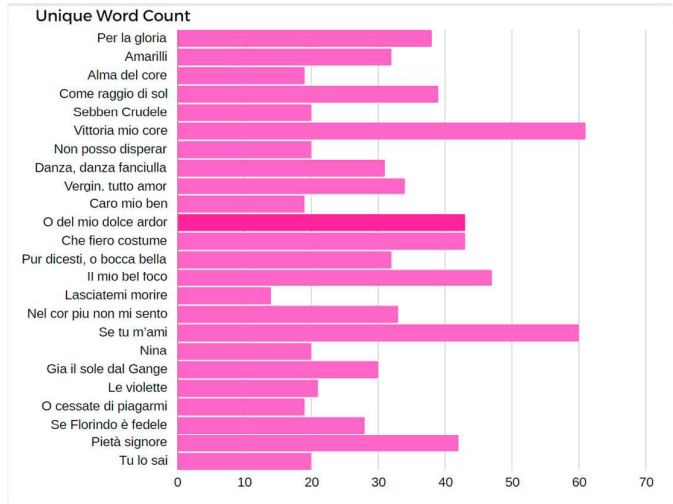
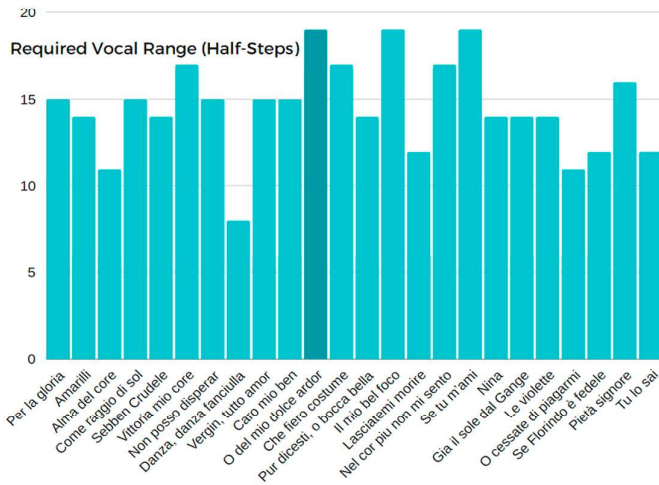


GENDER NEUTRAL

O del mio dolce ardor

Italian

Gluck (1714 - 1787)

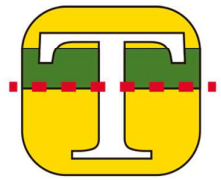


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

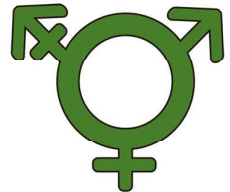
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

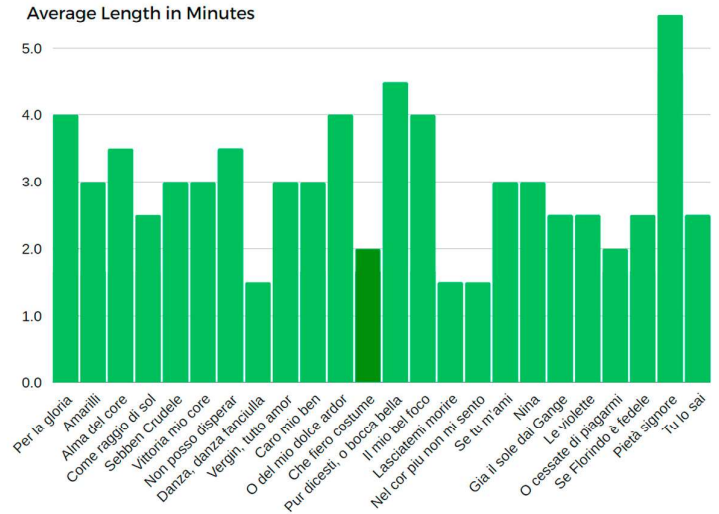
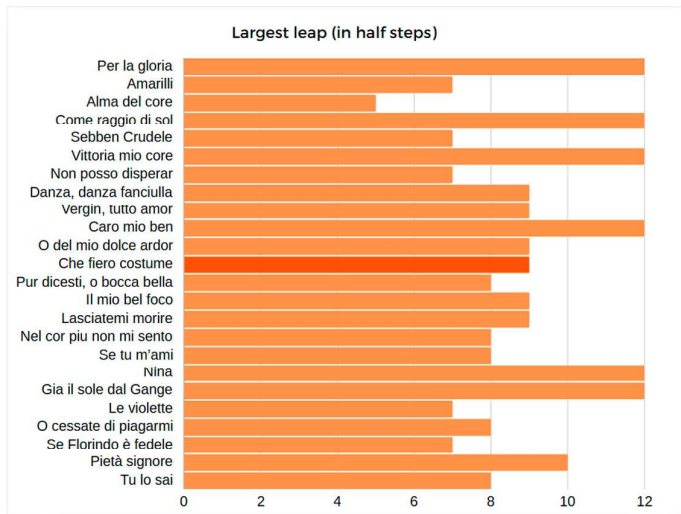
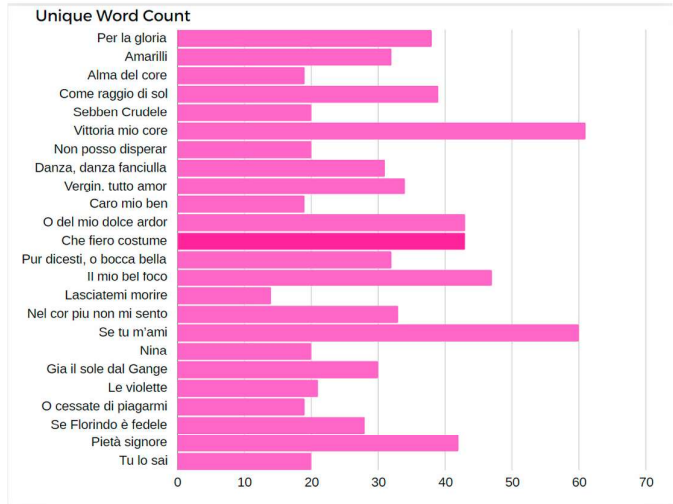
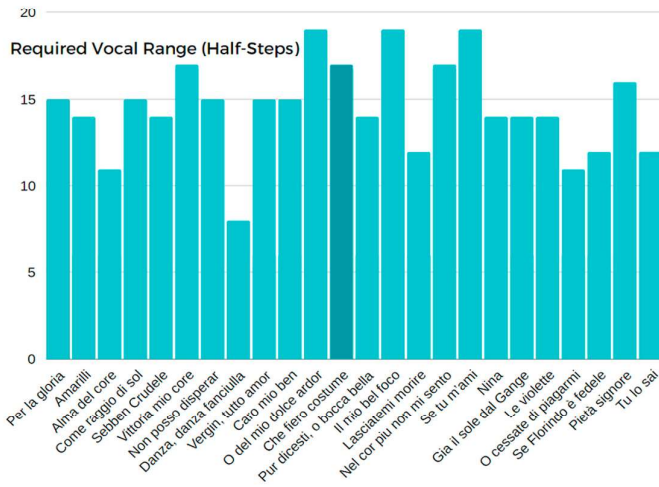


MIDDLE-HIGH TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Legrenzi (1626 - 1690)

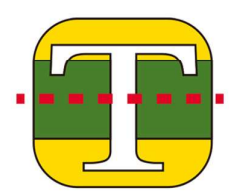


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

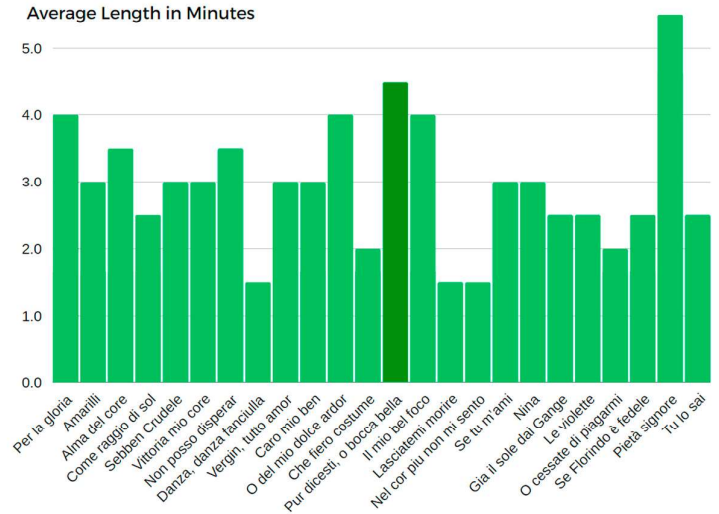
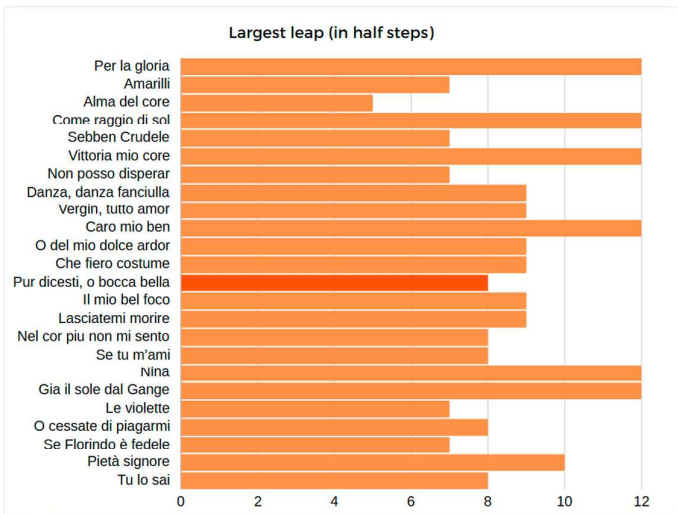
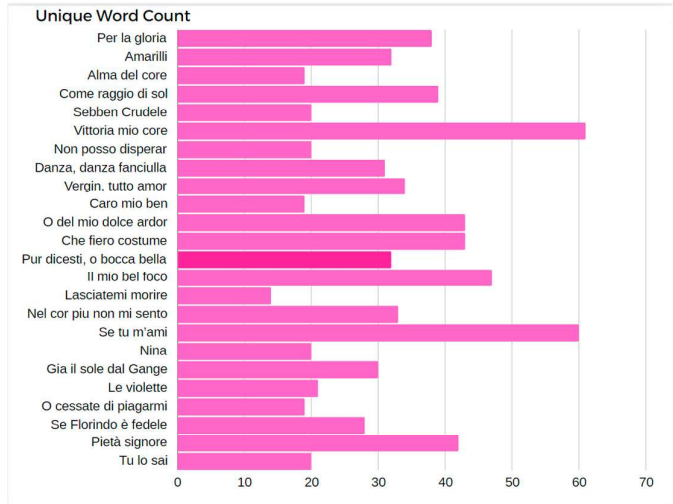
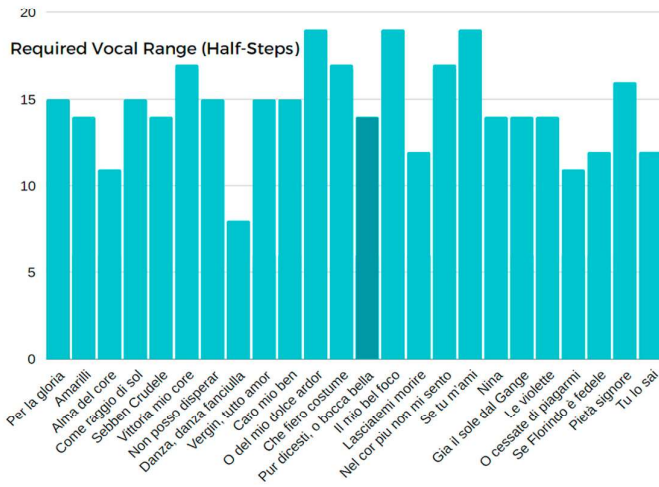


MIDDLE TESSITURA



GENDERED: FEMALE

Lotti (1667 - 1740)

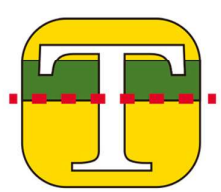


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

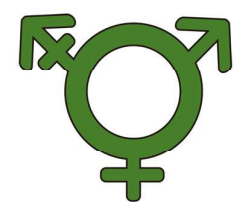
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

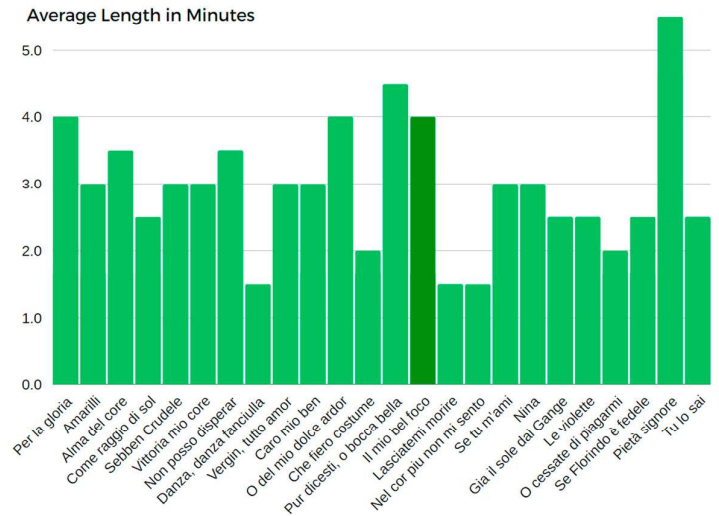
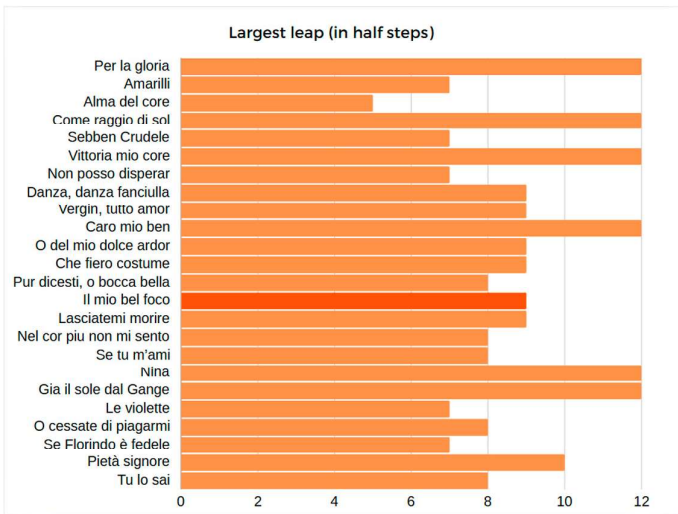
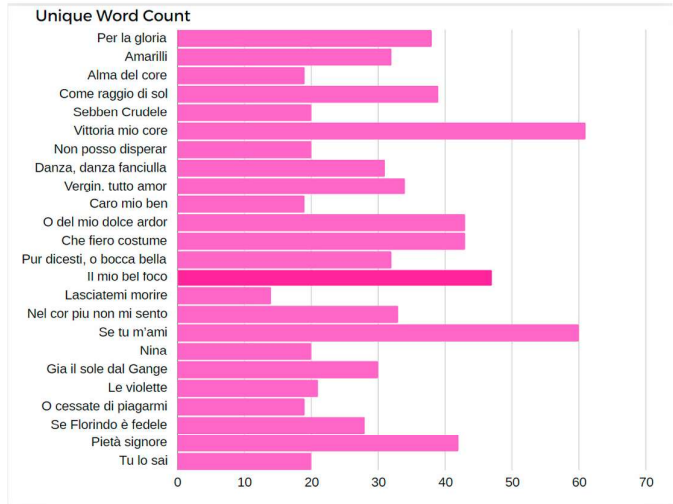
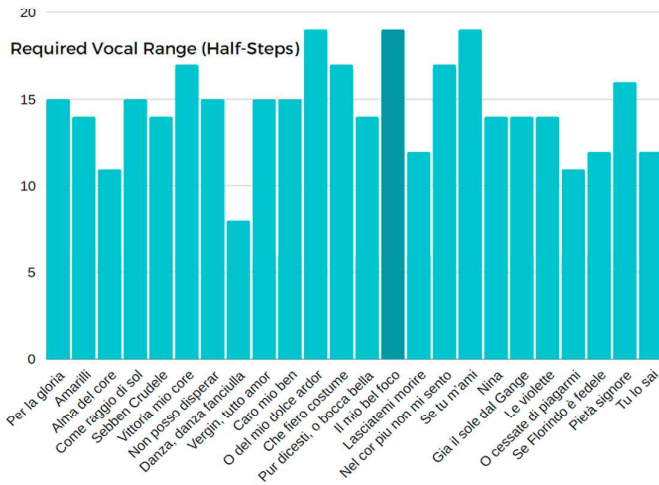


MIDDLE-HIGH TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Marcello (1686 - 1739)

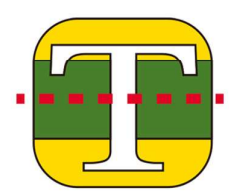


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

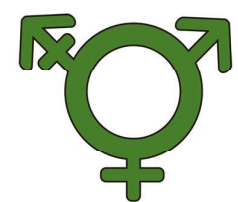
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

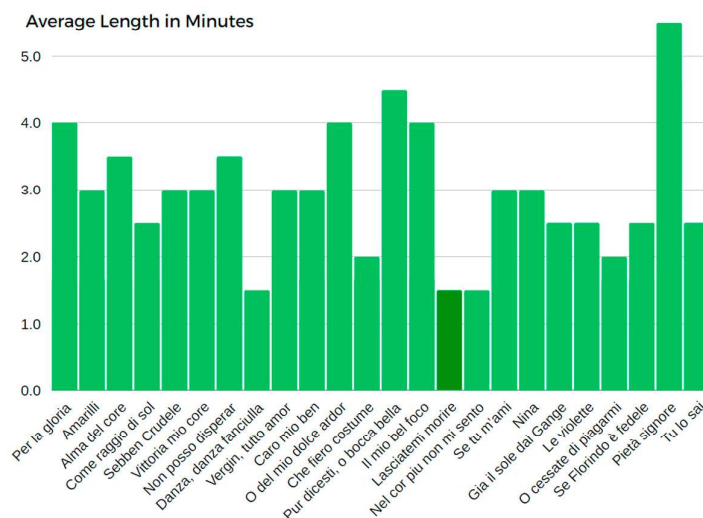
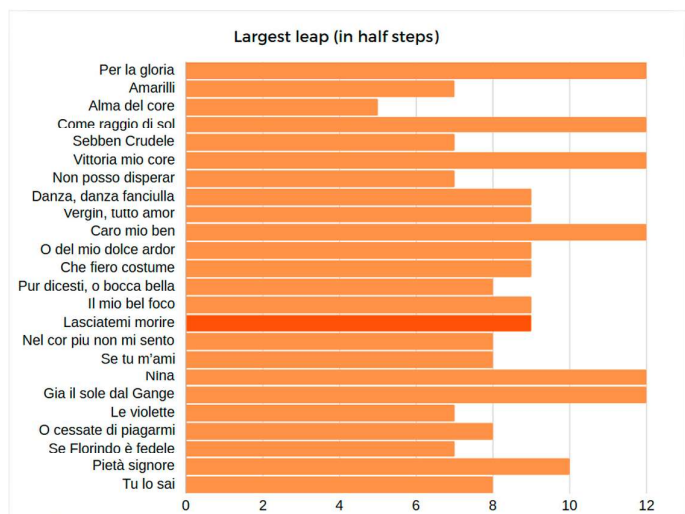
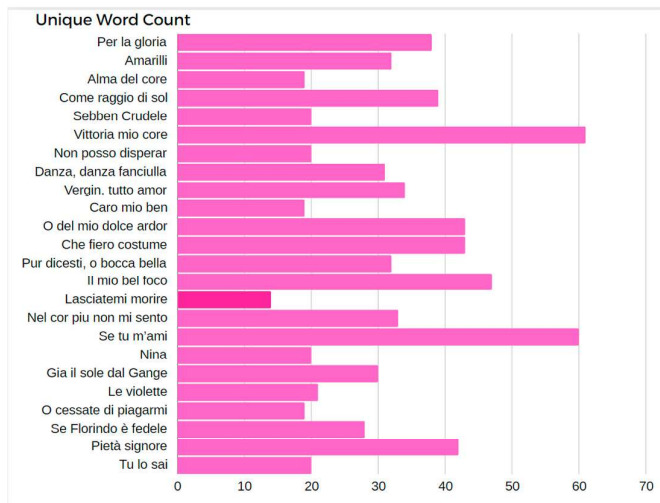
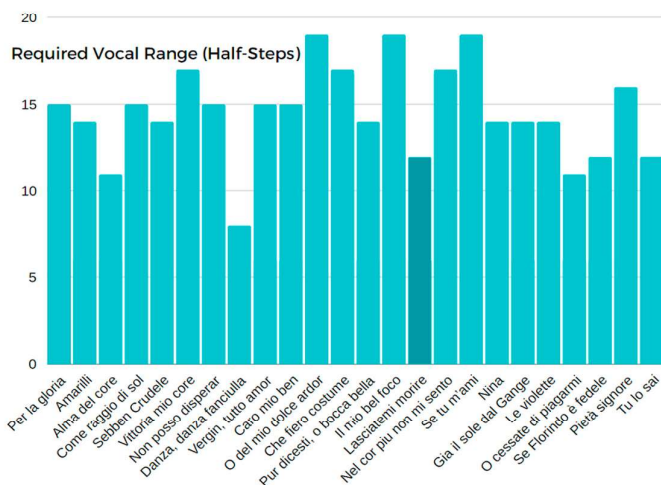


MIDDLE TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Monteverdi (1567 - 1643)

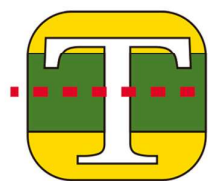


SLOW Relatively Slow Relatively Fast **FAST**

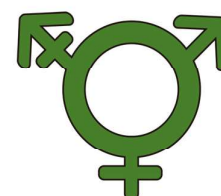
MODAL **TONAL** CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL INTERVALLIC



MIDDLE TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

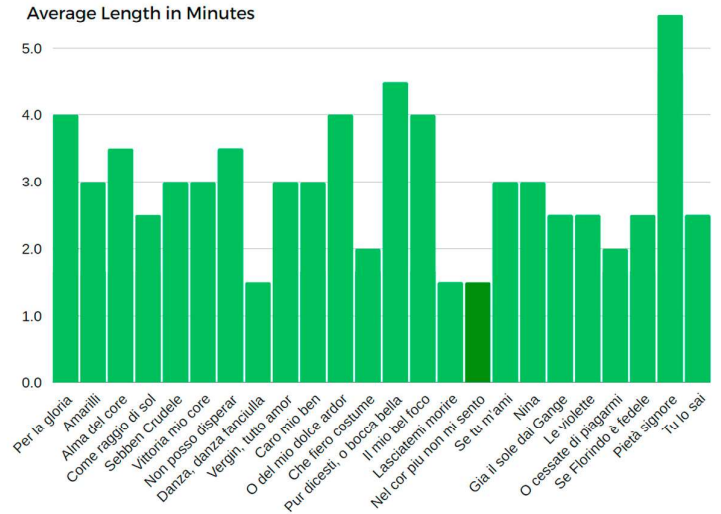
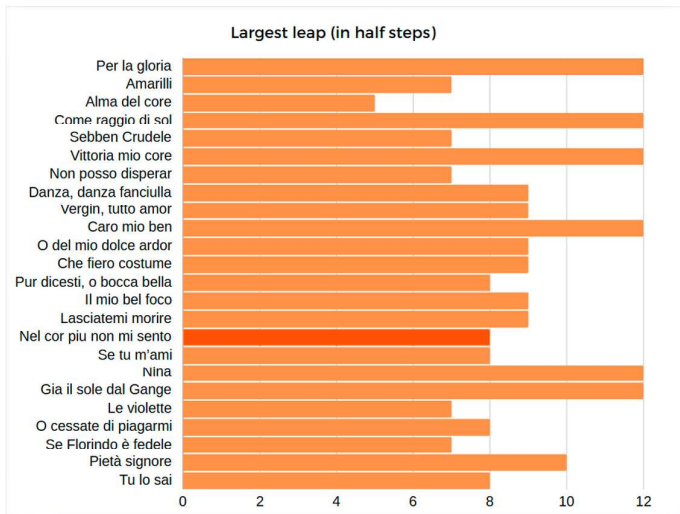
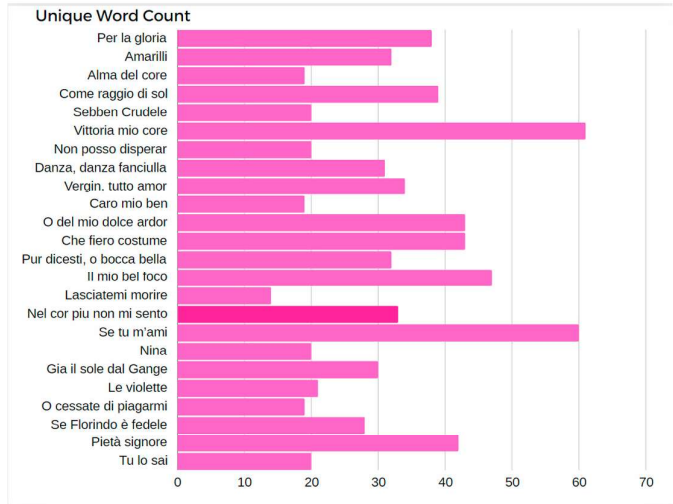
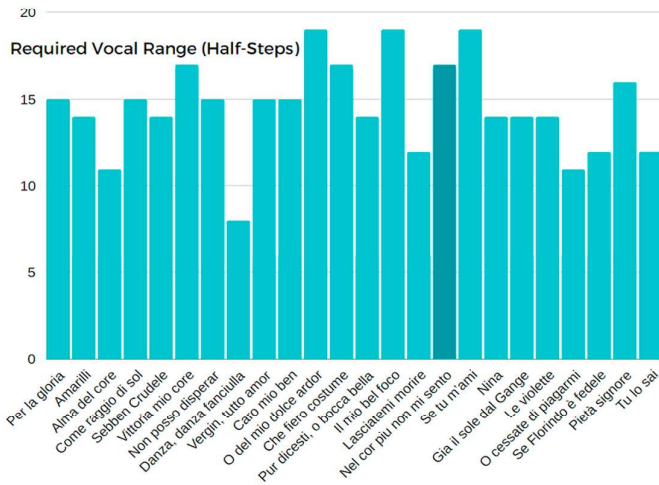


WARNING
MENTAL HEALTH CONTENT

Nel cor più non mi sento

Italian

Paisello (1740 - 1816)

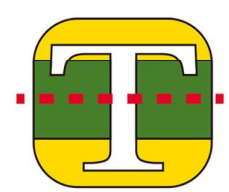


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

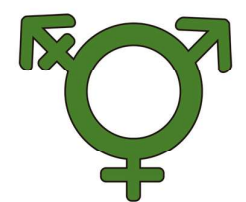
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

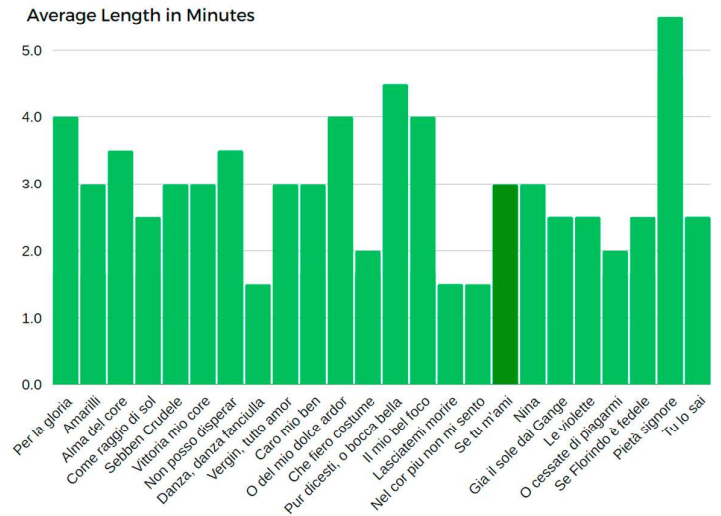
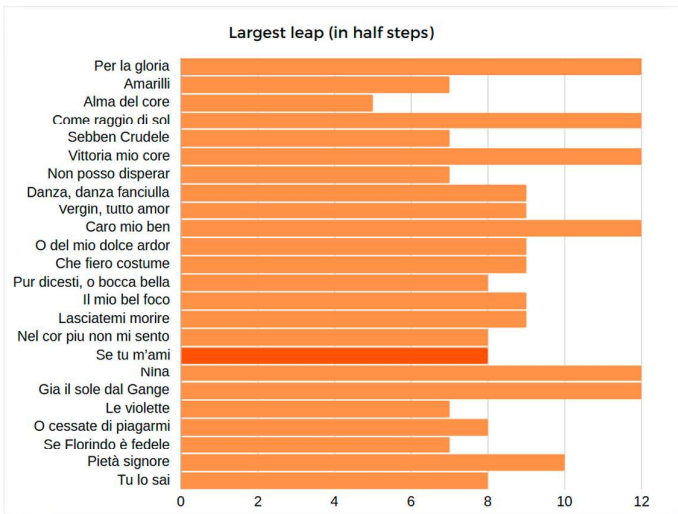
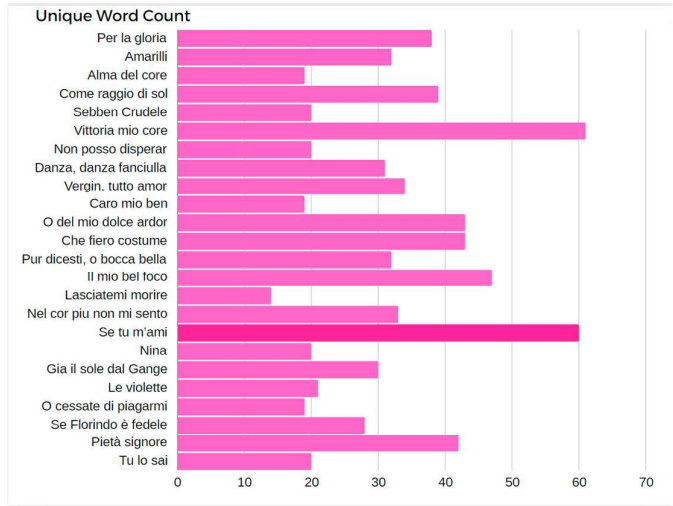
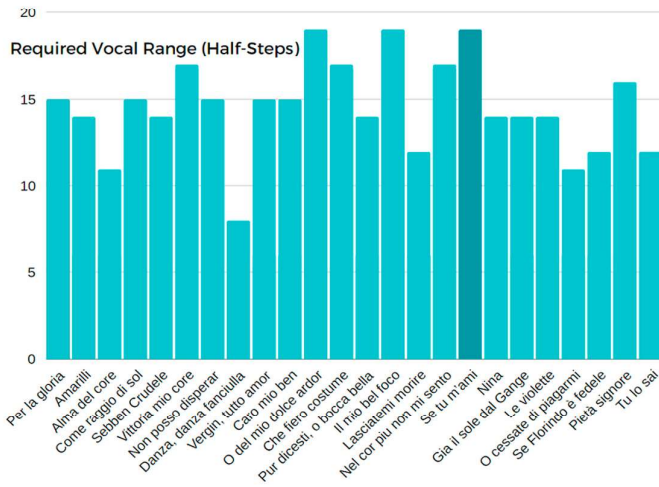


MIDDLE TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Pergolesi (1710 - 1736)

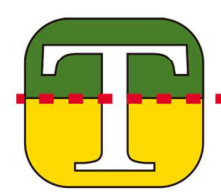


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

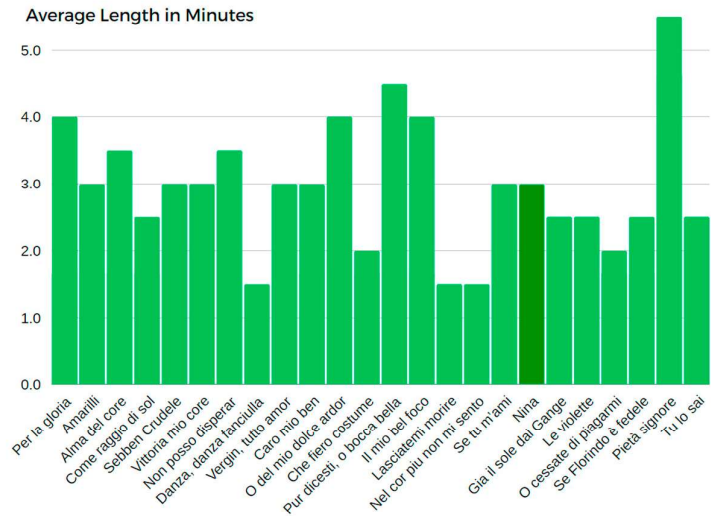
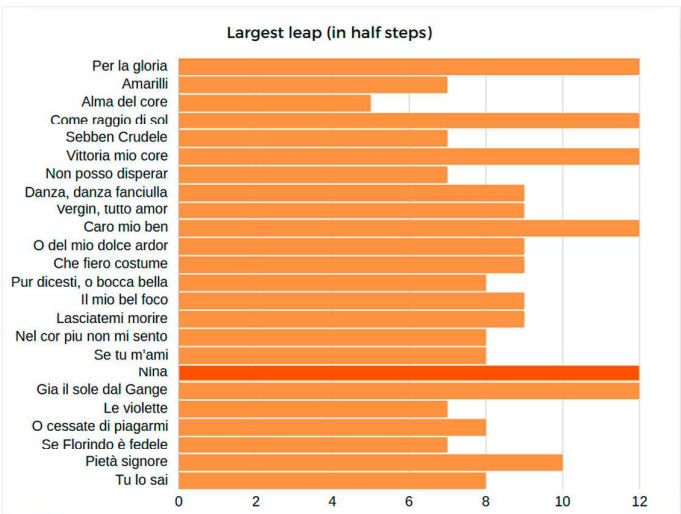
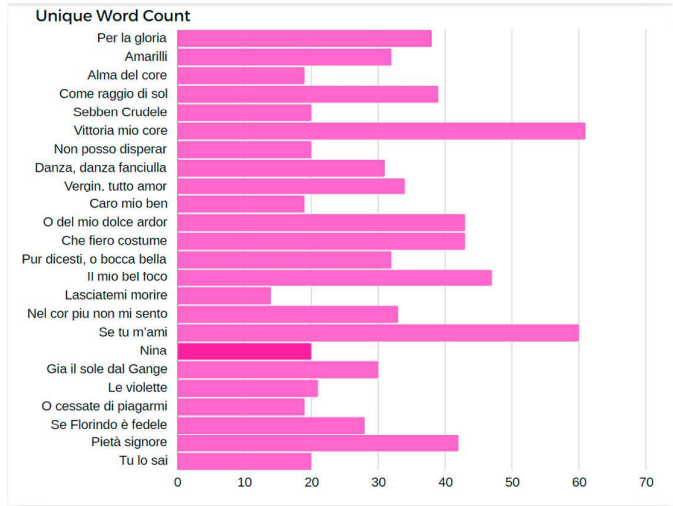
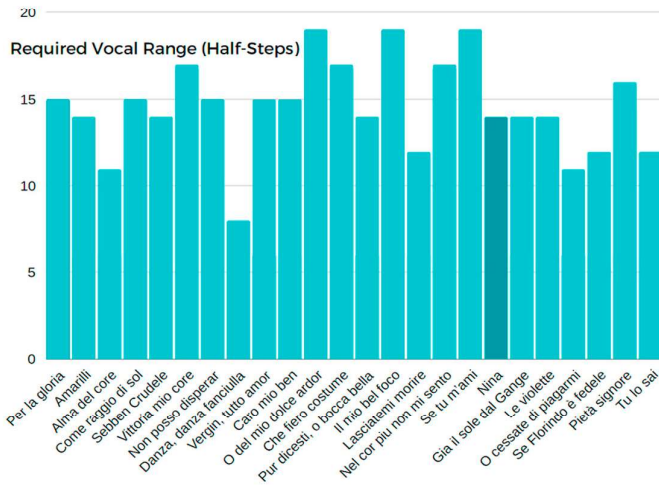


HIGH TESSITURA



GENDERED: FEMALE

Pergolesi (1710 - 1736)

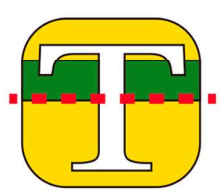


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

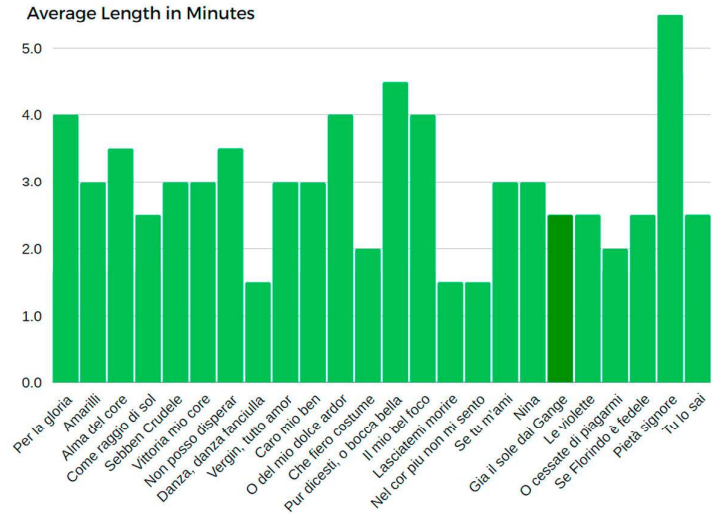
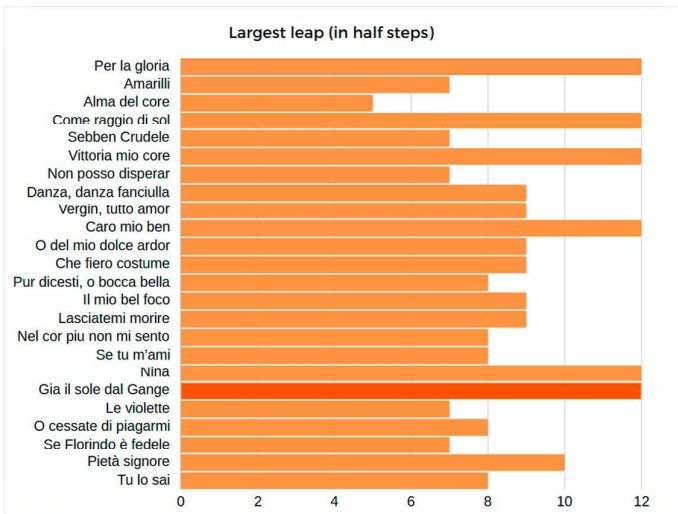
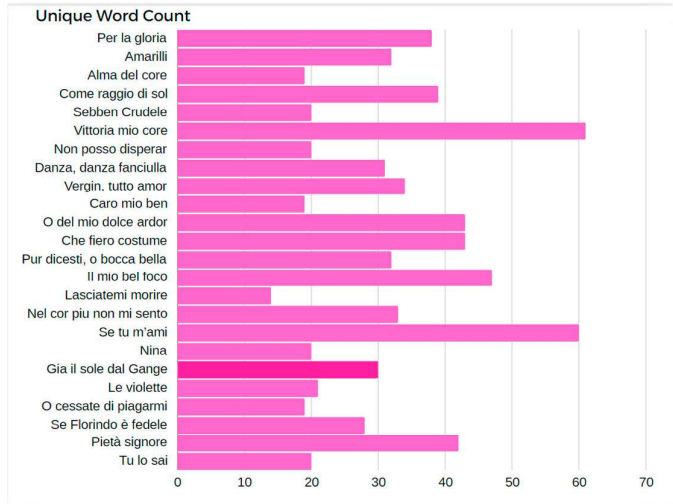
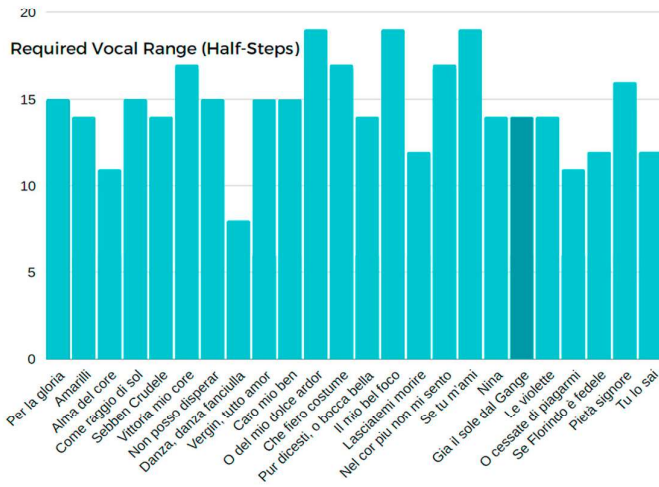


MIDDLE-HIGH TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Scarlatti (1659 - 1725)

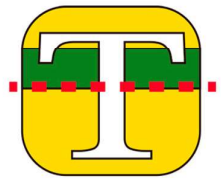


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

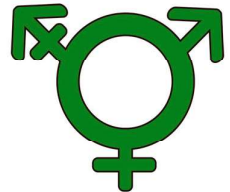
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

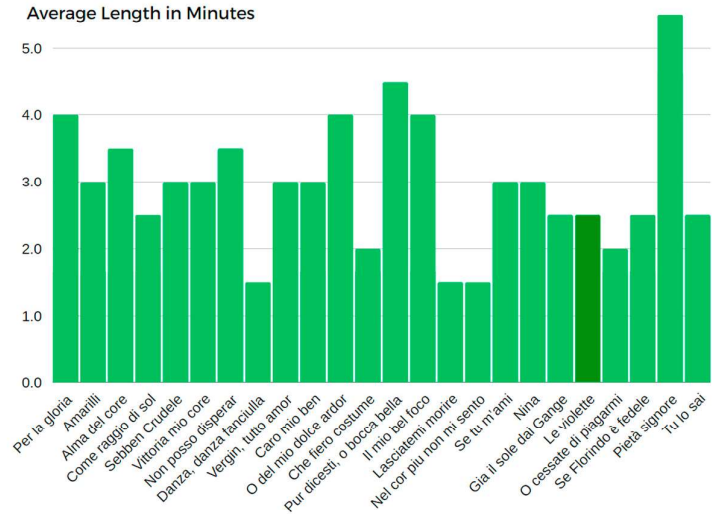
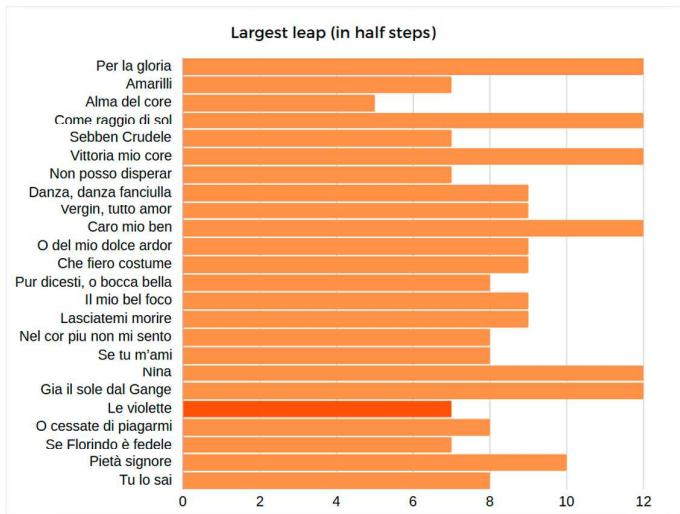
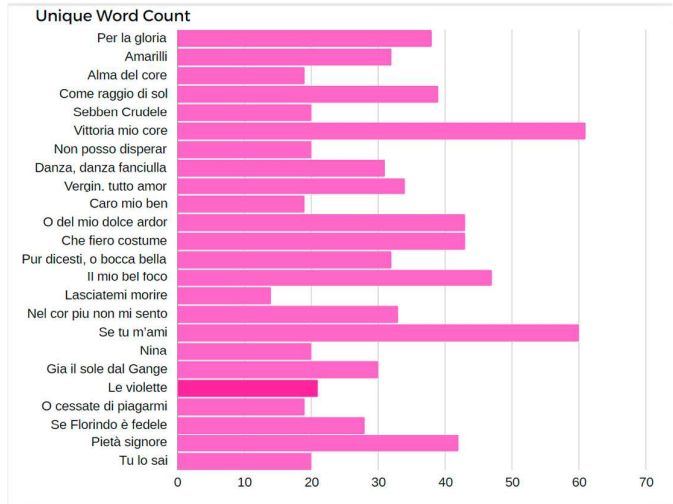
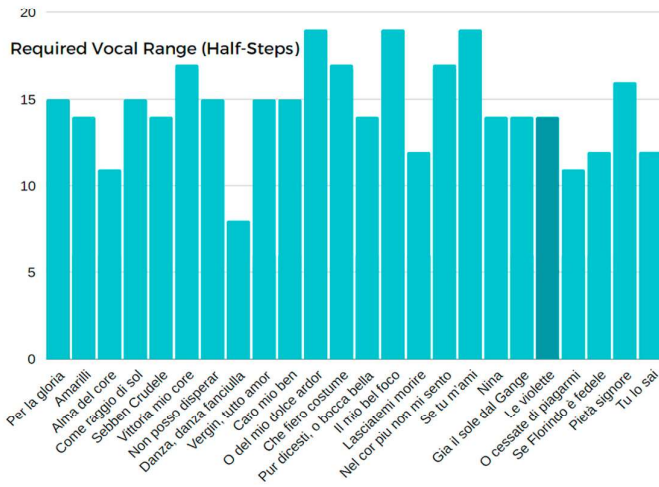


MIDDLE-HIGH TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Scarlatti (1659 - 1725)

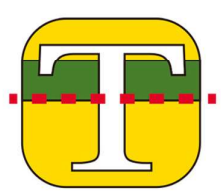


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



MIDDLE-HIGH TESSITURA

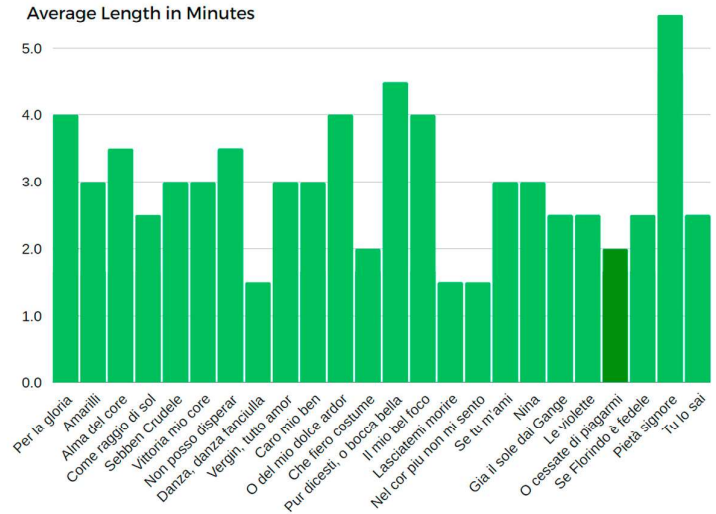
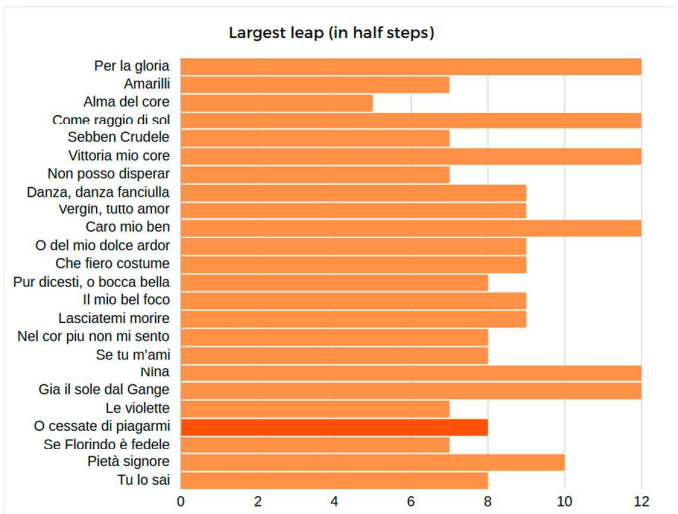
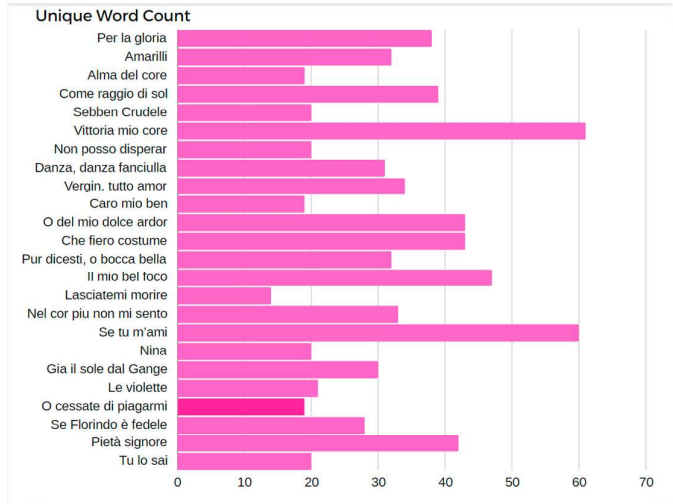
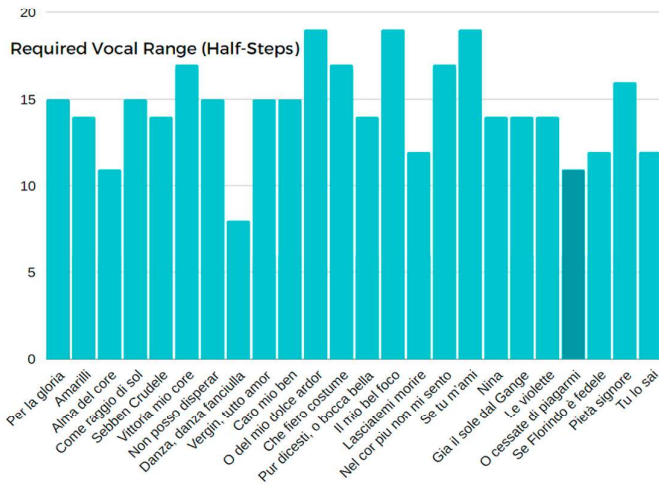


GENDERED: MALE

O cessate di piagarmi

Italian

Scarlatti (1659 - 1725)



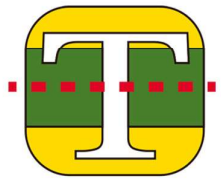
SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

It becomes slower during the repetition

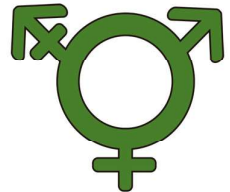
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

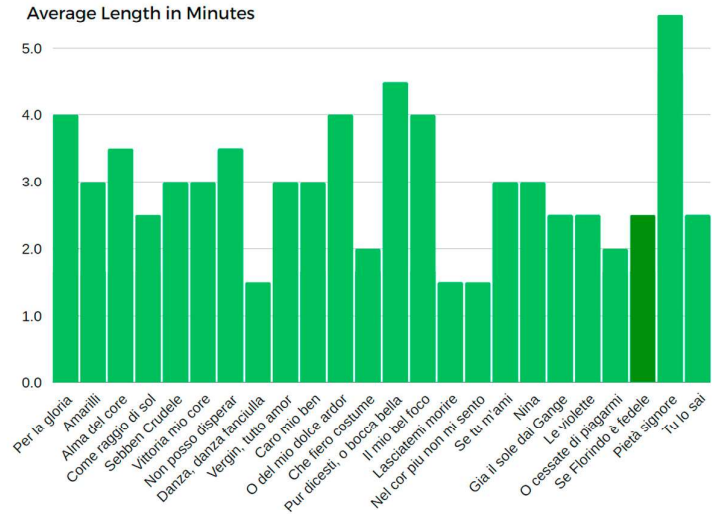
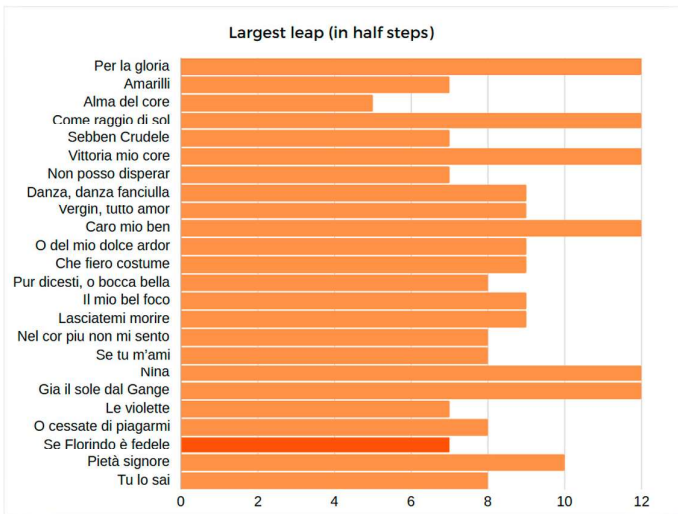
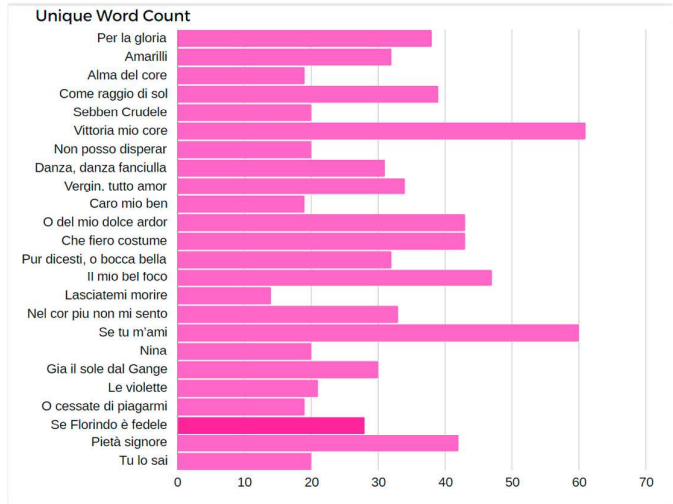
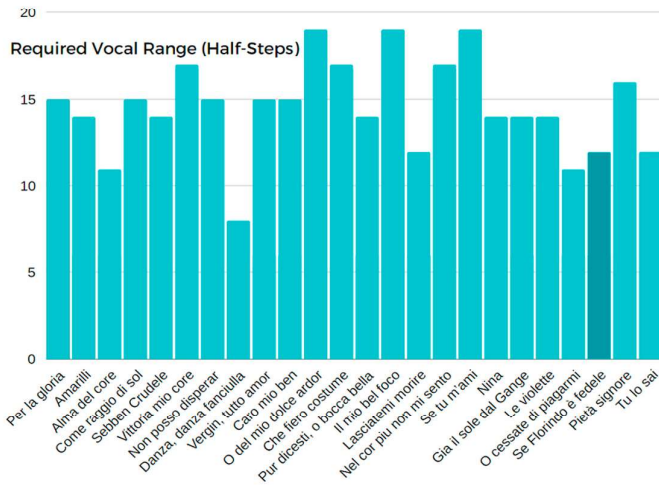


MIDDLE TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Scarlatti (1659 - 1725)

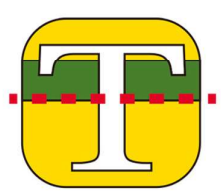


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

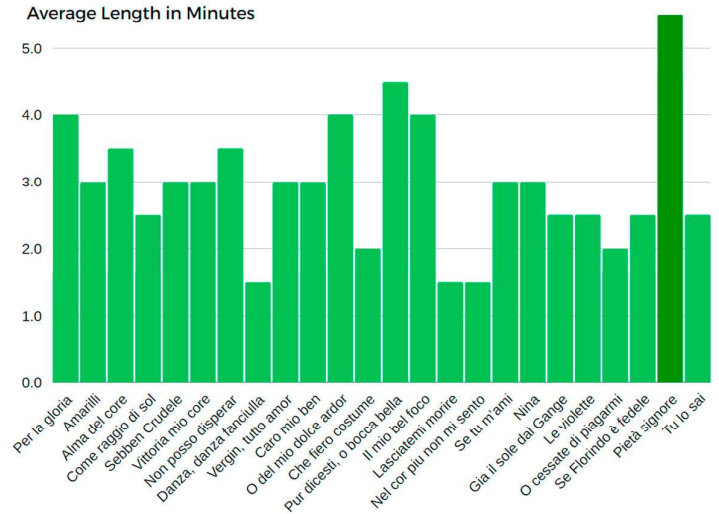
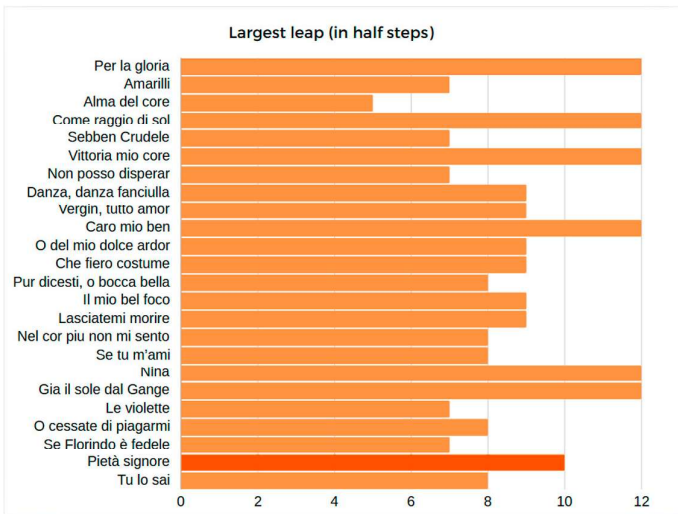
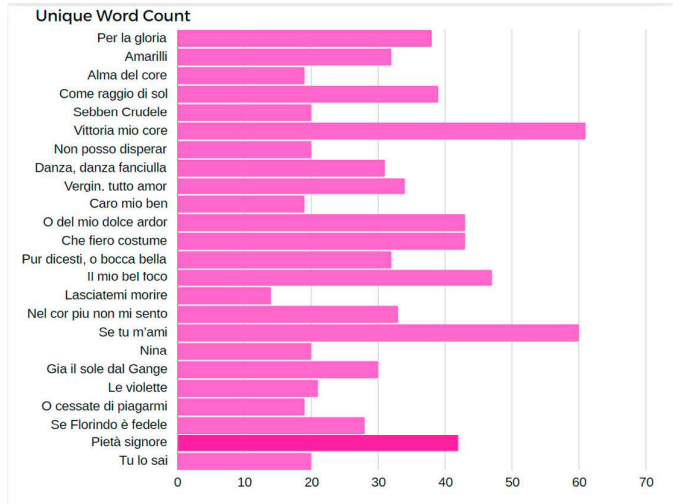
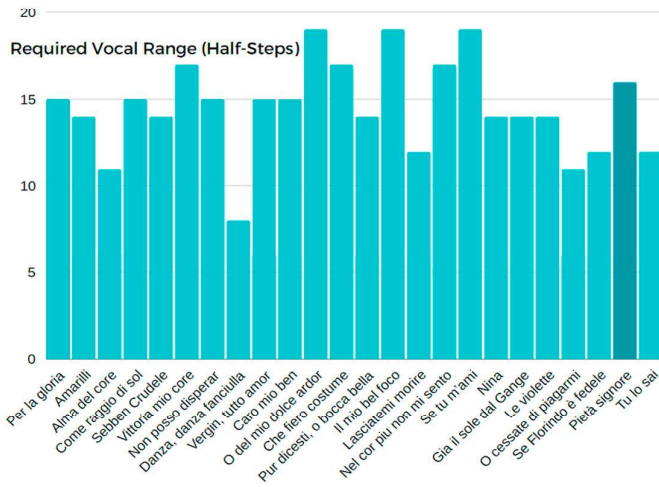


MIDDLE-HIGH TESSITURA



GENDERED: FEMALE

Stradella (1645? - 1682?)



SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

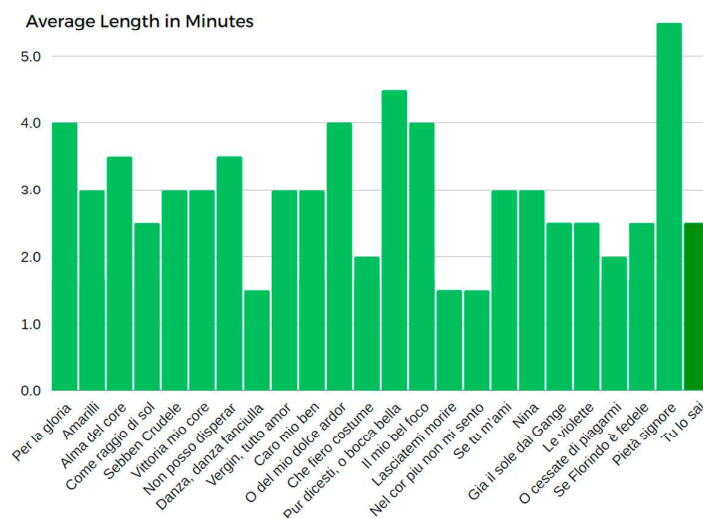
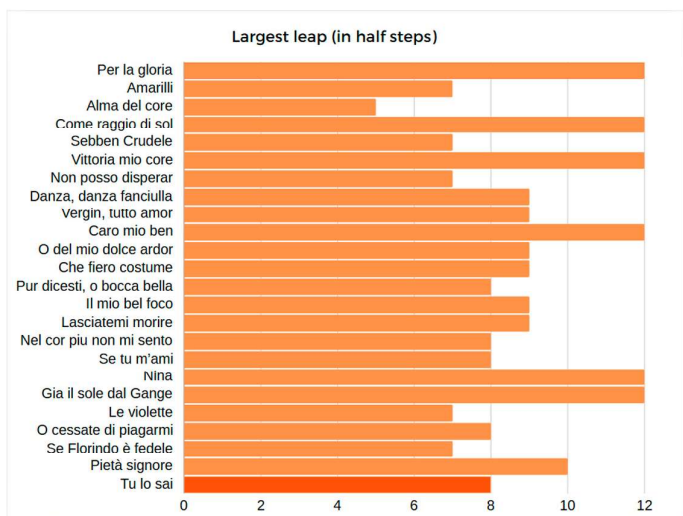
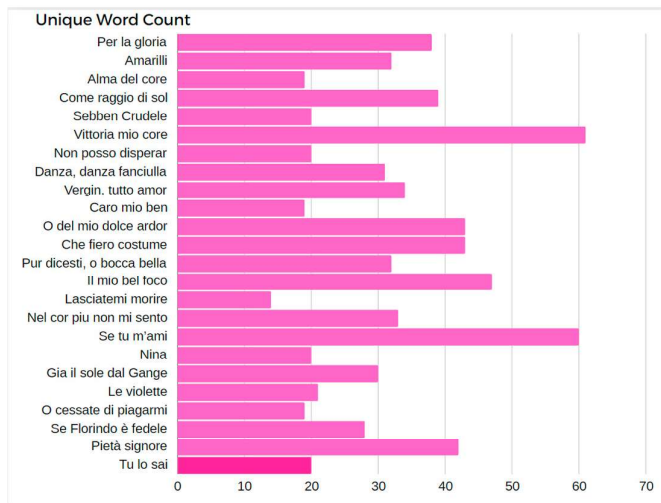
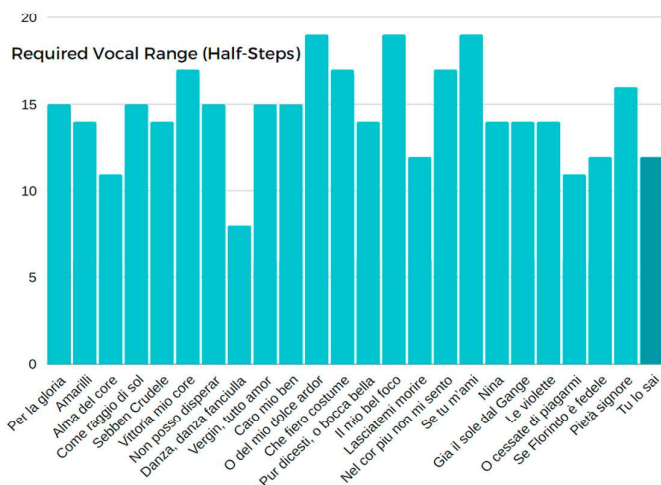
SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

MIDDLE-LOW TESSITURA

GENDER NEUTRAL

WARNING
CULTURAL CONTENT

Giuseppe Torelli (1650 - 1703)

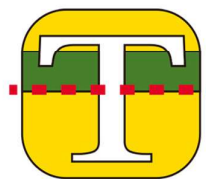


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

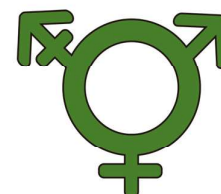
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



MIDDLE-HIGH TESSITURA



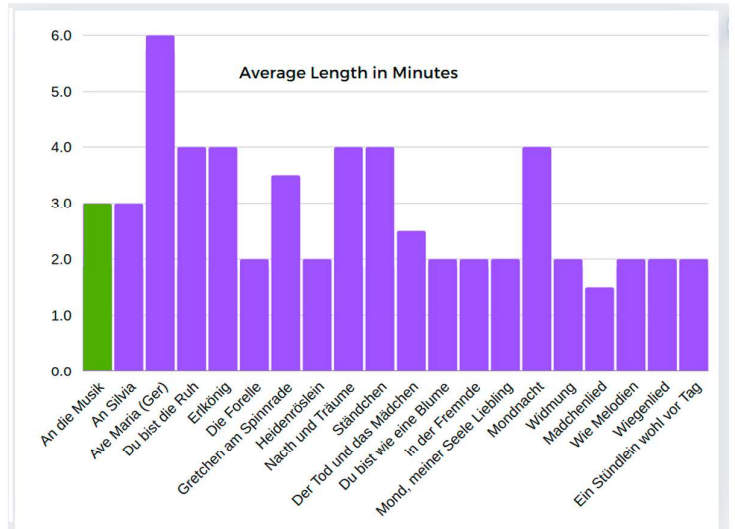
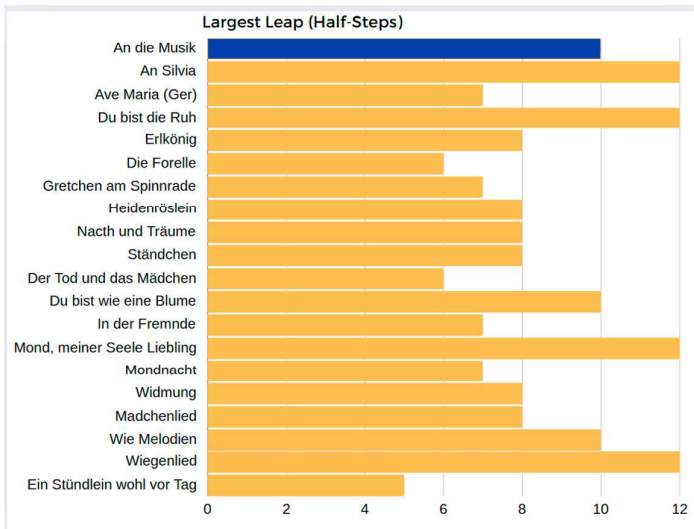
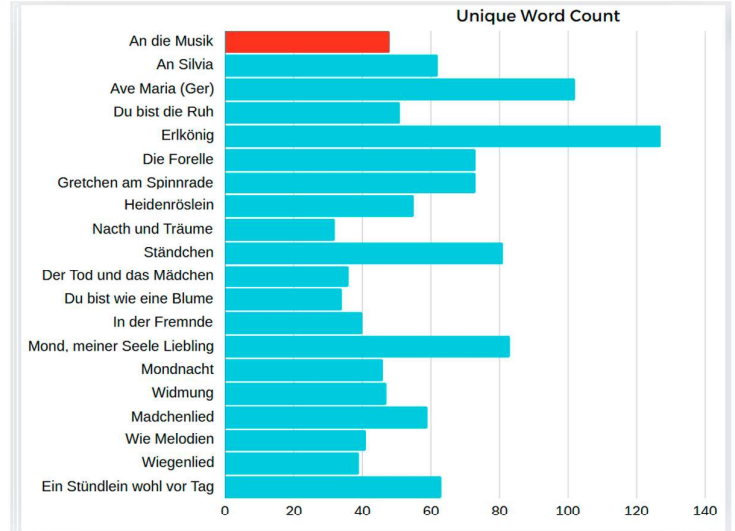
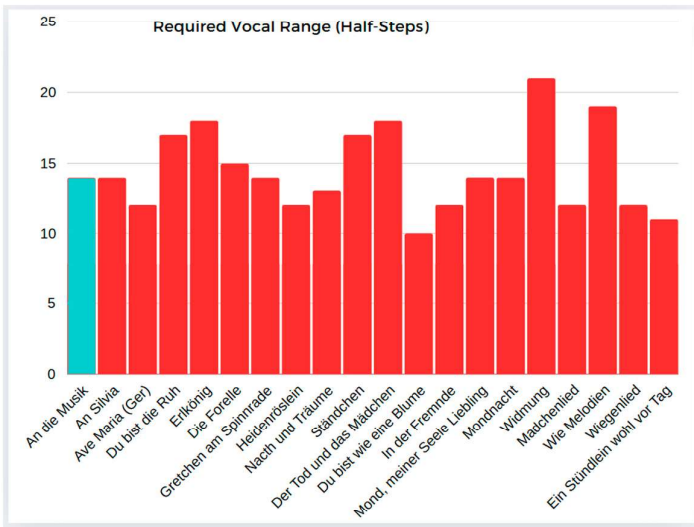
GENDER NEUTRAL



SONGS IN GERMAN



Schubert (1797 - 1828)



SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

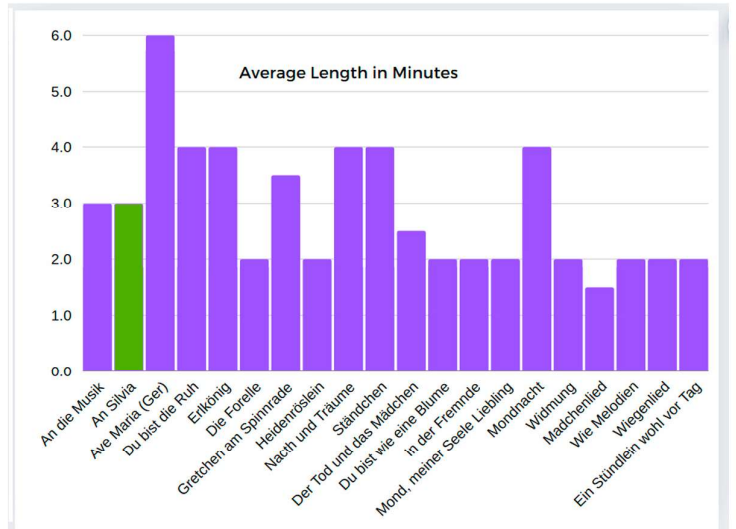
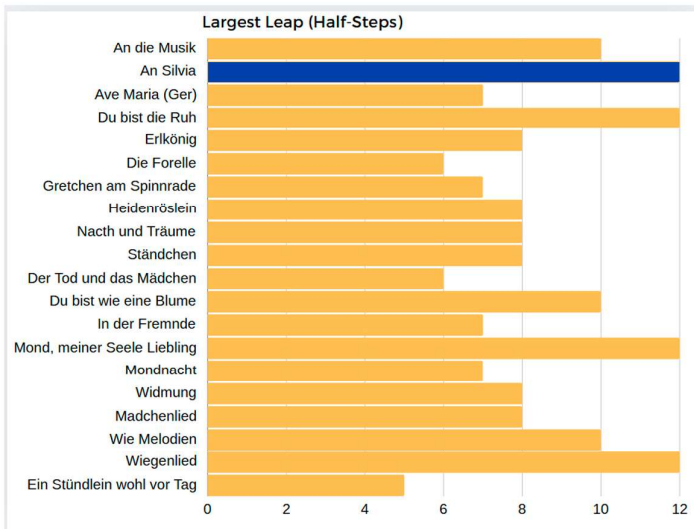
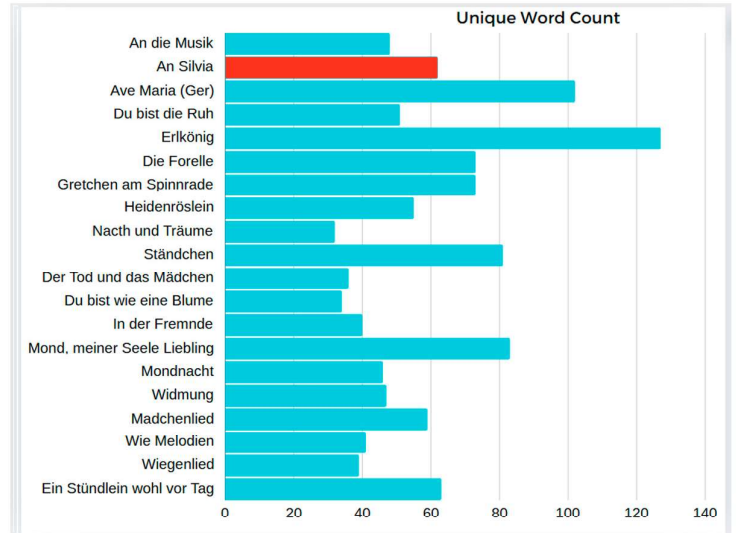
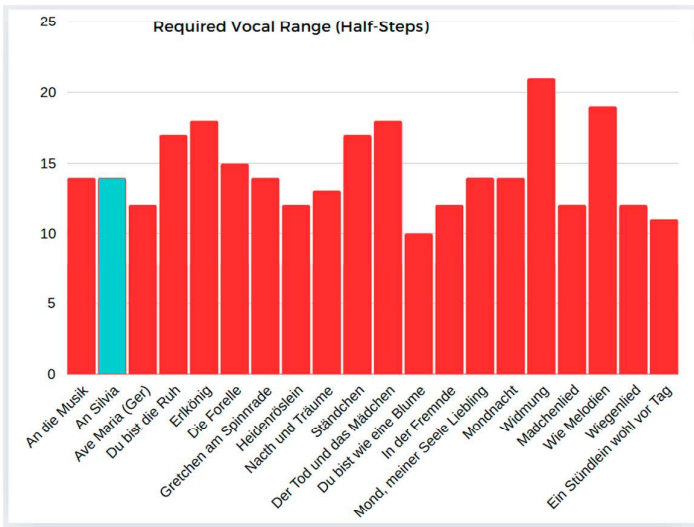
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



Schubert (1797 - 1828)

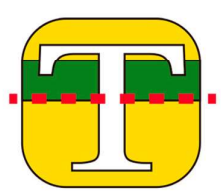


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

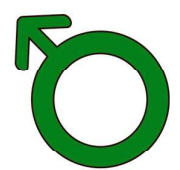
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



MIDDLE-HIGH TESSITURA

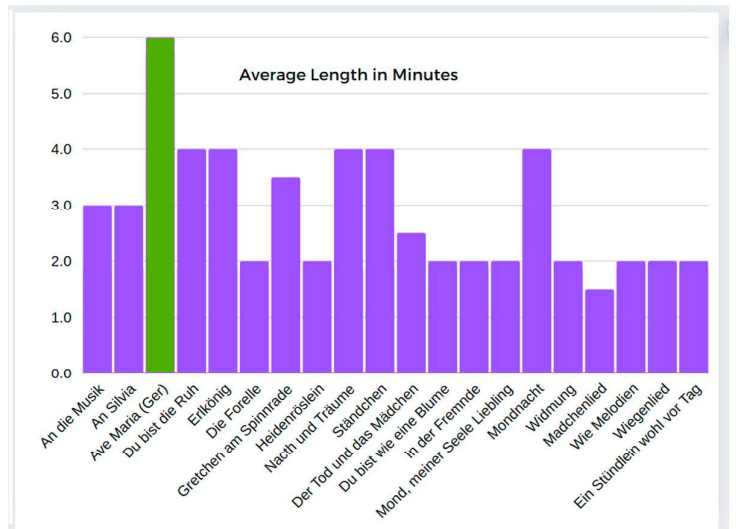
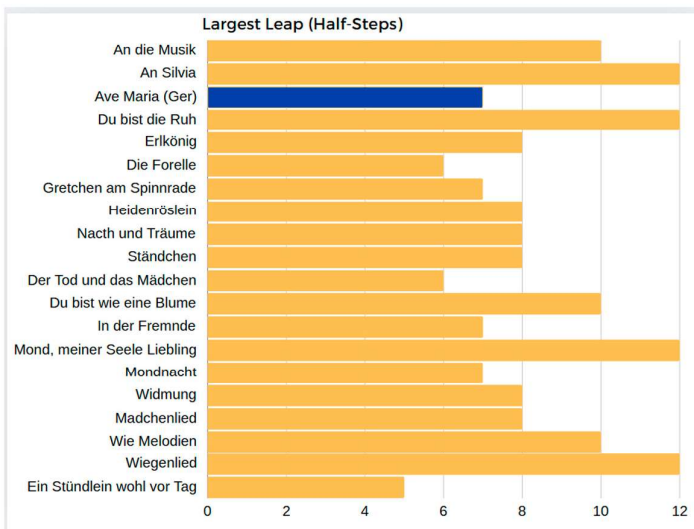
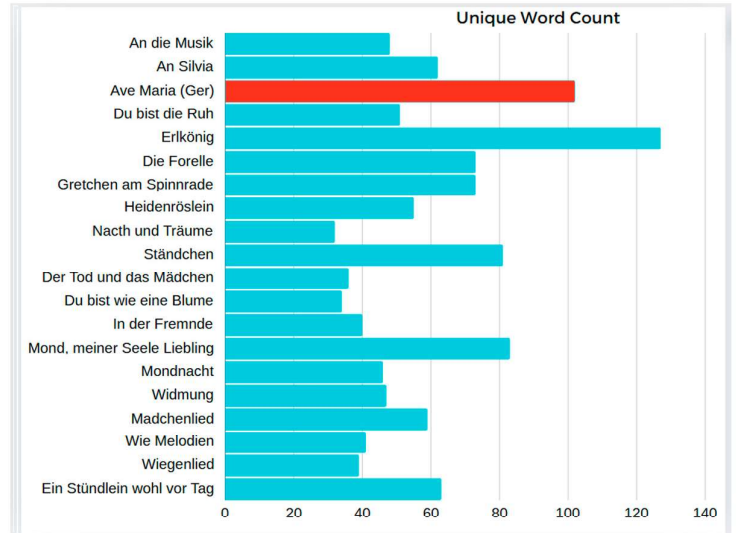
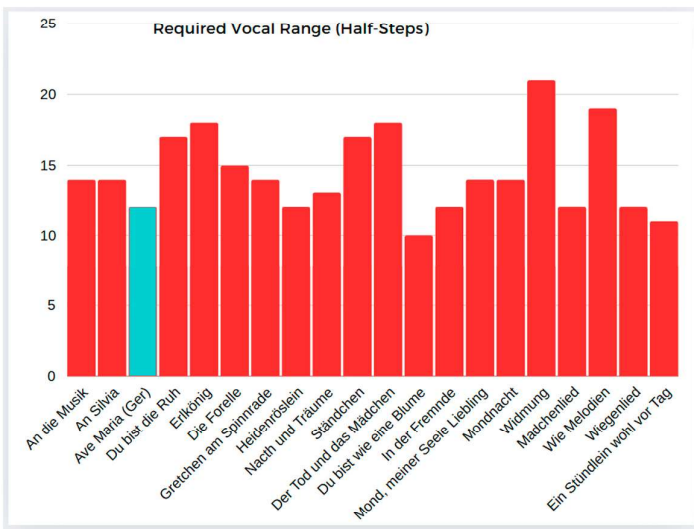


GENDERED: MALE

Ave Maria / Ellens dritter Gesang

German

Schubert (1797 - 1828)

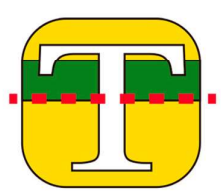


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

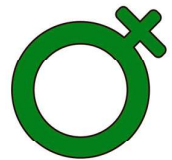
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



MIDDLE-HIGH TESSITURA

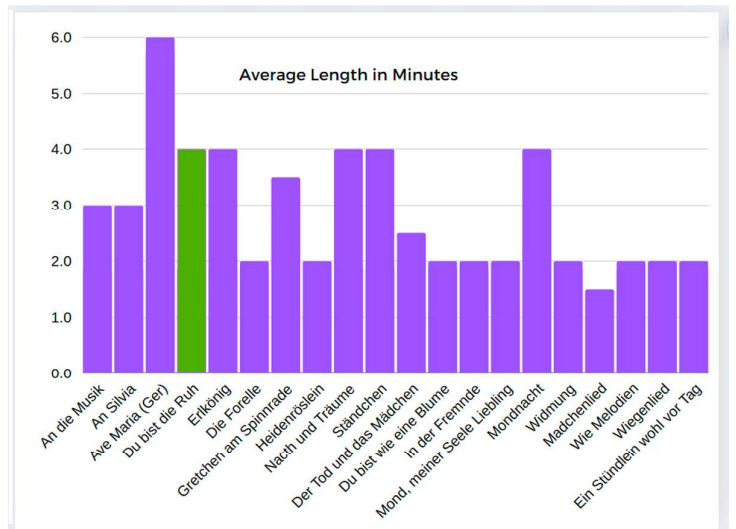
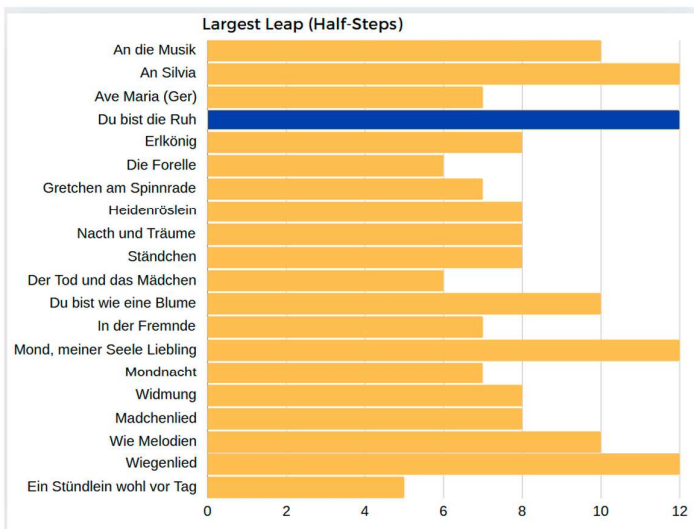
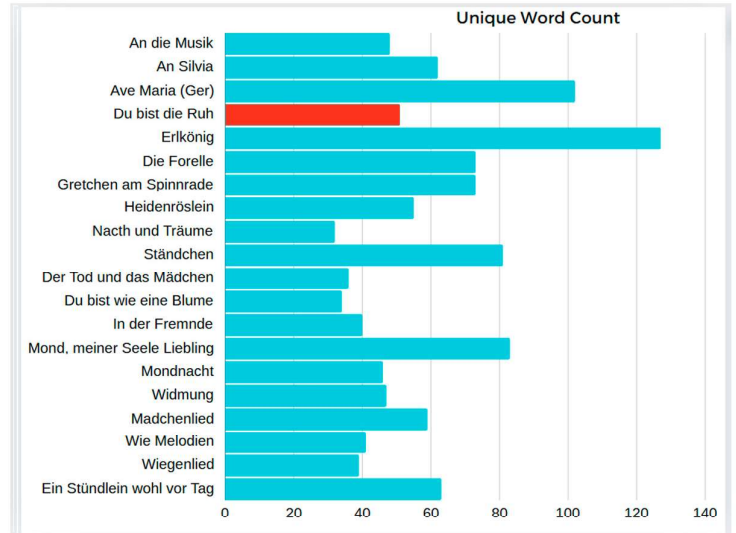
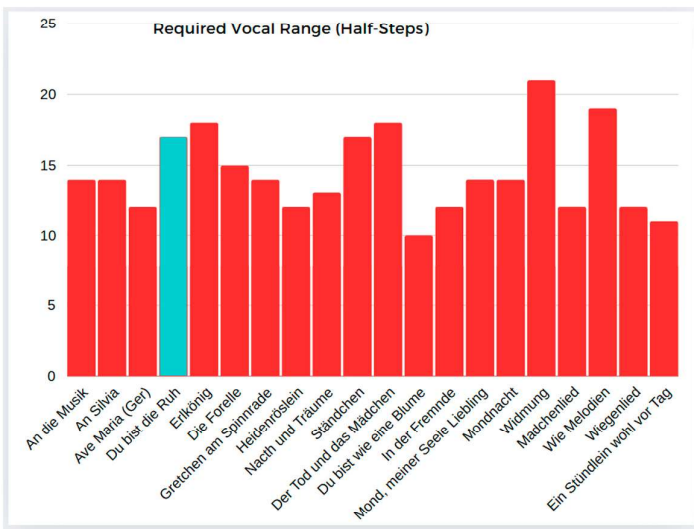


GENDERED: FEMALE



WARNING
CULTURAL CONTENT

Schubert (1797 - 1828)

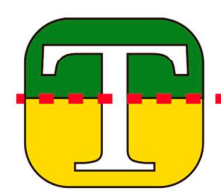


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

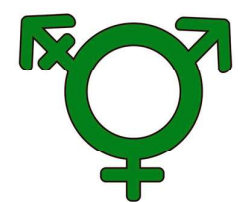
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TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

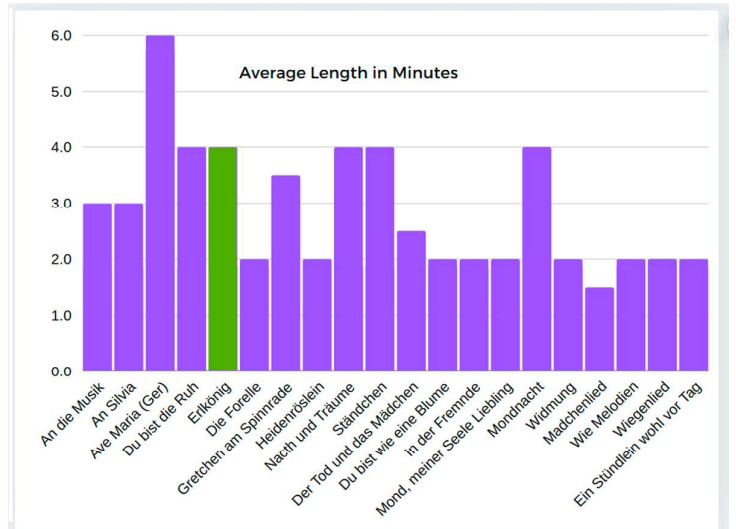
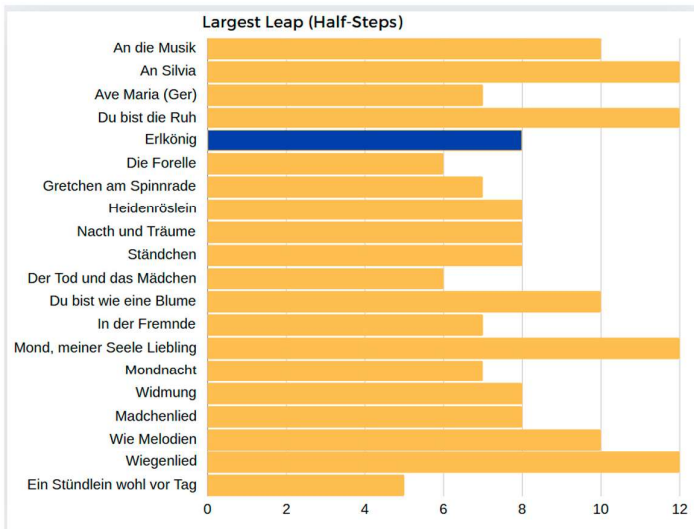
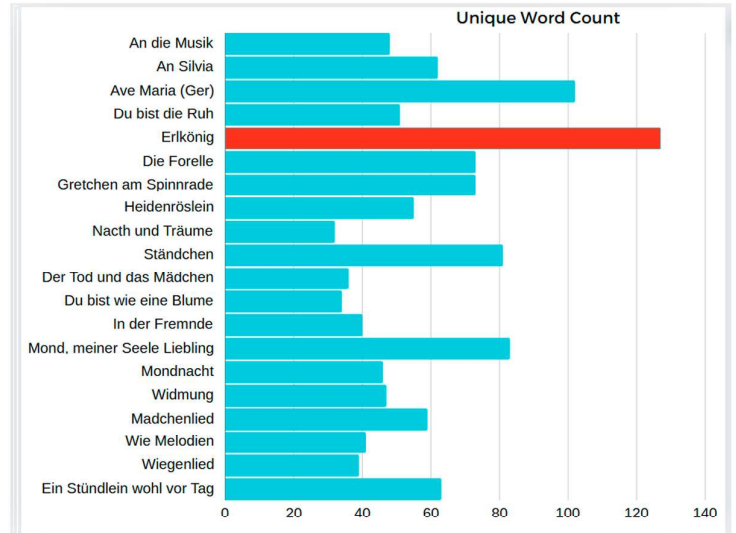
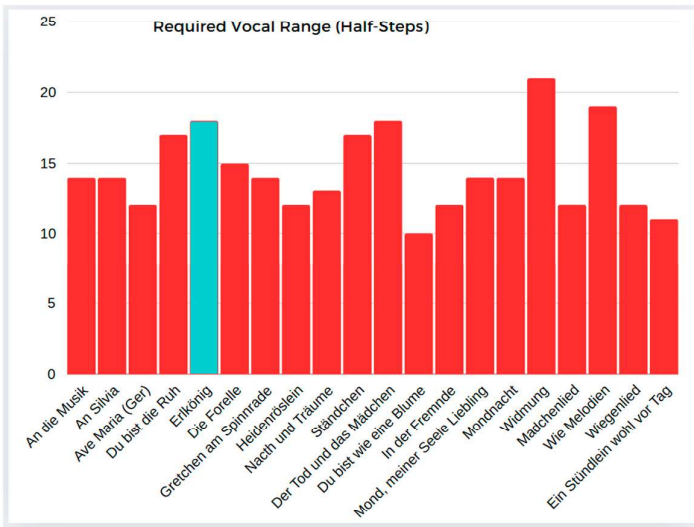


HIGH TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Schubert (1797 - 1828)

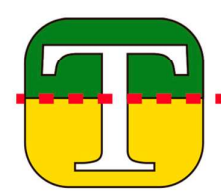


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

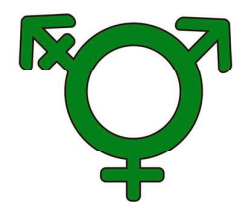
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TONAL
CHROMATIC

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SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

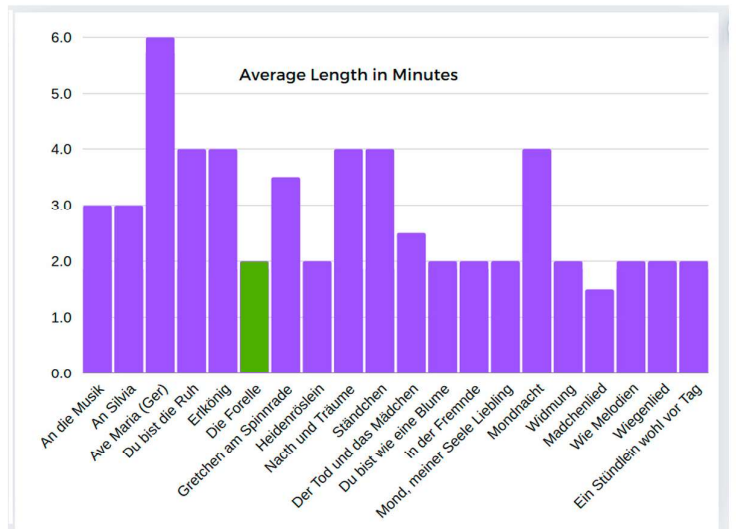
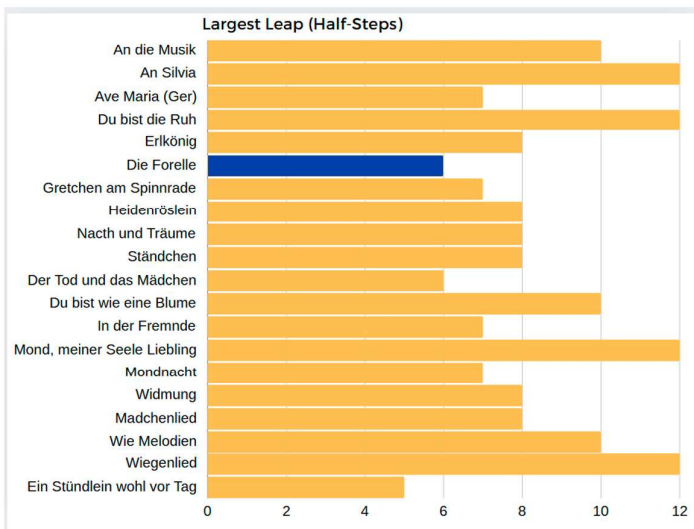
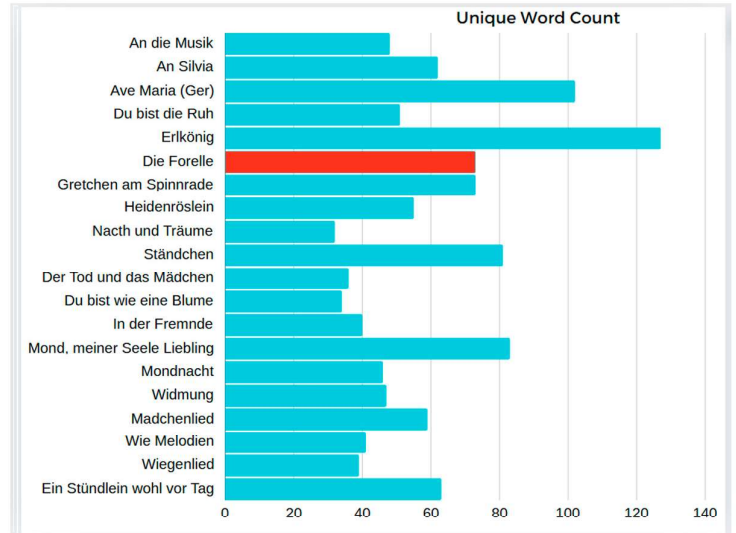
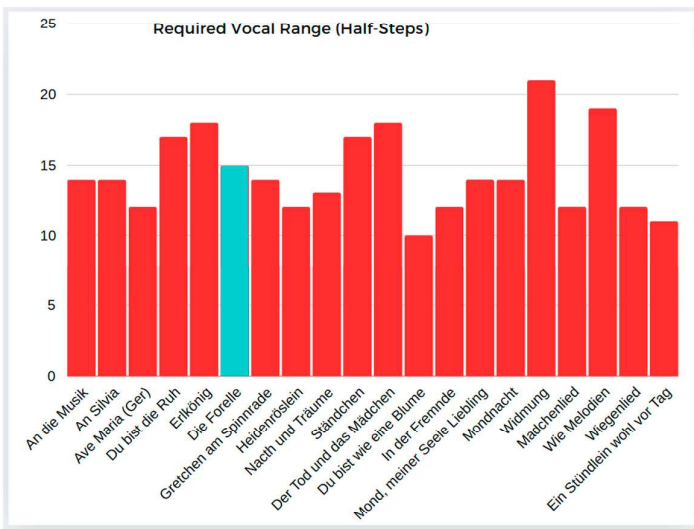


HIGH TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Schubert (1797 - 1828)

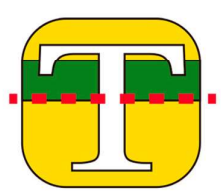


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

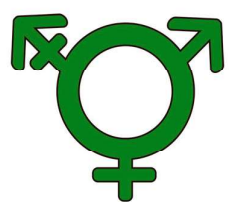
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TONAL
CHROMATIC

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MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

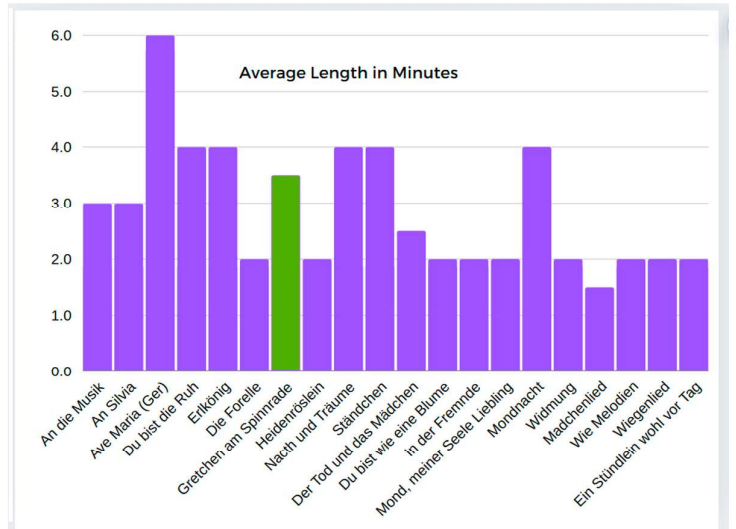
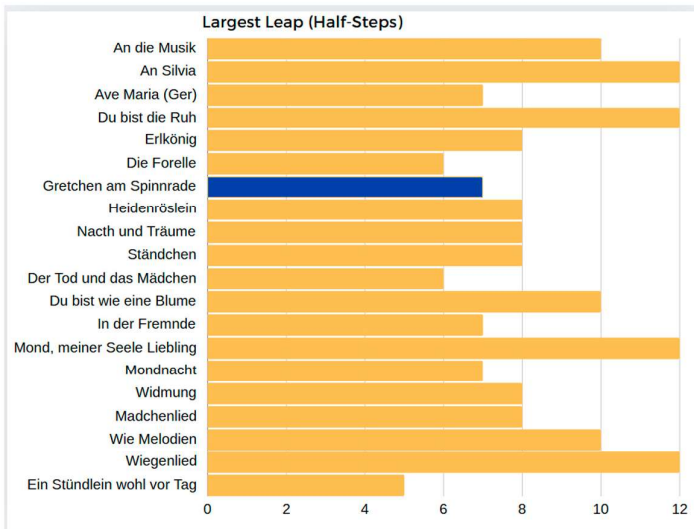
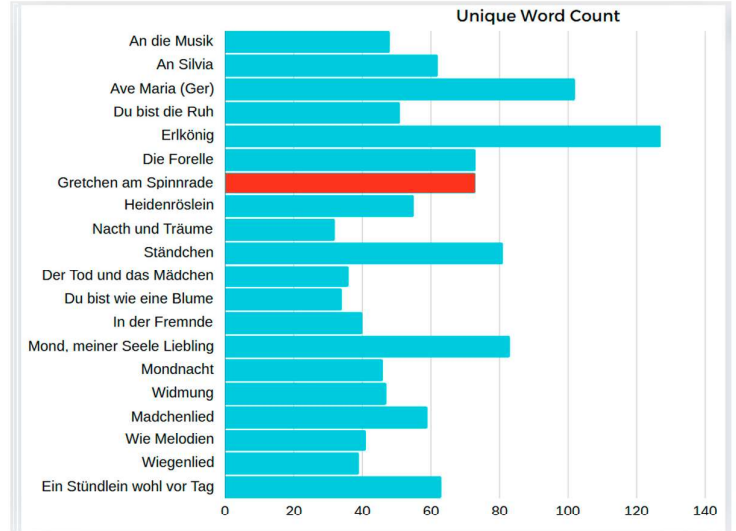
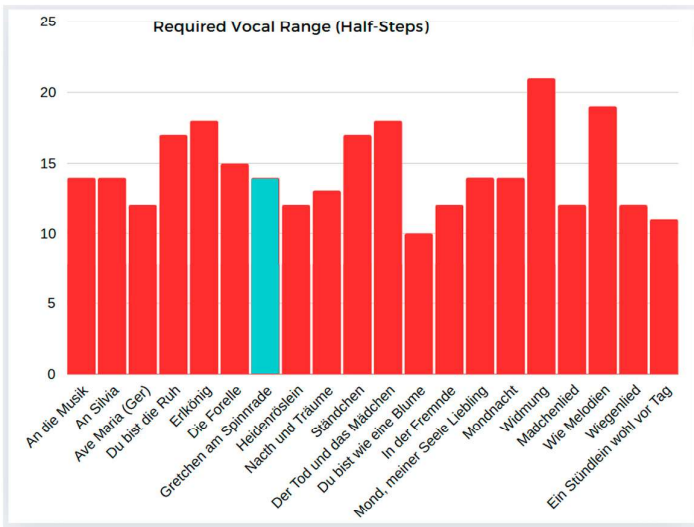


MIDDLE-HIGH TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Schubert (1797 - 1828)

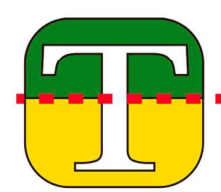


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

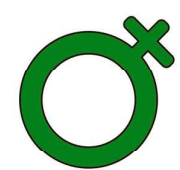
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



HIGH TESSITURA

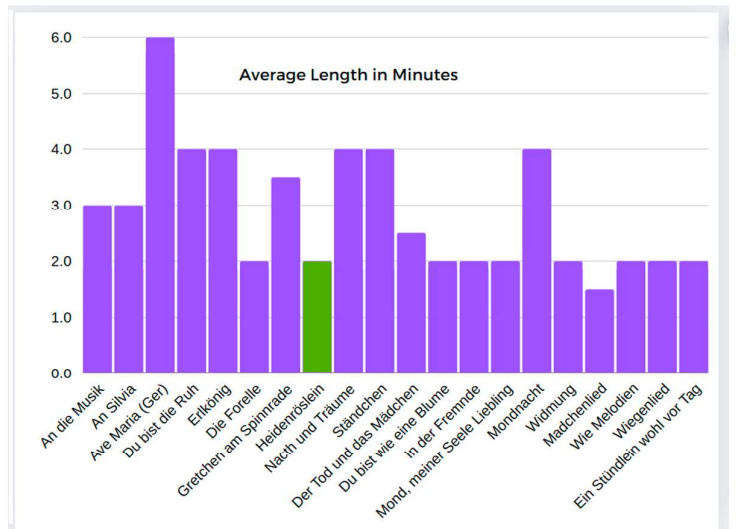
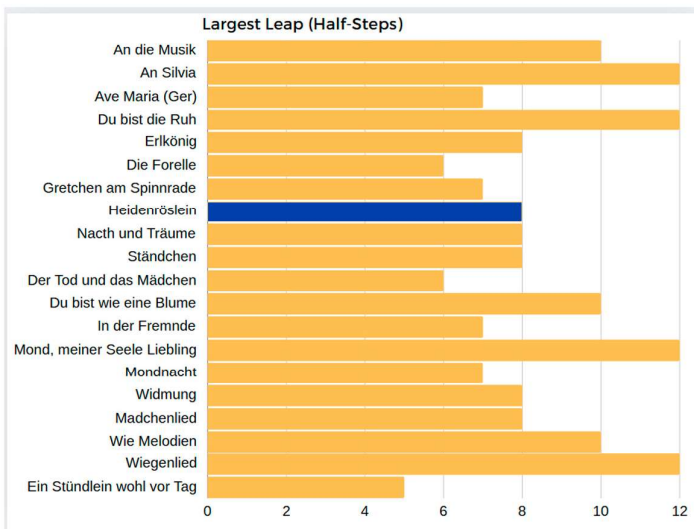
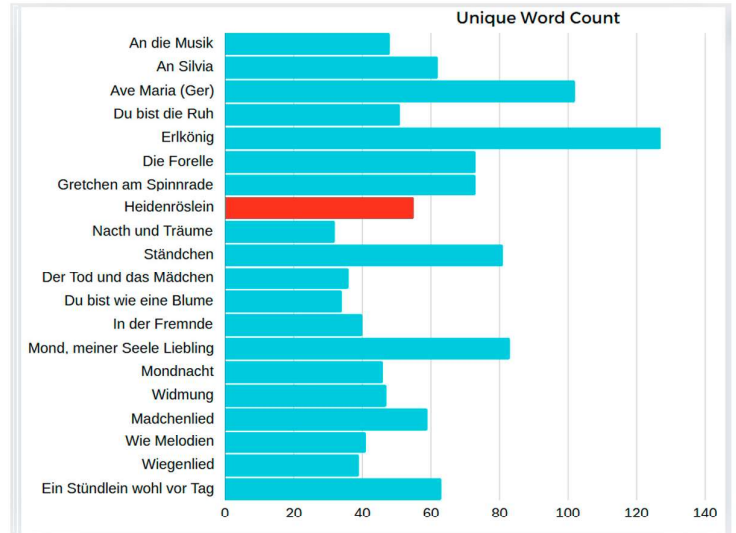
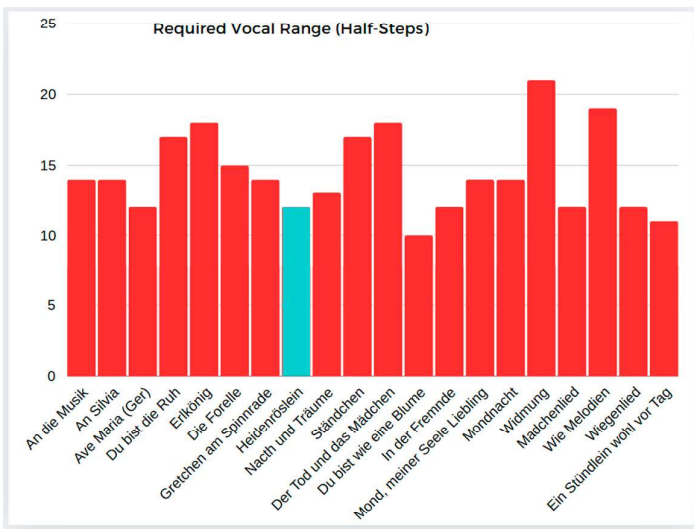


GENDERED: FEMALE



WARNING ADULT CONTENT

Schubert (1797 - 1828)

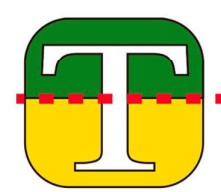


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

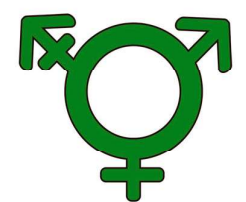
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



HIGH TESSITURA

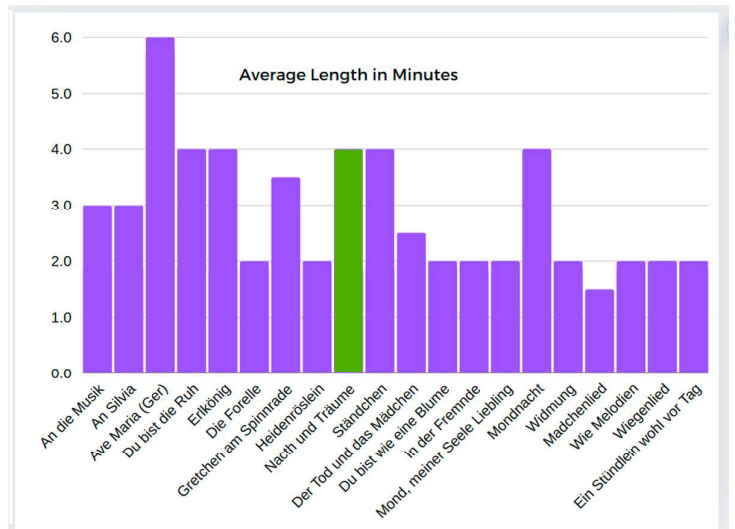
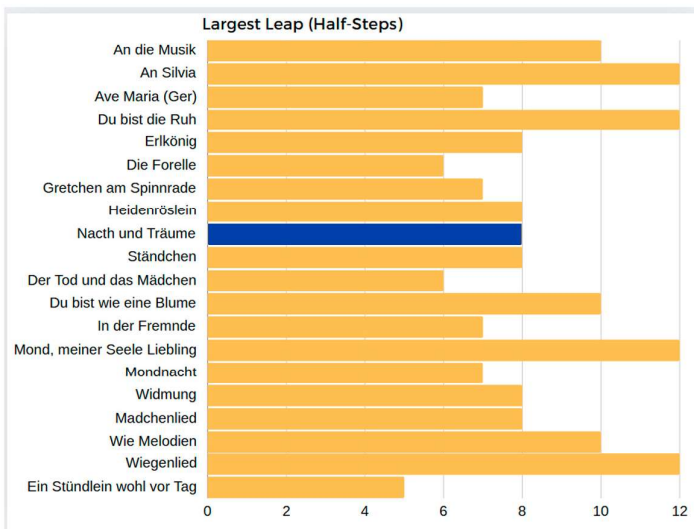
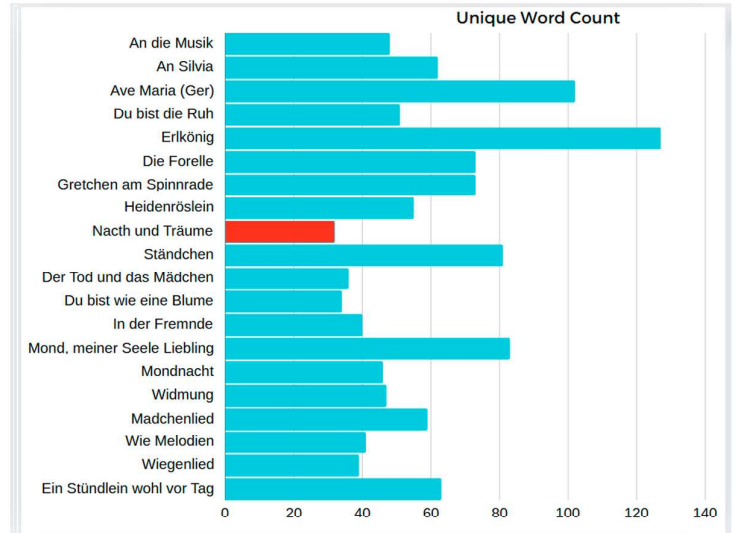
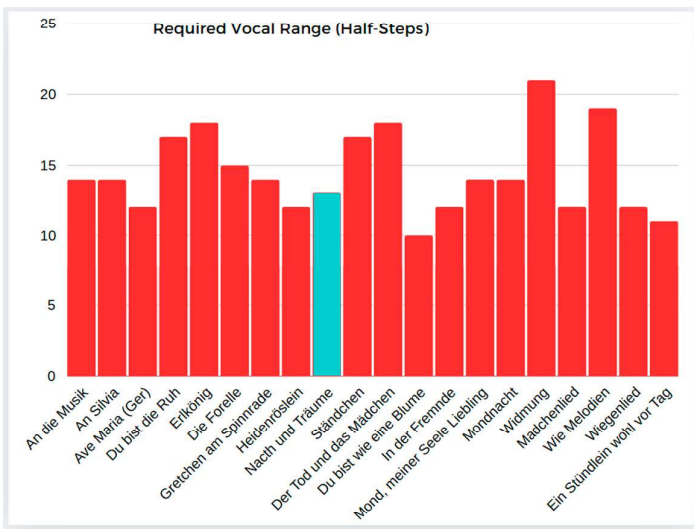


GENDER NEUTRAL



WARNING ADULT CONTENT

Schubert (1797 - 1828)

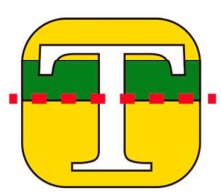


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

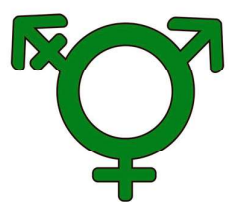
MODAL
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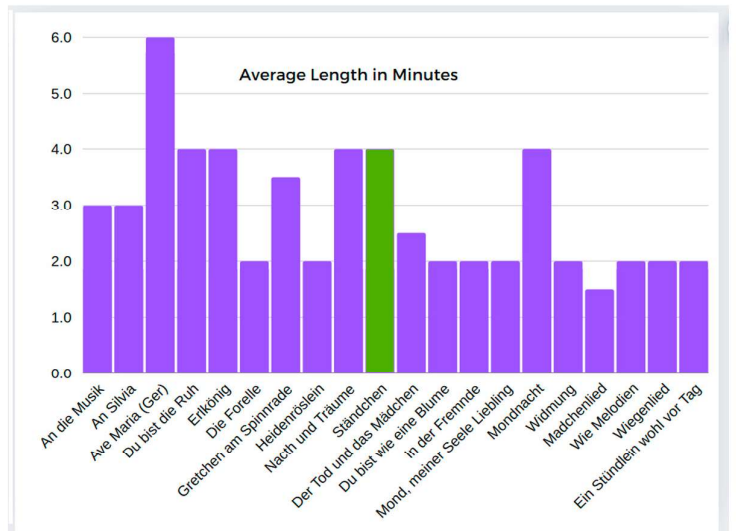
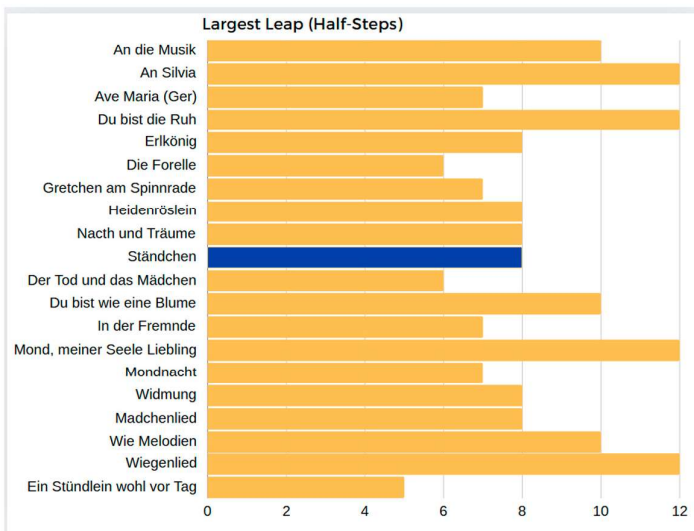
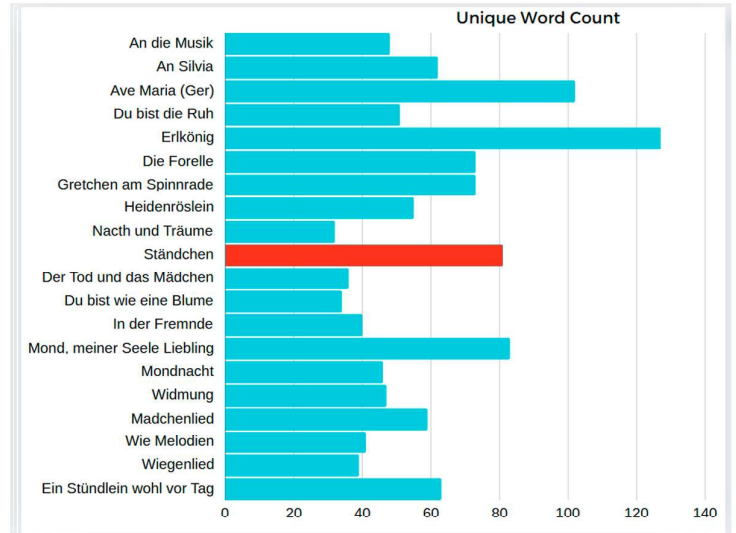
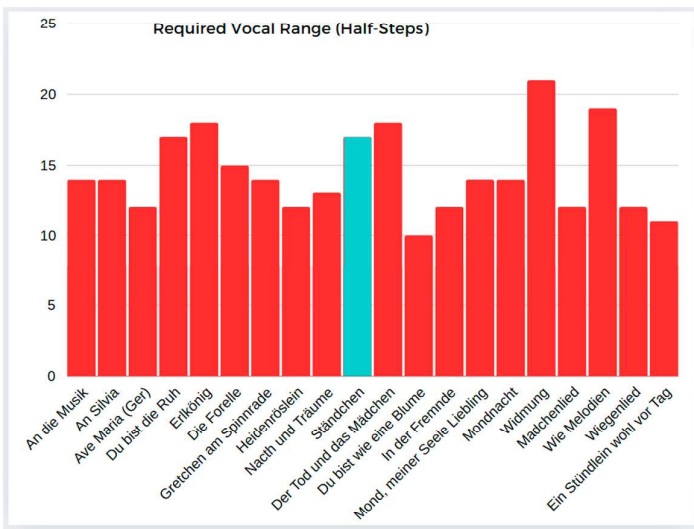


MIDDLE-HIGH TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Schubert (1797 - 1828)

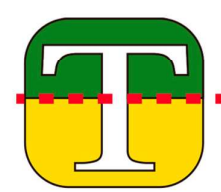


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

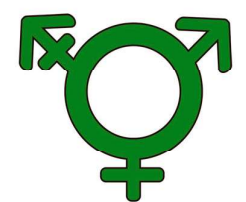
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INTERVALLIC

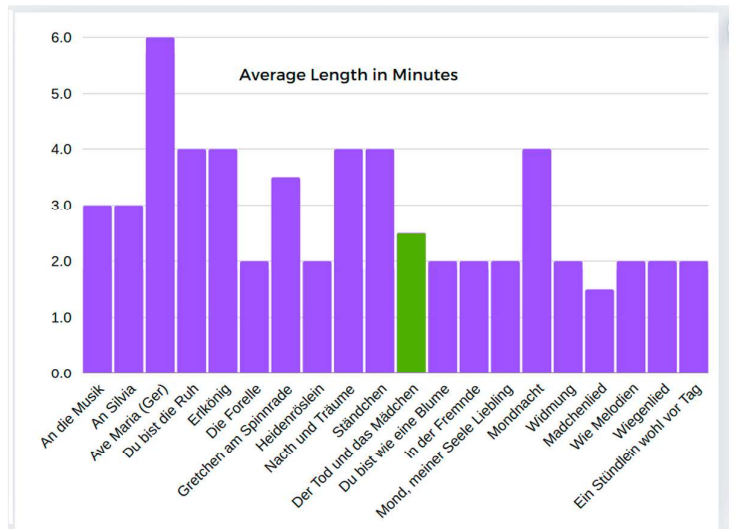
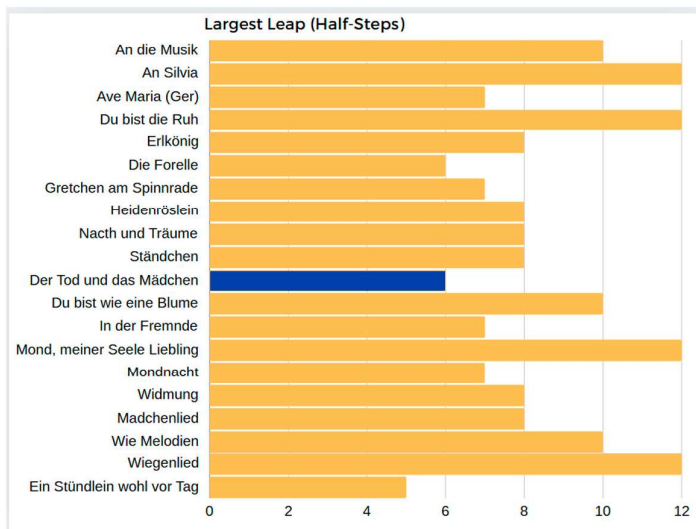
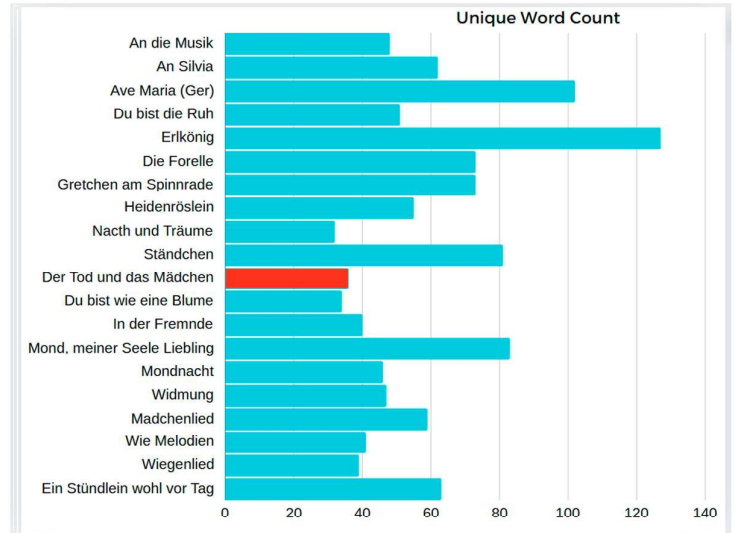
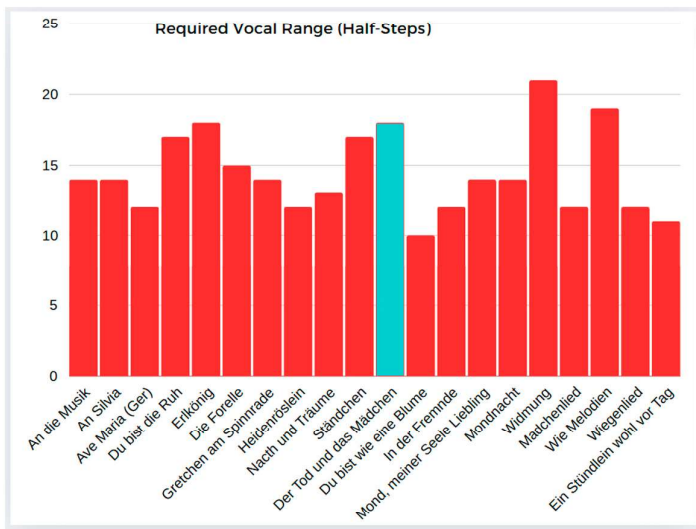


HIGH TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Schubert (1797 - 1828)



SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

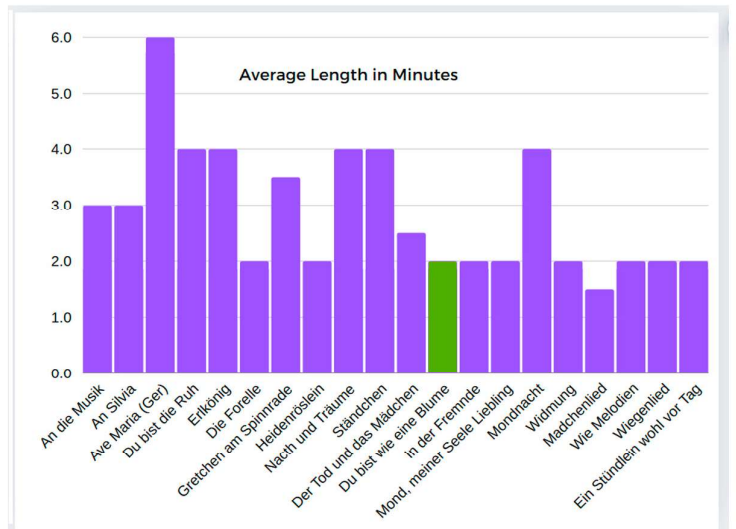
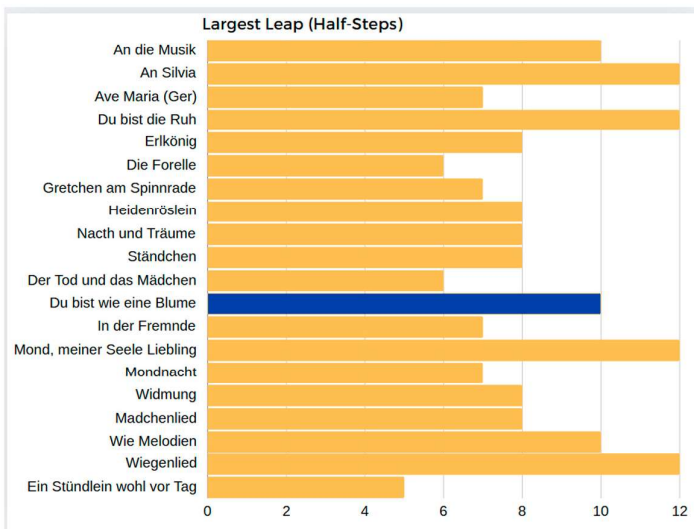
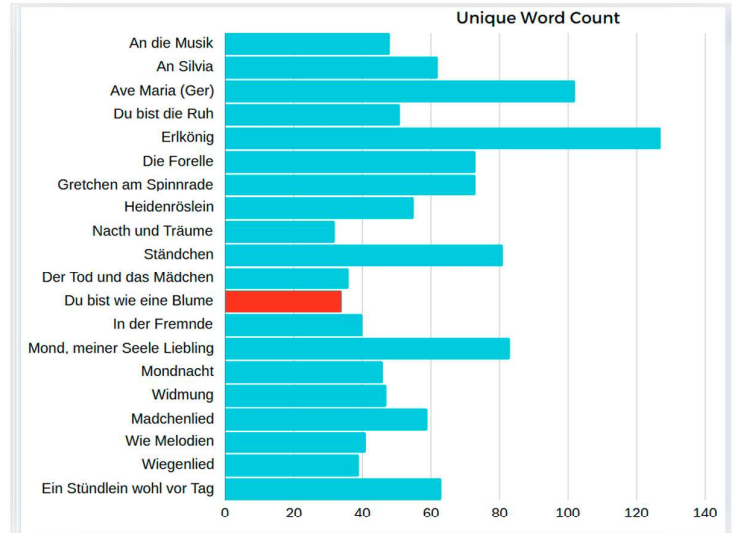
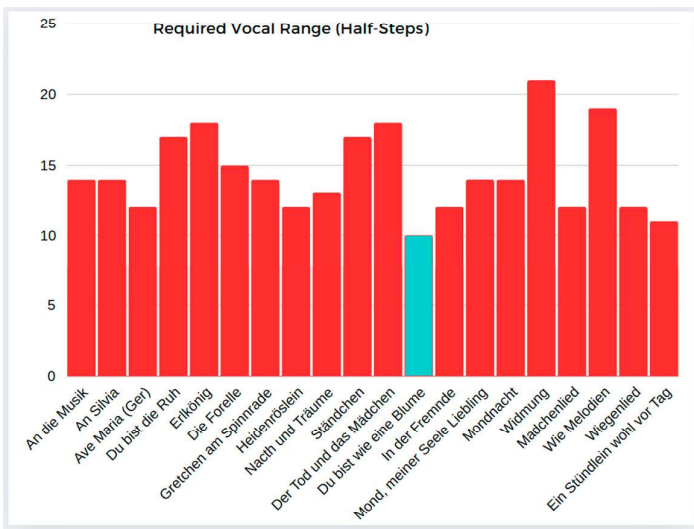
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



Schumann (1810- 1856)



SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

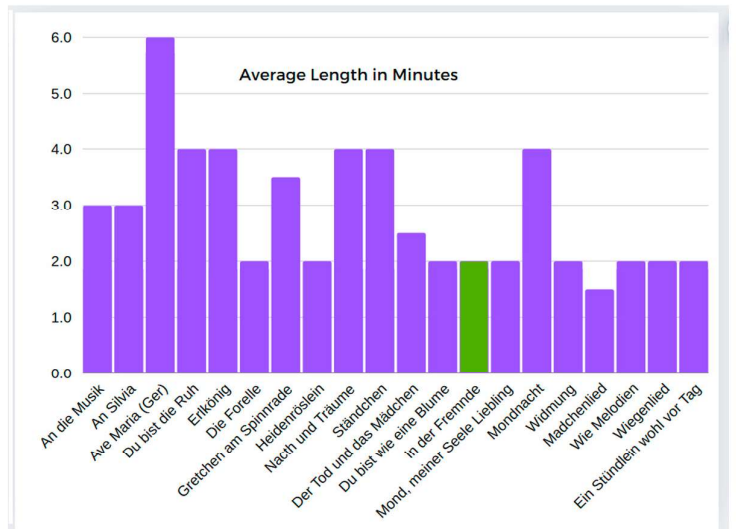
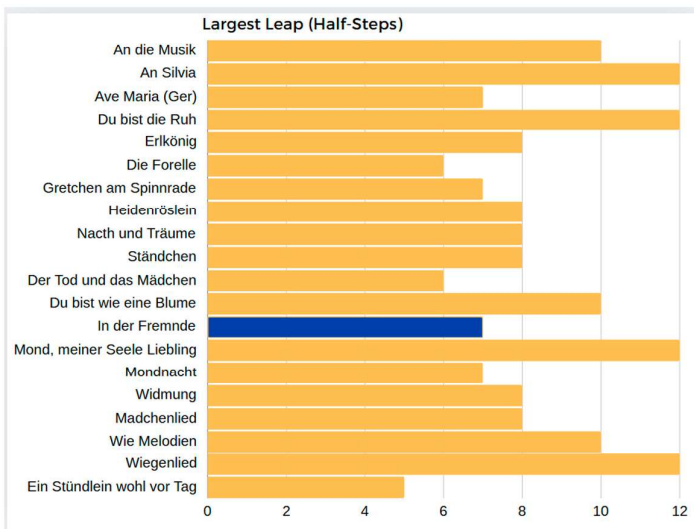
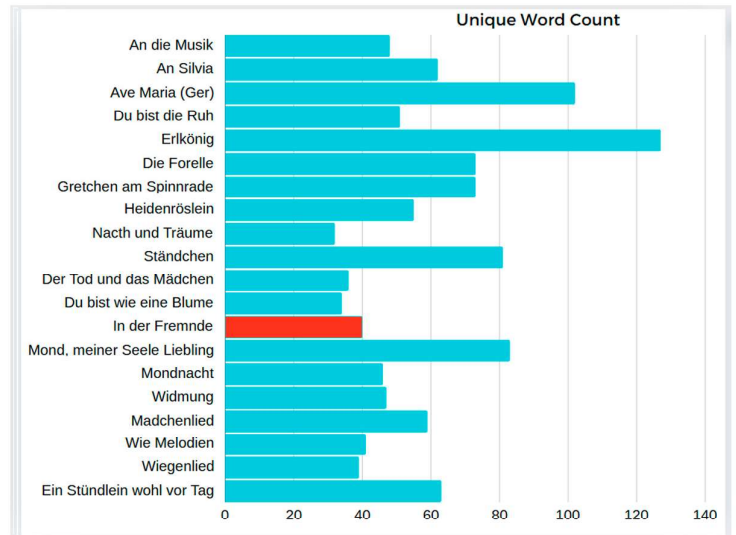
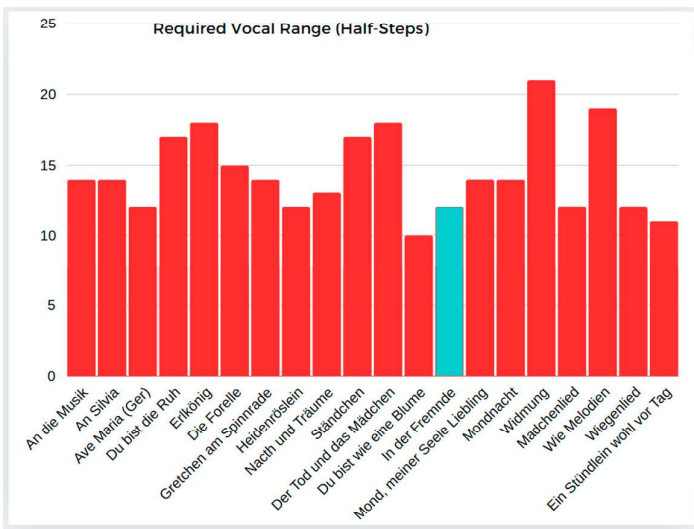
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



Schumann (1810- 1856)



SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

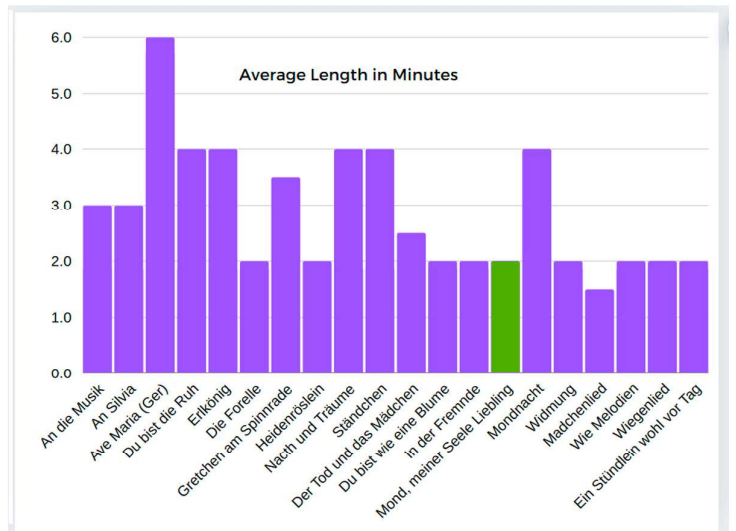
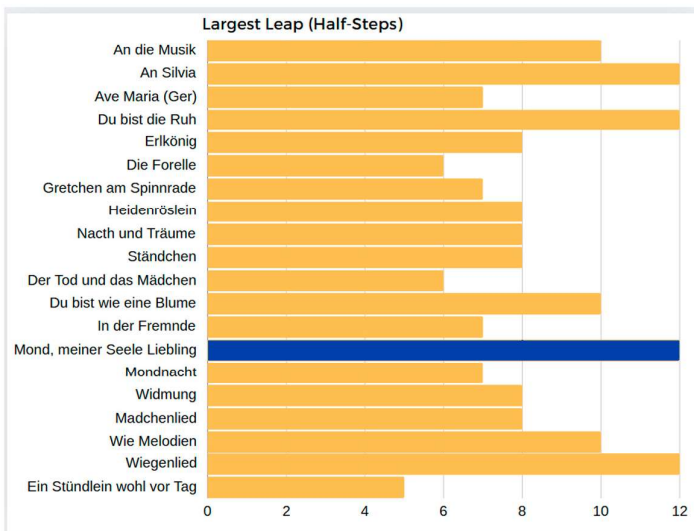
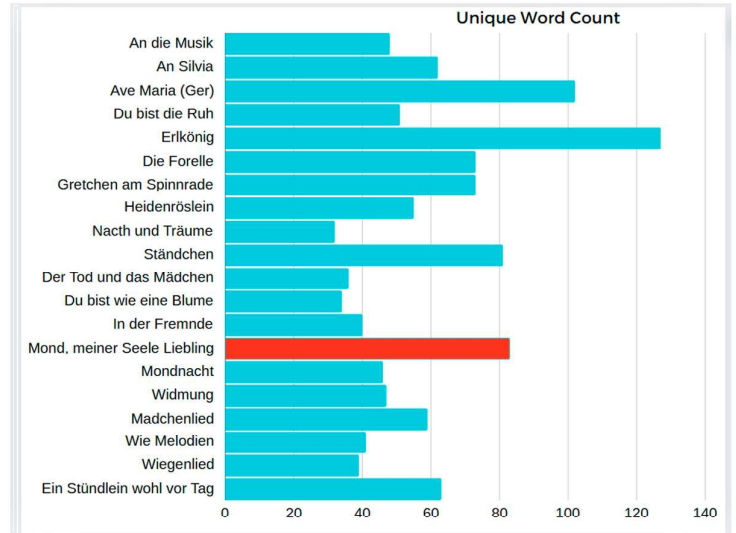
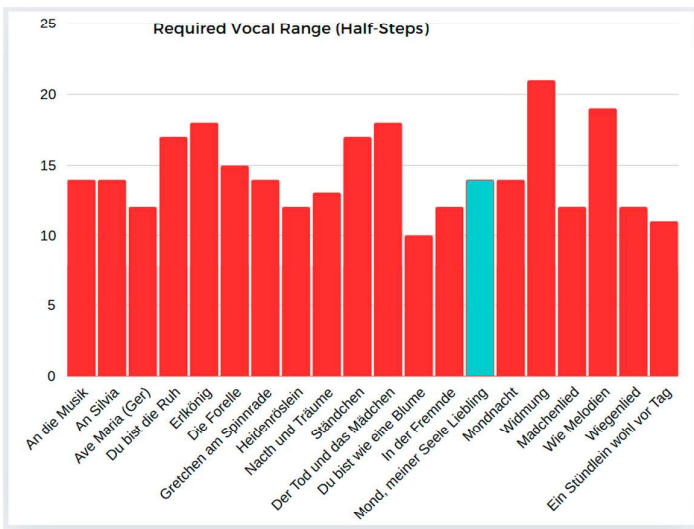
SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



Mond, meiner Seele Liebling

German

Schumann (1810- 1856)

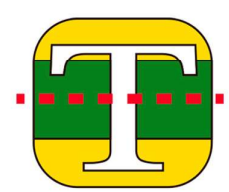


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

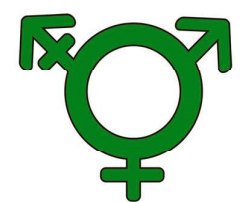
MODAL
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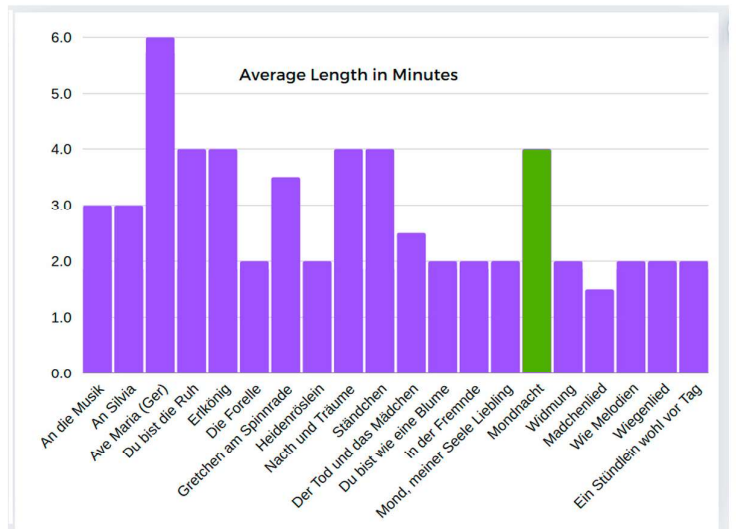
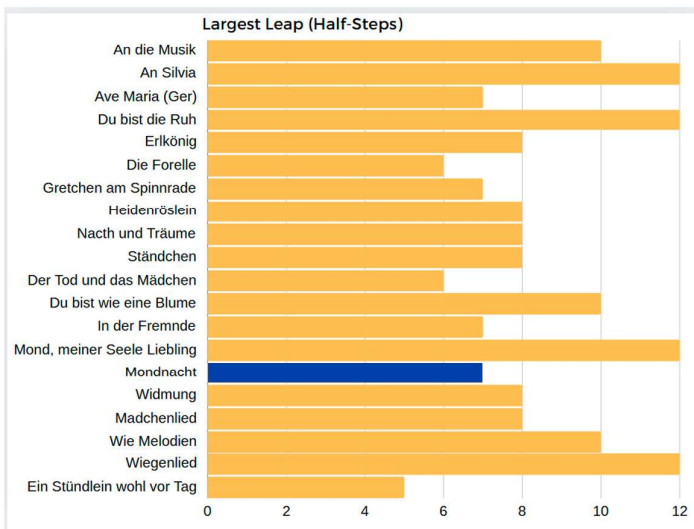
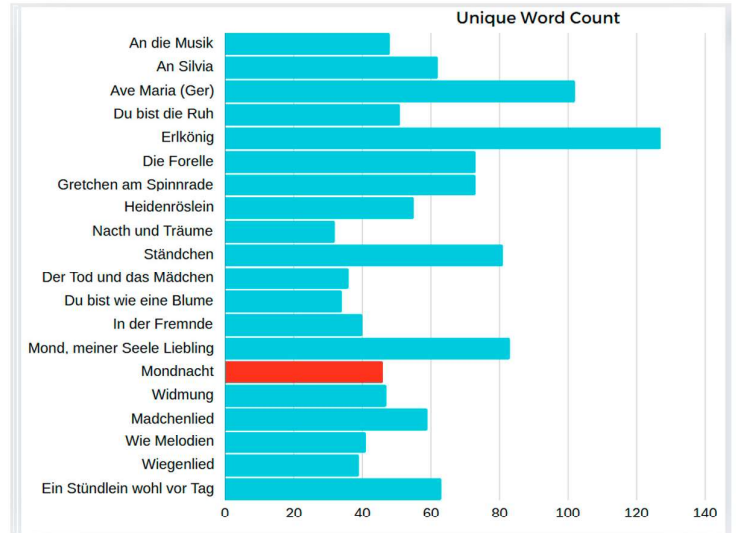
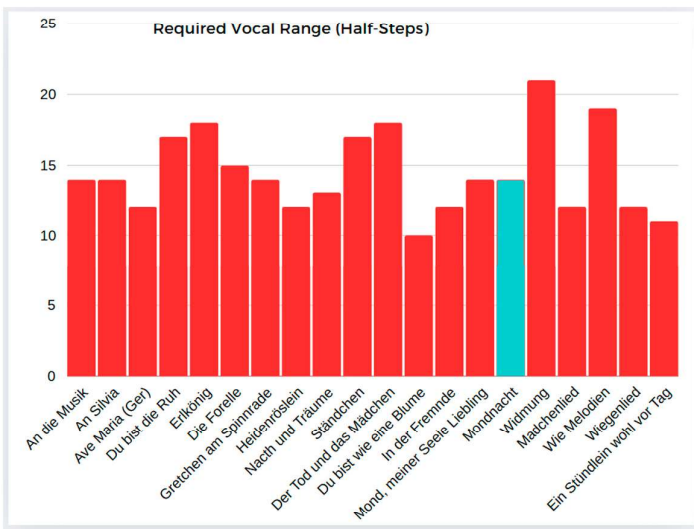


MIDDLE TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Schumann (1810- 1856)

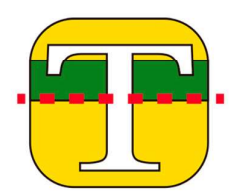


SLOW
Relatively Slow
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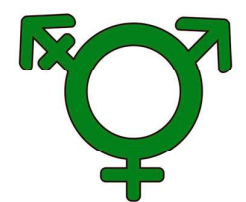
MODAL
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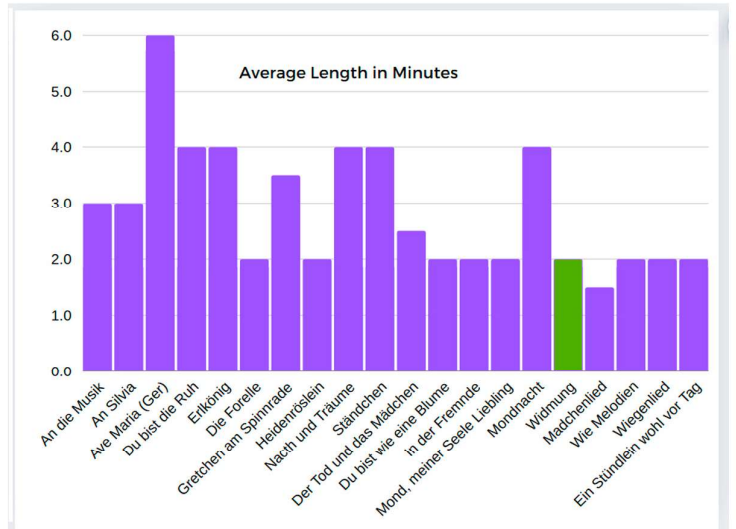
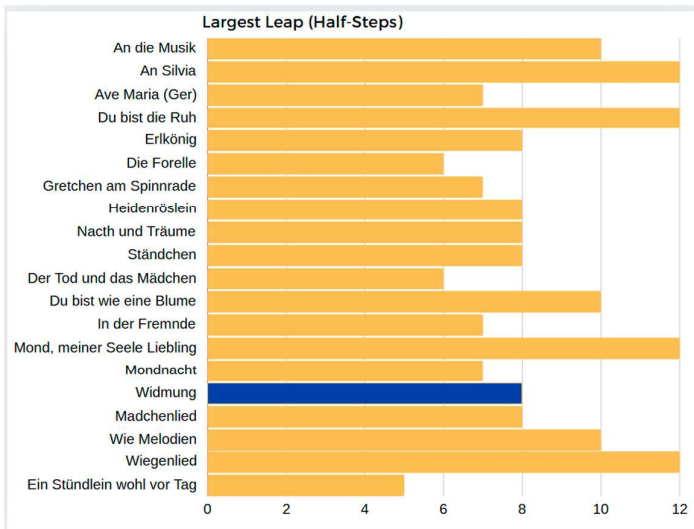
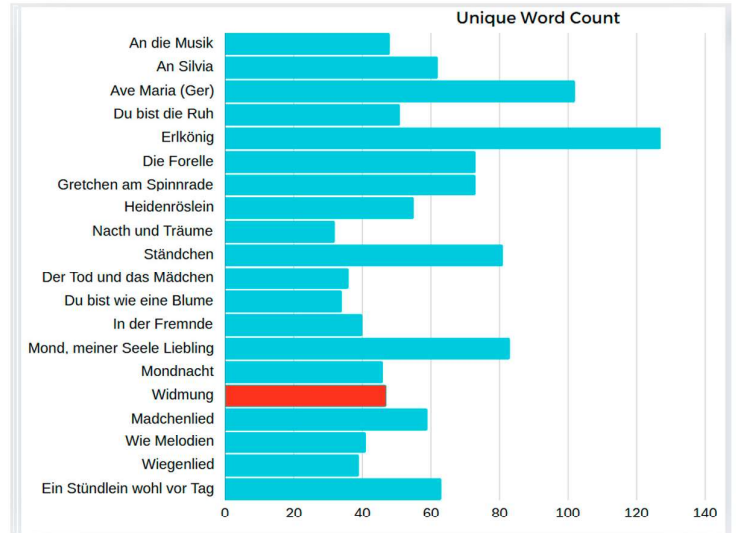
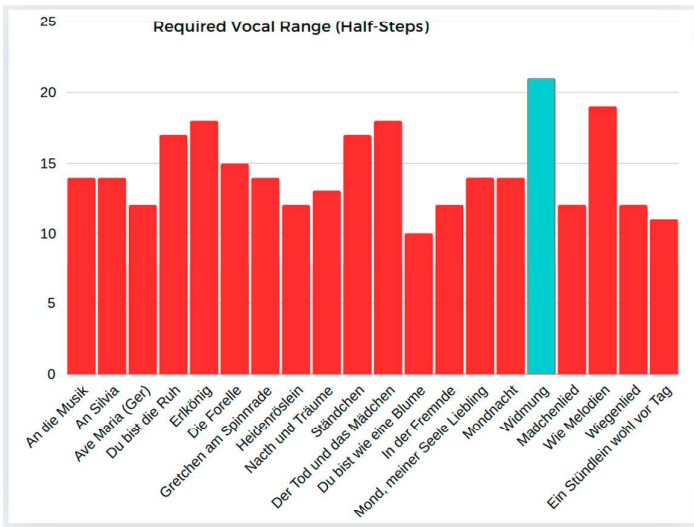


MIDDLE-HIGH TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Schumann (1810- 1856)

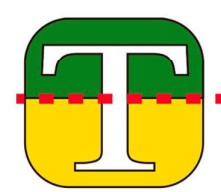


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

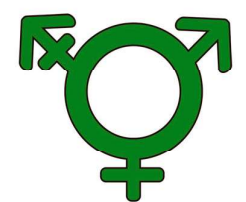
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



HIGH TESSITURA

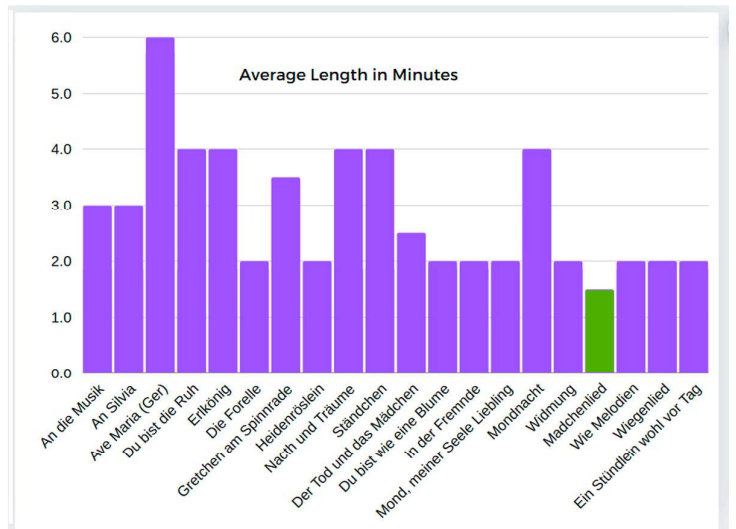
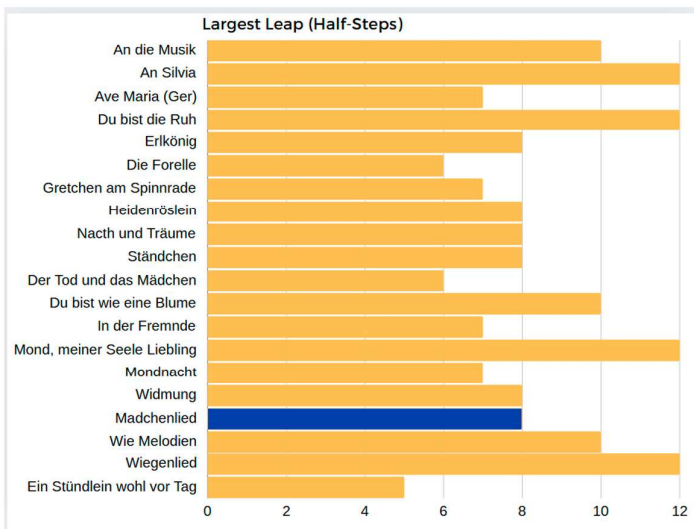
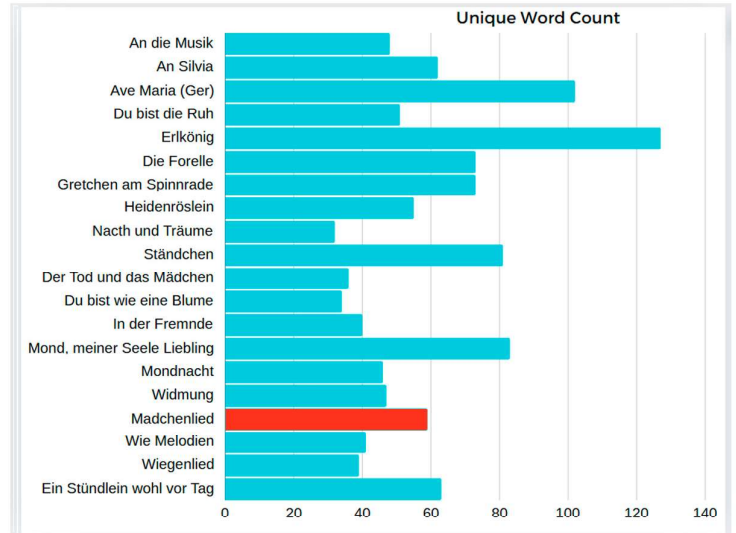
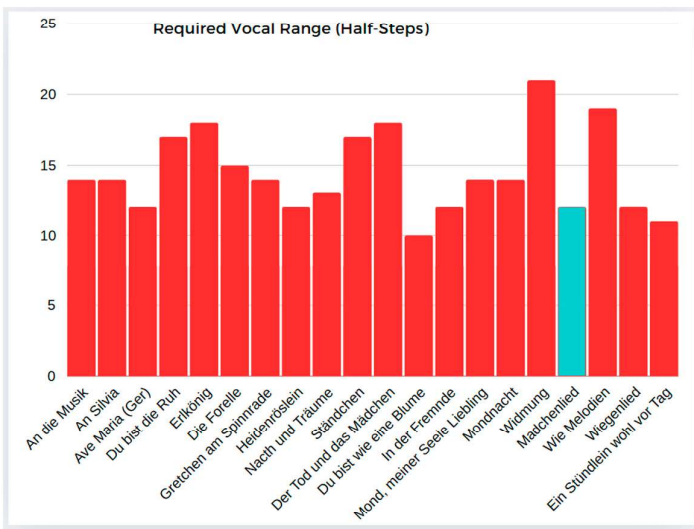


GENDER NEUTRAL

Madchenlied

German

Brahms (1833- 1897)

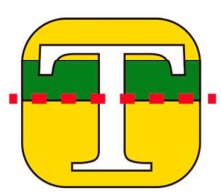


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

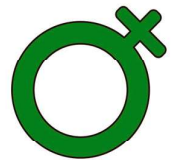
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

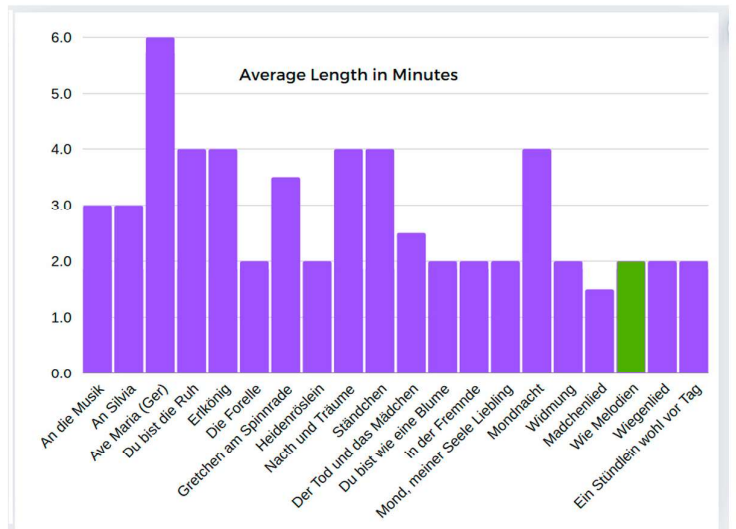
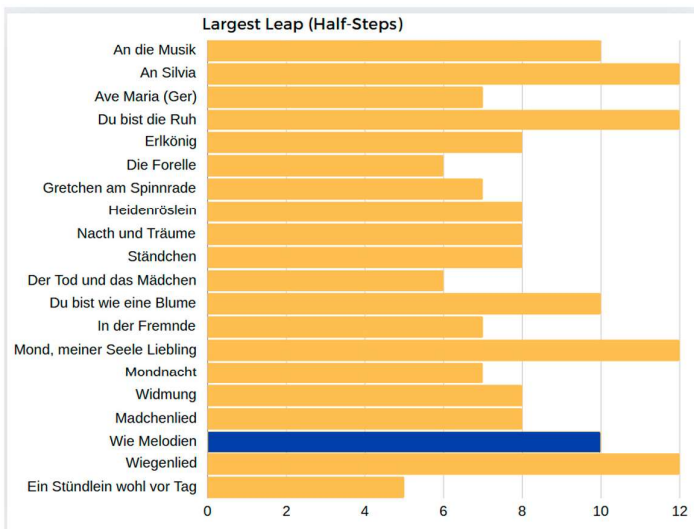
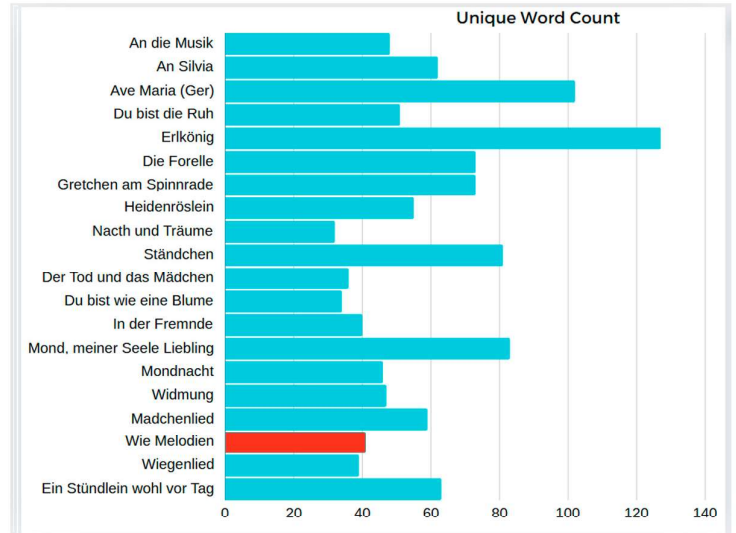
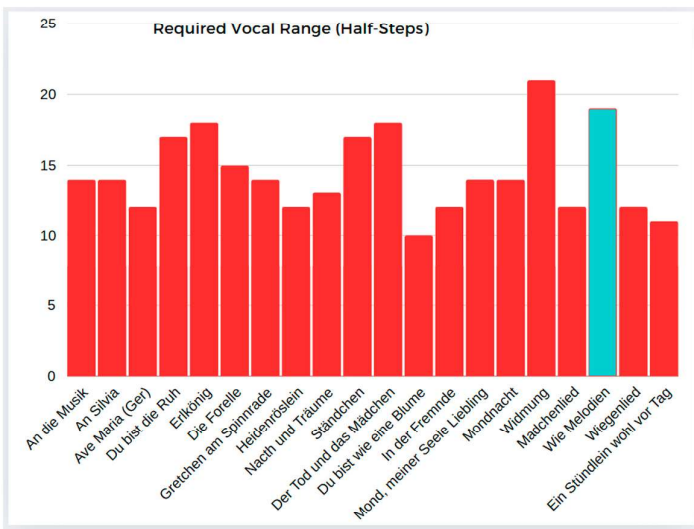


MIDDLE-HIGH TESSITURA



GENDERED: FEMALE

Brahms (1833- 1897)



SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

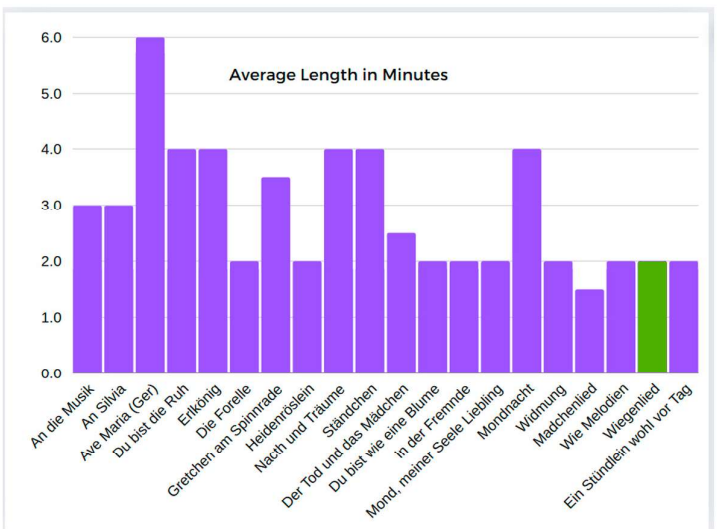
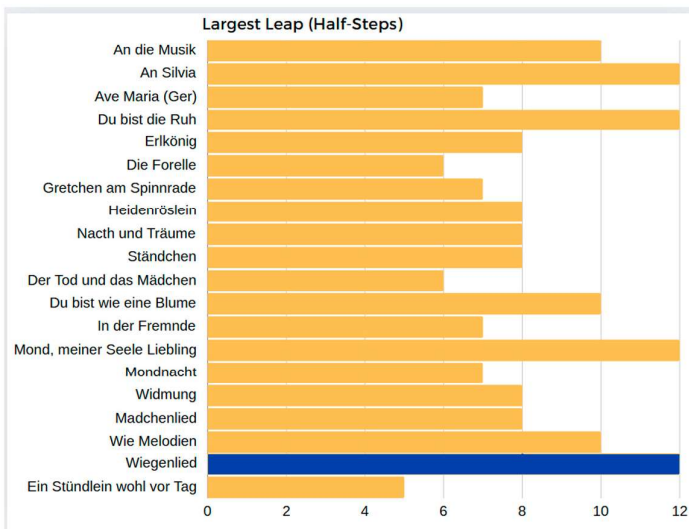
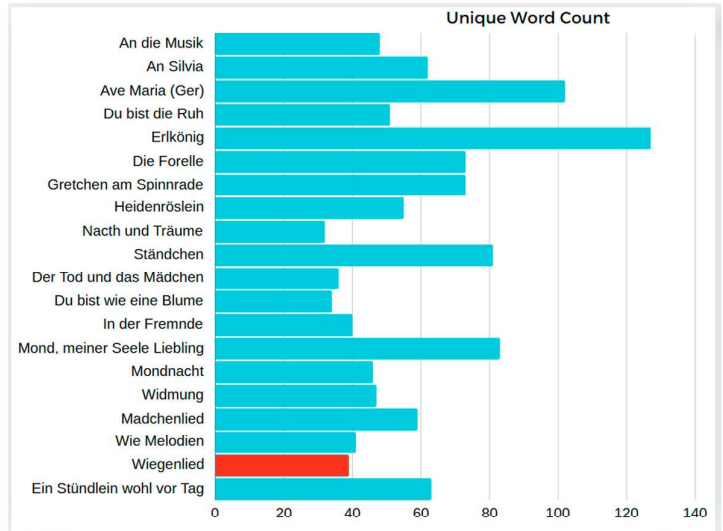
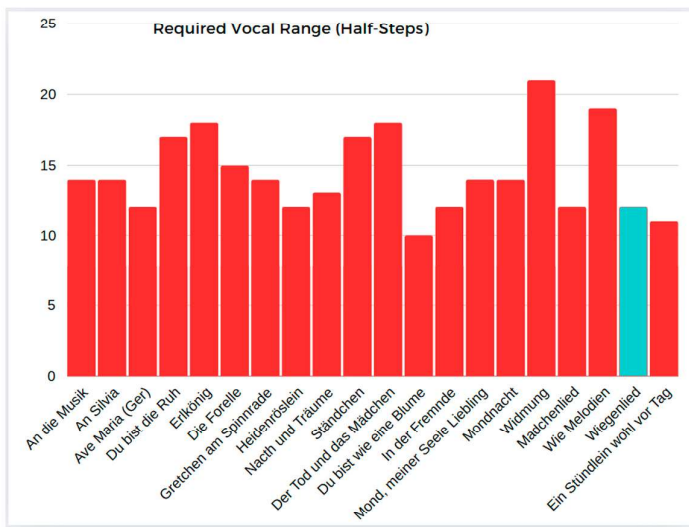
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



Brahms (1833- 1897)

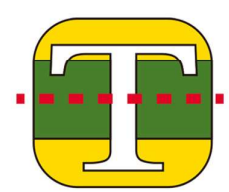


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

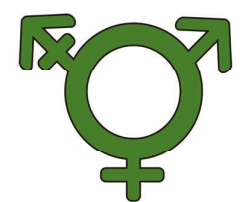
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

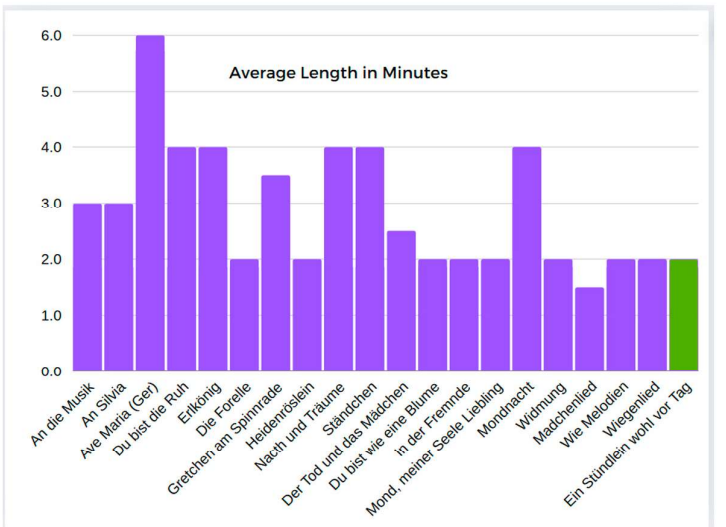
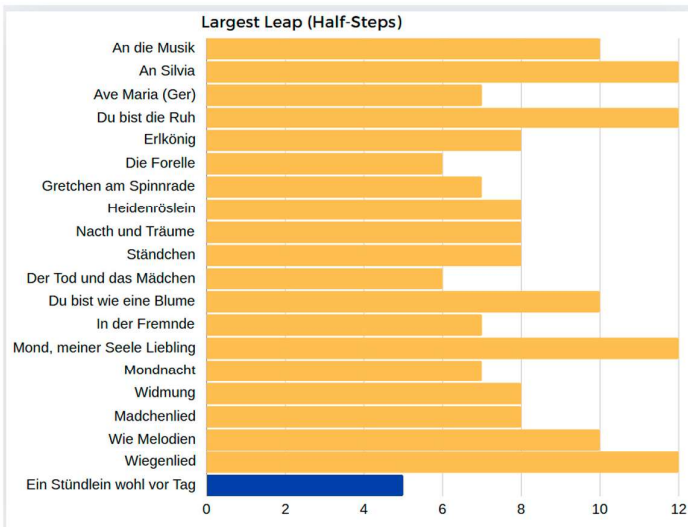
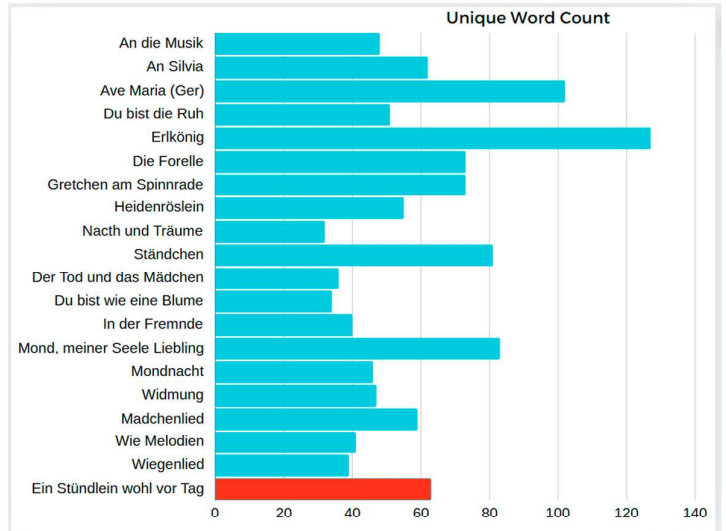
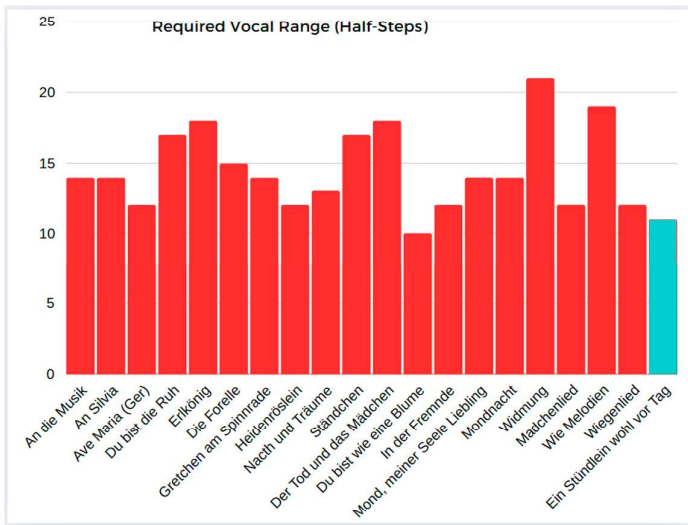


MIDDLE TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Wolf (1860 - 1903)

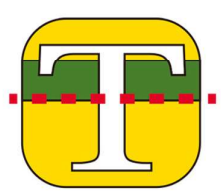


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

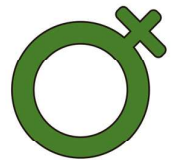
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



MIDDLE-HIGH TESSITURA



GENDERED: FEMALE



WARNING
ADULT CONTENT



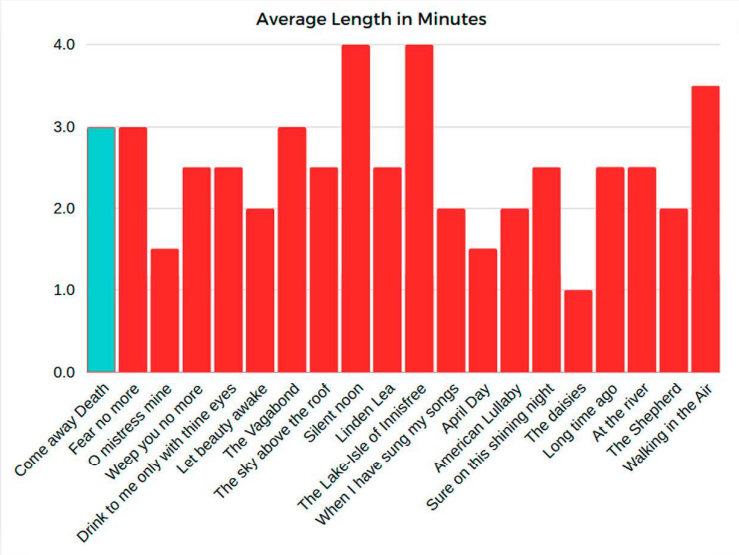
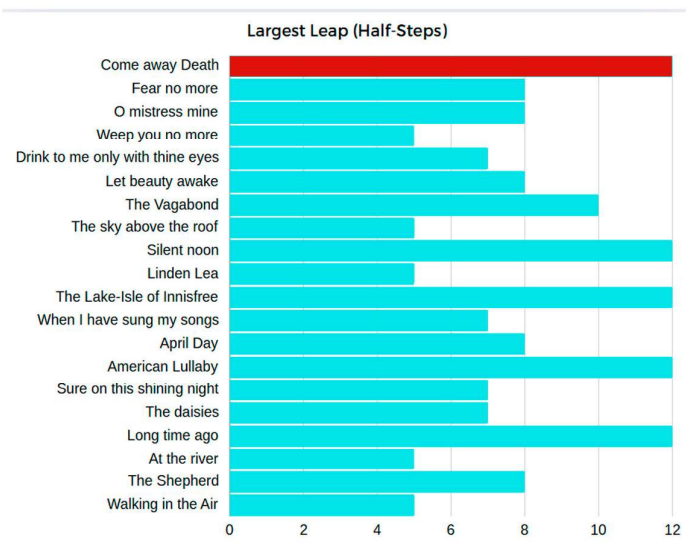
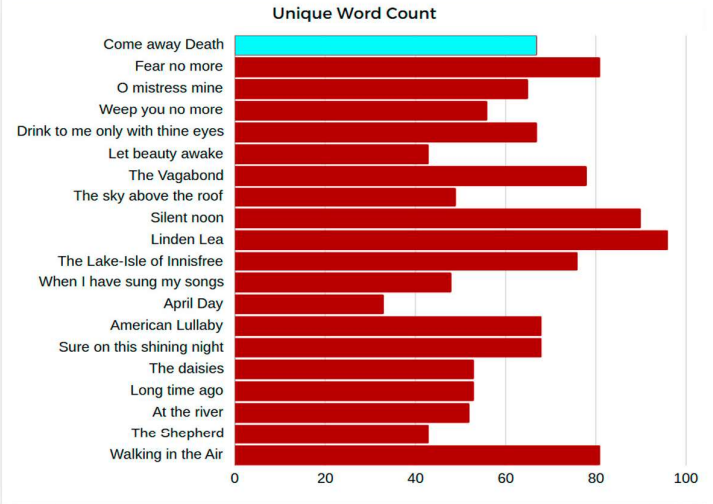
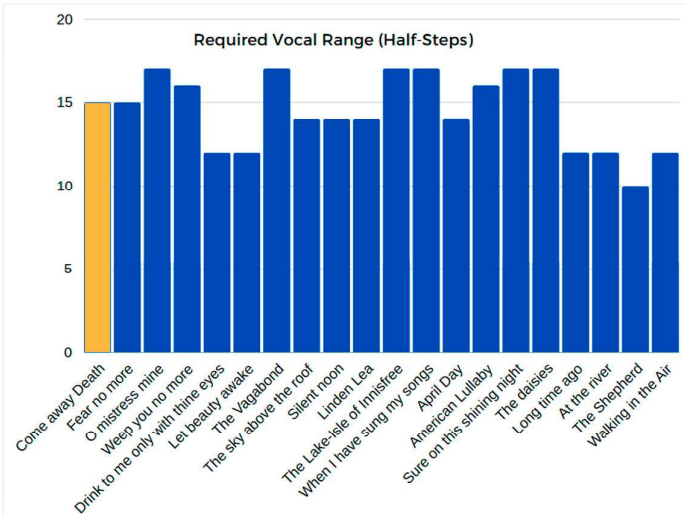
SONGS IN ENGLISH



Come away, Death

English

Quilter (1877-1953)

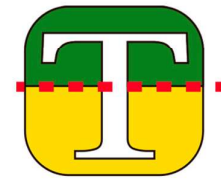


SLOW Relatively Slow Relatively Fast FAST

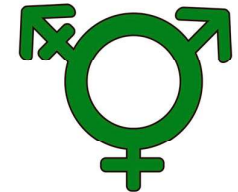
MODAL TONAL CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL INTERVALLIC



HIGH TESSITURA

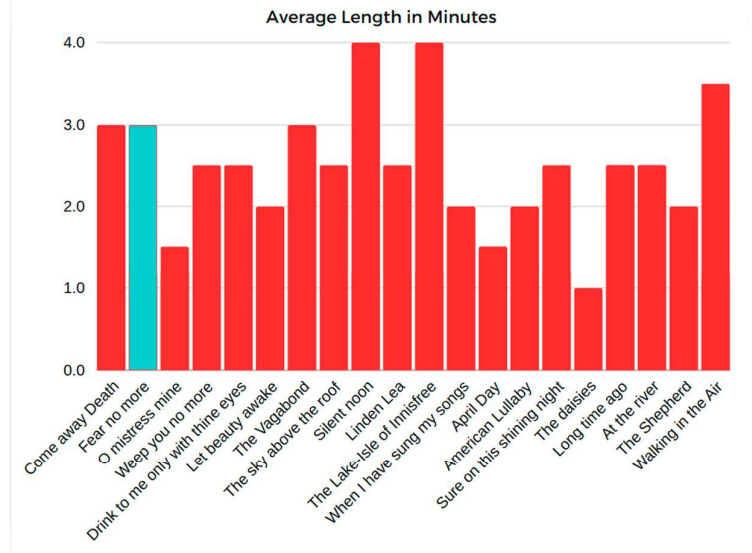
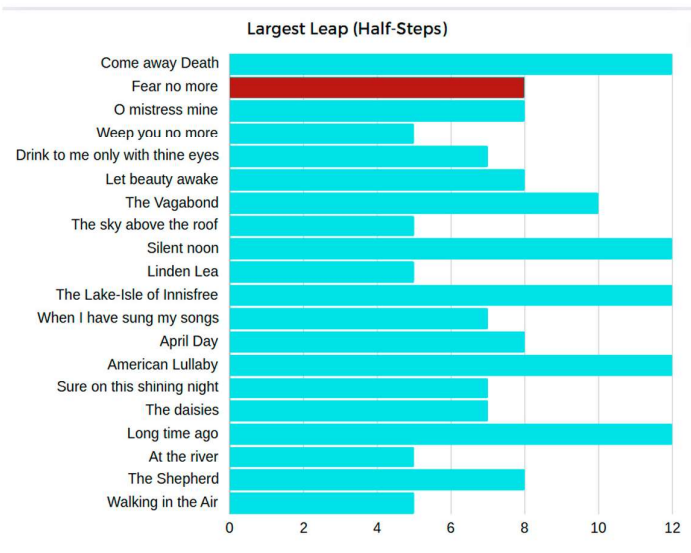
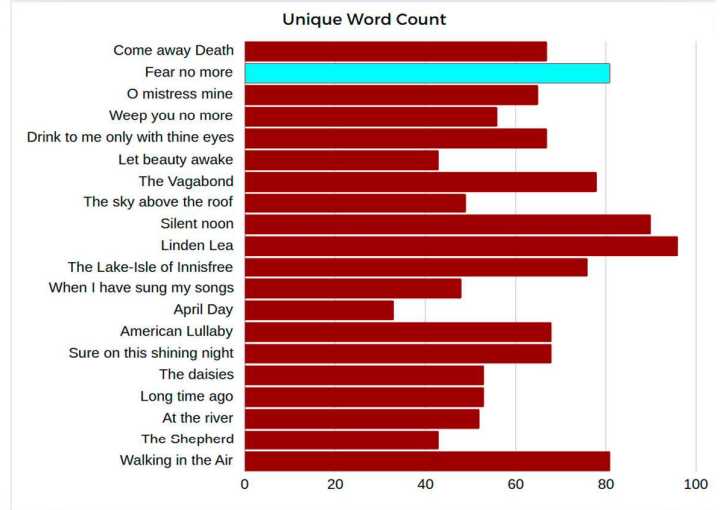
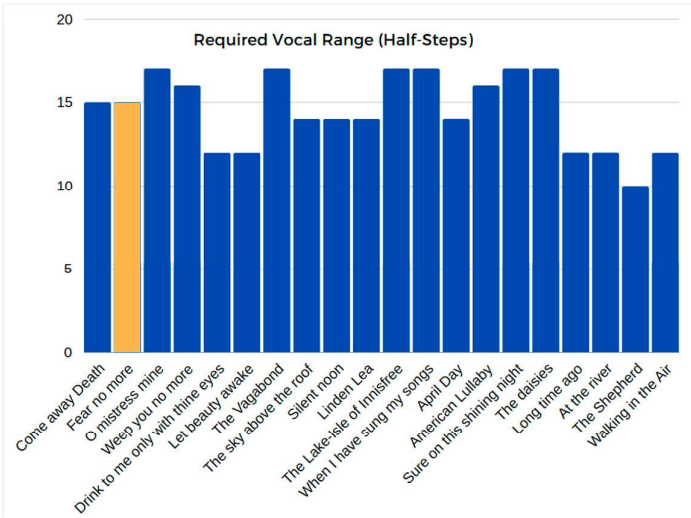


GENDER NEUTRAL



WARNING MENTAL HEALTH CONTENT

Quilter (1877-1953)

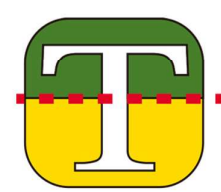


SLOW **Relatively Slow** Relatively Fast FAST

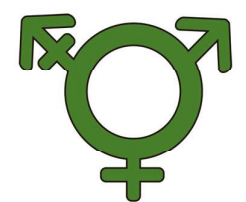
MODAL **TONAL** CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL INTERVALLIC

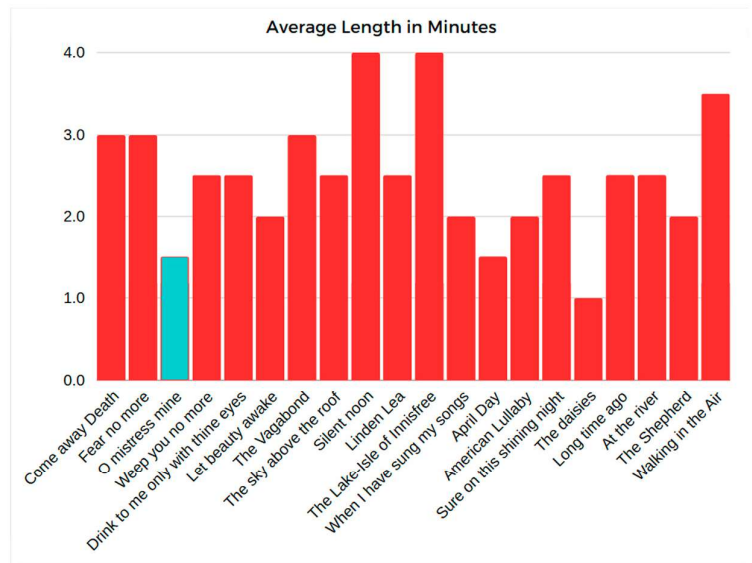
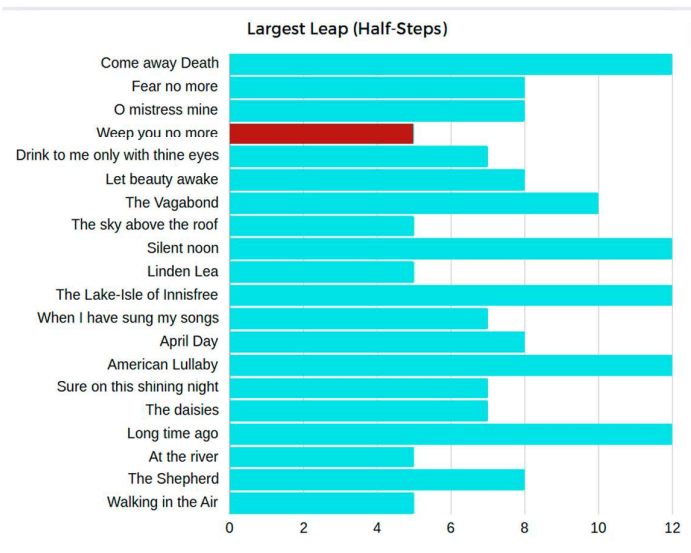
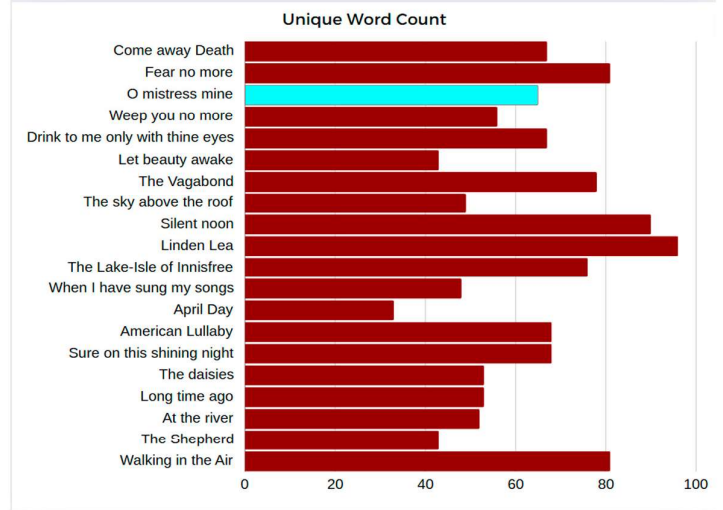
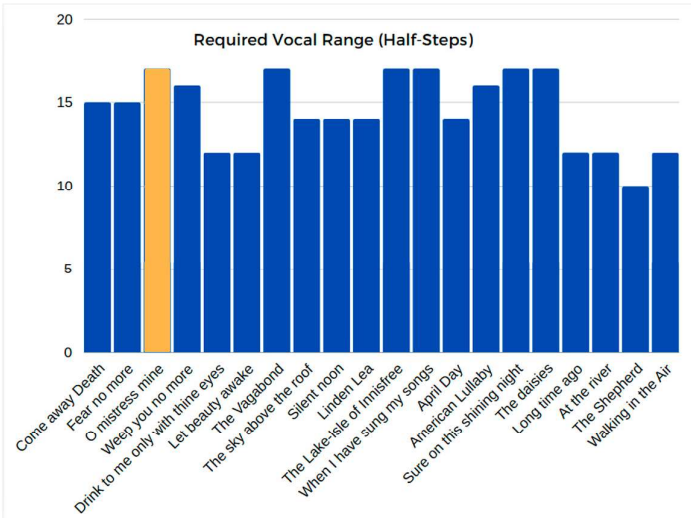


HIGH TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Quilter (1877-1953)

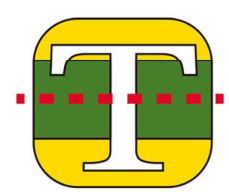


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



MIDDLE TESSITURA

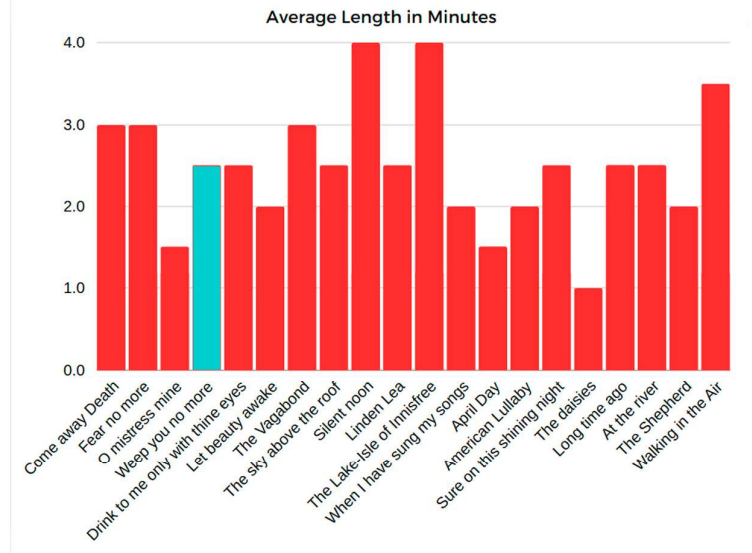
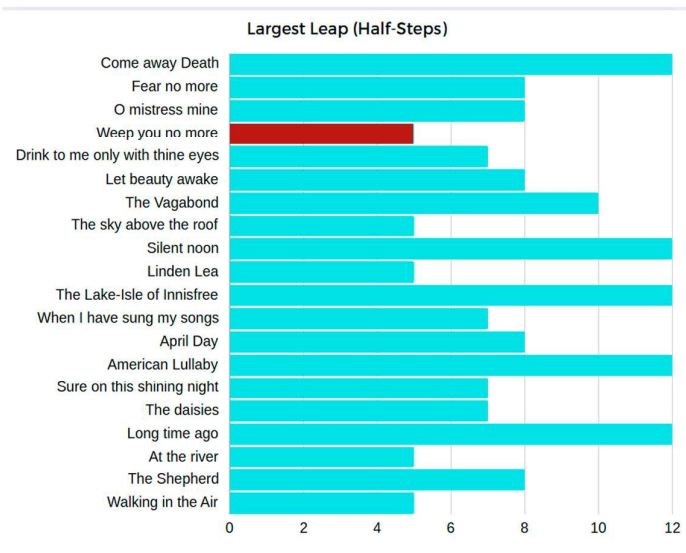
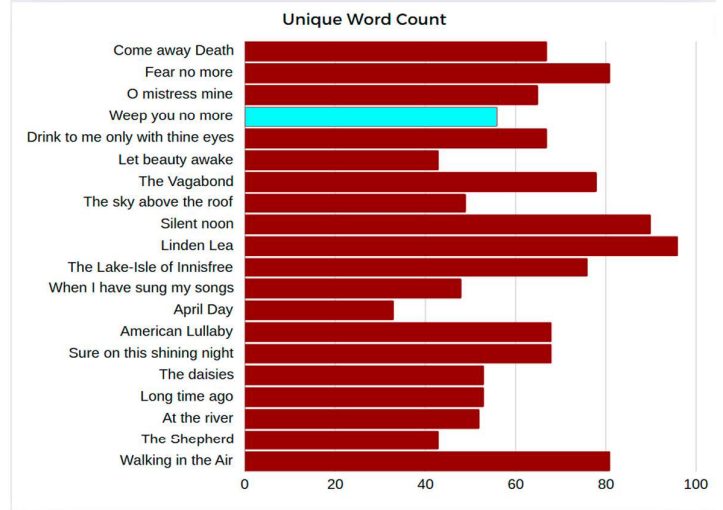
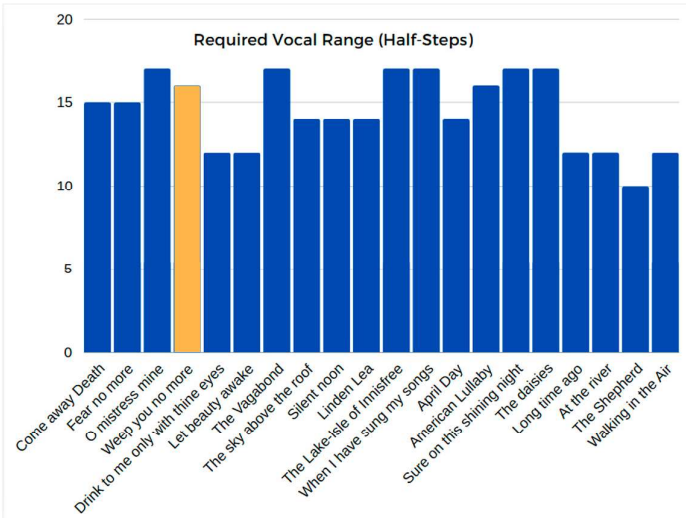


GENDERED: MALE

Weep you no more

English

Quilter (1877-1953)

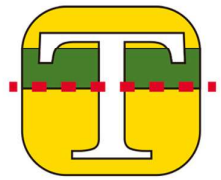


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



MIDDLE-HIGH TESSITURA

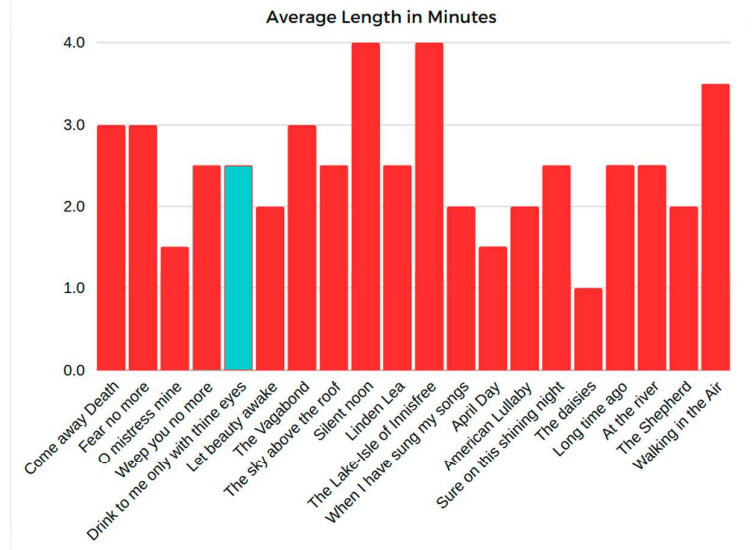
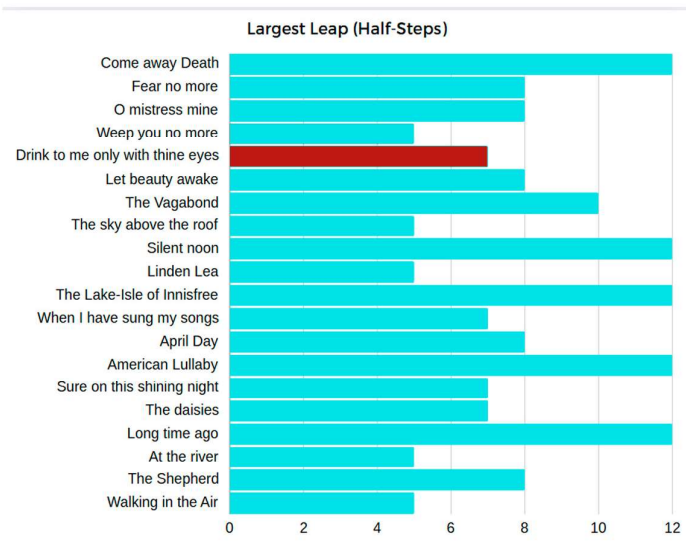
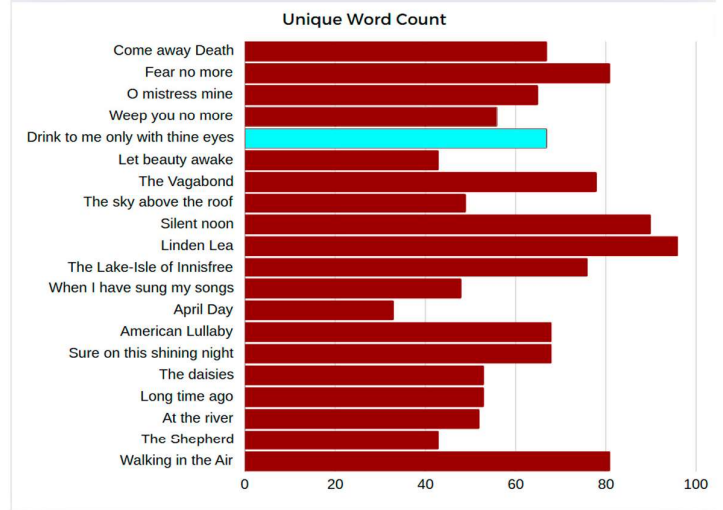
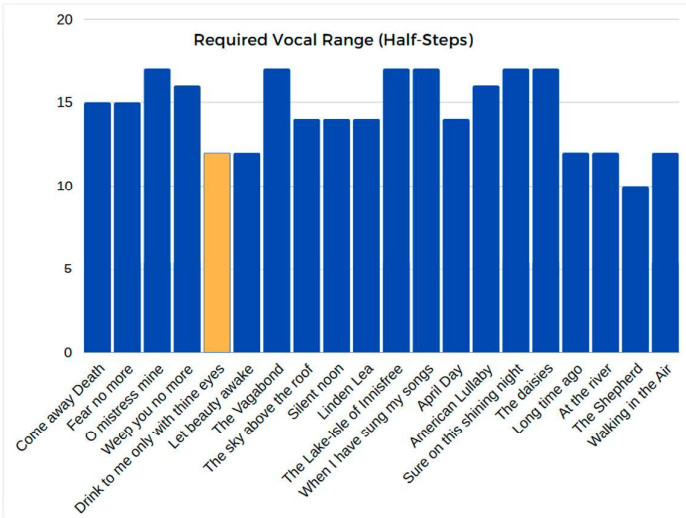


GENDER NEUTRAL

Drink to me only with thine eyes

English

Quilter (1877-1953)



SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

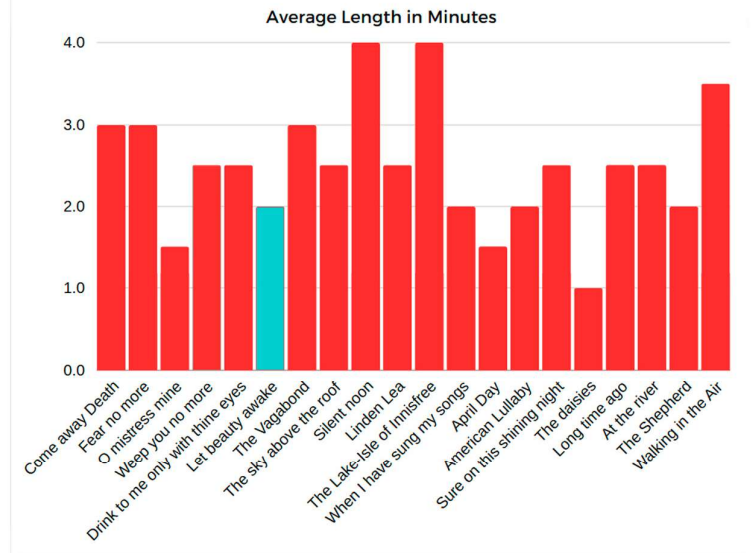
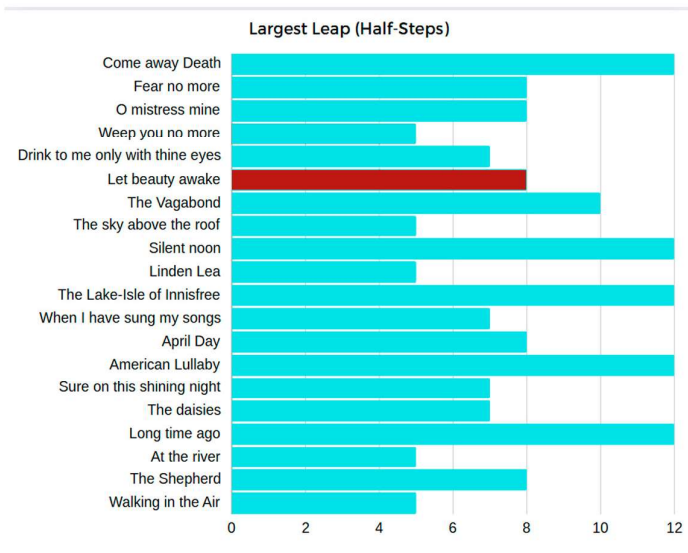
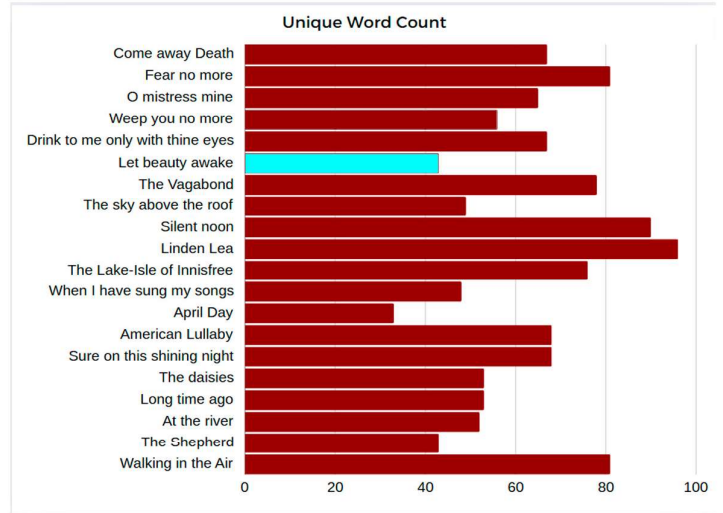
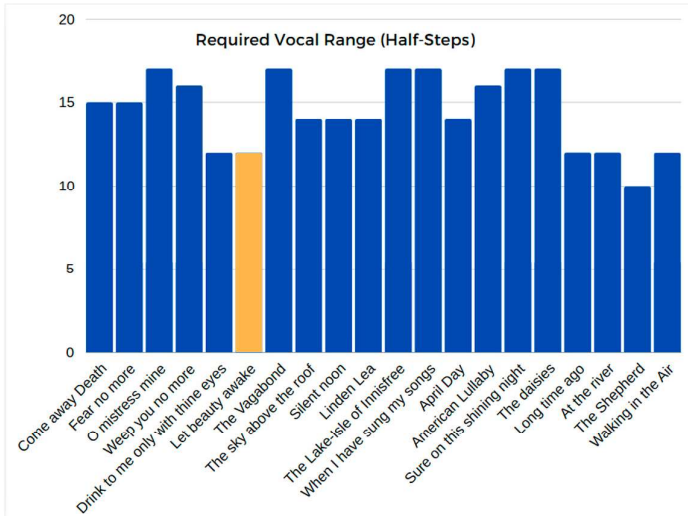
SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



Let beauty awake

English

Vaughan Williams (1872 - 1958)

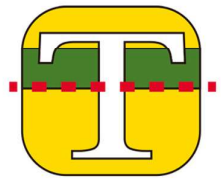


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

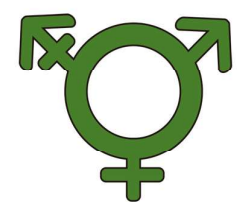
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



MIDDLE-HIGH TESSITURA

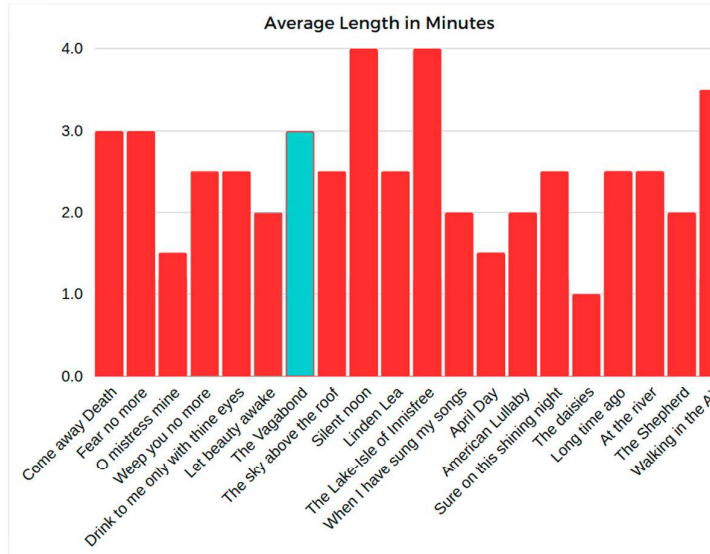
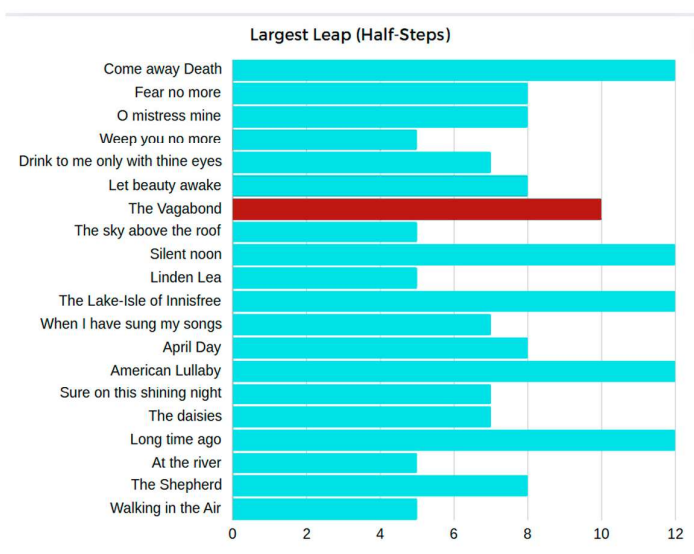
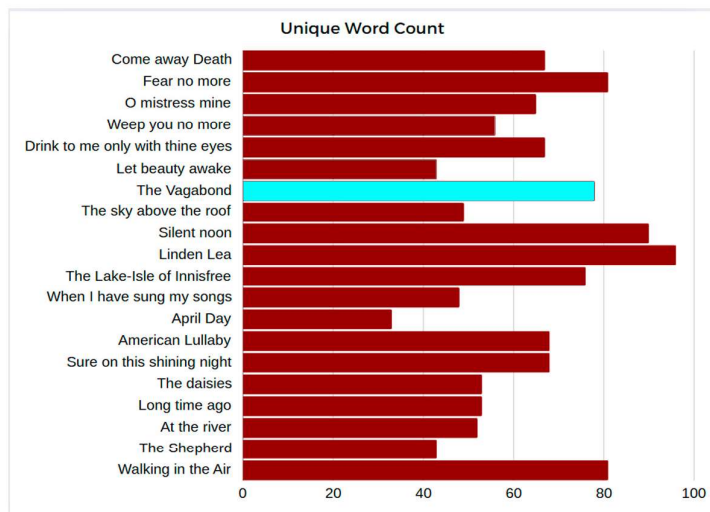
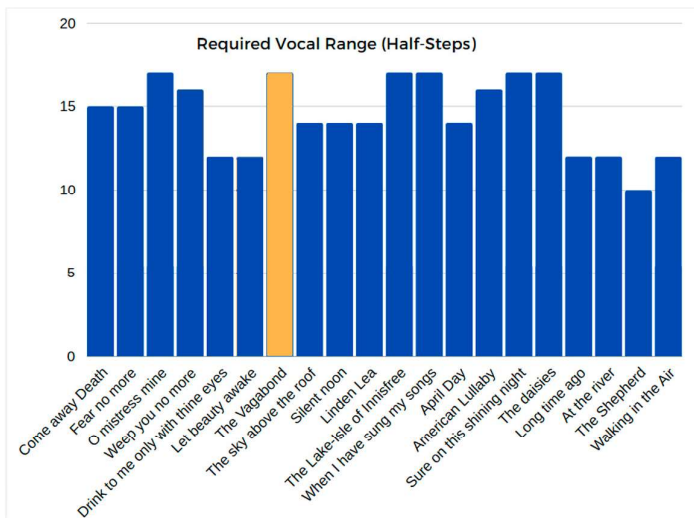


GENDER NEUTRAL

The vagabond

English

Vaughan Williams (1872 - 1958)

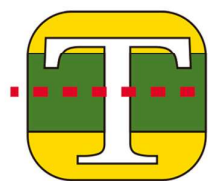


SLOW Relatively Slow **Relatively Fast** FAST

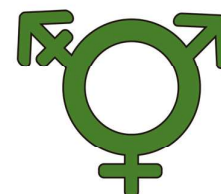
MODAL TONAL CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL INTERVALLIC

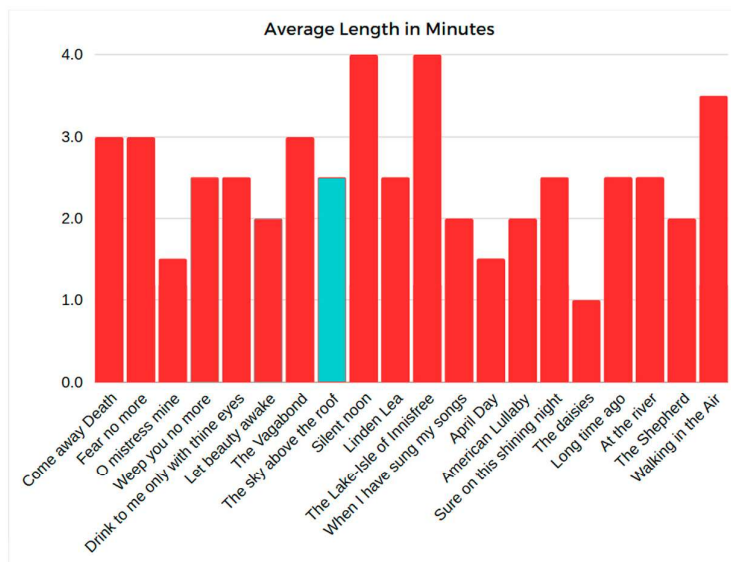
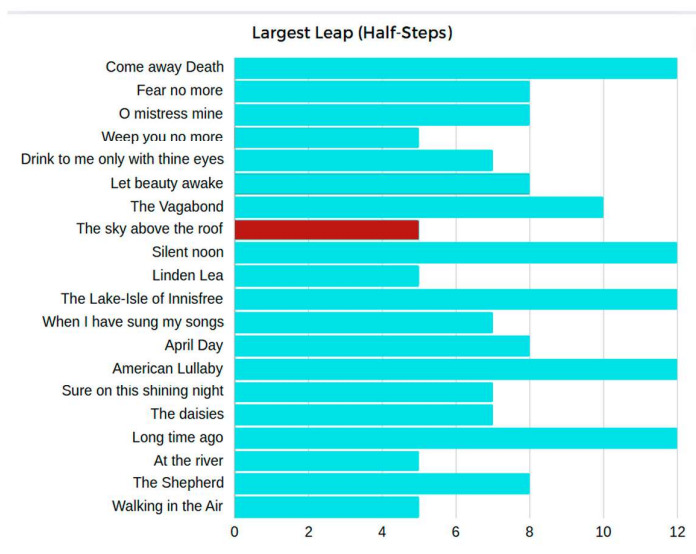
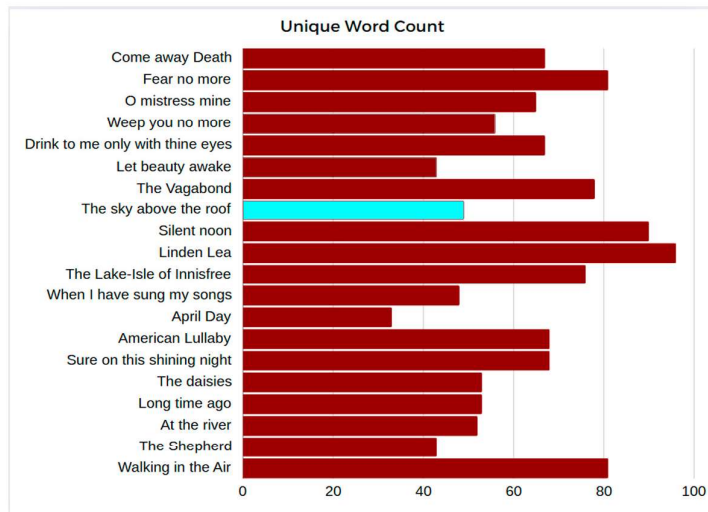
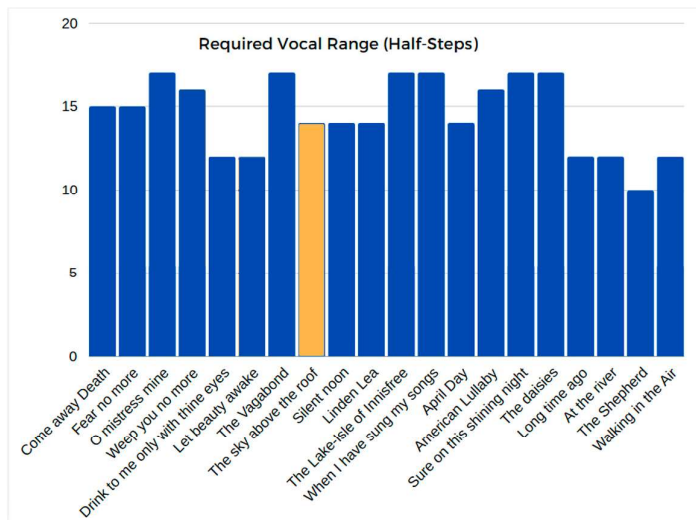


MIDDLE TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Vaughan Williams (1872 - 1958)

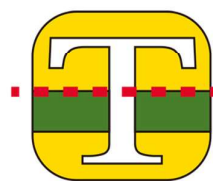


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

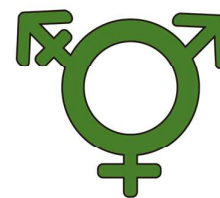
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

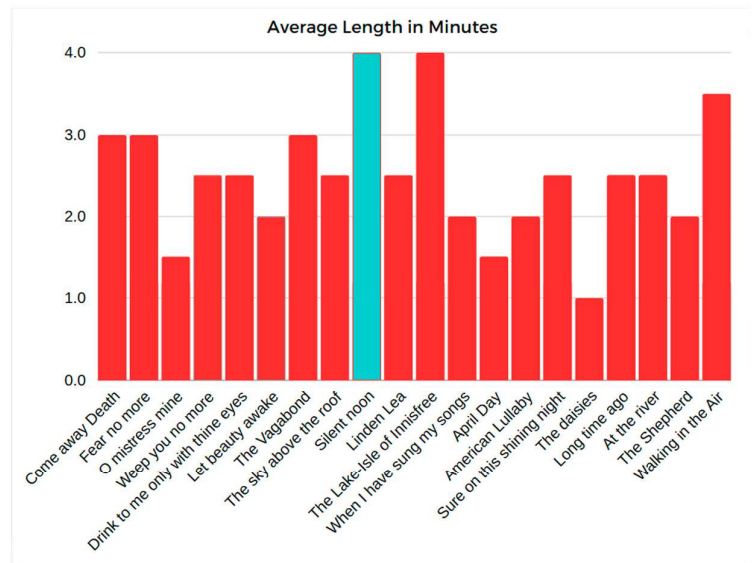
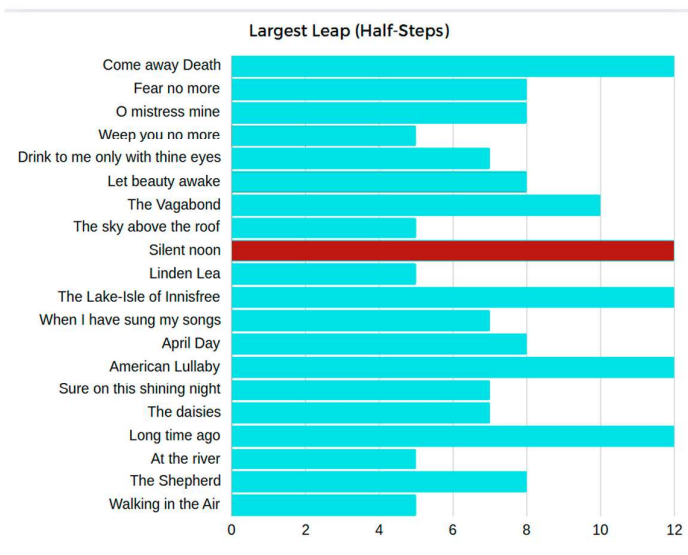
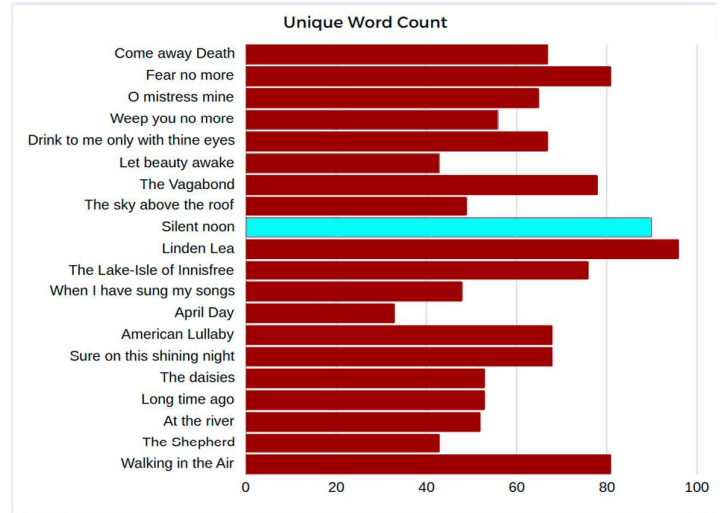
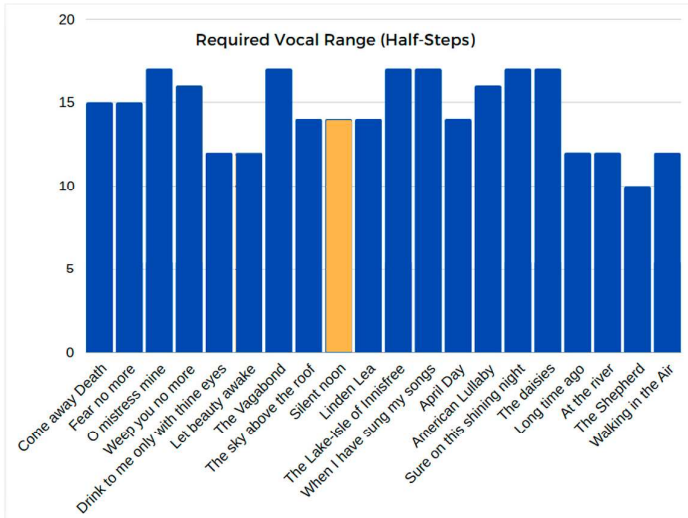


MIDDLE-LOW TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Vaughan Williams (1872 - 1958)



SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

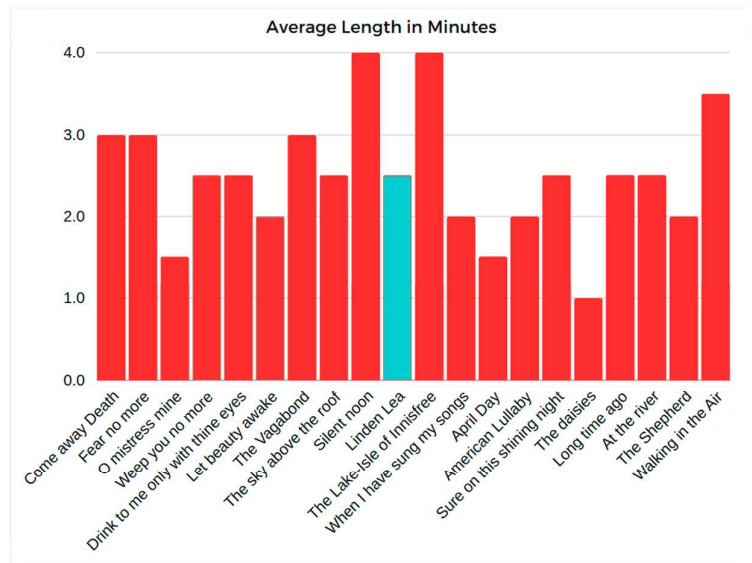
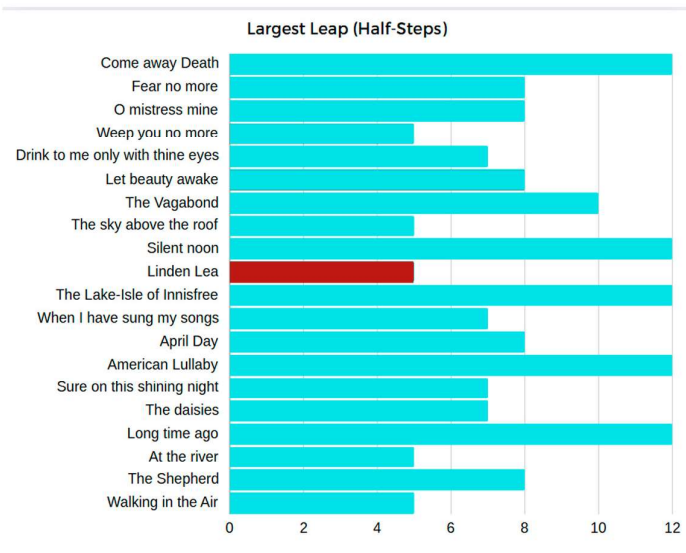
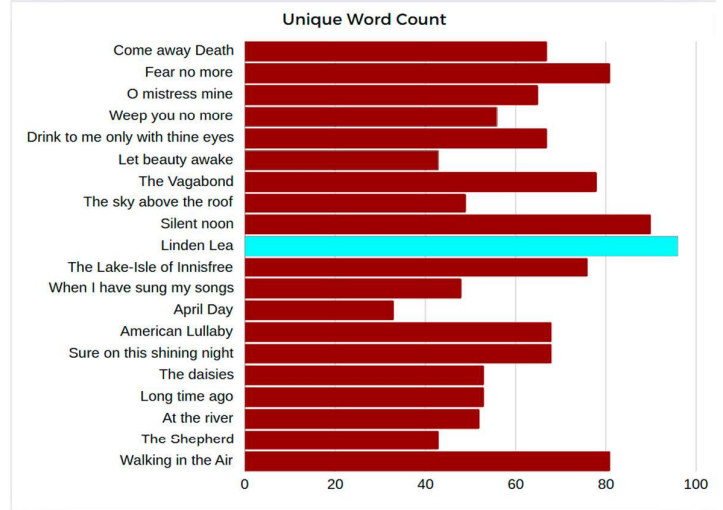
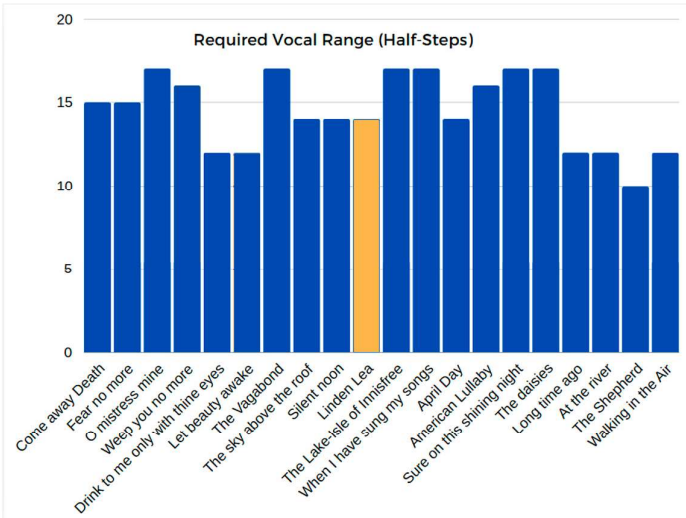
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



Vaughan Williams (1872 - 1958)



SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

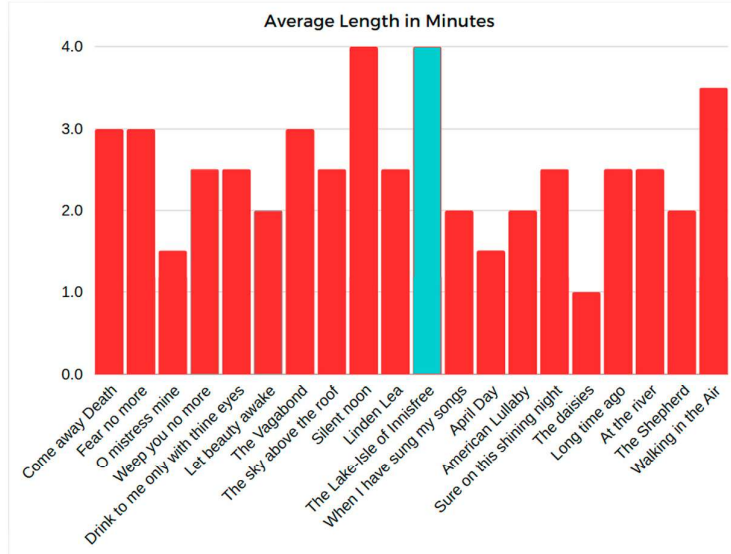
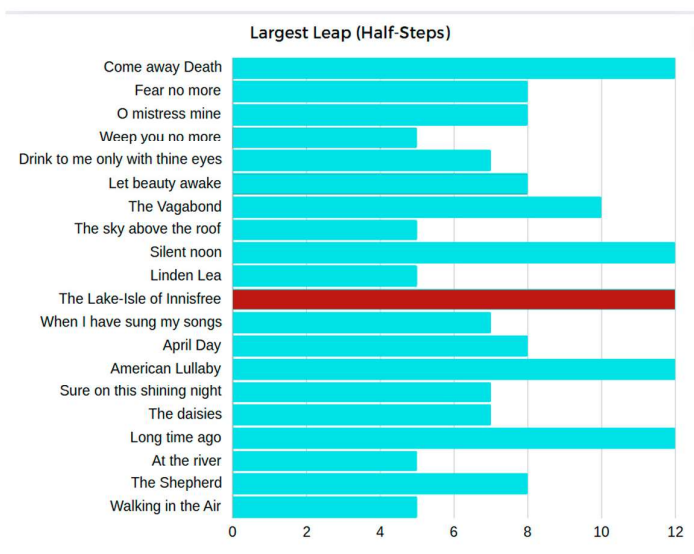
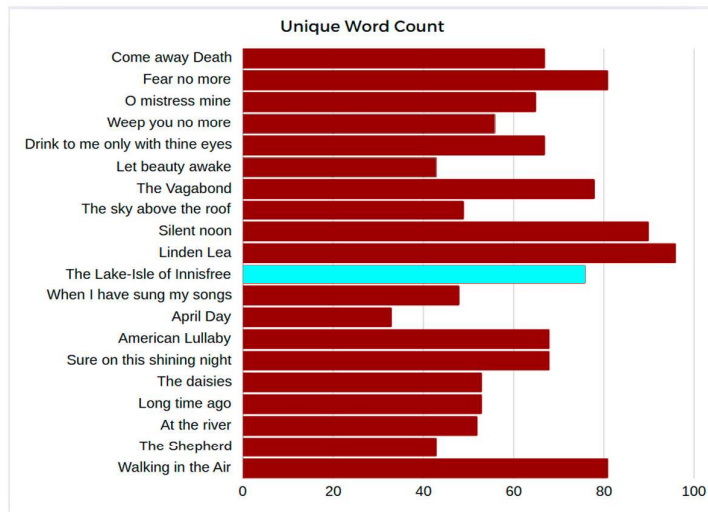
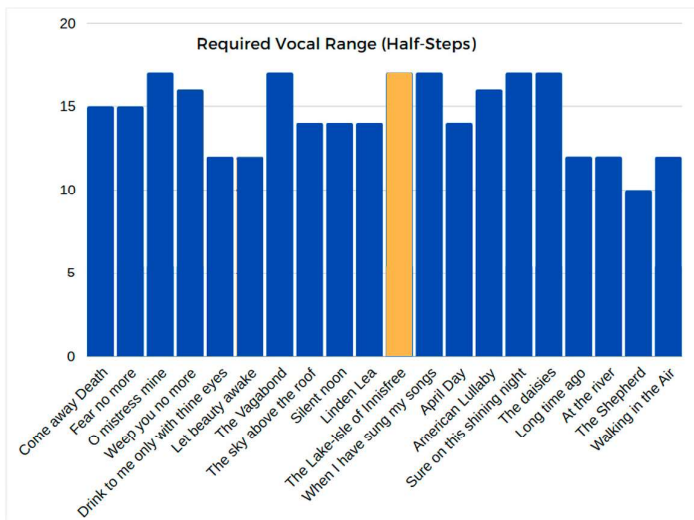
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



Moore (b1960 -)

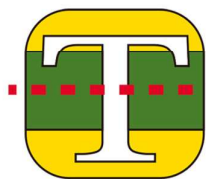


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

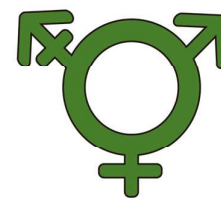
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



MIDDLE TESSITURA

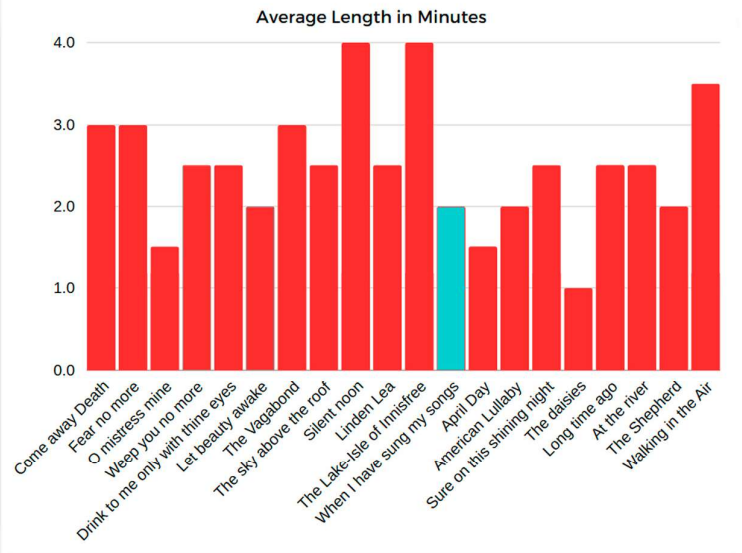
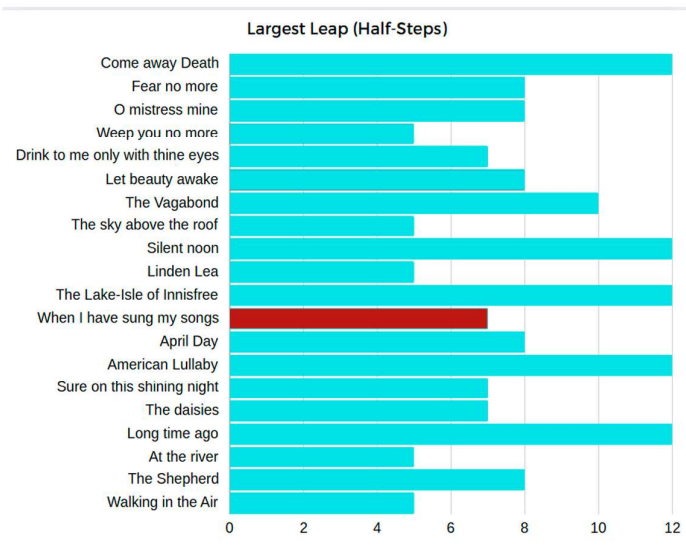
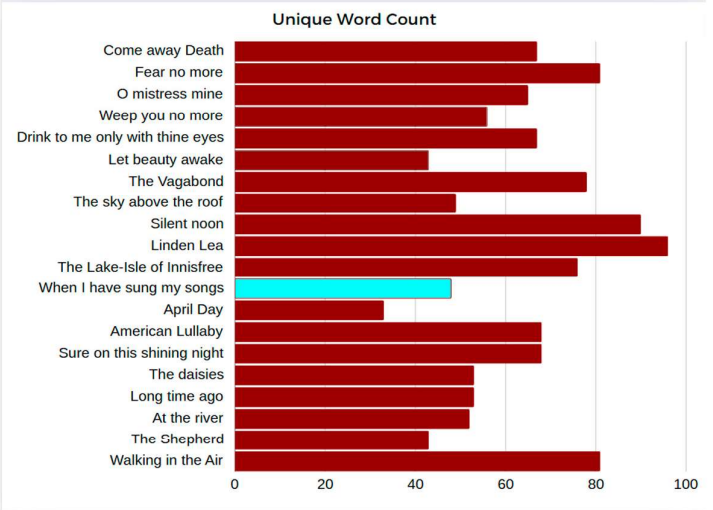
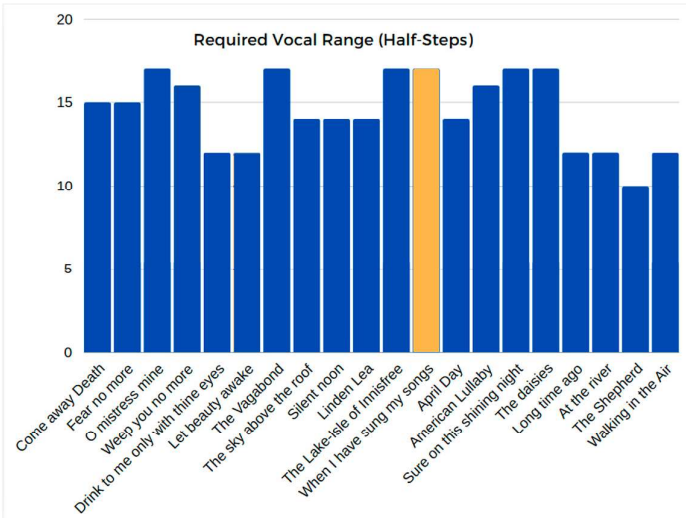


GENDER NEUTRAL

When I have sung my songs

English

Charles (1895 - 1984)

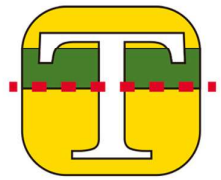


SLOW Relatively Slow Relatively Fast FAST

MODAL TONAL CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL INTERVALLIC

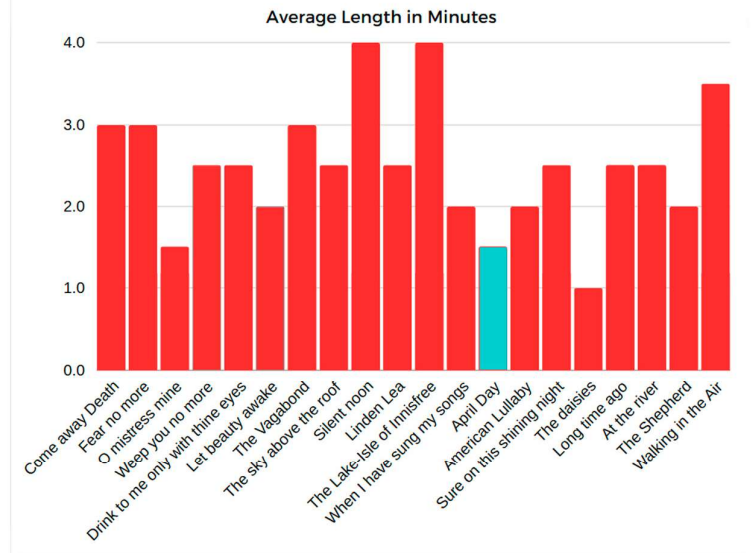
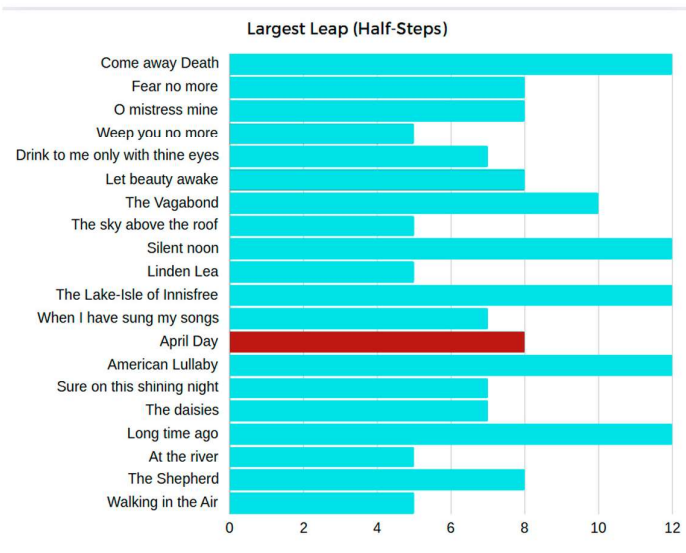
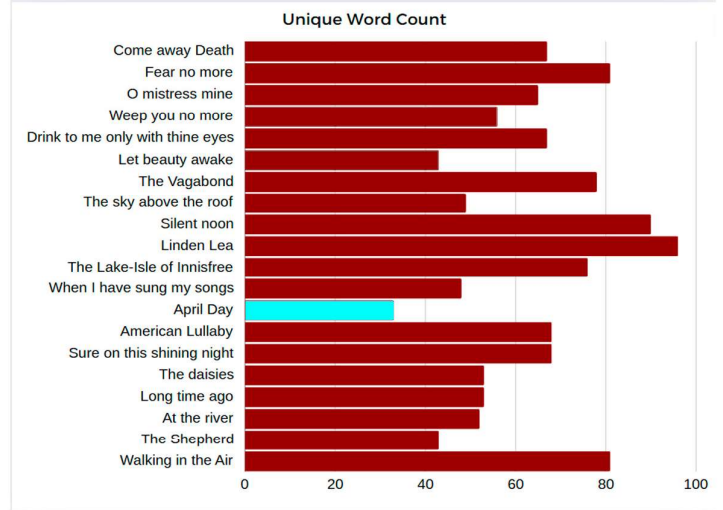
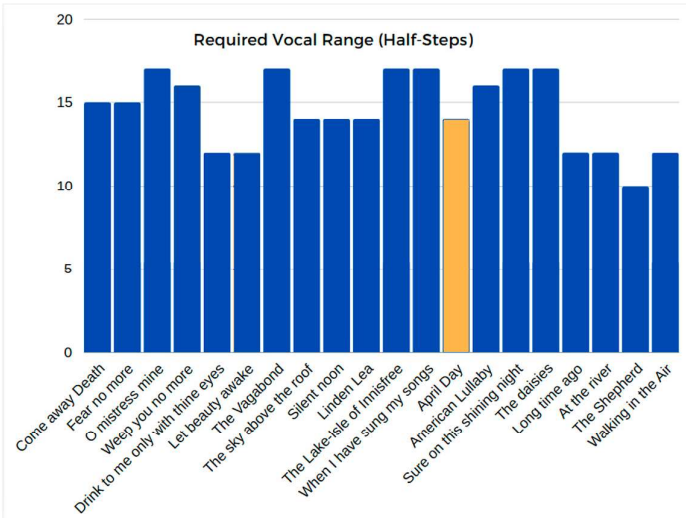


MIDDLE-HIGH TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Price (1887 - 1953)

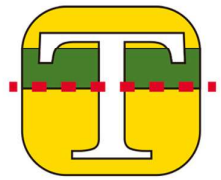


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

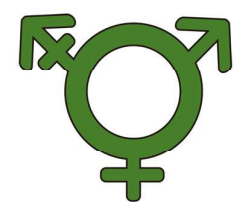
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

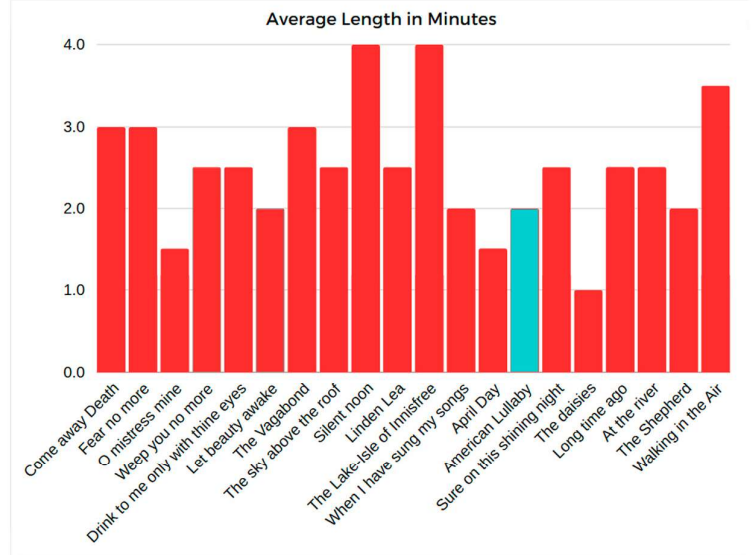
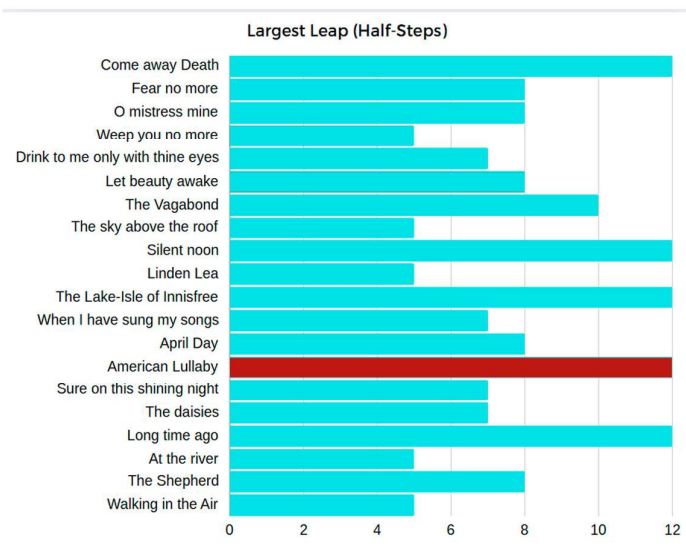
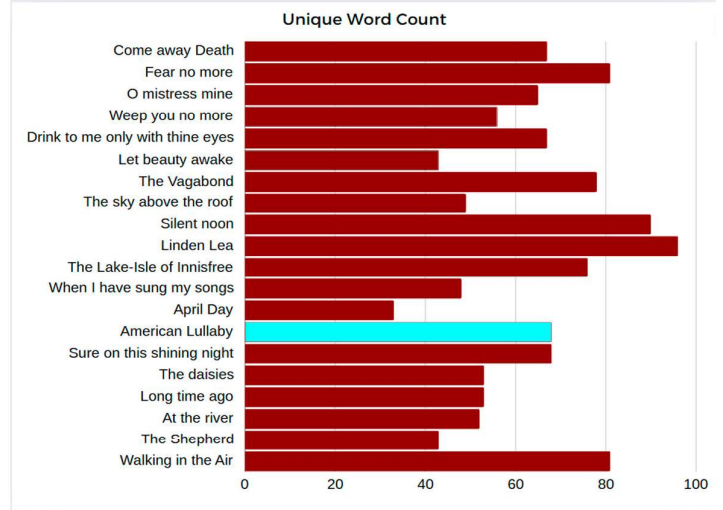
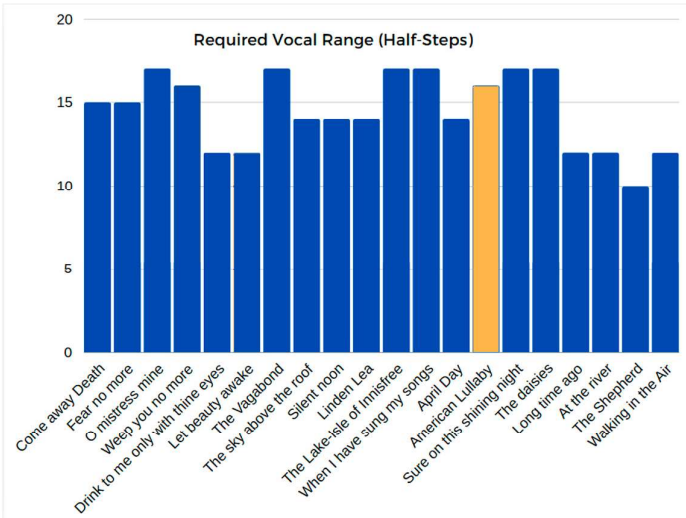


MIDDLE-HIGH TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Rich (1892 - 1972)

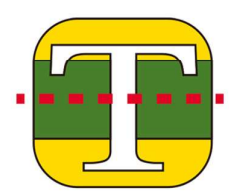


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



MIDDLE TESSITURA

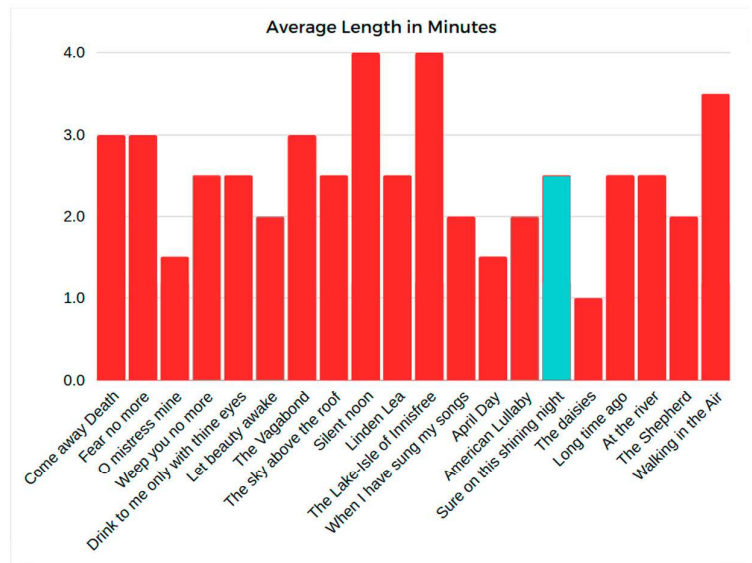
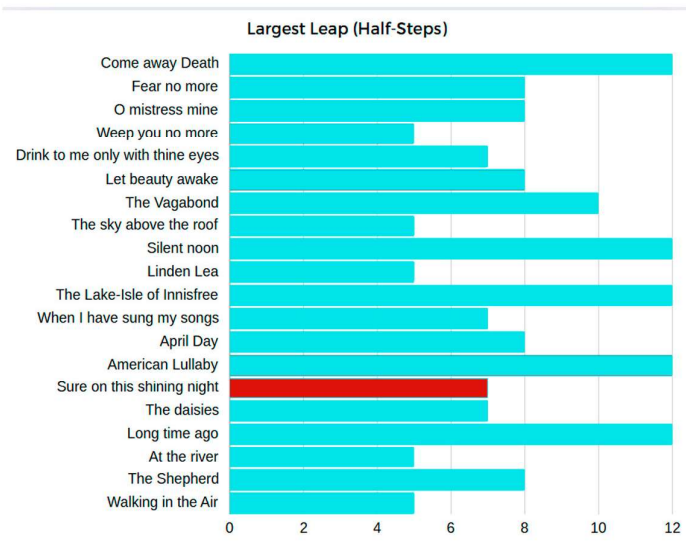
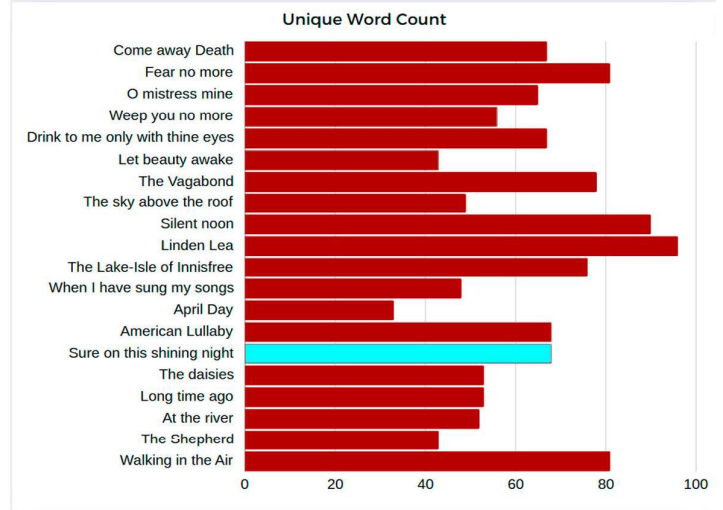
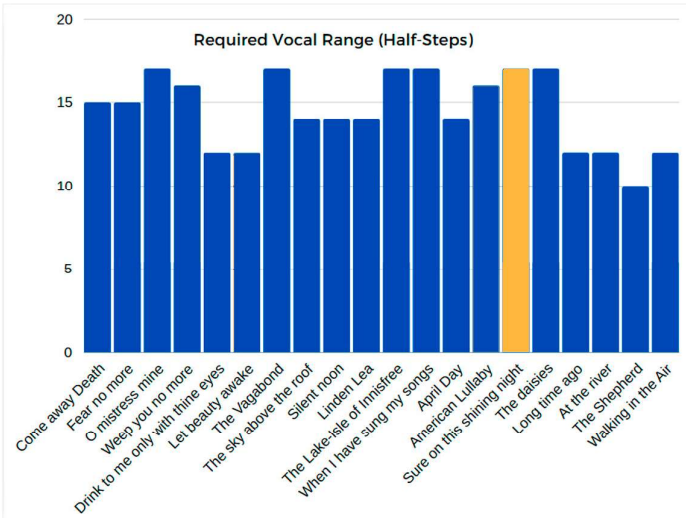


GENDERED: FEMALE



WARNING
CULTURAL CONTENT

Barber (1910 - 1981)

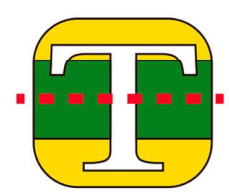


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

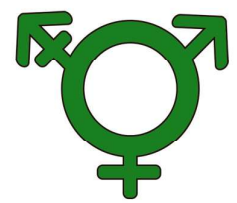
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

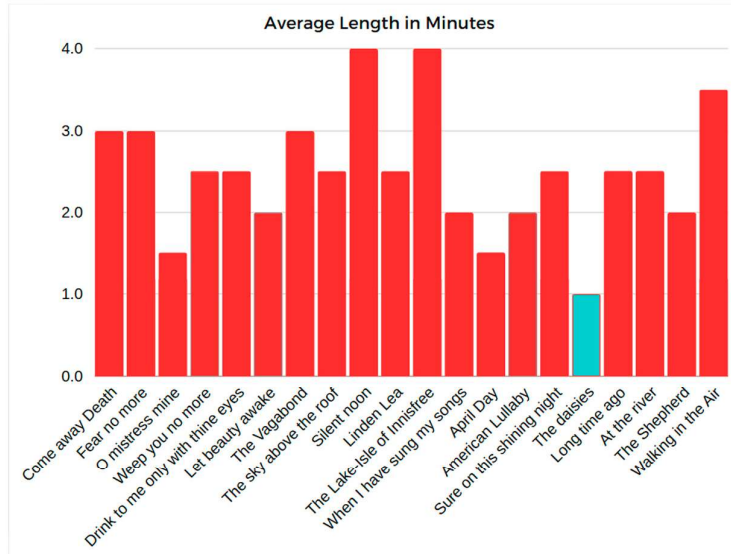
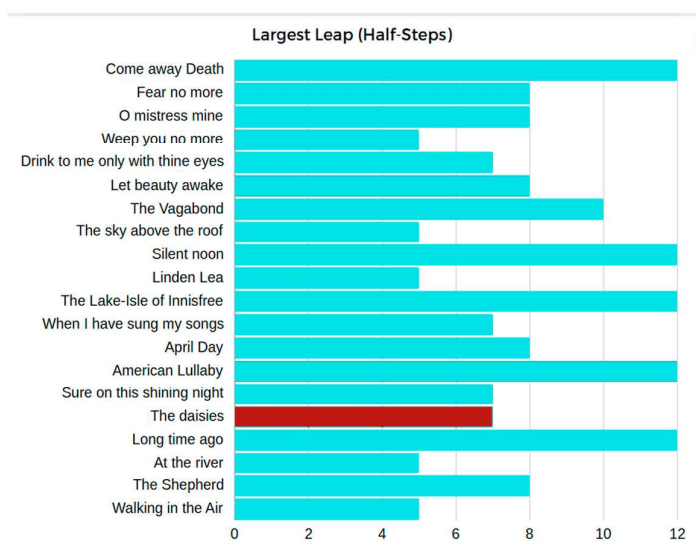
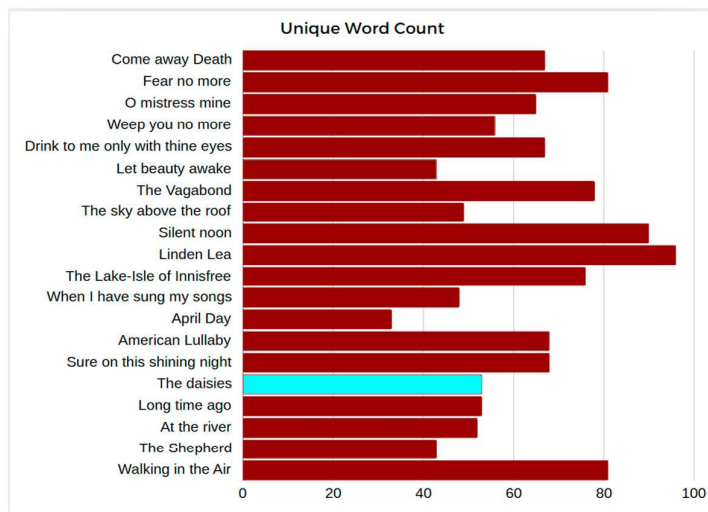
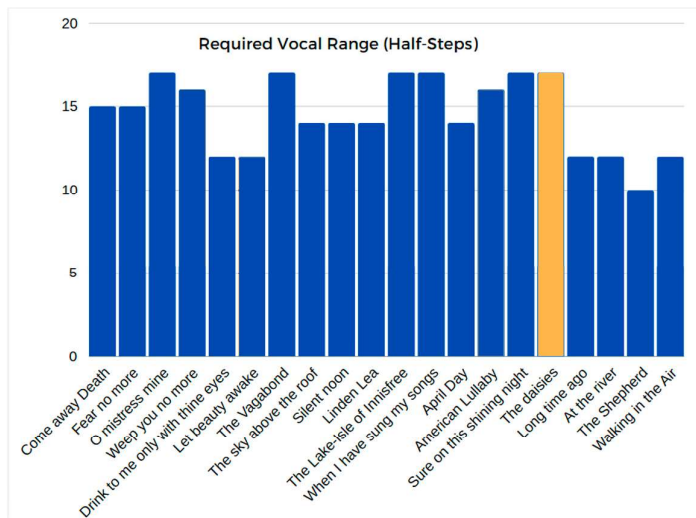


MIDDLE TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Barber (1910 - 1981)

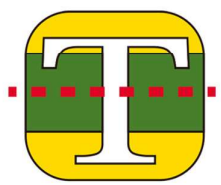


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

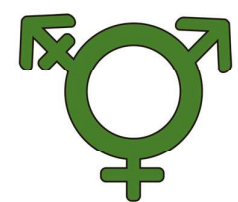
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

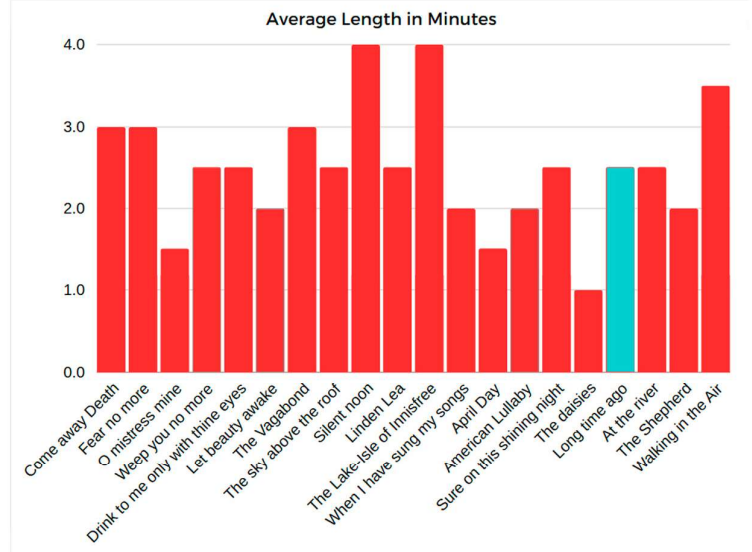
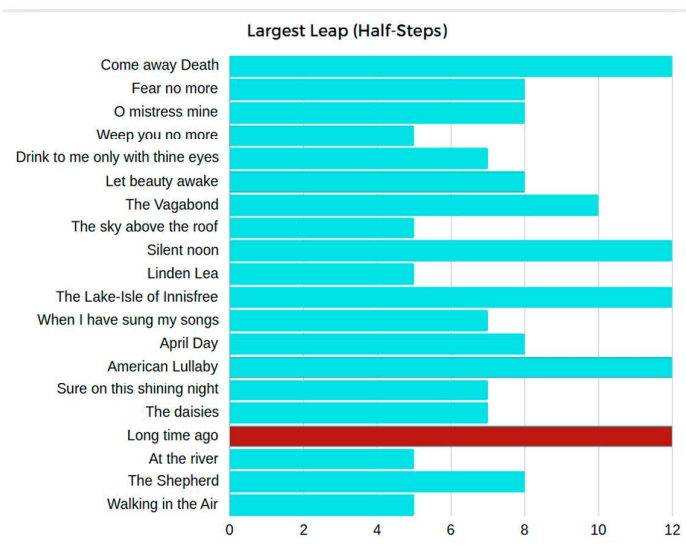
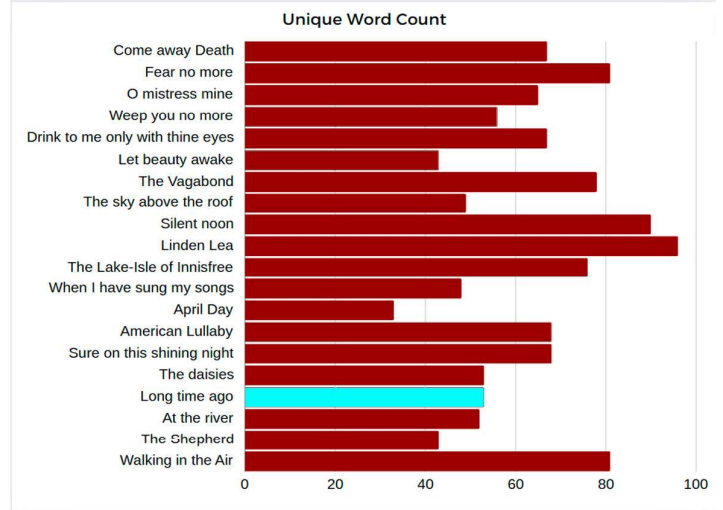
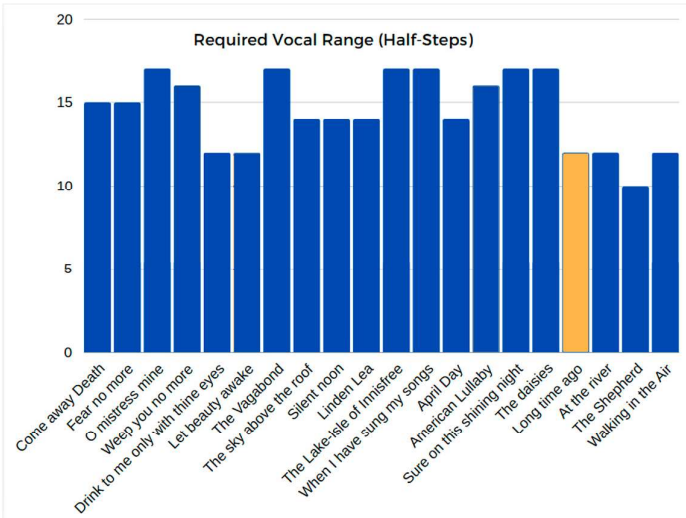


MIDDLE TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Copland (1900 - 1990)



SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

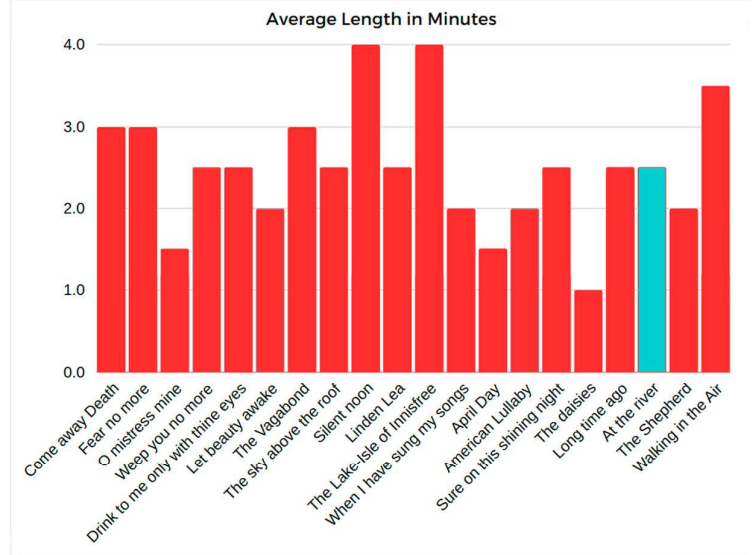
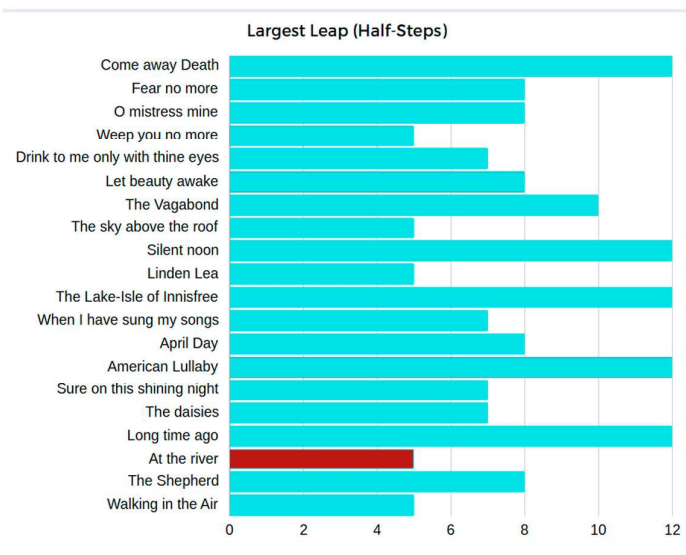
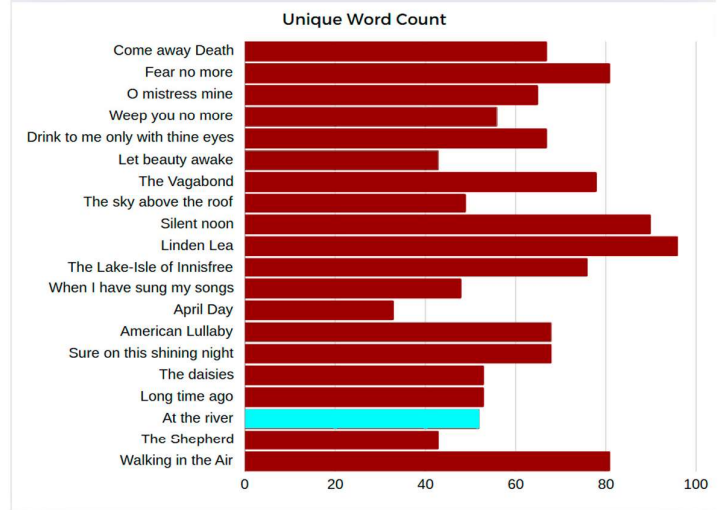
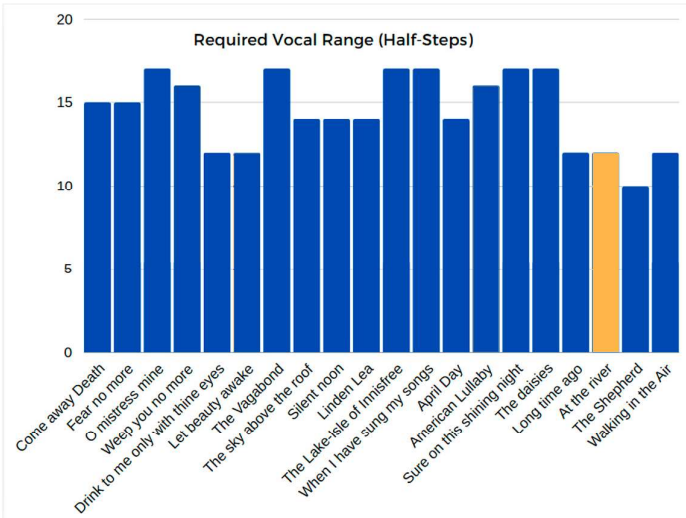
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



Copland (1900 - 1990)



SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

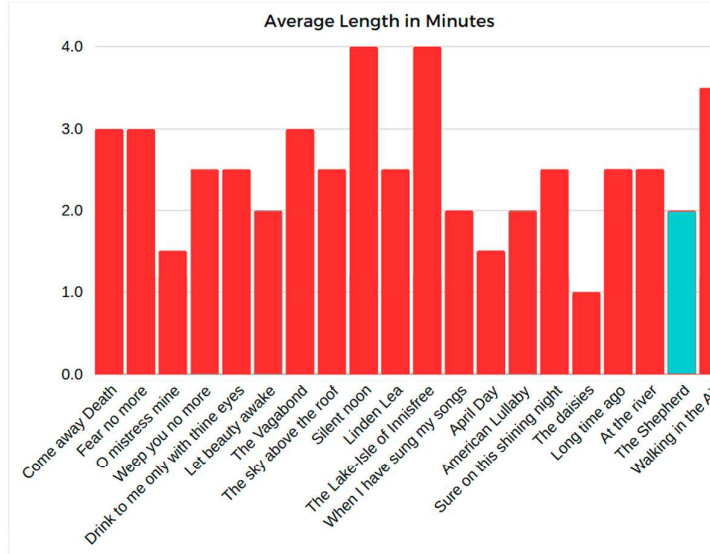
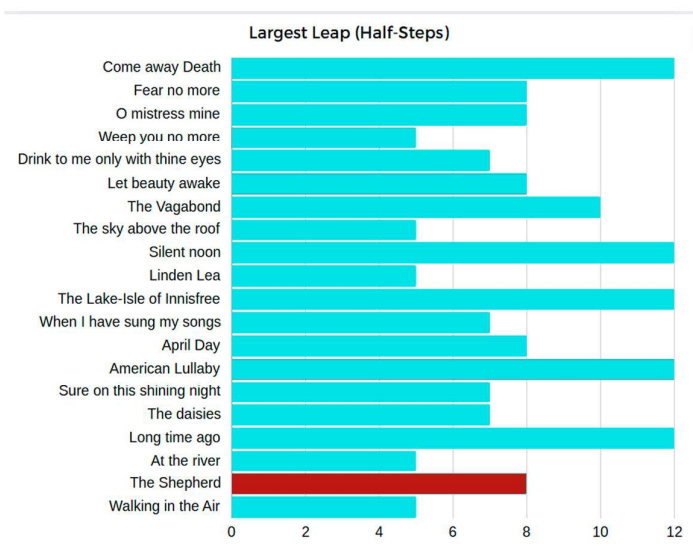
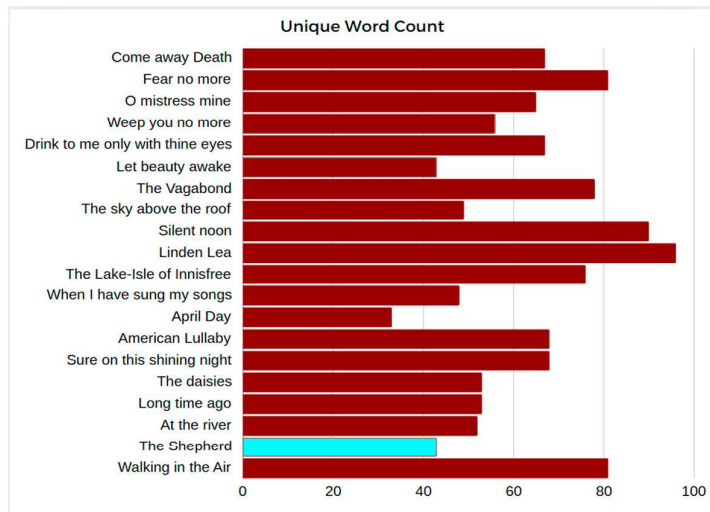
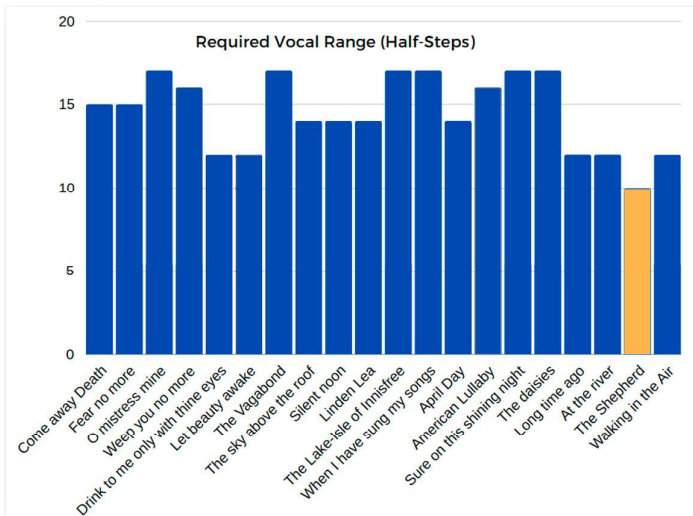
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



Hoiby (1926 - 2011)

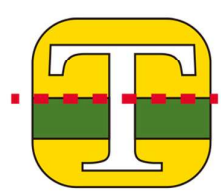


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

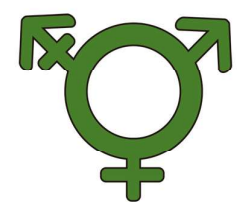
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



MIDDLE-LOW TESSITURA

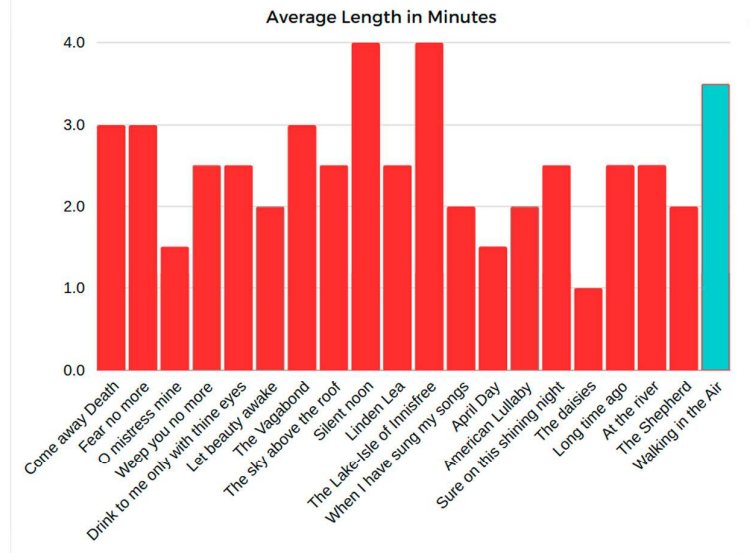
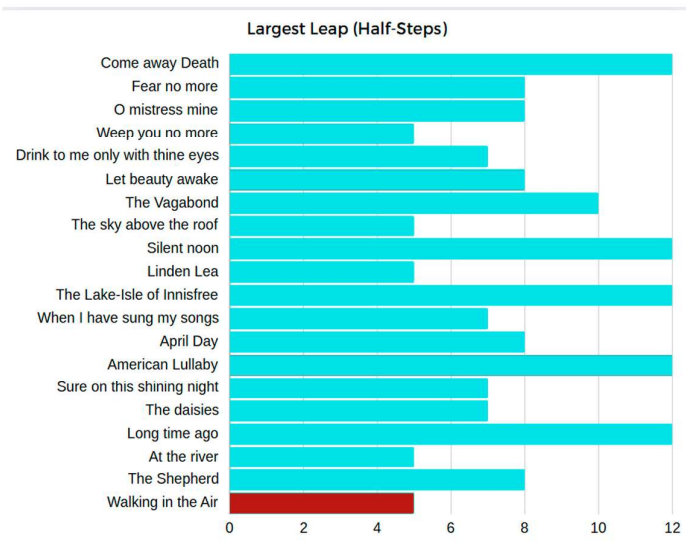
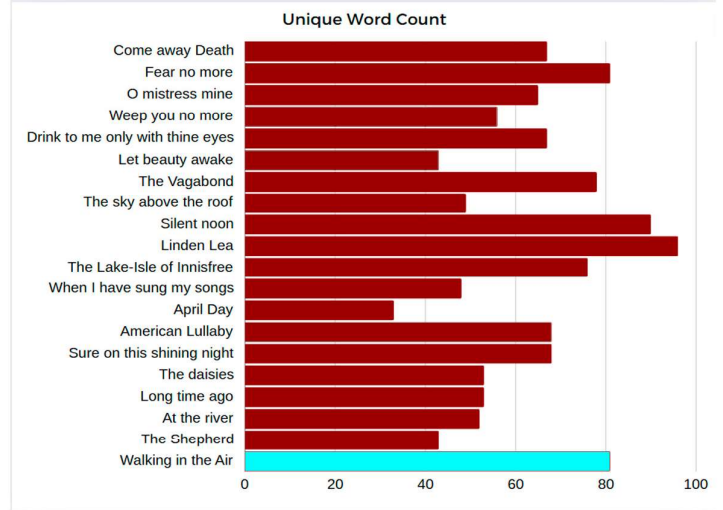
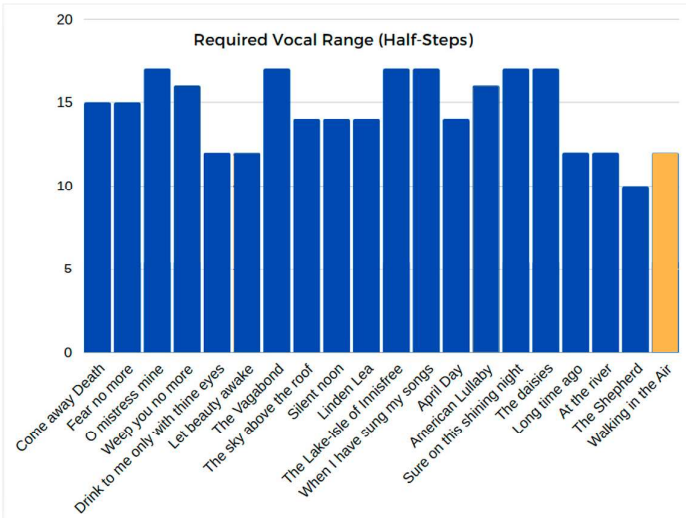


GENDER NEUTRAL



WARNING CULTURAL CONTENT

Blake (b1938 -)



SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

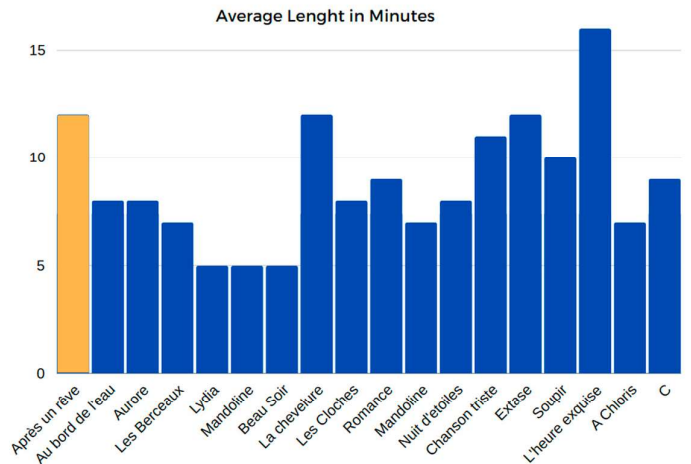
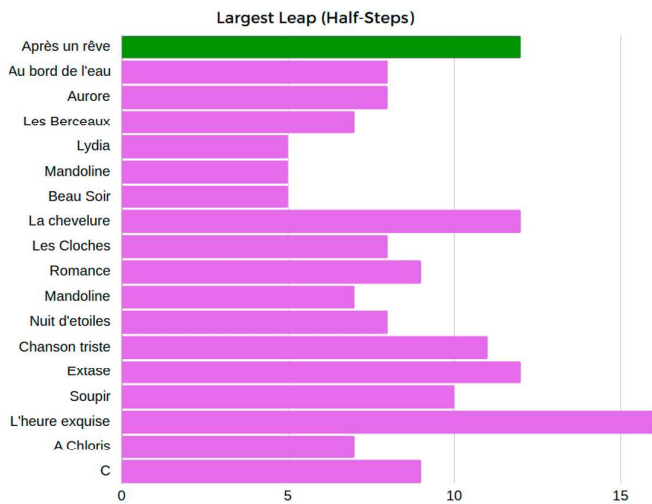
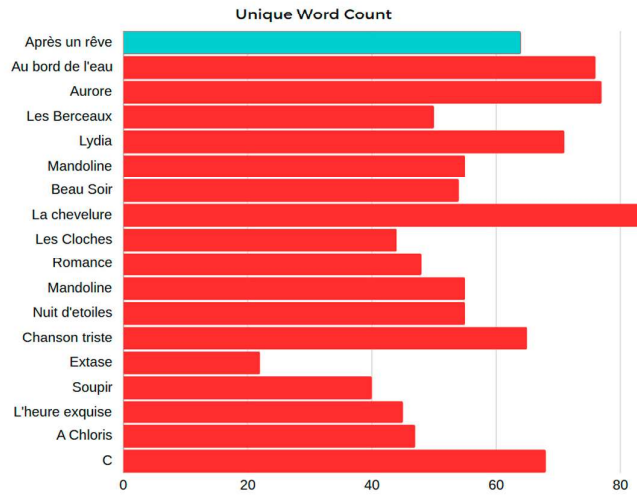
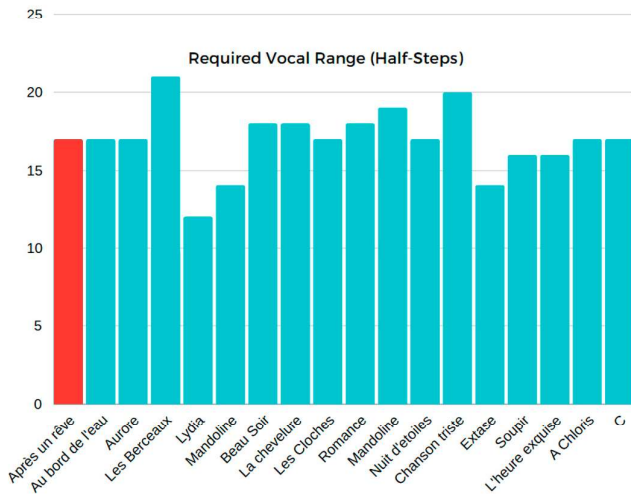




SONGS IN FRENCH



Fauré (1845- 1924)

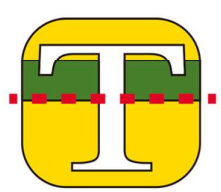


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

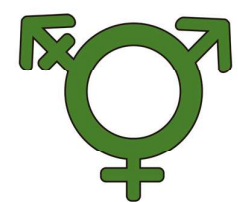
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

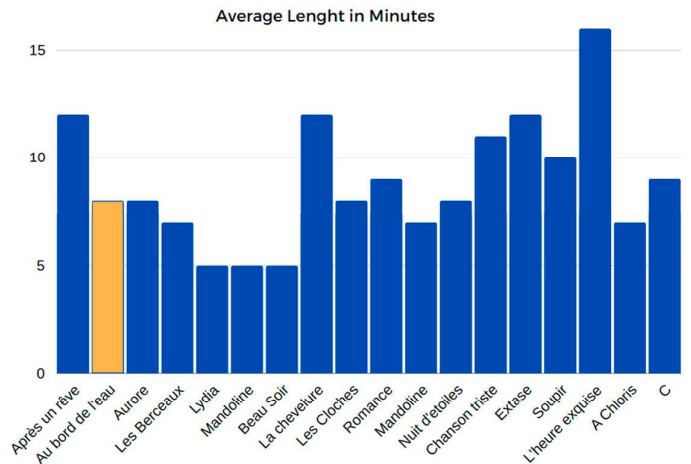
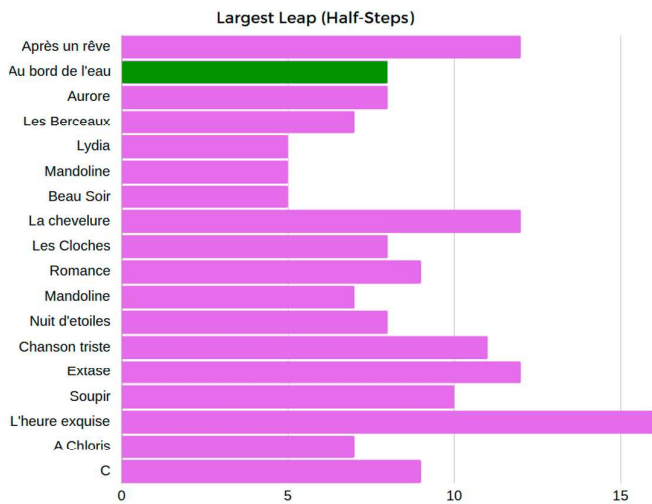
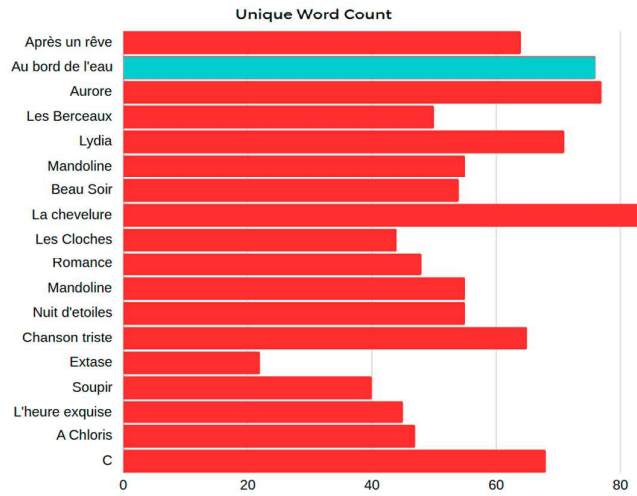
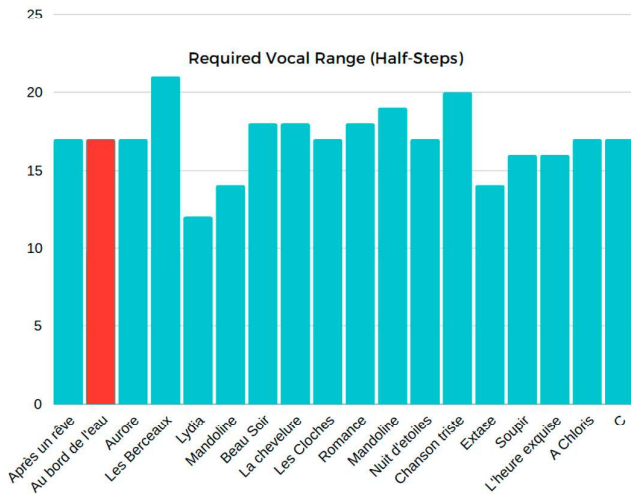


MIDDLE-HIGH TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Fauré (1845- 1924)

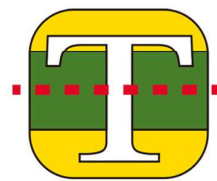


SLOW **Relatively Slow** Relatively Fast FAST

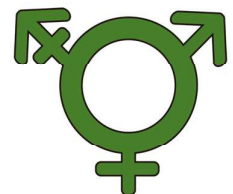
MODAL **TONAL** CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL **INTERVALLIC**

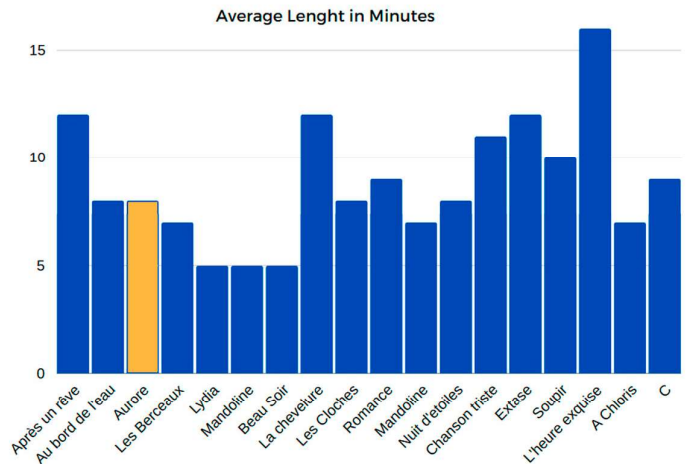
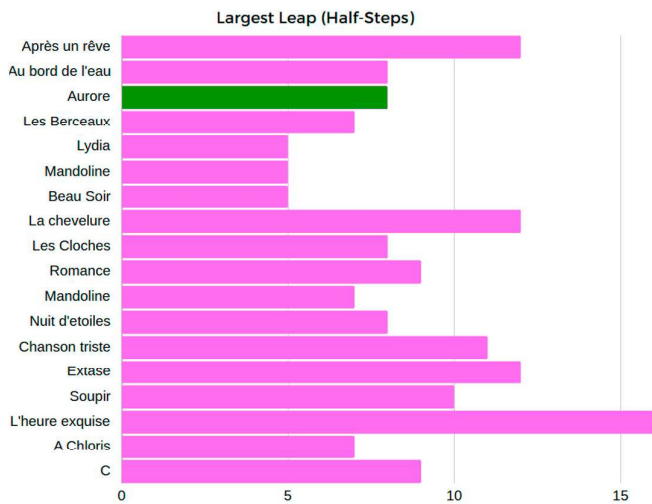
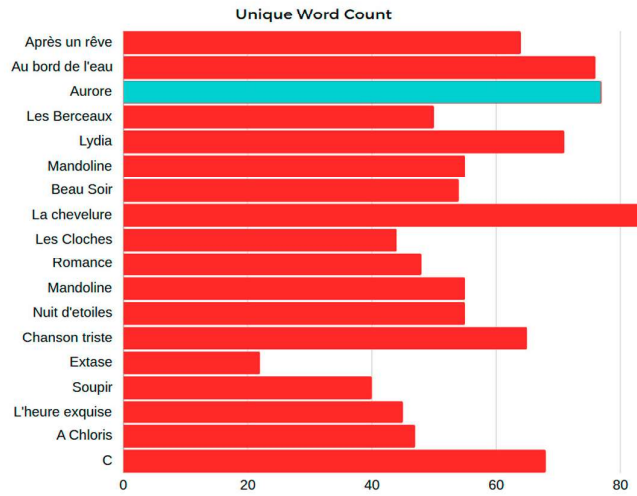
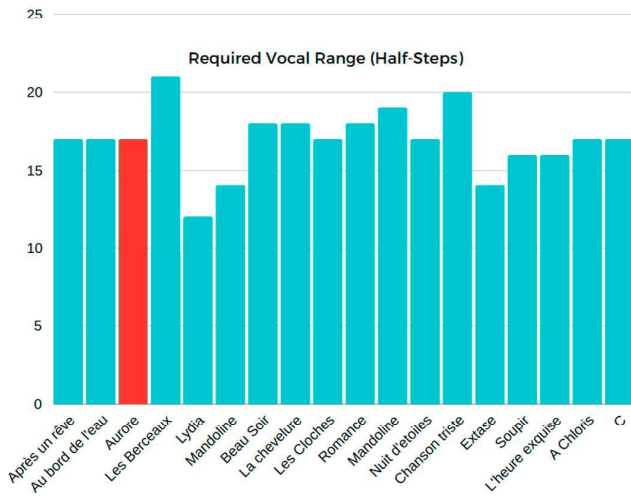


MIDDLE TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Fauré (1845- 1924)

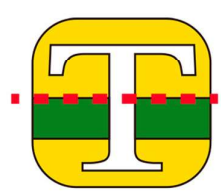


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

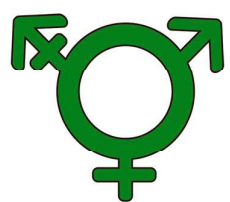
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

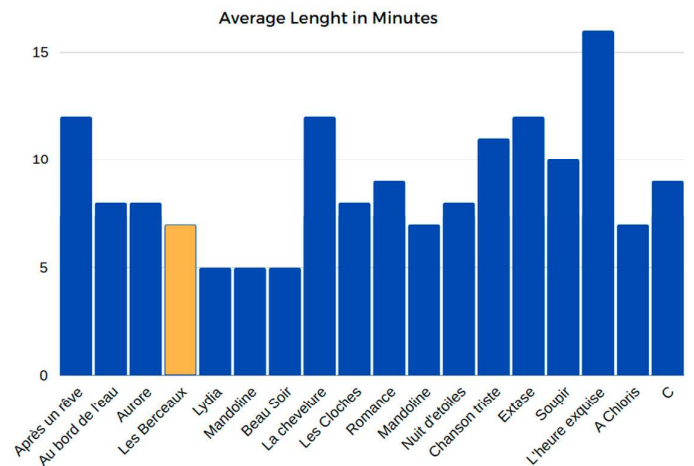
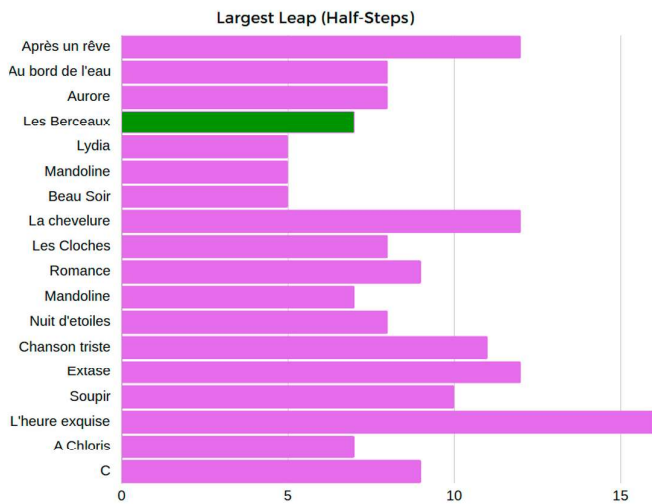
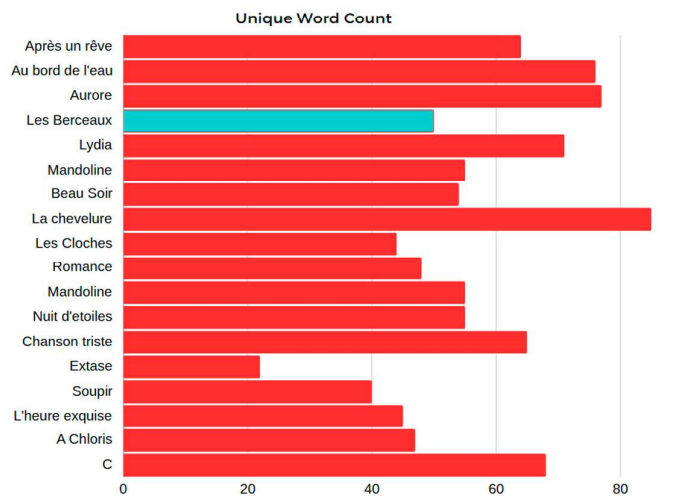
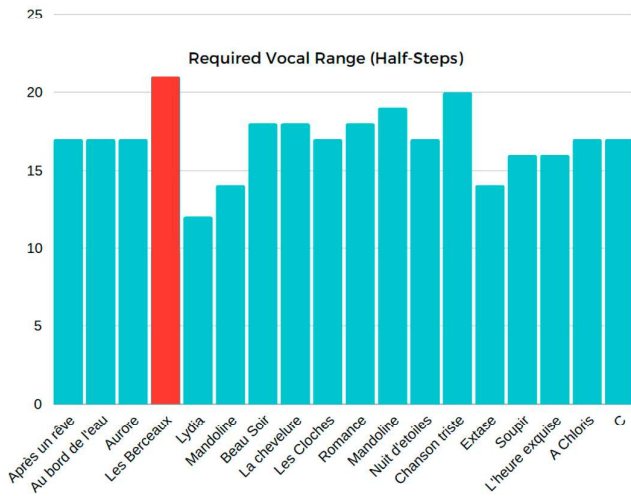


MIDDLE-LOW TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Fauré (1845- 1924)

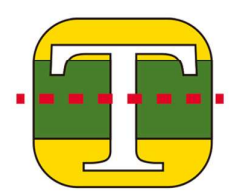


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

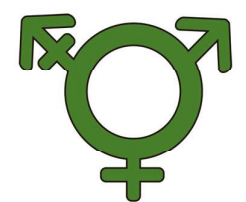
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

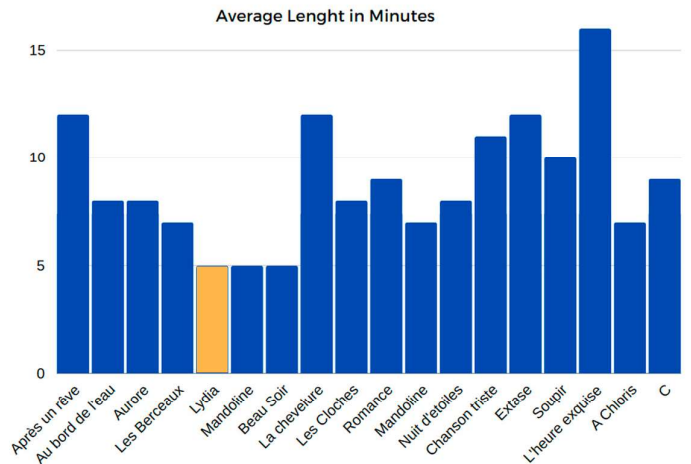
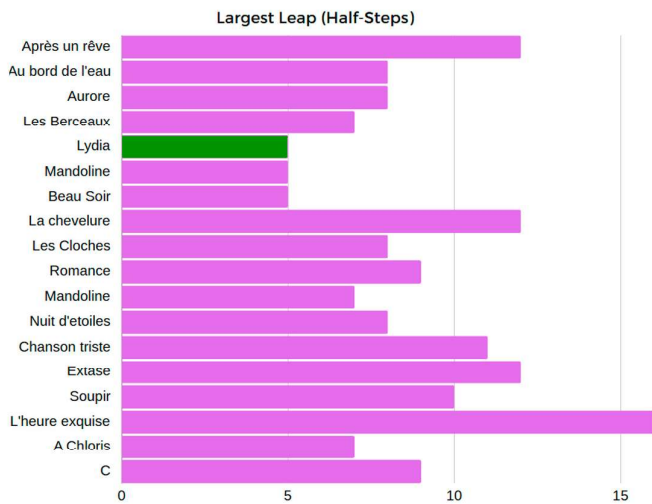
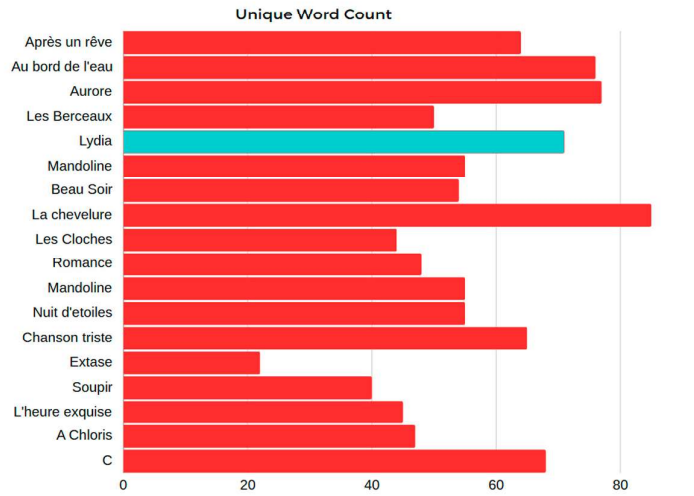
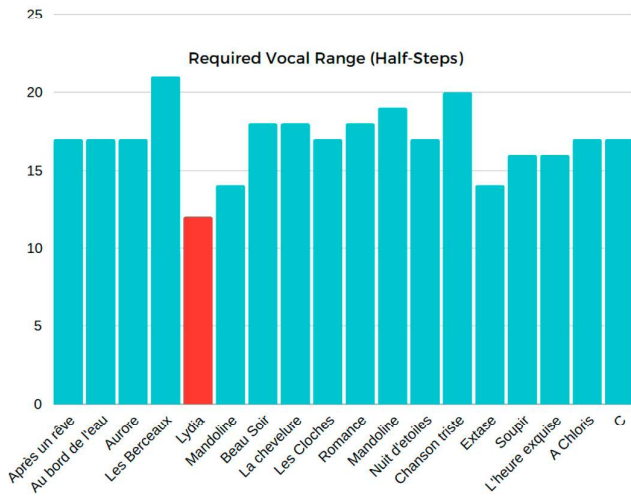


MIDDLE TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Fauré (1845- 1924)

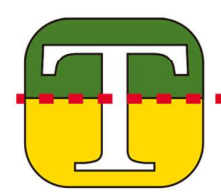


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



HIGH TESSITURA

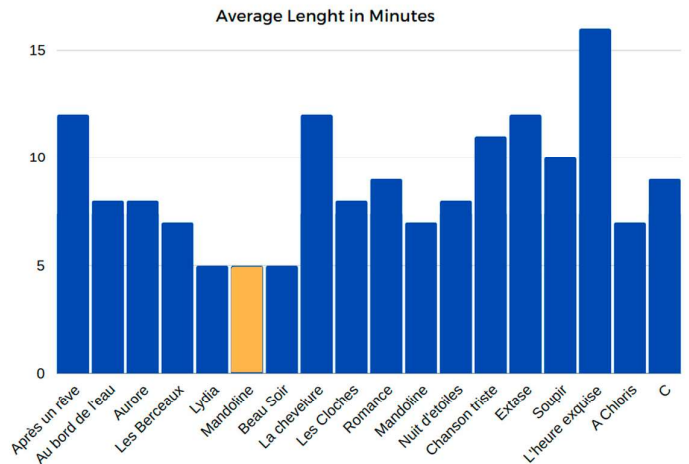
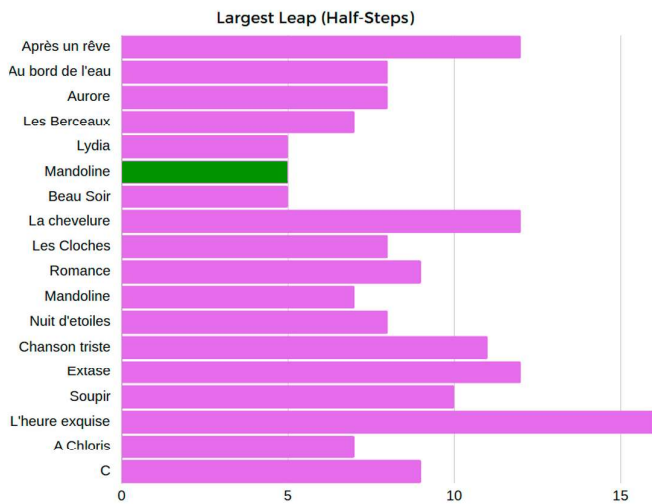
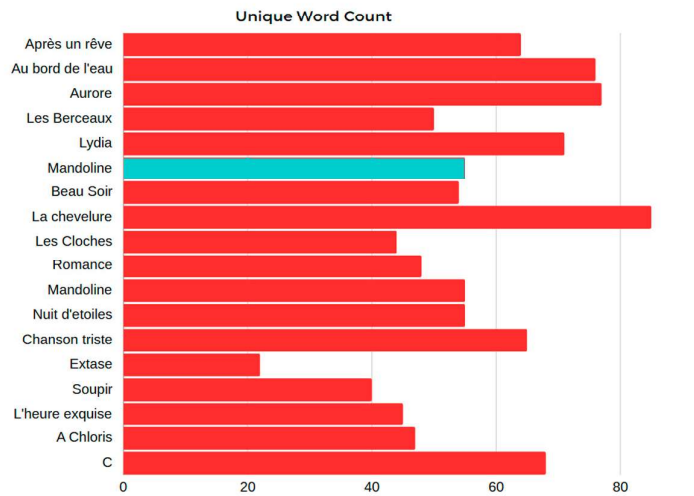
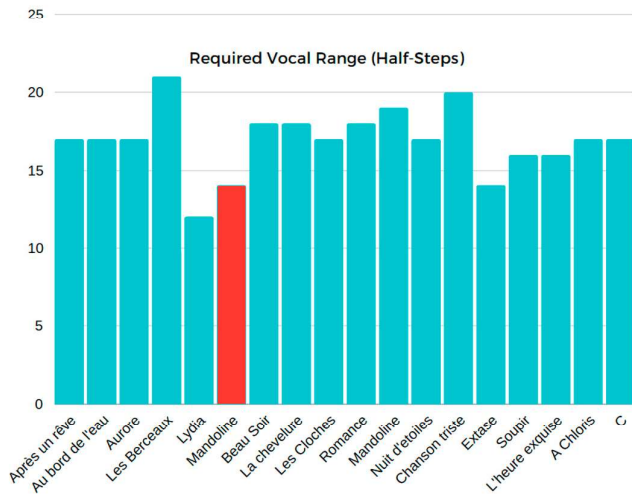


GENDERED: MALE

Mandoline

French

Fauré (1845- 1924)

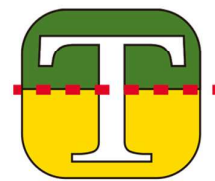


SLOW Relatively Slow **Relatively Fast** FAST

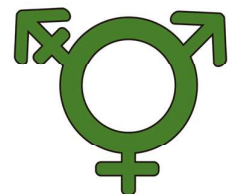
MODAL TONAL CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC **MELISMATIC**

SEQUENTIAL **INTERVALLIC**

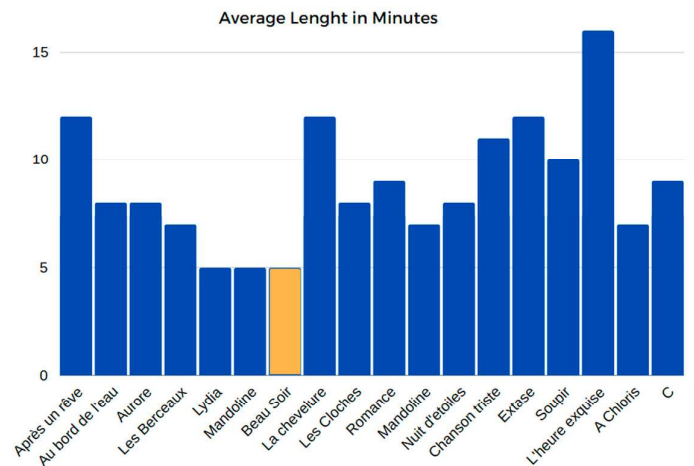
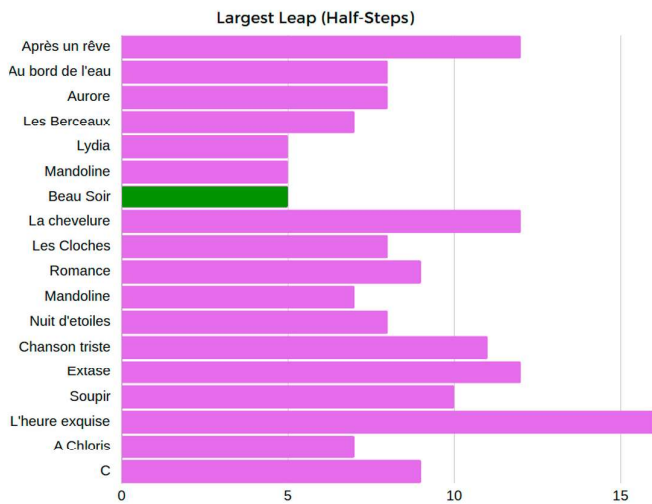
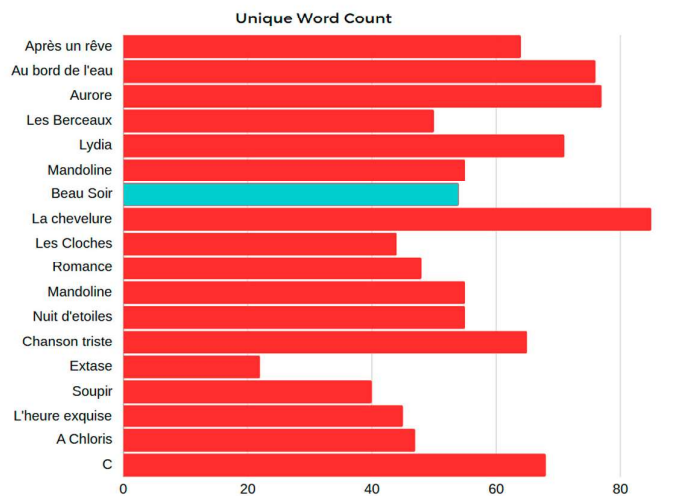
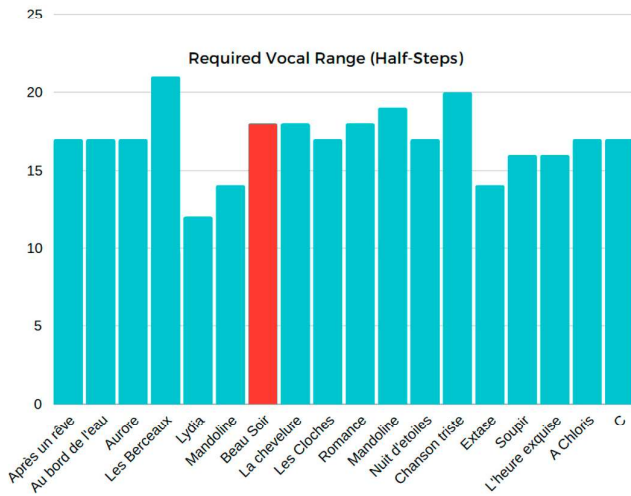


HIGH TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Debussy (1862 - 1918)

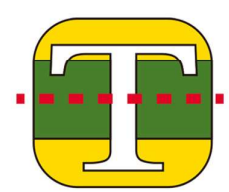


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

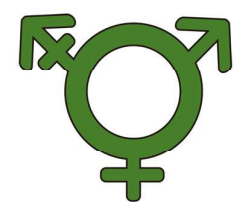
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

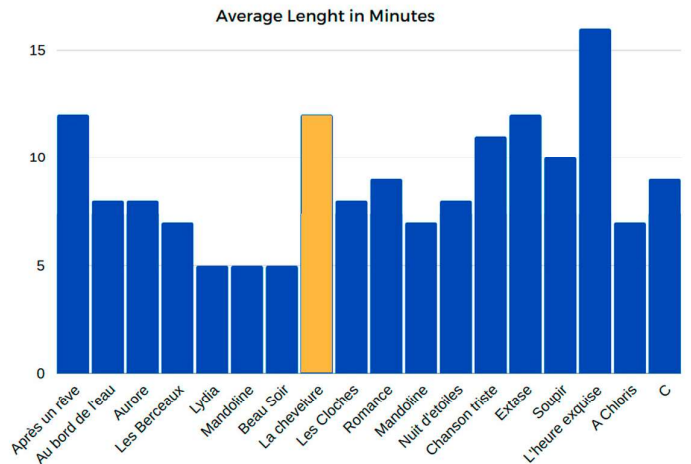
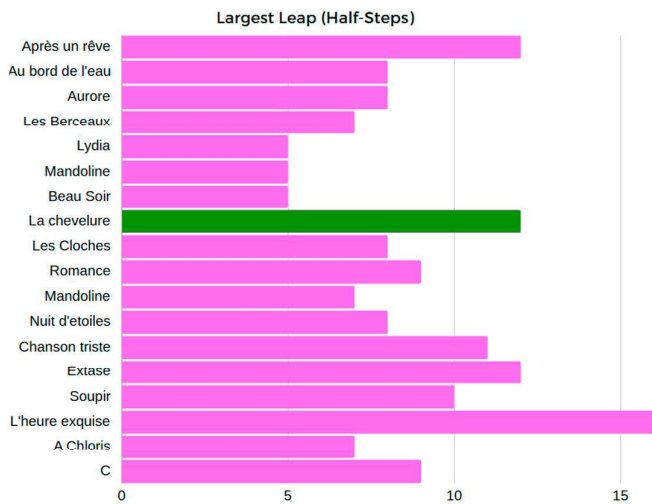
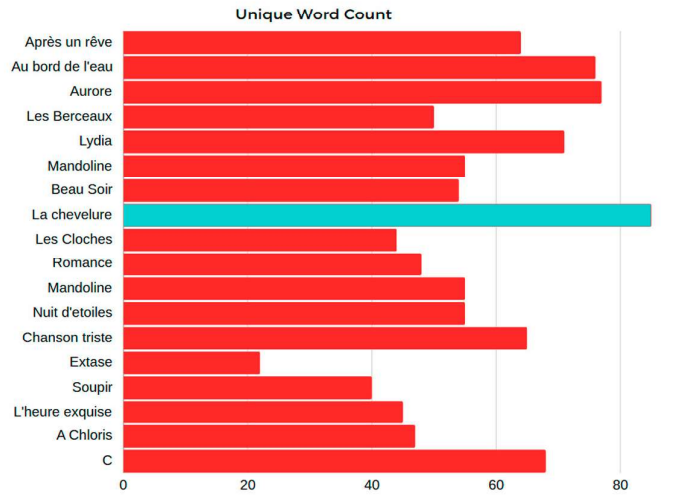
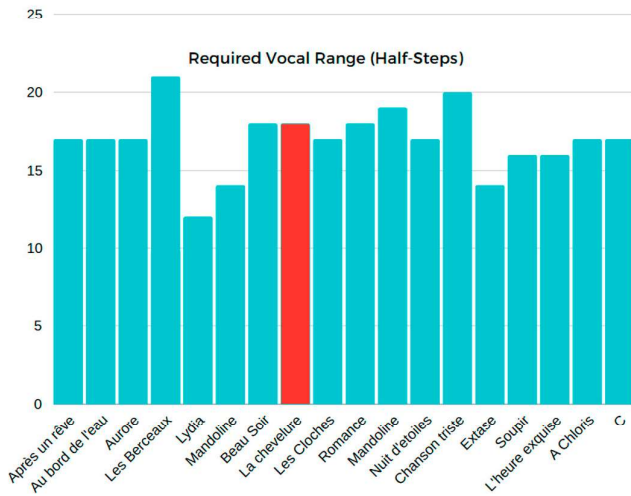


MIDDLE TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Debussy (1862 - 1918)

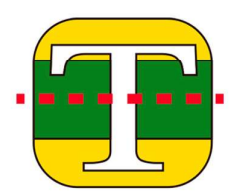


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

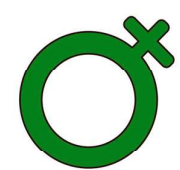
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



MIDDLE TESSITURA

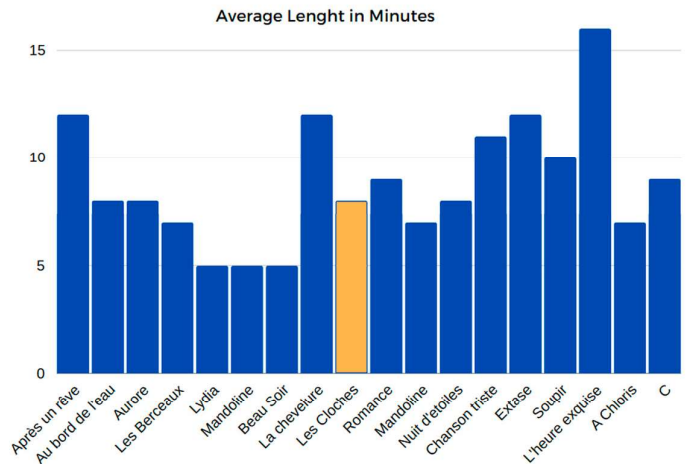
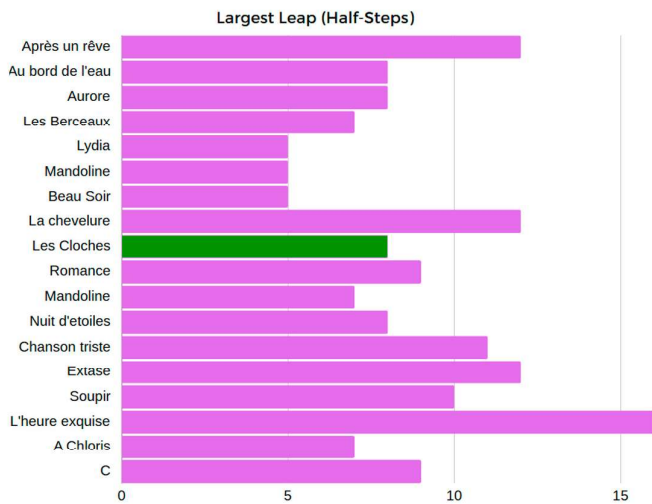
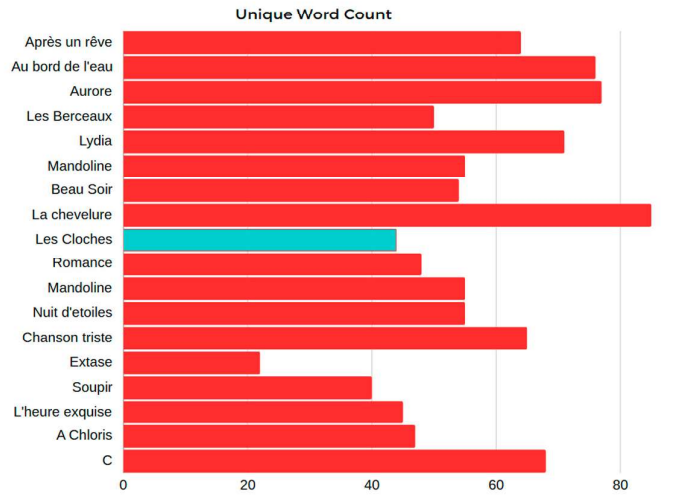
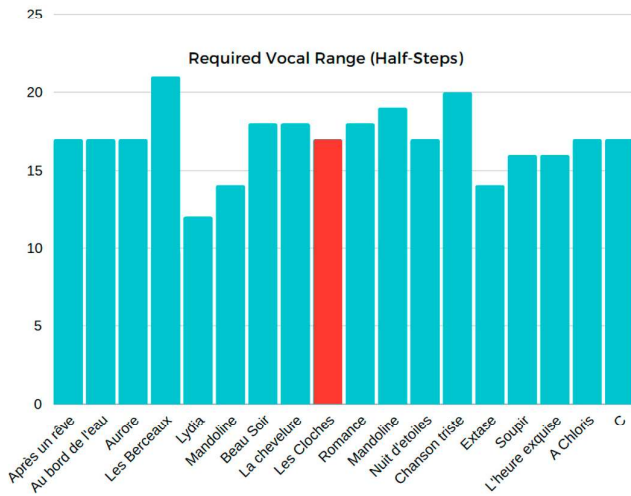


GENDERED: FEMALE



WARNING ADULT CONTENT

Debussy (1862 - 1918)

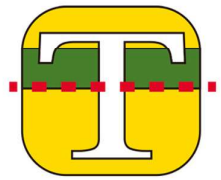


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

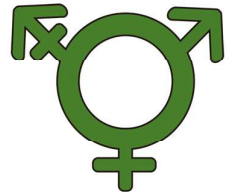
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



MIDDLE-HIGH TESSITURA

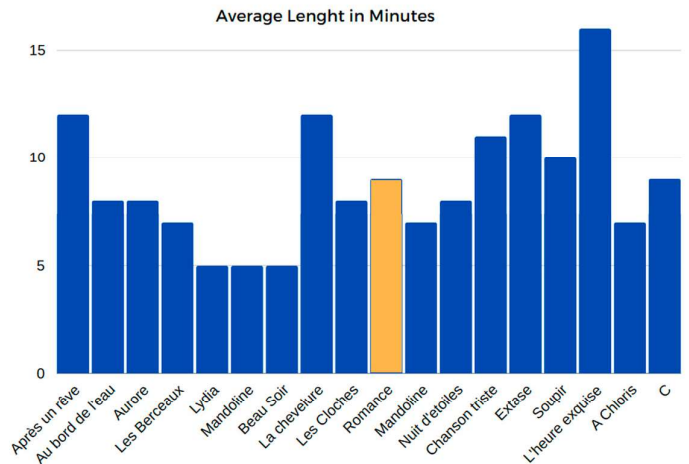
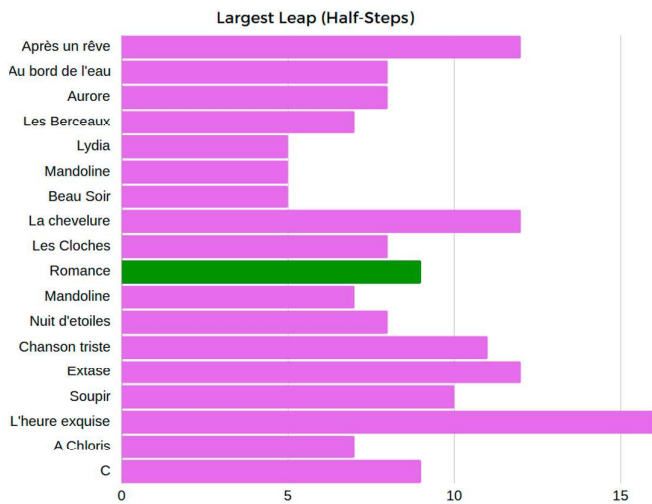
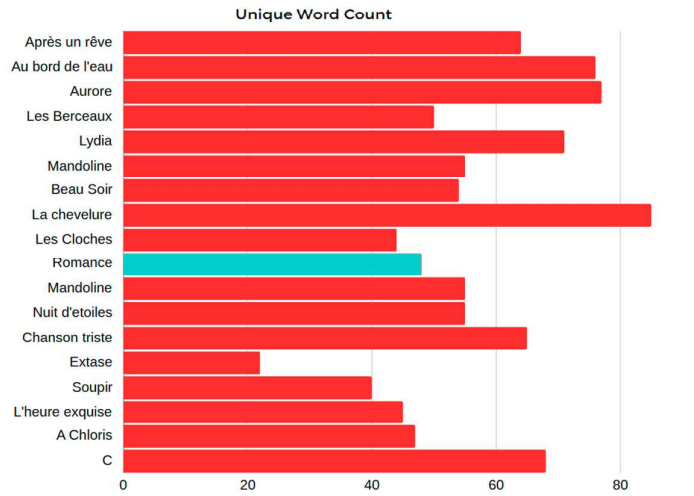
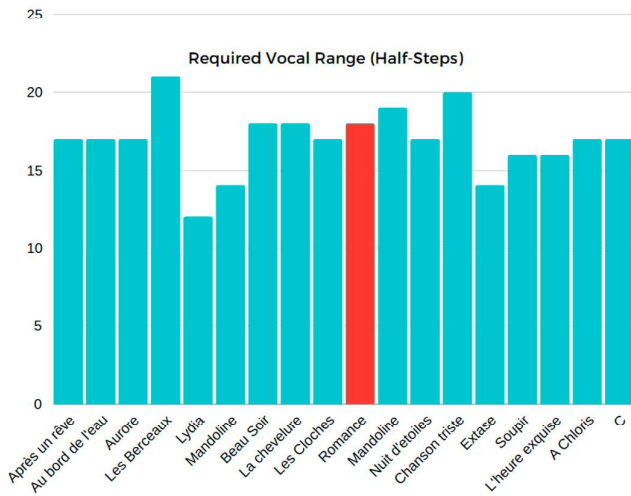


GENDER NEUTRAL

L'âme évaporée et souffrante (Romance)

French

Debussy (1862 - 1918)

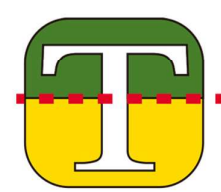


SLOW | Relatively Slow | Relatively Fast | **FAST**

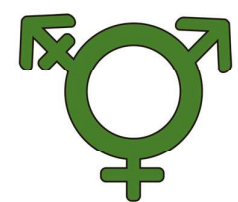
MODAL | TONAL | CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC | MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL | **INTERVALLIC**



HIGH TESSITURA

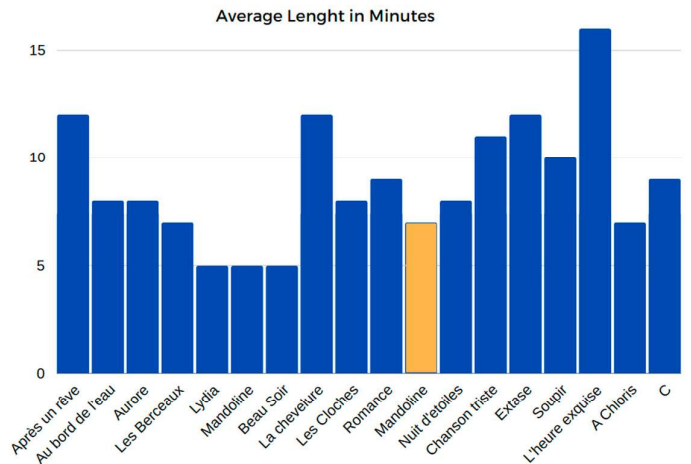
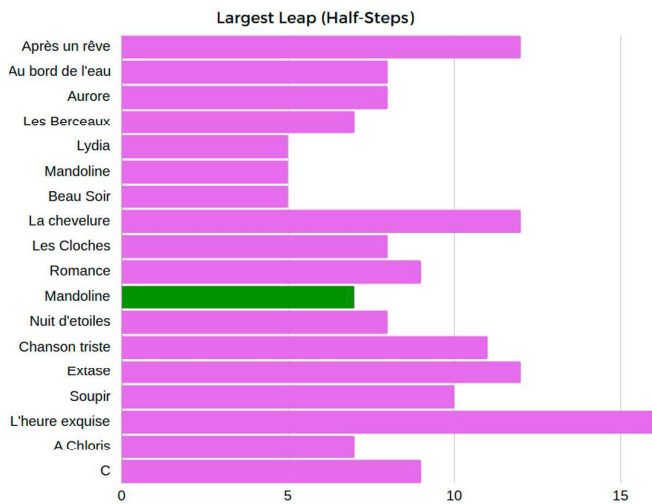
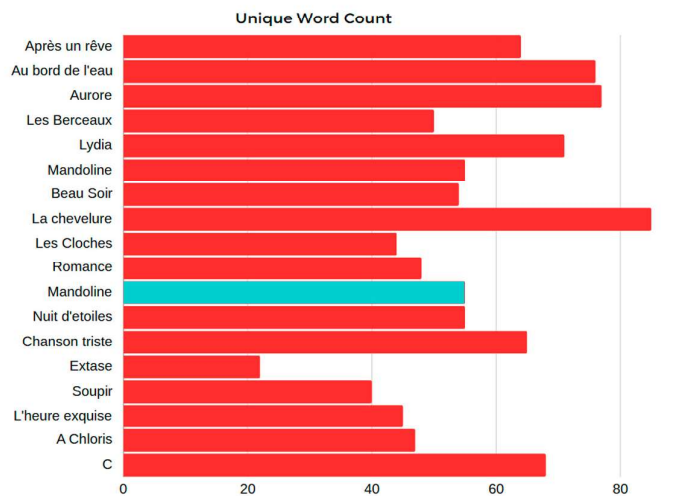
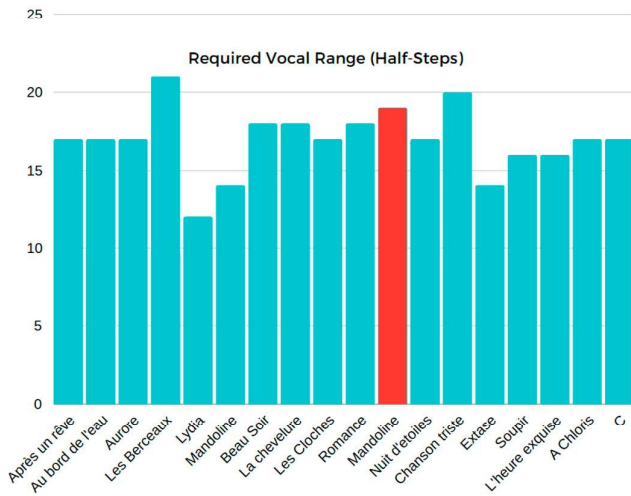


GENDER NEUTRAL

Mandoline

French

Debussy (1862 - 1918)

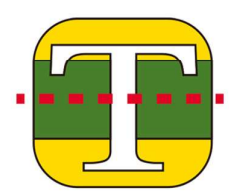


SLOW Relatively Slow Relatively Fast **FAST**

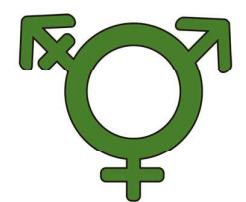
MODAL TONAL **CHROMATIC**

SYLLABIC MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL **INTERVALLIC**

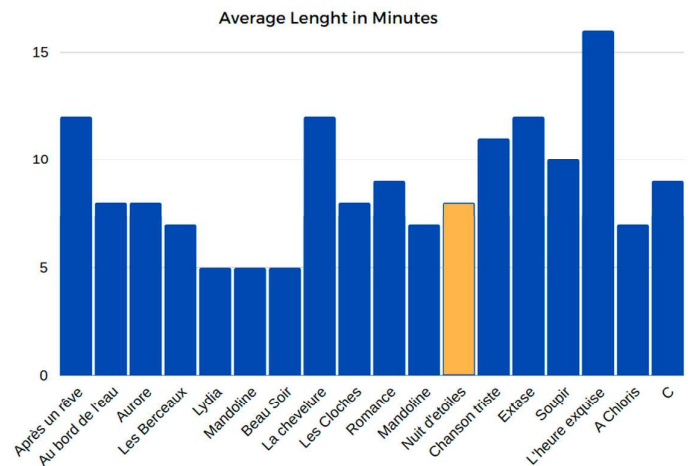
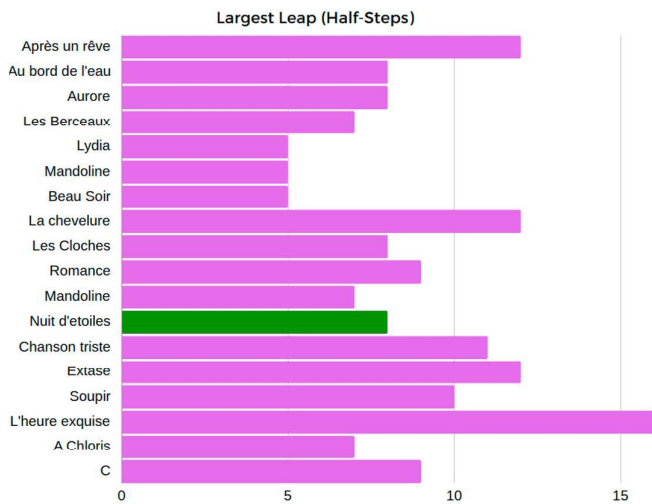
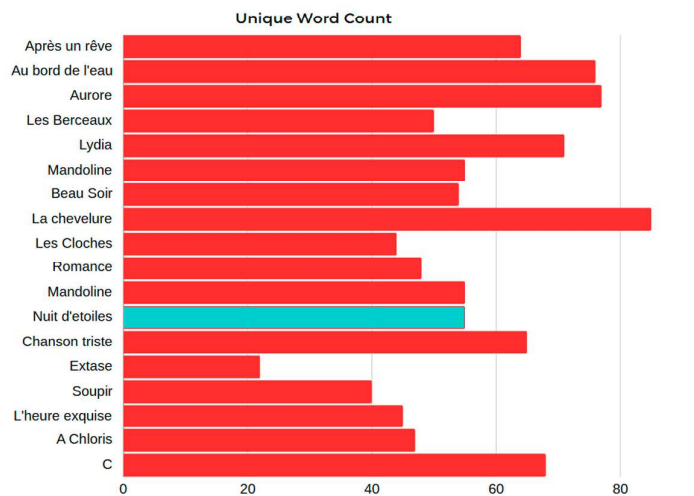
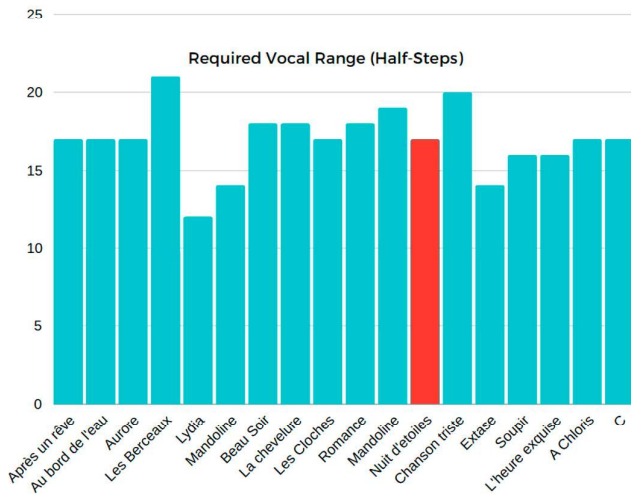


MIDDLE TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Debussy (1862 - 1918)

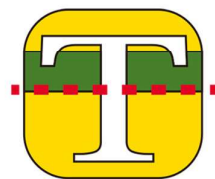


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

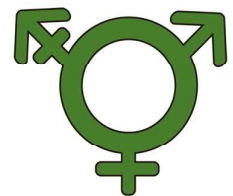
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



MIDDLE-HIGH TESSITURA

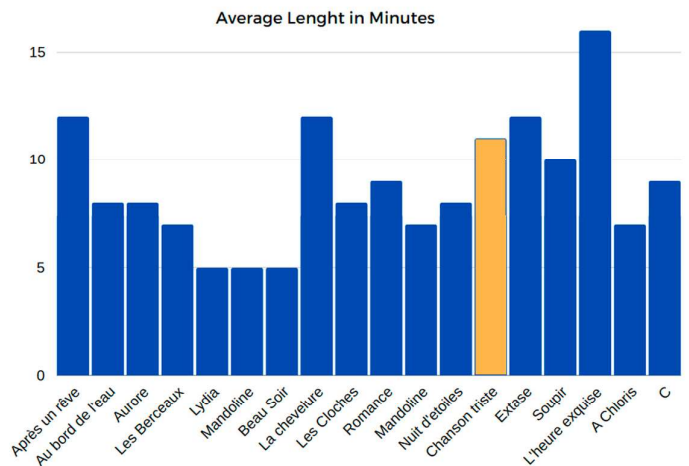
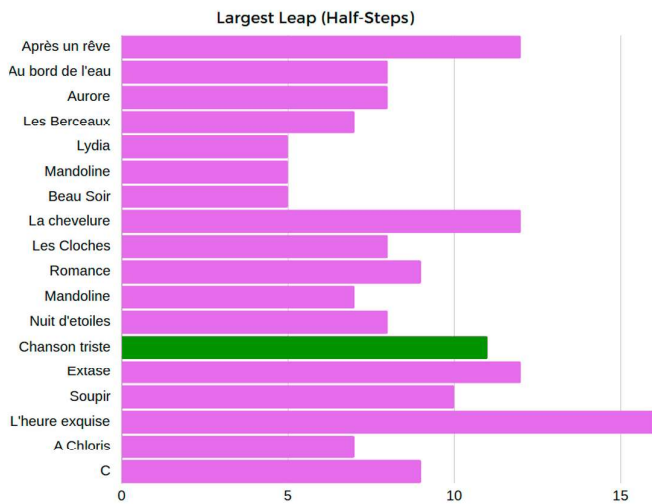
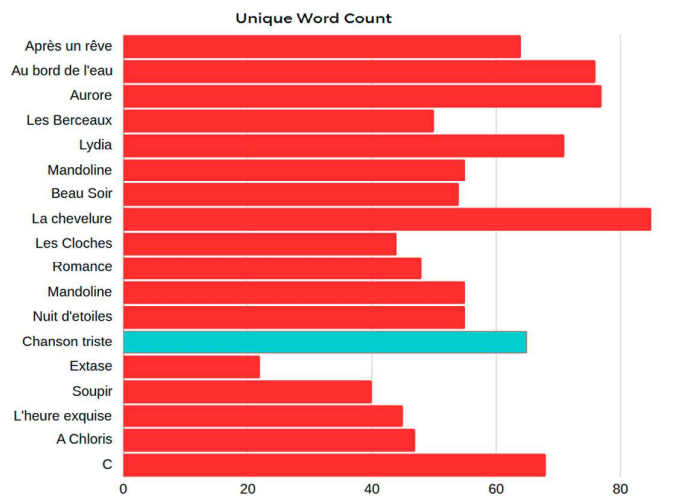
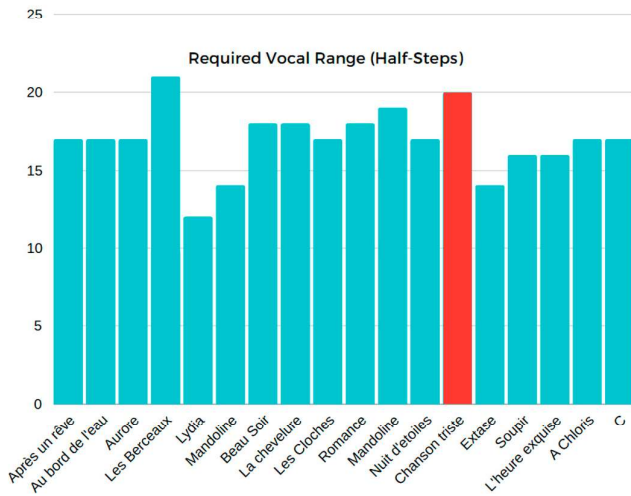


GENDER NEUTRAL

Chanson triste

French

Duparc (1848 - 1933)

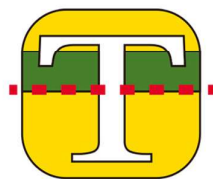


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

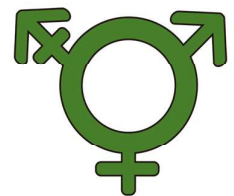
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

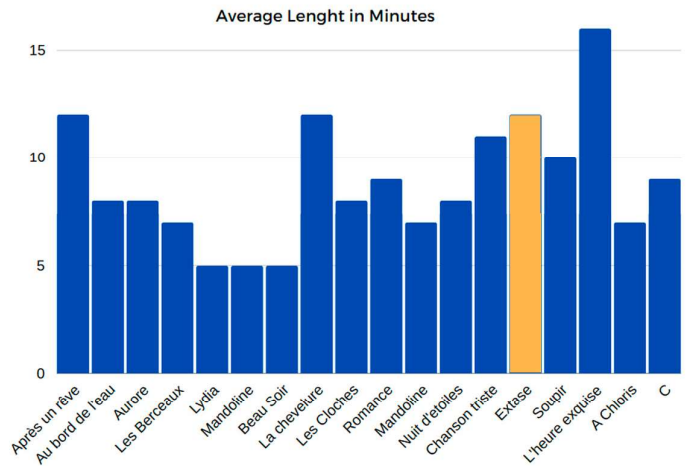
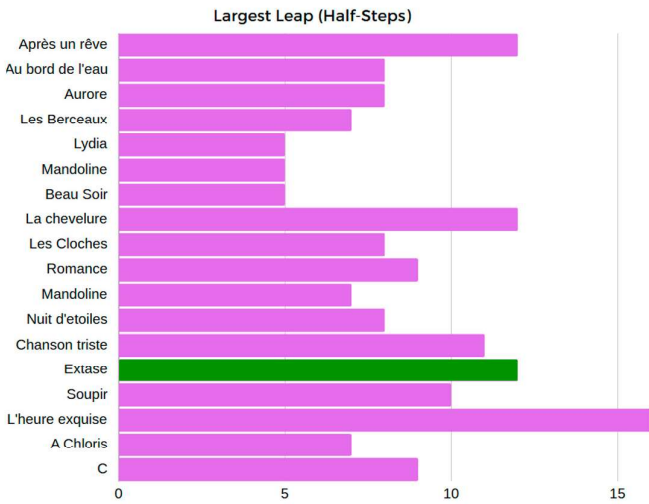
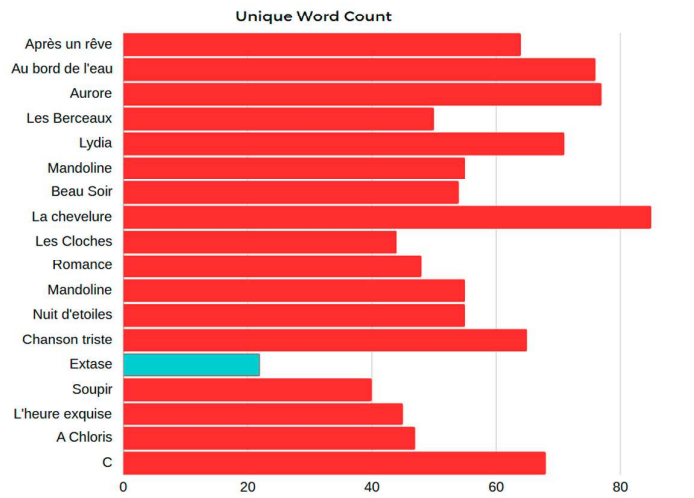
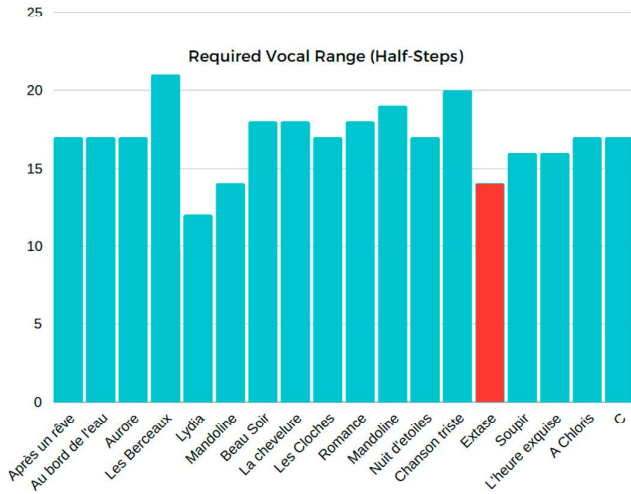


MIDDLE-HIGH TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Duparc (1848 - 1933)

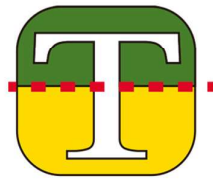


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



HIGH TESSITURA

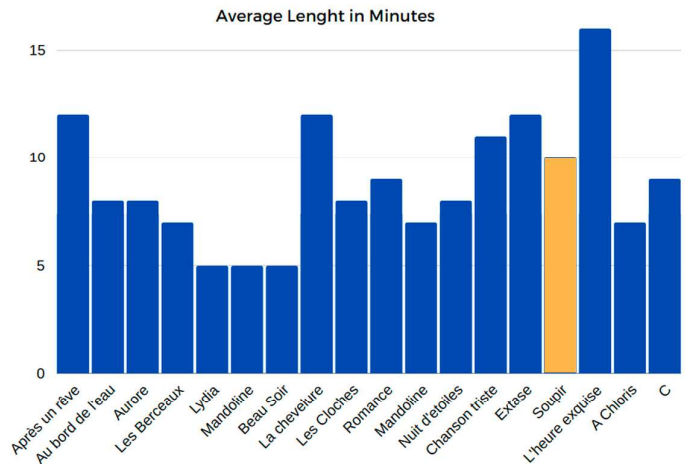
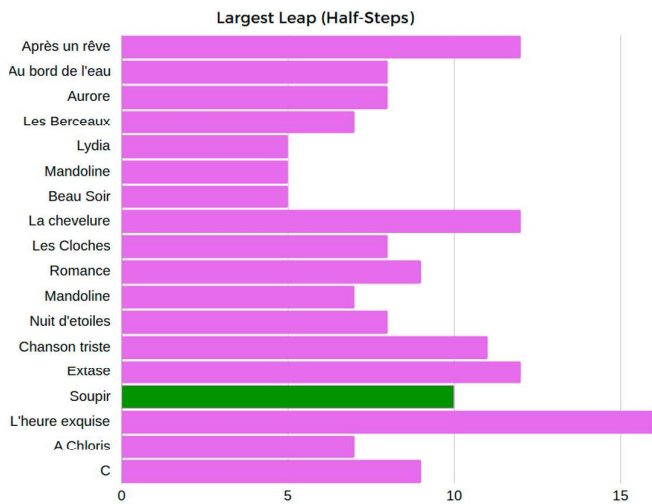
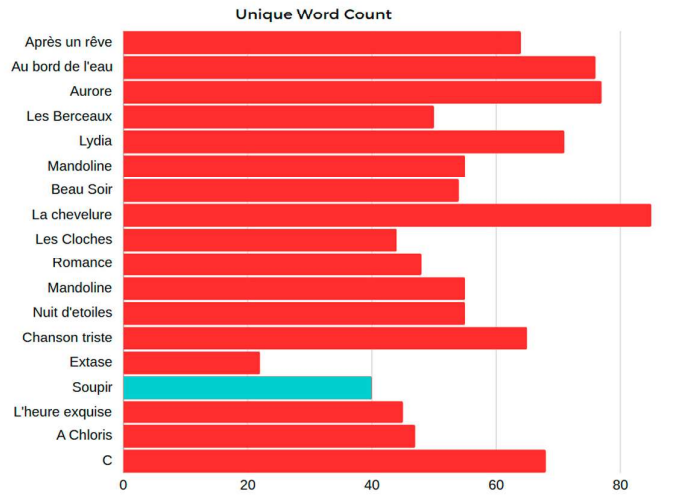
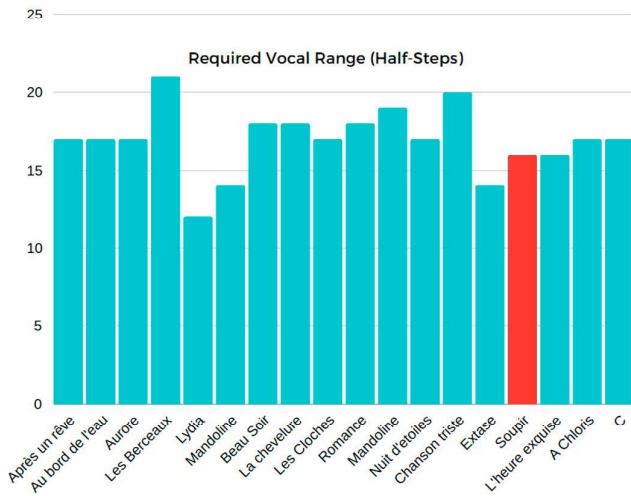


GENDER NEUTRAL



WARNING ADULT CONTENT

Duparc (1848 - 1933)

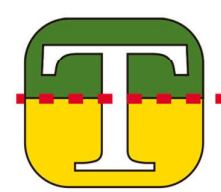


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

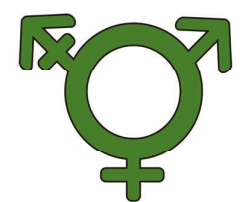
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



HIGH TESSITURA

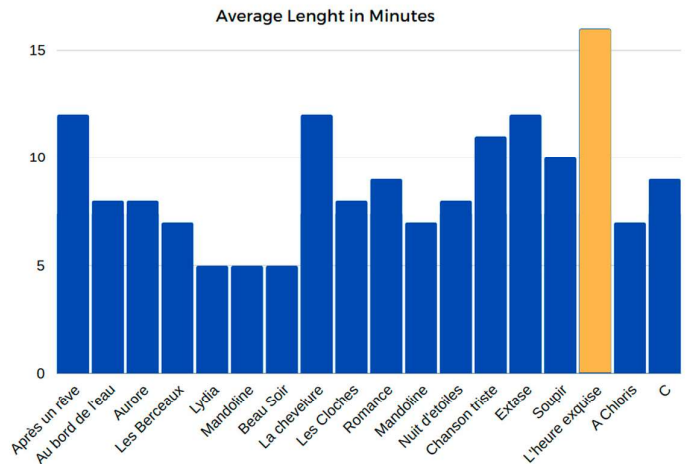
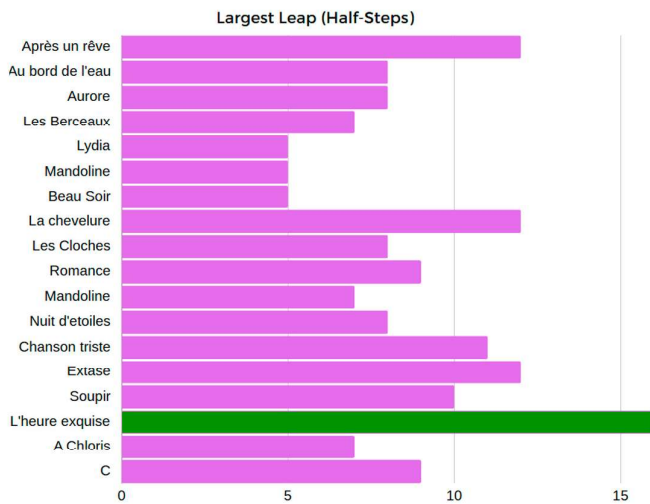
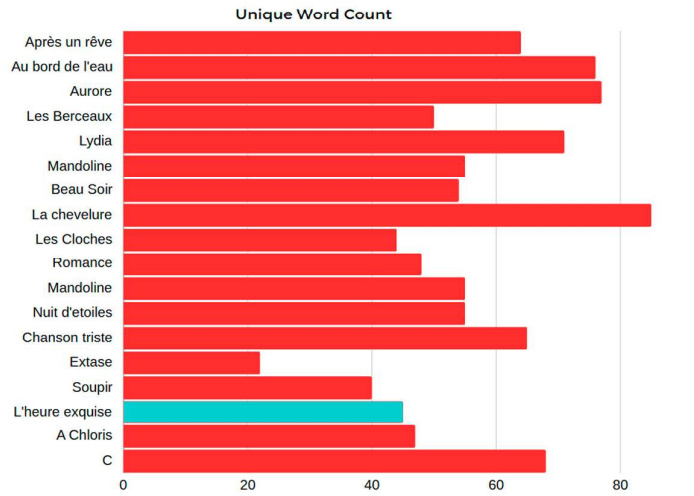
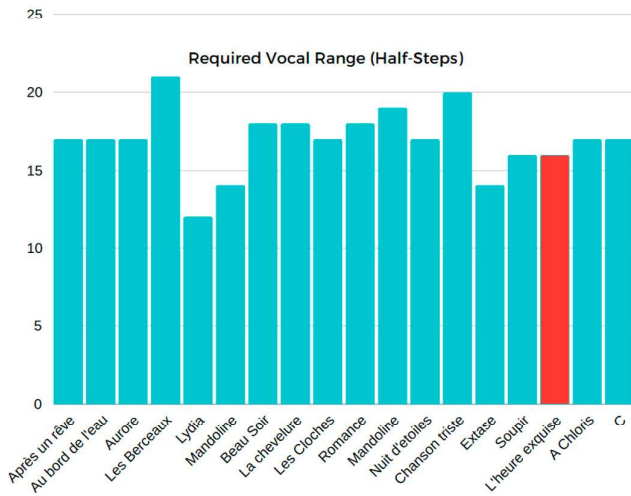


GENDER NEUTRAL



WARNING
MENTAL HEALTH CONTENT

Hahn (1874 - 1947)

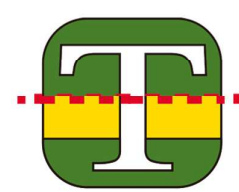


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

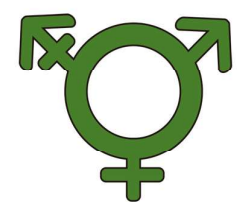
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

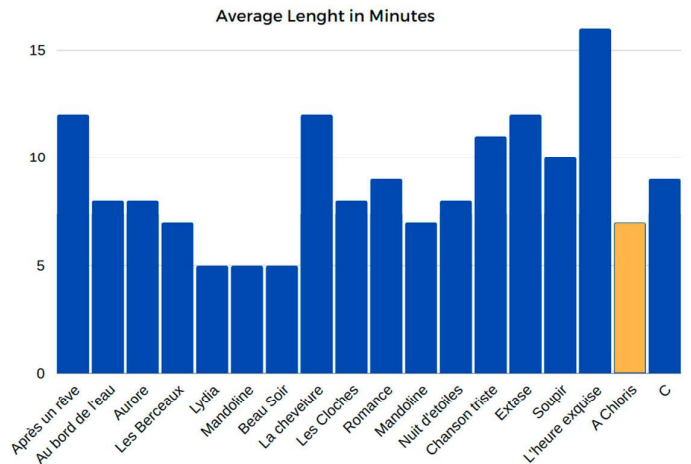
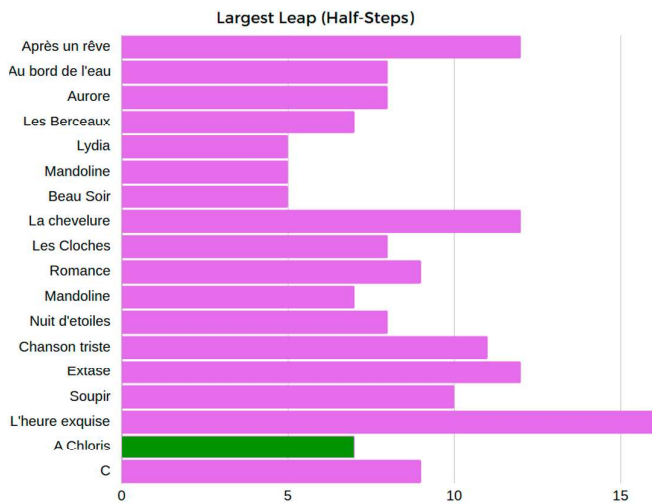
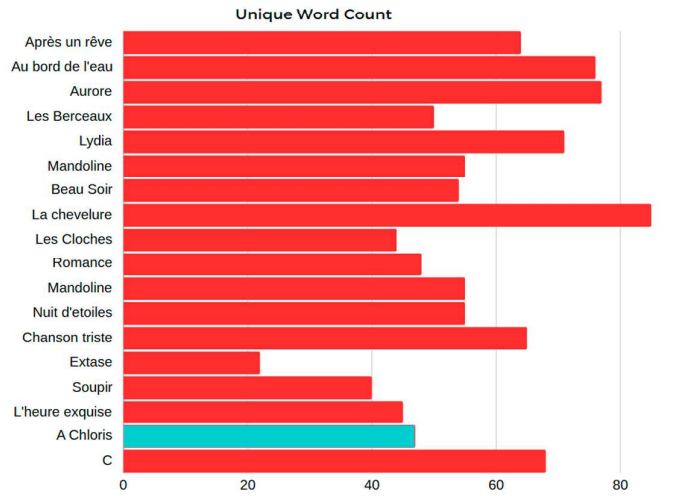
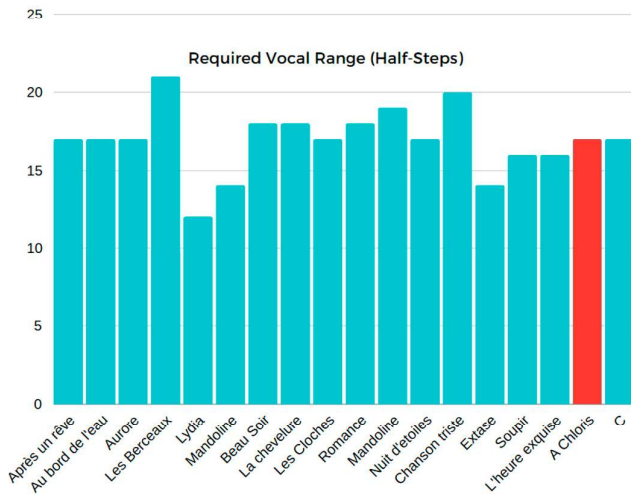


MIXED TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Hahn (1874 - 1947)

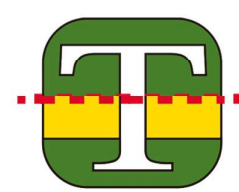


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

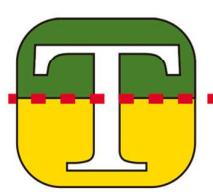
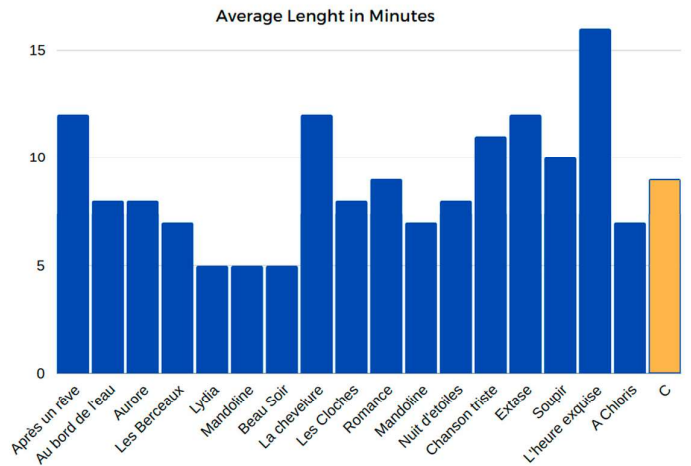
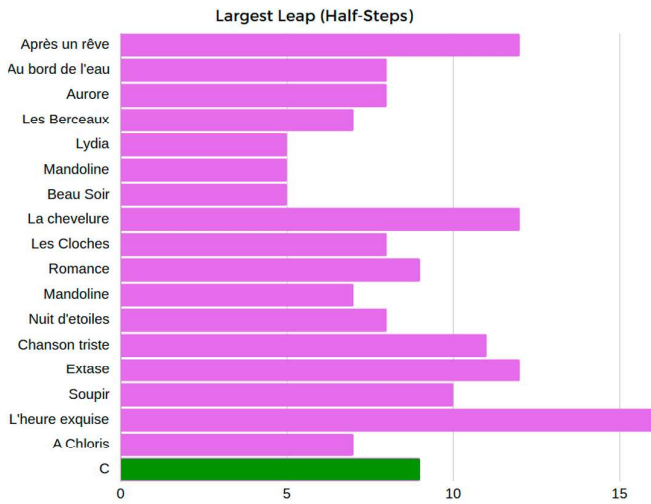
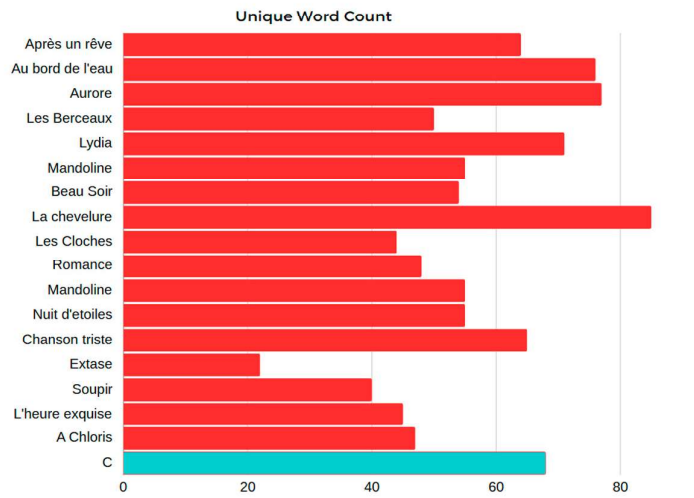
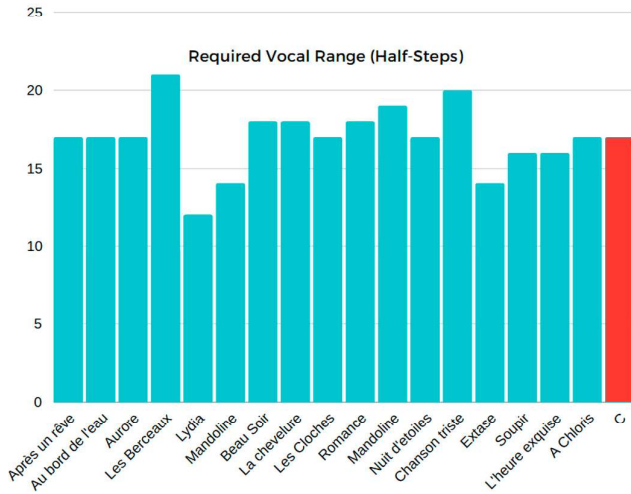


MIXED TESSITURA

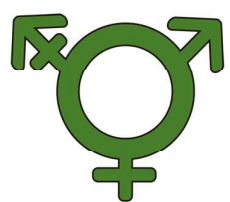


GENDERED: MALE

Poulenc (1899 - 1963)



HIGH TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL



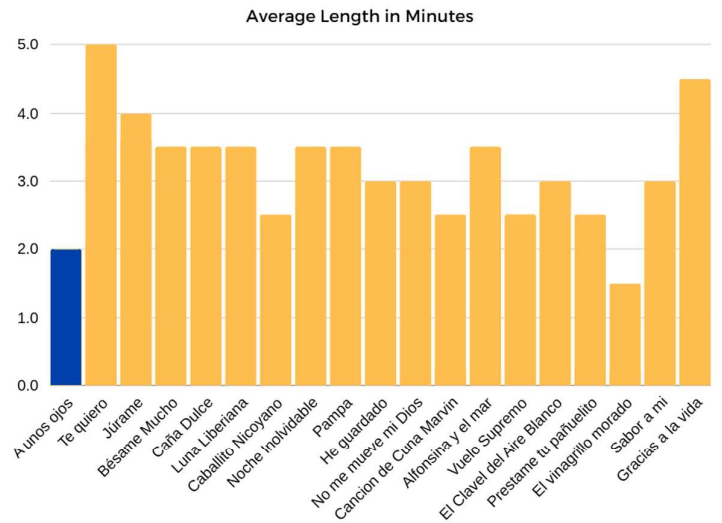
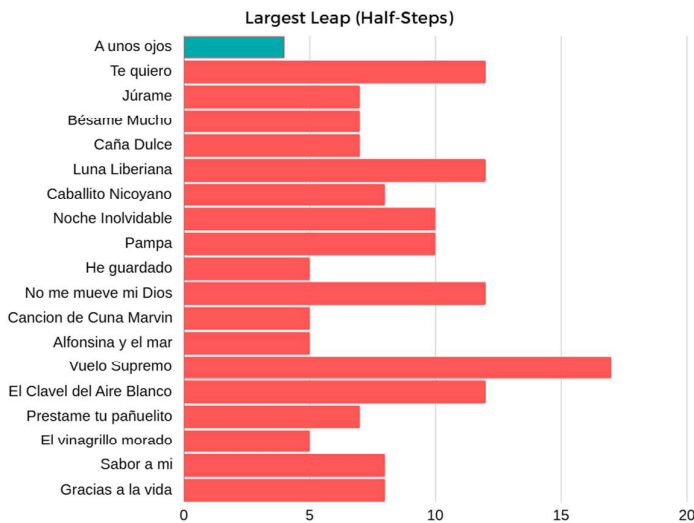
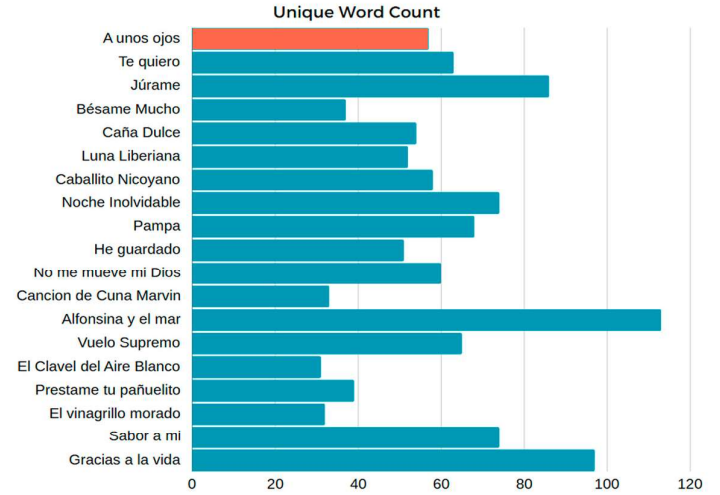
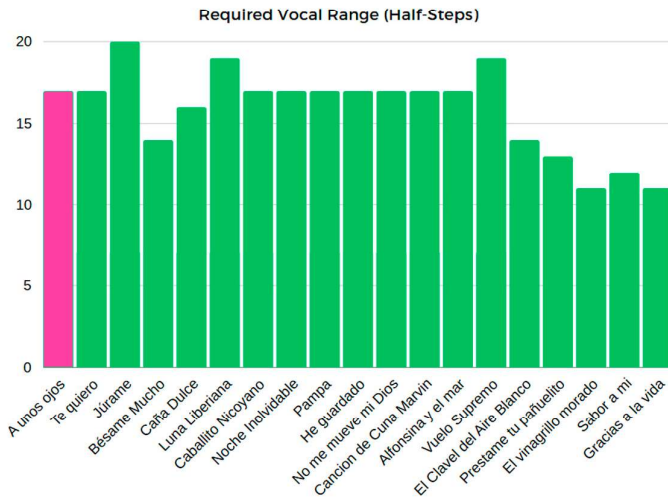
WARNING CULTURAL CONTENT



SONGS IN SPANISH



Sans-Quirós (1934 - 1993)

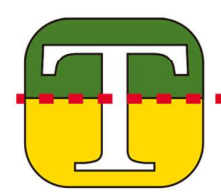


SLOW **Relatively Slow** Relatively Fast FAST

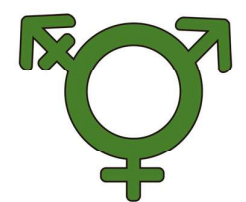
MODAL **TONAL** CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL **INTERVALLIC**



HIGH TESSITURA

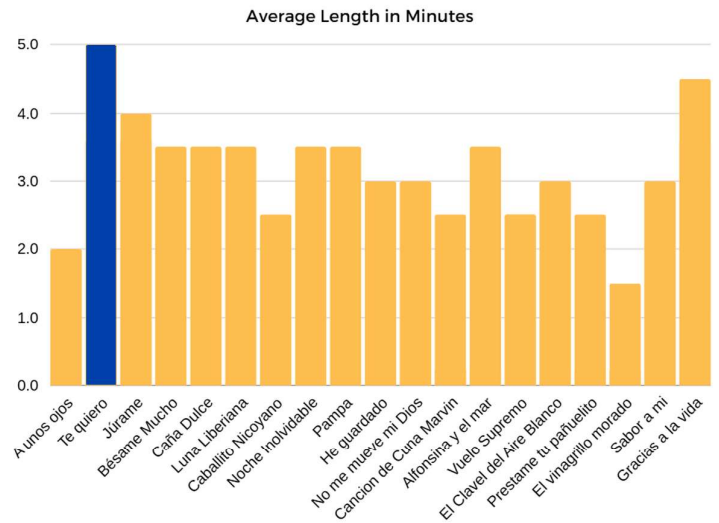
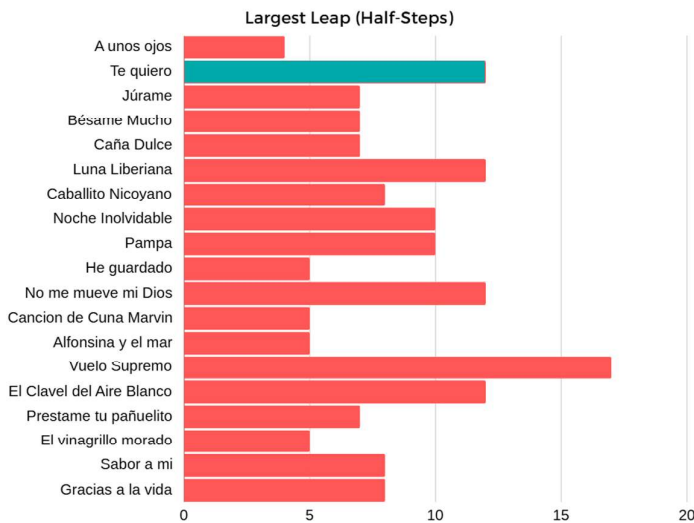
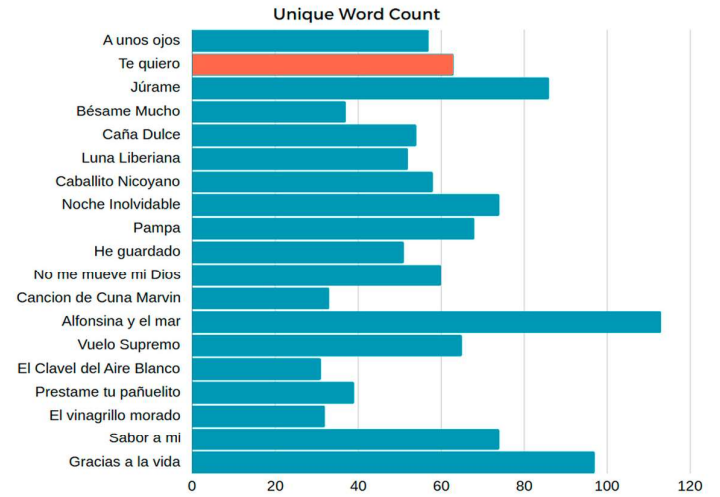
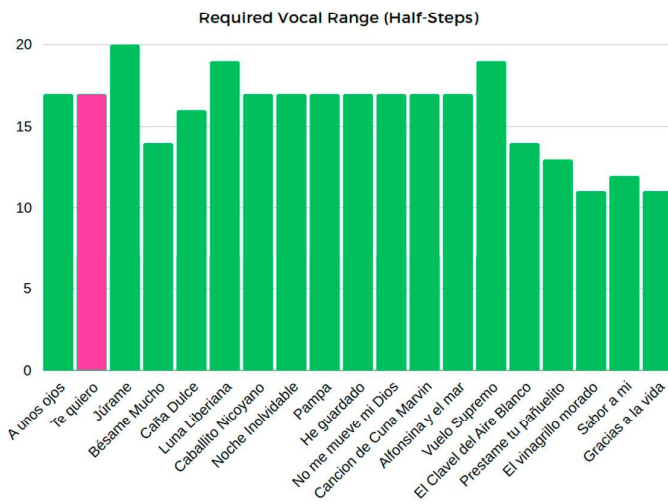


GENDER NEUTRAL

Te quiero (dijiste)

Spanish

Grever (1855 - 1951)

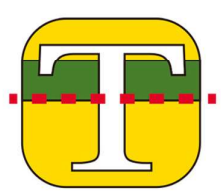


SLOW **Relatively Slow** Relatively Fast FAST

MODAL **TONAL** CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL **INTERVALLIC**

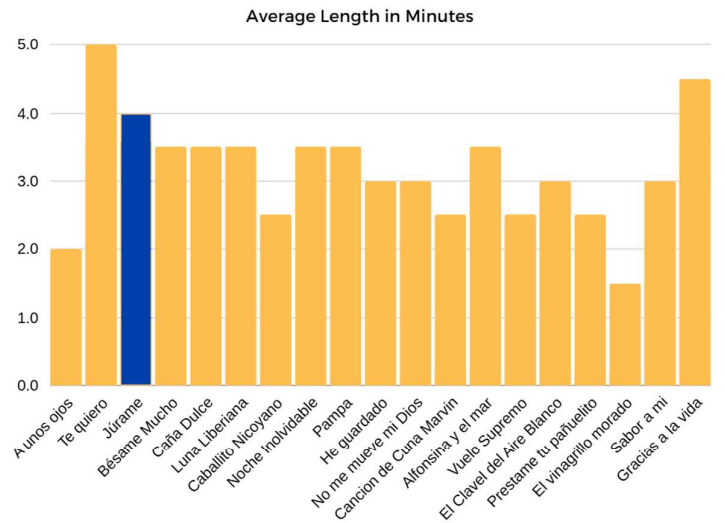
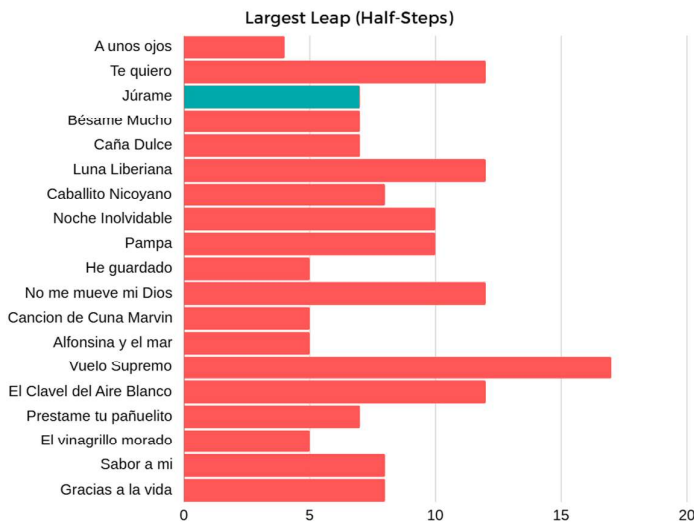
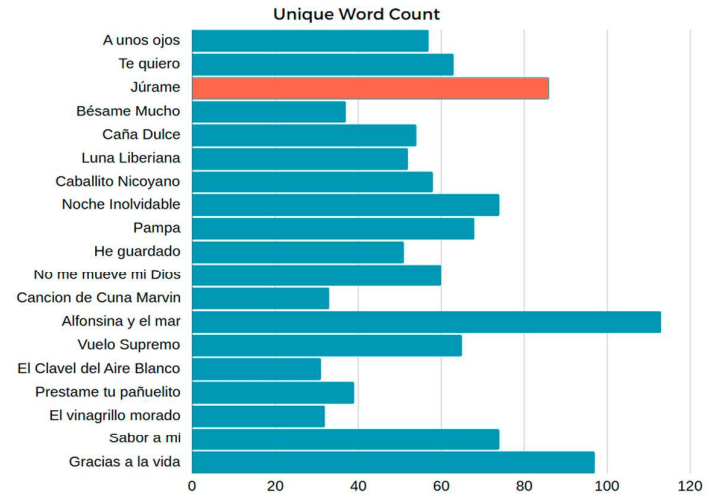
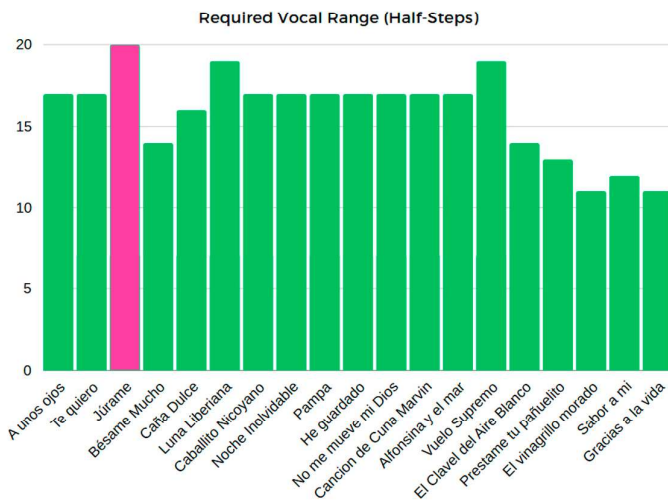


MIDDLE-HIGH TESSITURA



GENDERED: MALE

Grever (1855 - 1951)

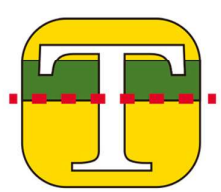


SLOW **Relatively Slow** Relatively Fast FAST

MODAL **TONAL** CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL **INTERVALLIC**

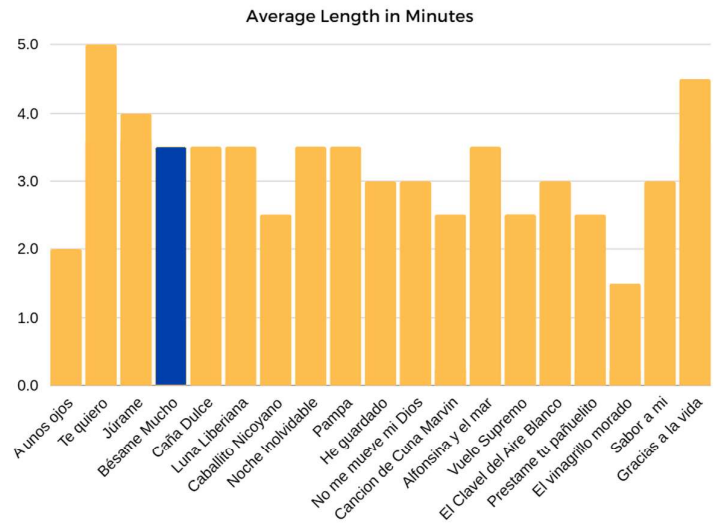
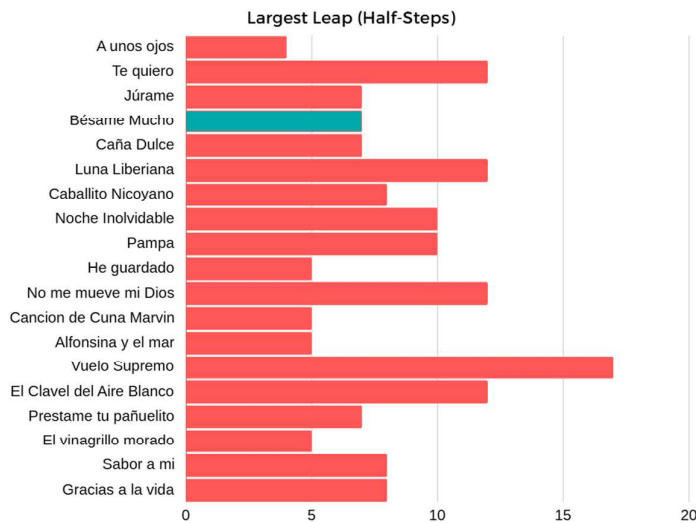
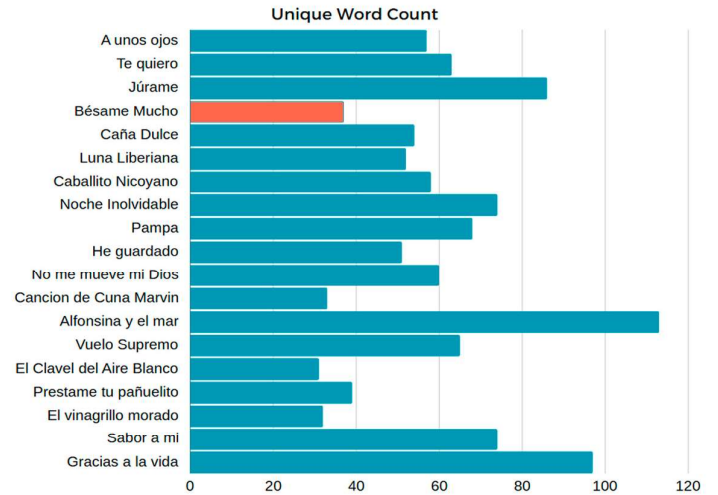
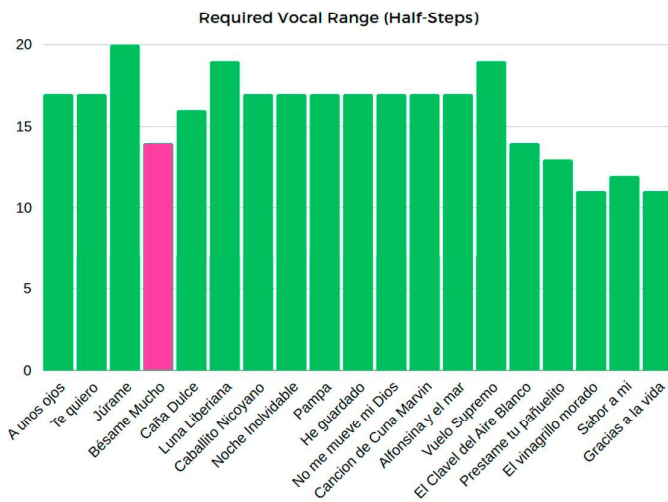


MIDDLE-HIGH TESSITURA



GENDERED: MALE

Velázquez (1916 - 2005)

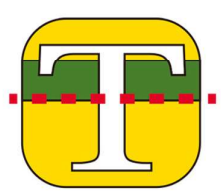


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

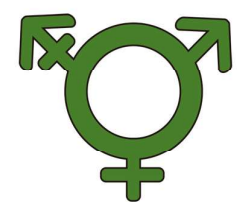
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

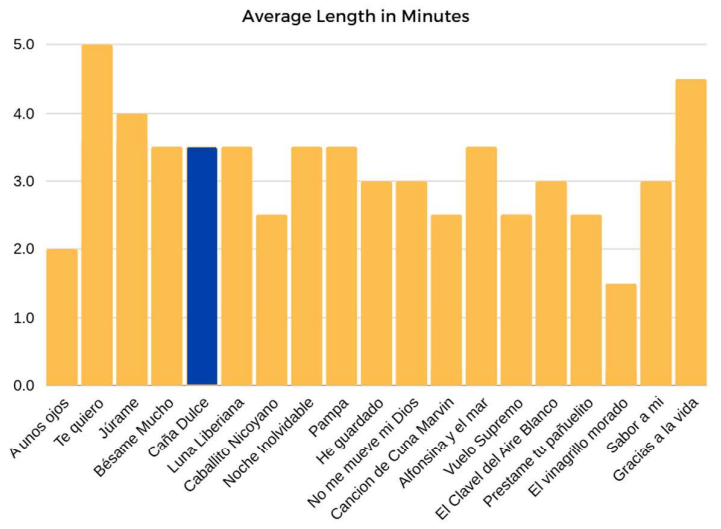
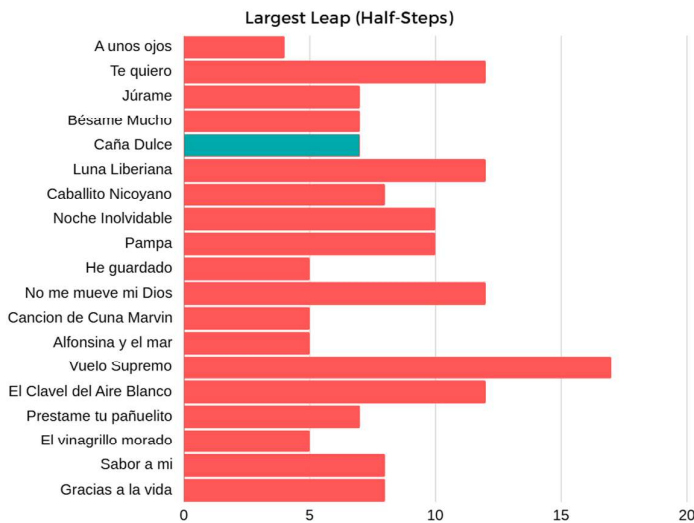
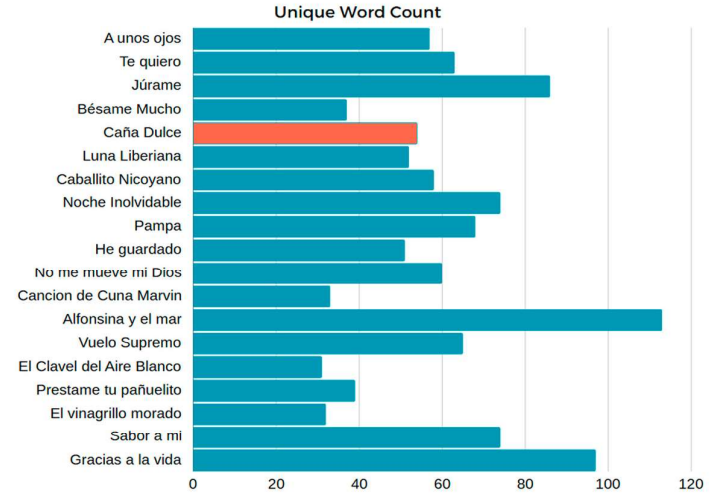
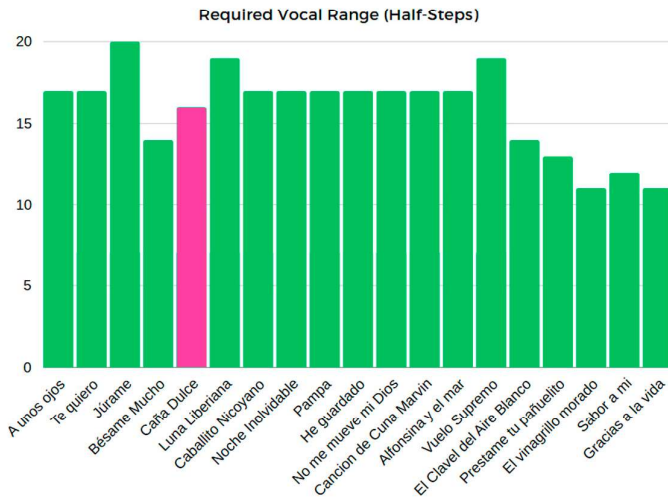


MIDDLE-HIGH TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Zúñiga-Zeledón (1889- 1981)

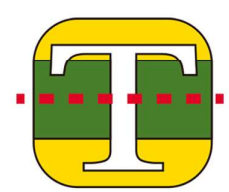


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

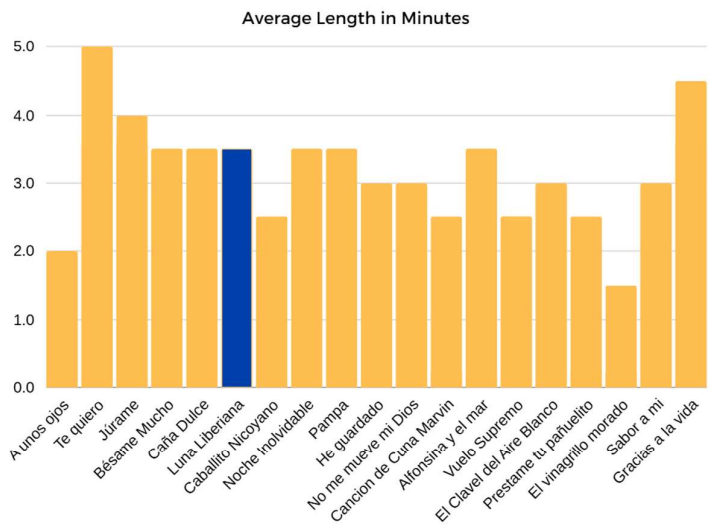
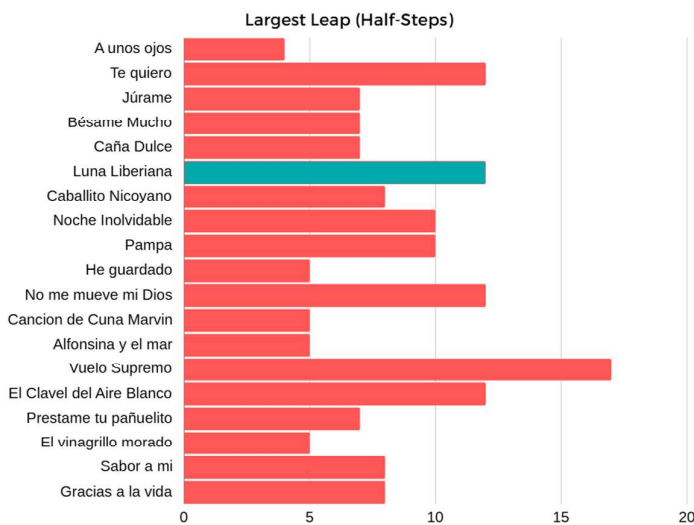
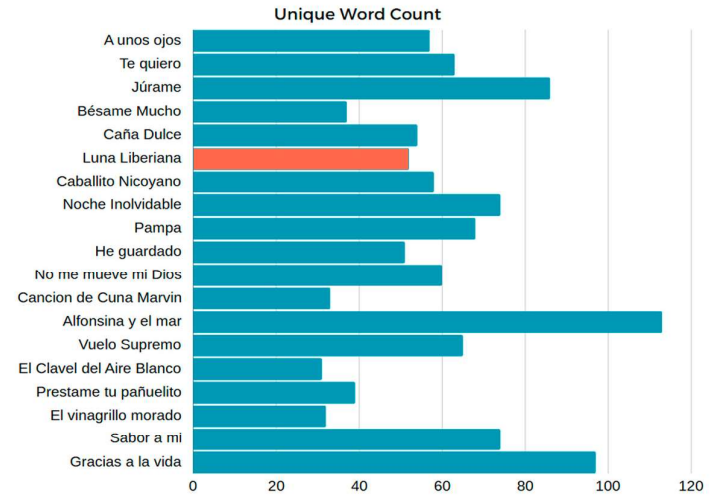
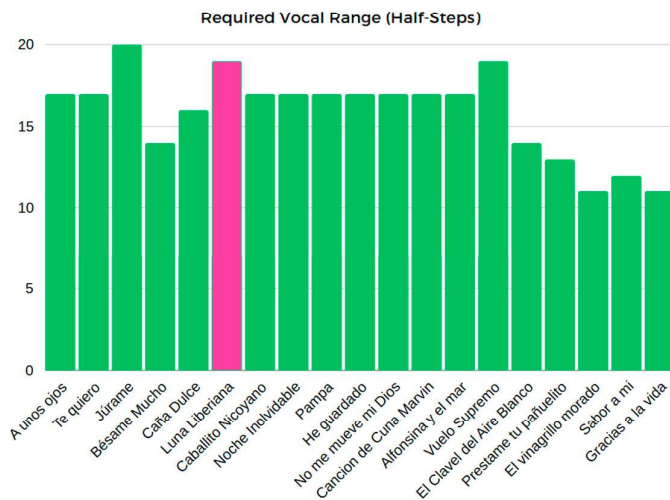


MIDDLE TESSITURA



GENDERED: MALE

Bonilla (1911- 1999)

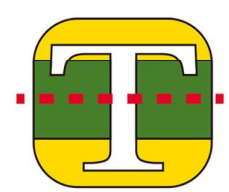


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

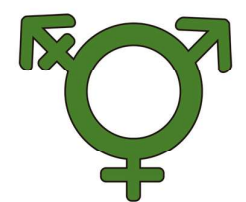
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

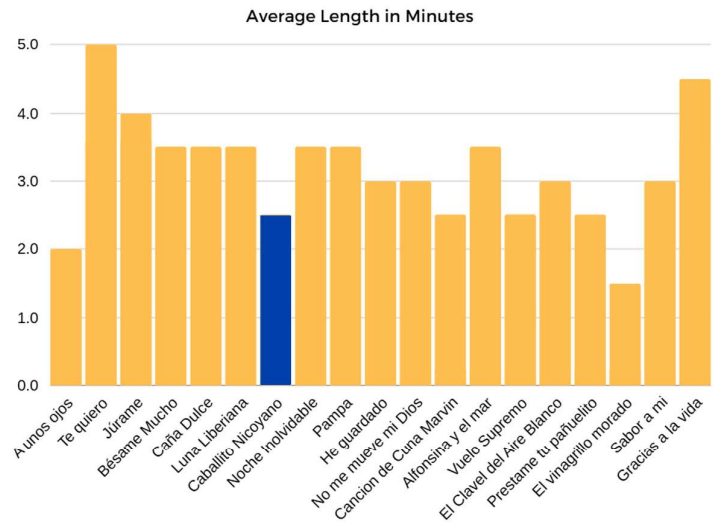
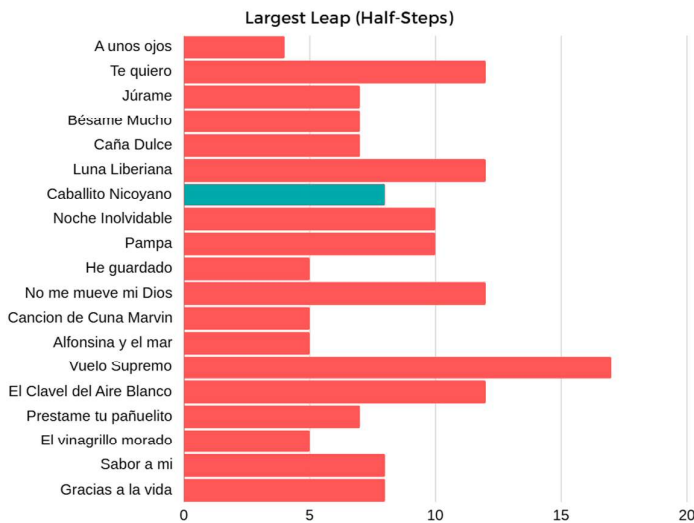
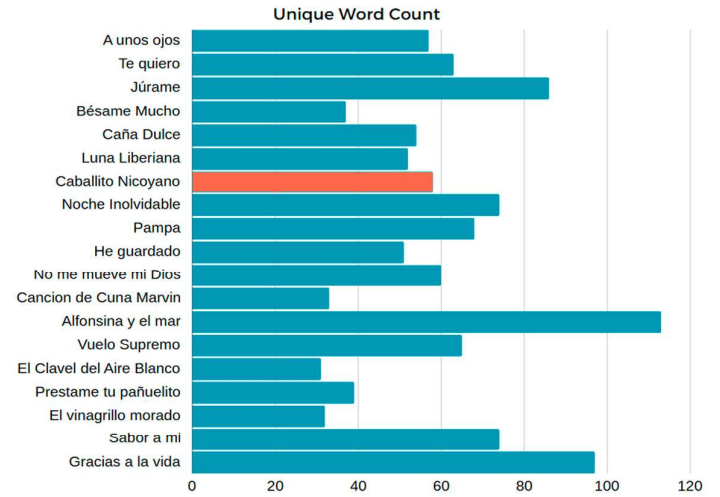
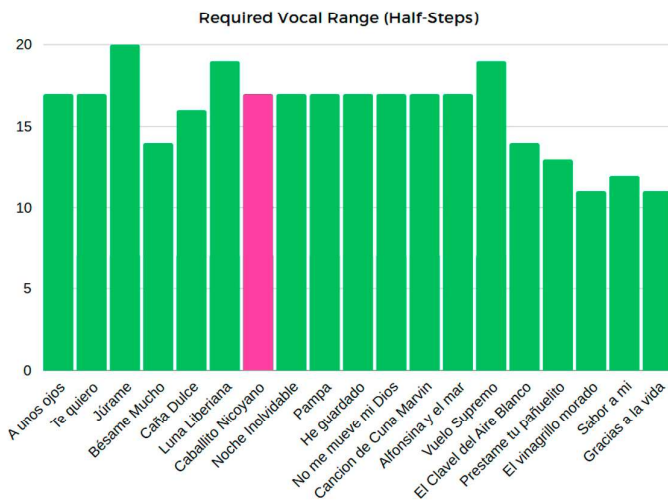


MIDDLE TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Chacón (1911- 2002)

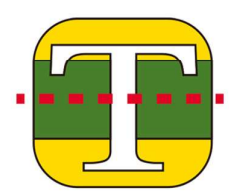


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

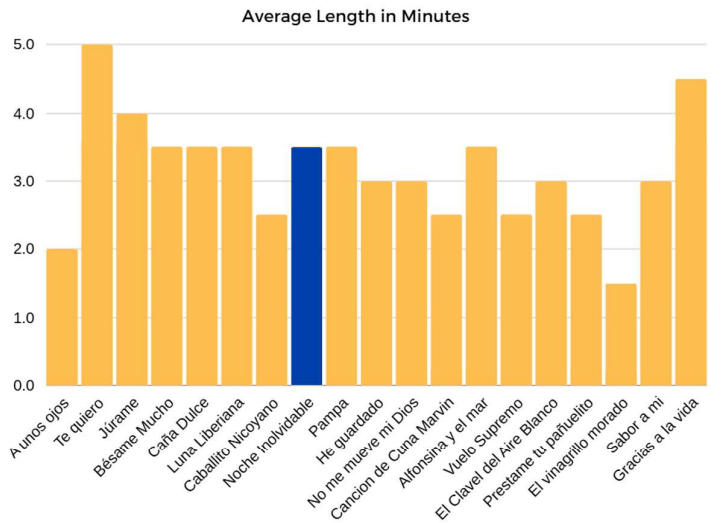
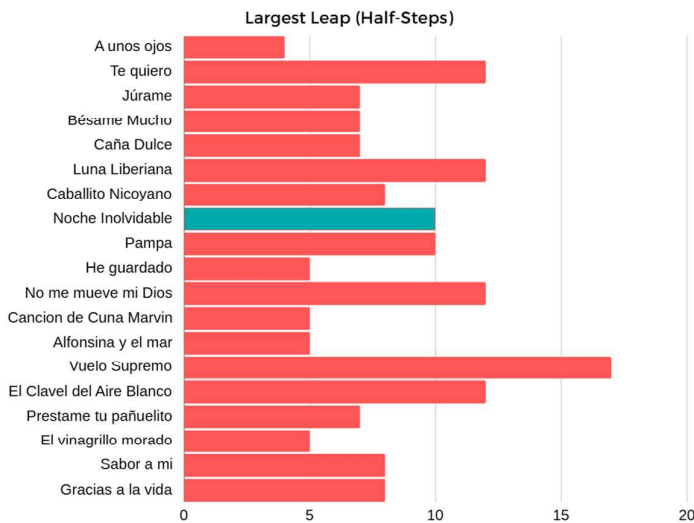
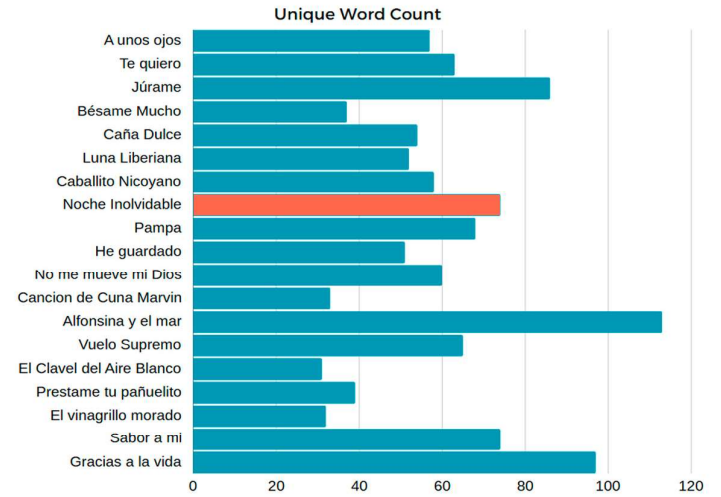
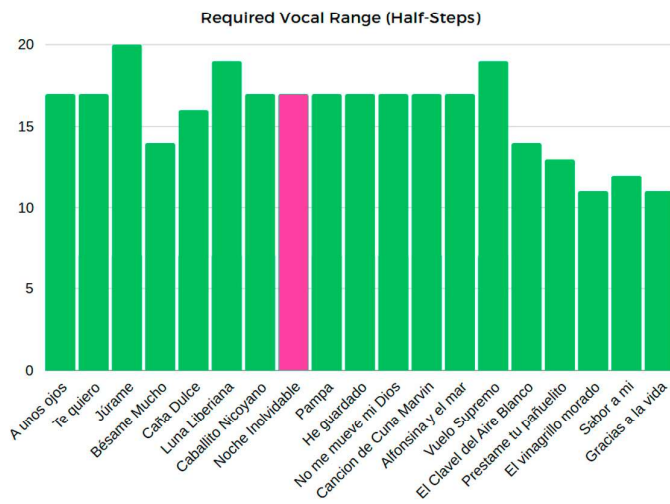


MIDDLE TESSITURA



GENDERED: MALE

Mora-Torres (1920 - 1994)

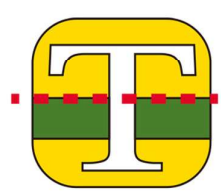


SLOW **Relatively Slow** Relatively Fast FAST

MODAL **TONAL** CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL **INTERVALLIC**

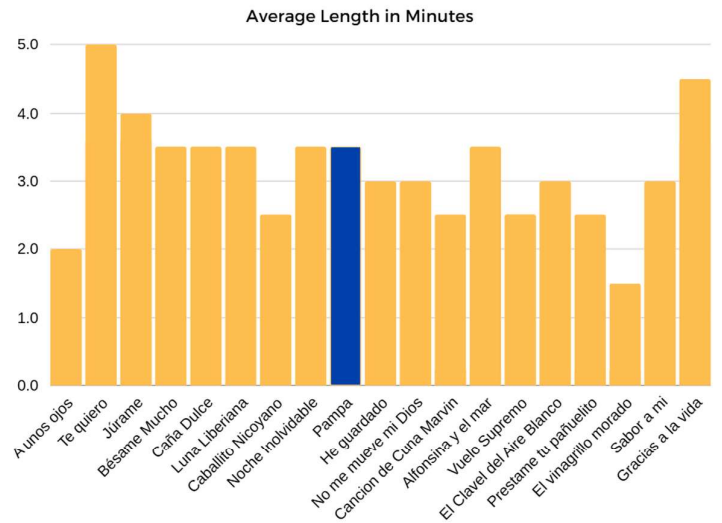
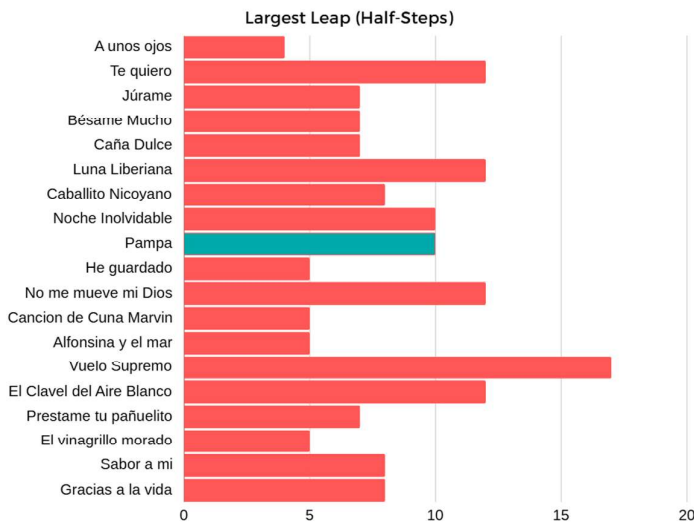
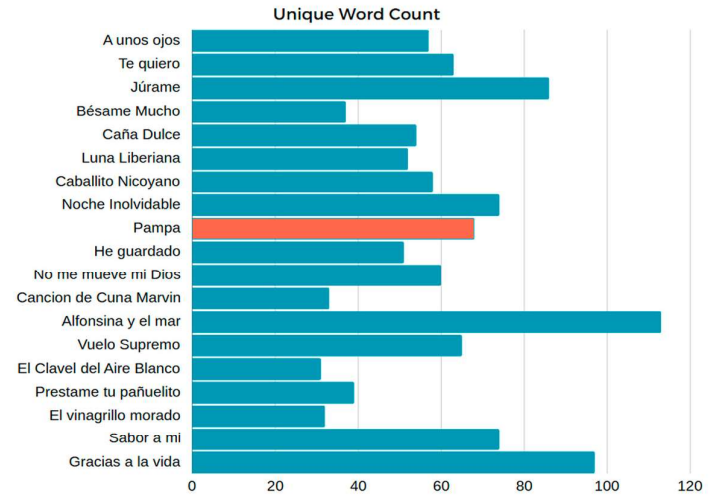
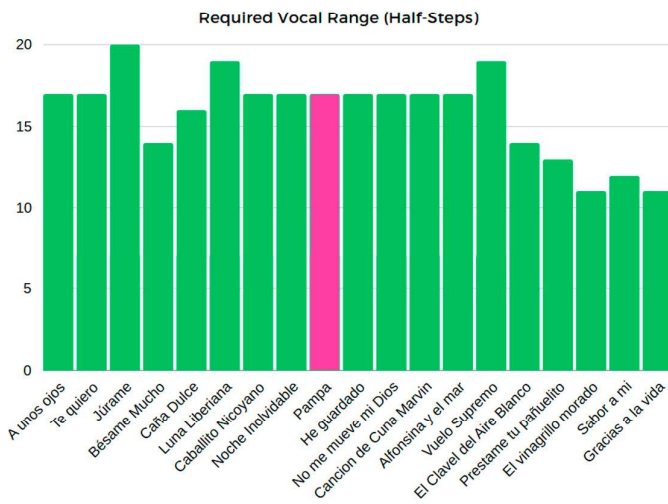


MIDDLE-LOW TESSITURA



GENDERED: MALE

Bonilla (1911 - 1999)

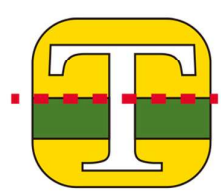


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

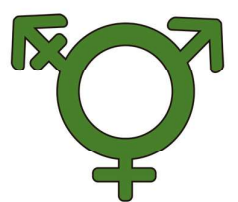
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



MIDDLE-LOW TESSITURA

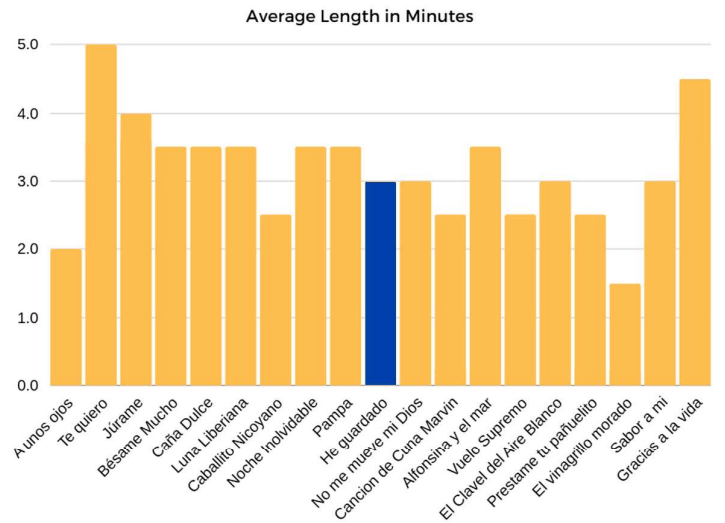
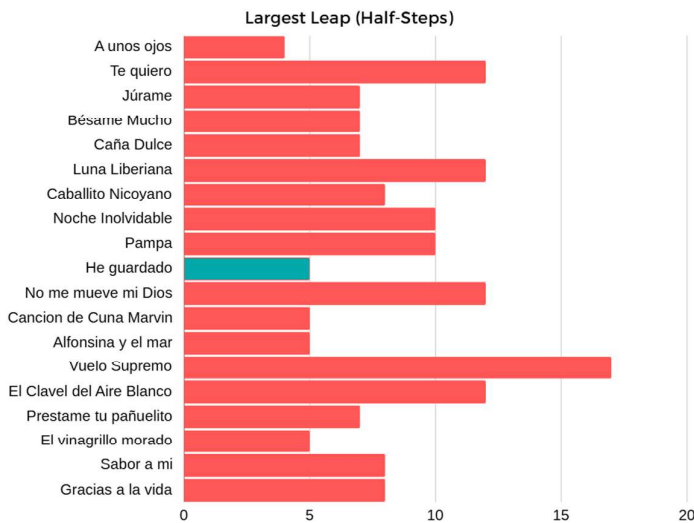
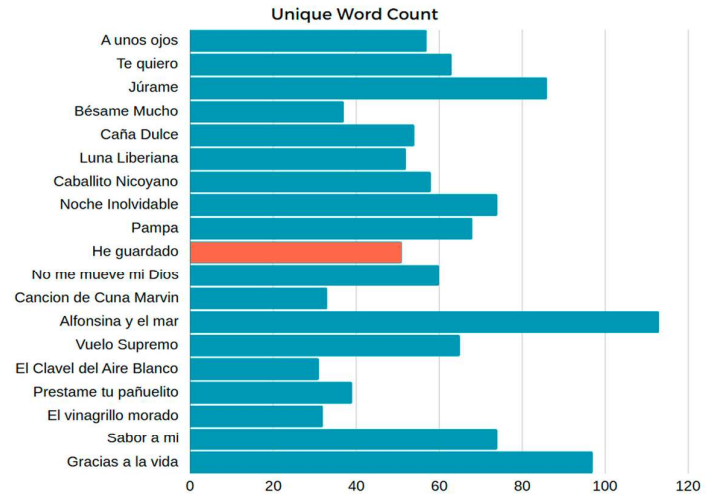
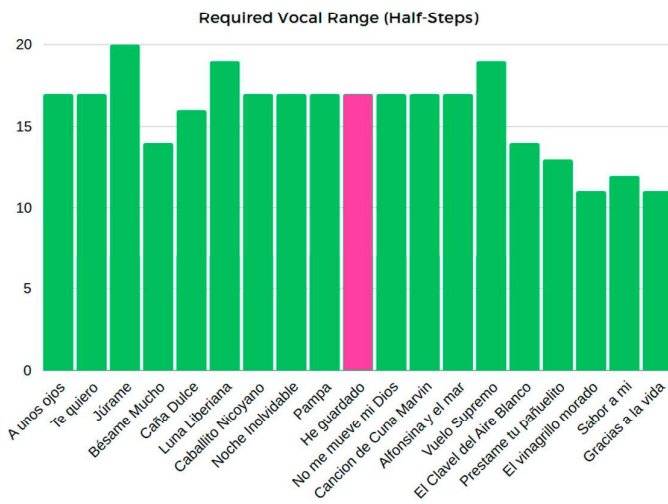


GENDER NEUTRAL

He guardado

Spanish

Rodríguez-Caracas (1904 - 1988)

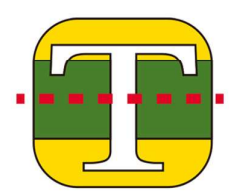


SLOW **Relatively Slow** Relatively Fast FAST

MODAL **TONAL** CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL INTERVALLIC



MIDDLE TESSITURA

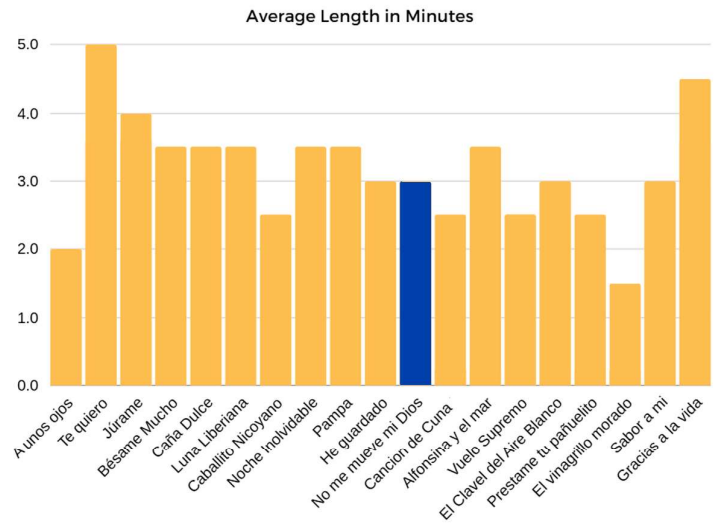
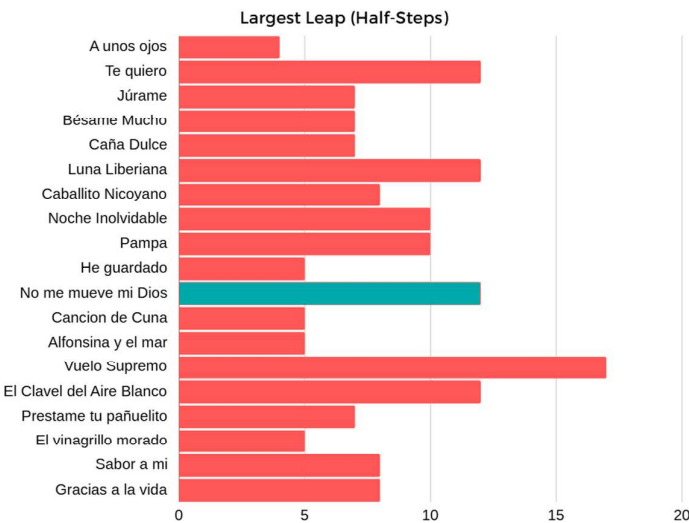
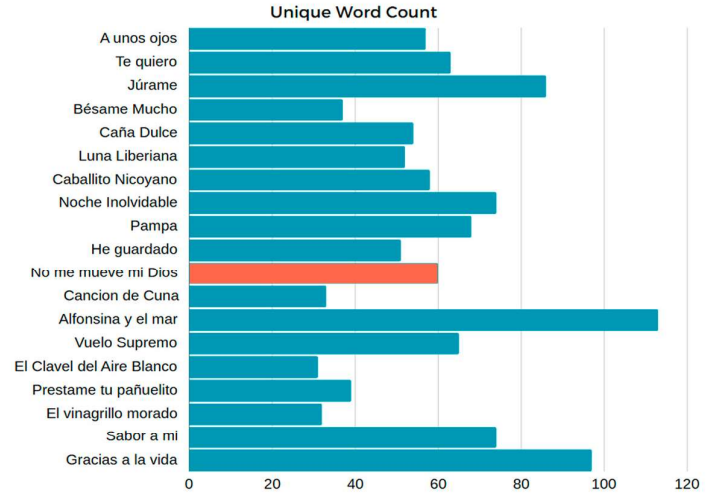
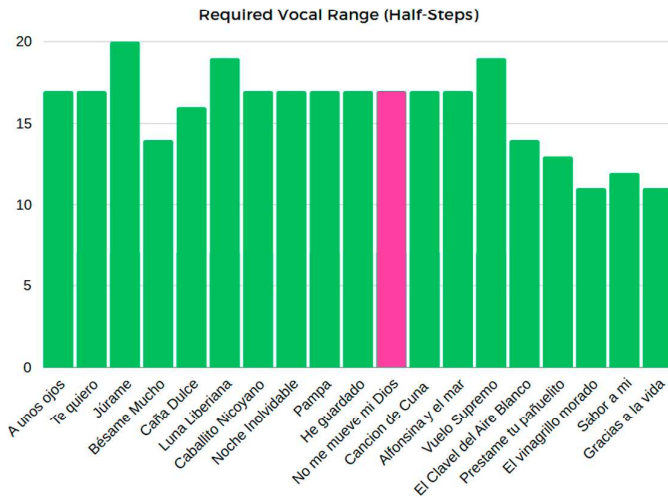


GENDERED: MALE

No me mueve, mi Dios, para quererte

Spanish

Viquez-Mata (b1946 -)

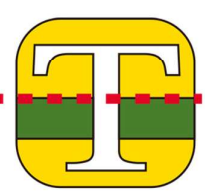


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

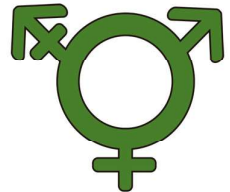
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



MIDDLE-LOW TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

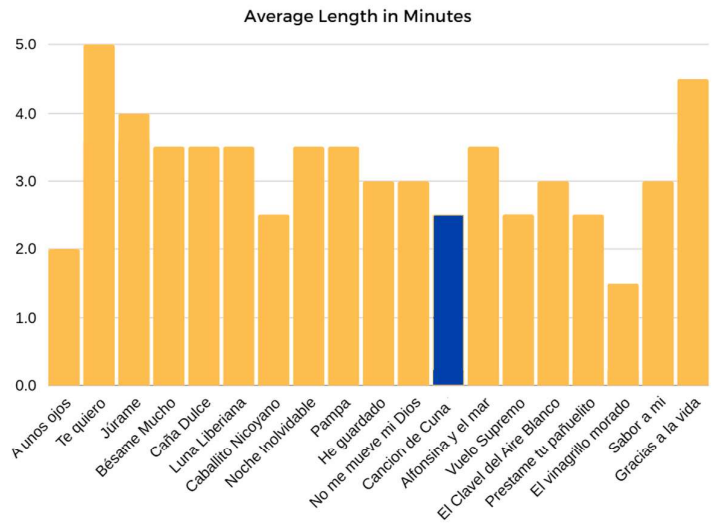
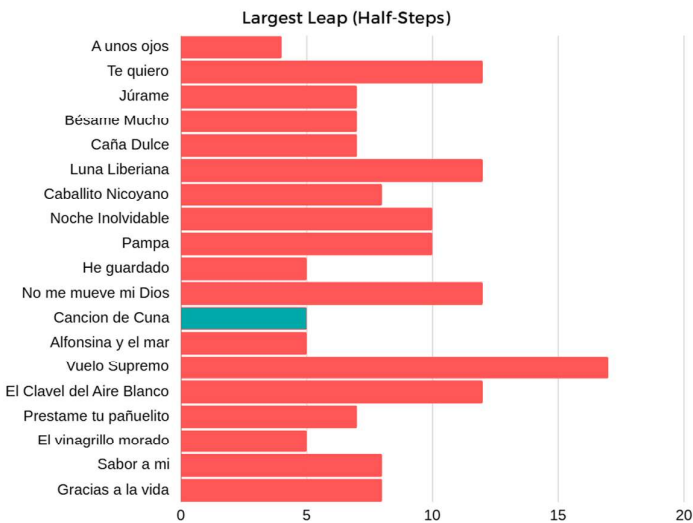
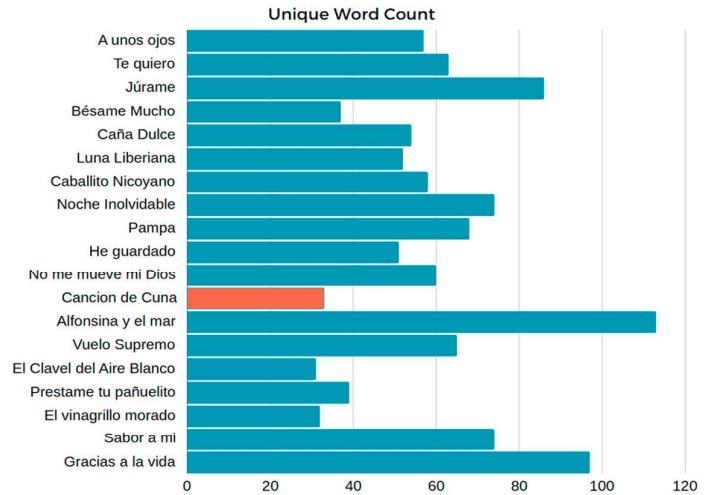
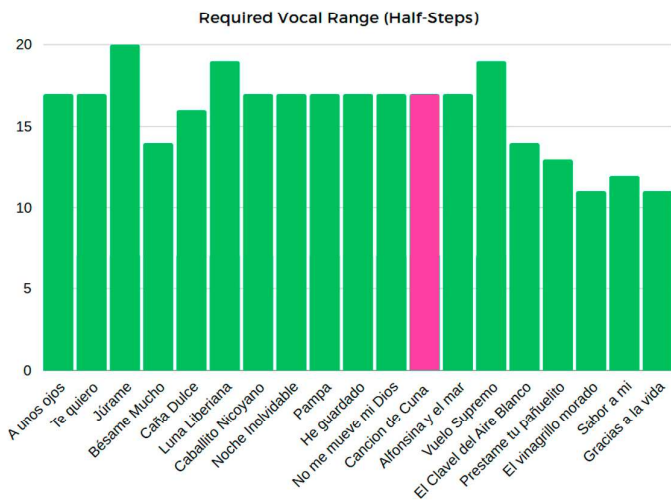


WARNING CULTURAL CONTENT

Canción de Cuna I

Spanish

Camacho (b1966 -)

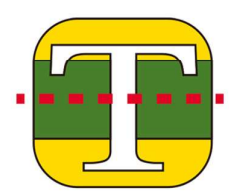


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

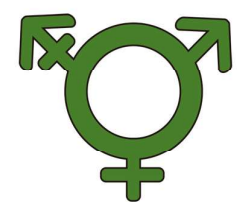
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

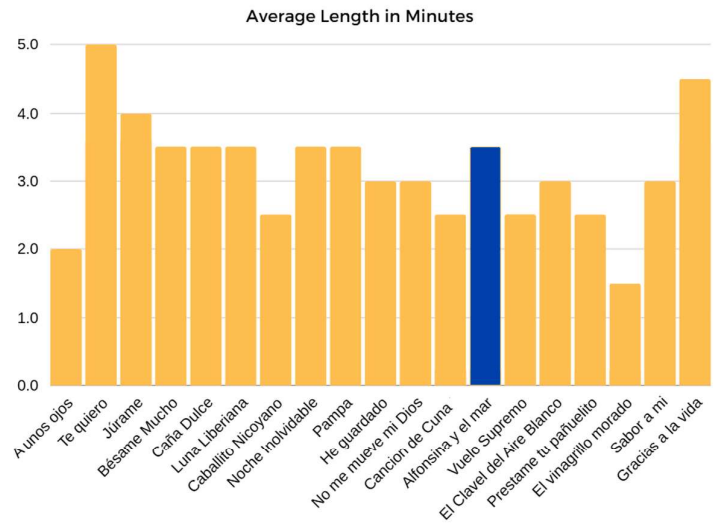
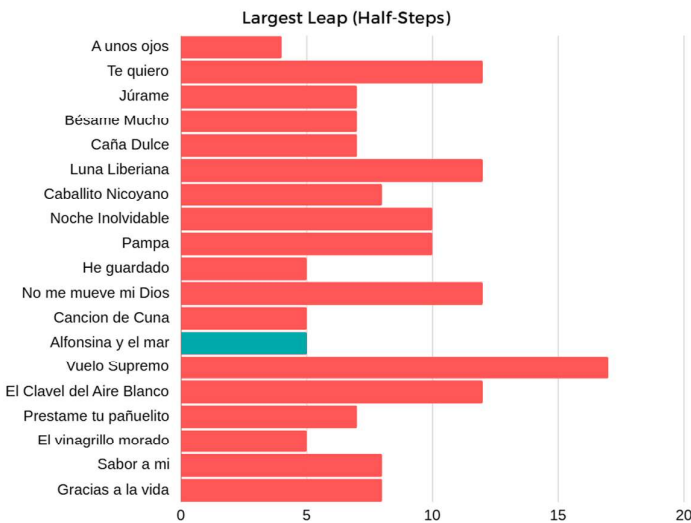
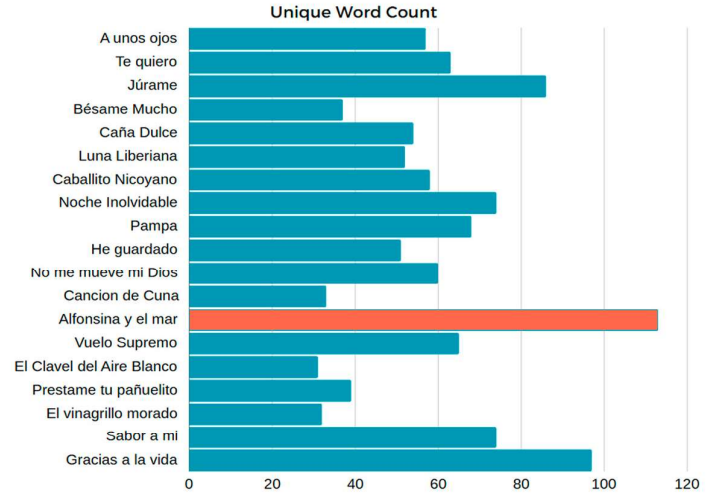
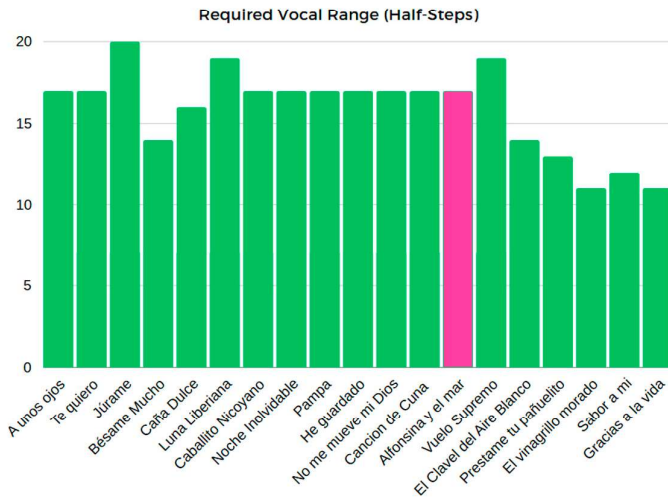


MIDDLE TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Ramírez (1921 - 2010)



SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

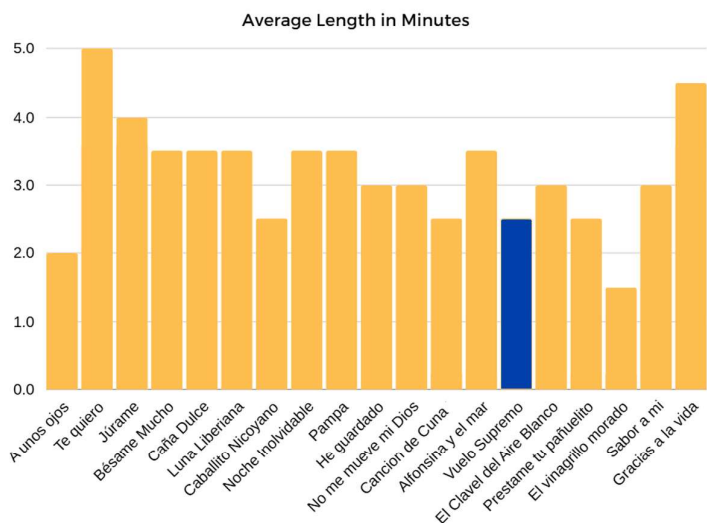
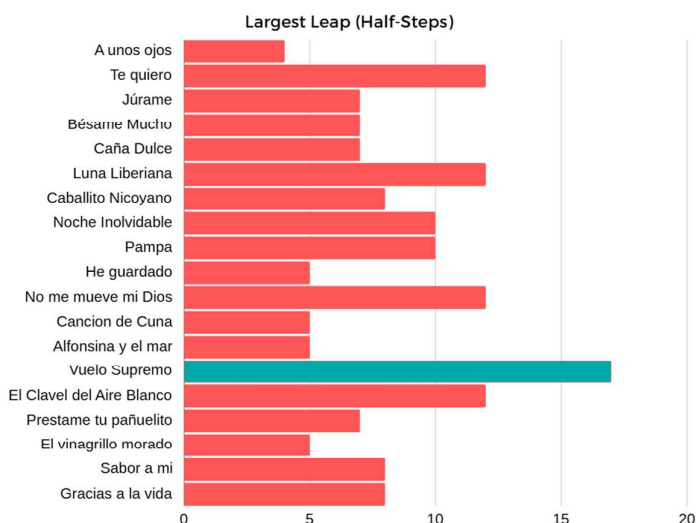
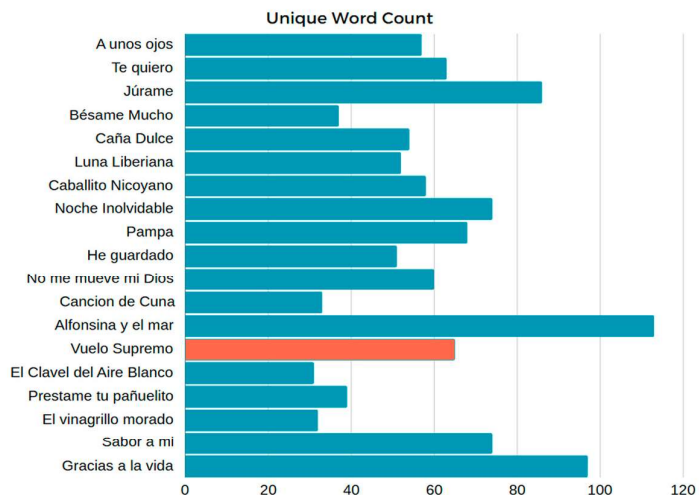
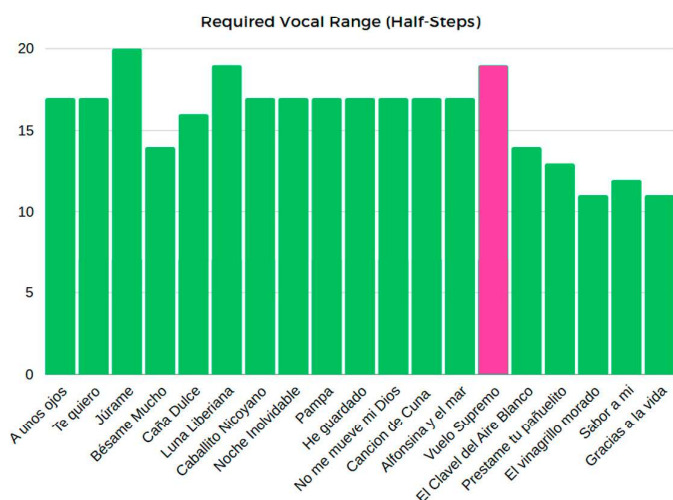
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



Mata (1931 - 1980)

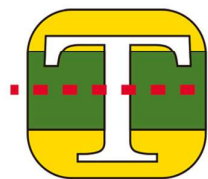


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

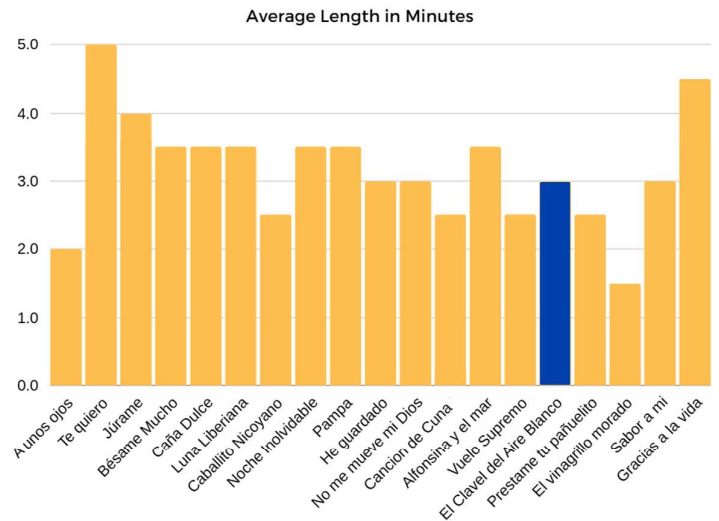
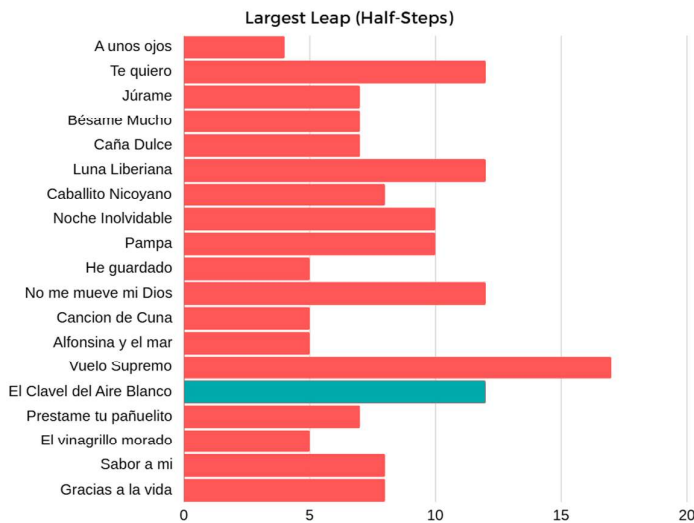
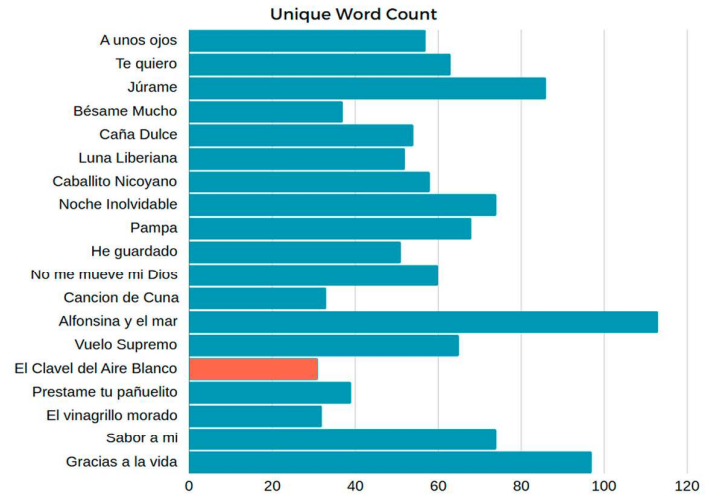
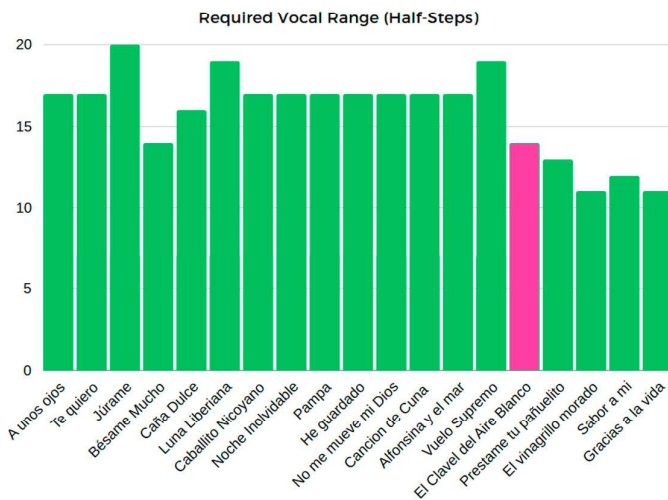


MIDDLE TESSITURA



GENDERED: MALE

Guastavino (1912 - 2000)

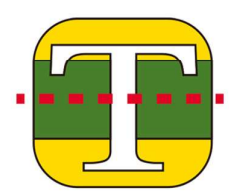


SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

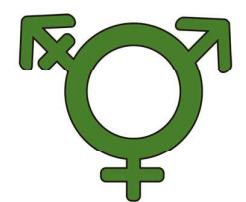
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC

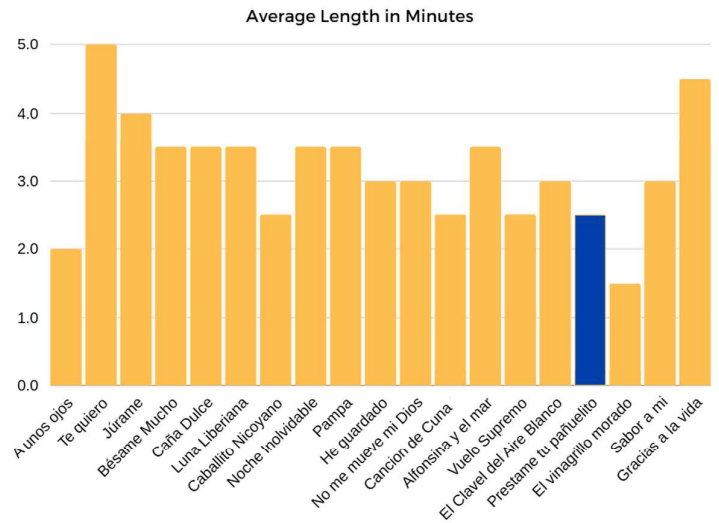
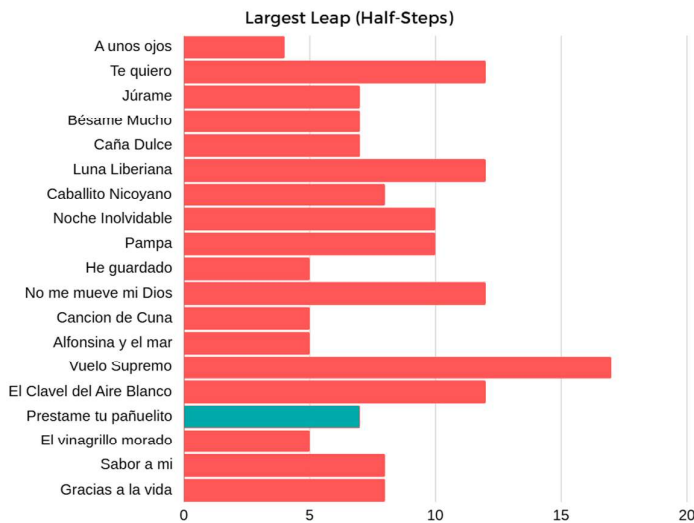
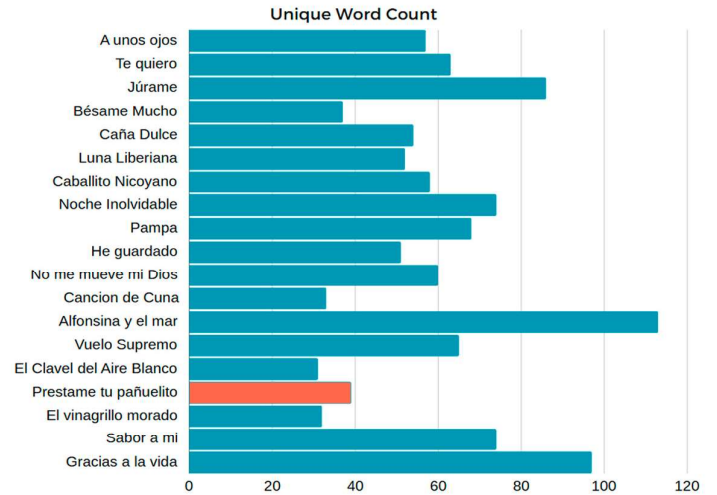
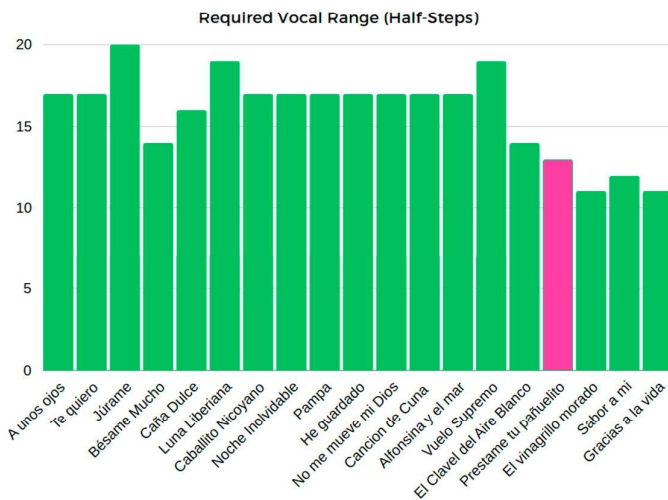


MIDDLE TESSITURA



GENDER NEUTRAL

Guastavino (1912 - 2000)



SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

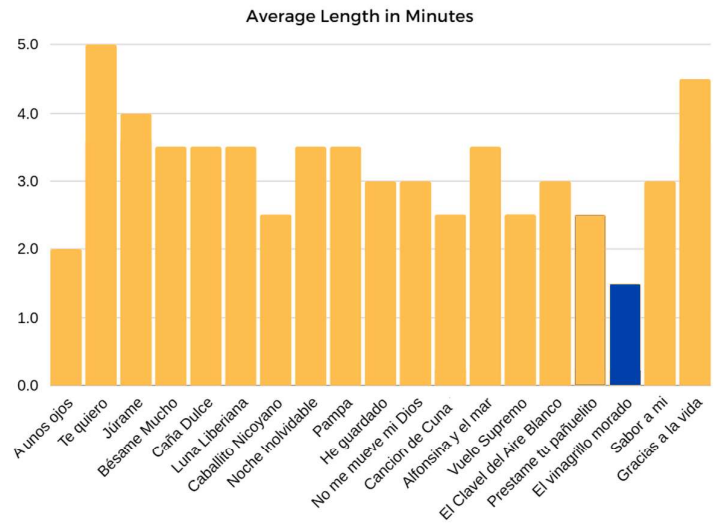
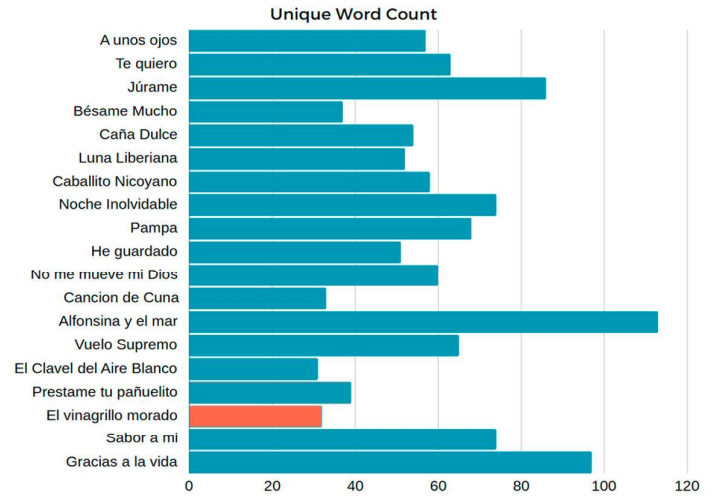
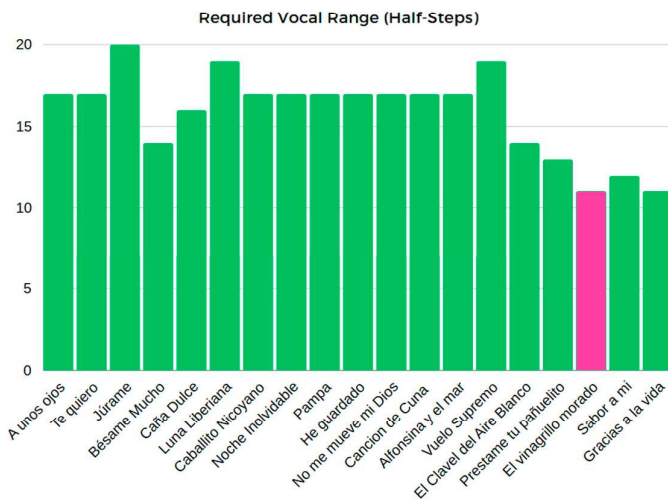
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



Guastavino (1912 - 2000)



SLOW
Relatively Slow
Relatively Fast
FAST

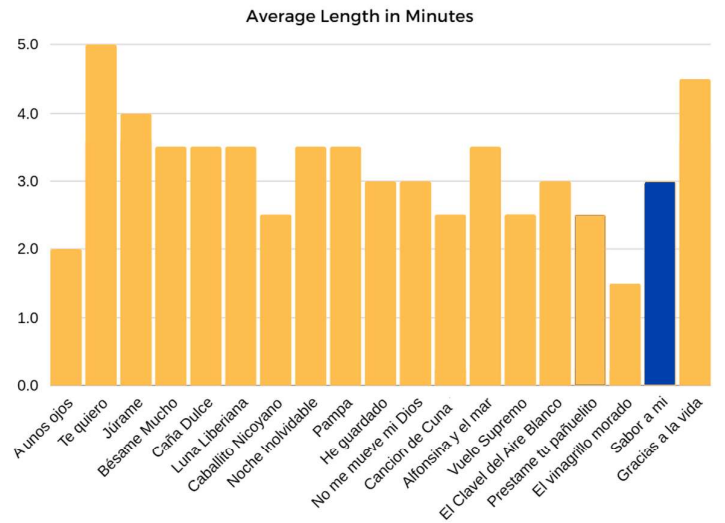
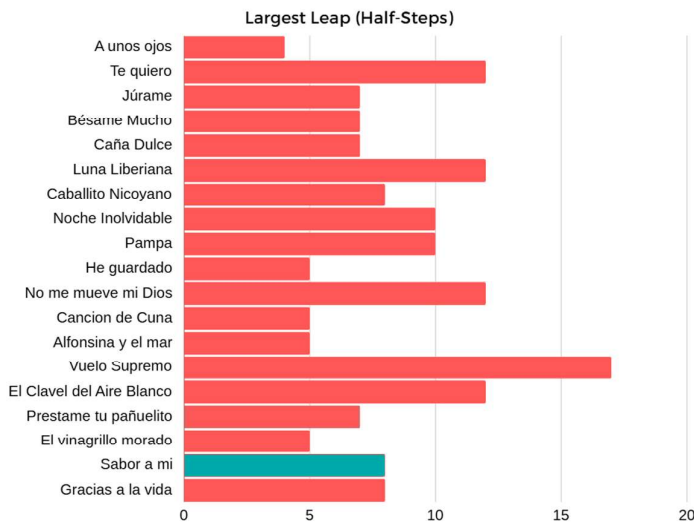
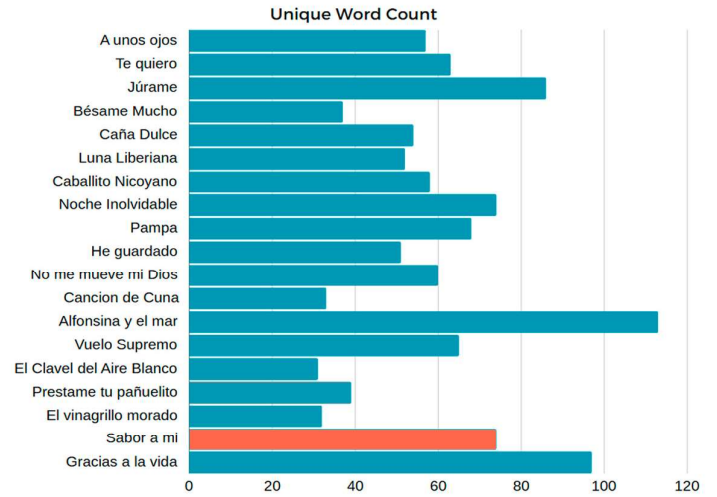
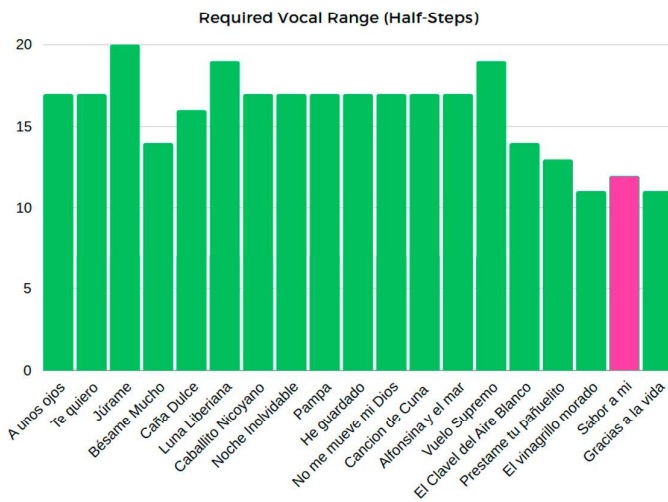
MODAL
TONAL
CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC
MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL
INTERVALLIC



Carrillo (1910 - 1969)

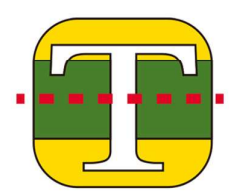


SLOW **Relatively Slow** Relatively Fast FAST

MODAL **TONAL** CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL **INTERVALLIC**

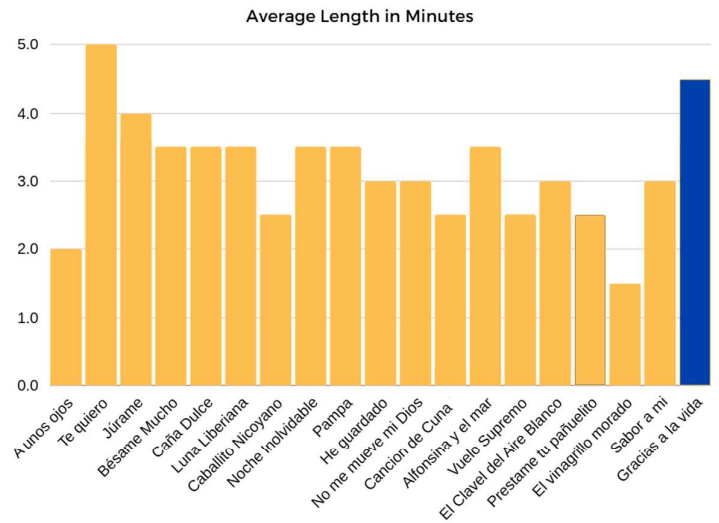
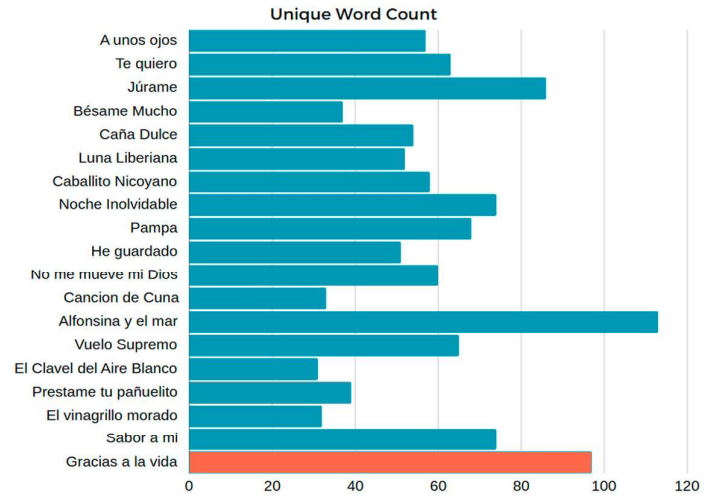
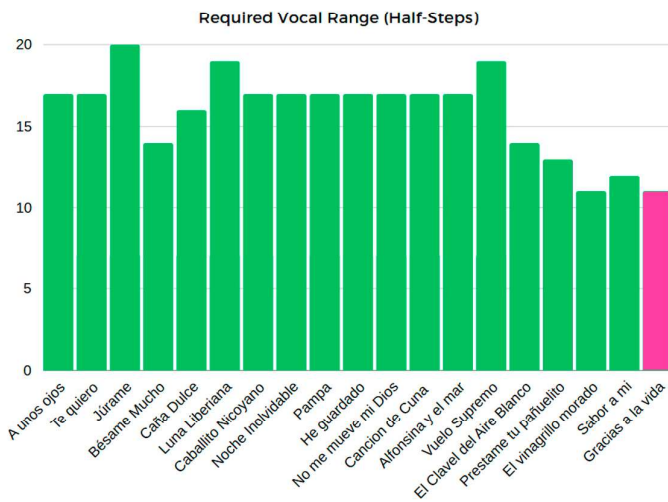


MIDDLE TESSITURA



GENDERED: MALE

Parra (1917 - 1967)

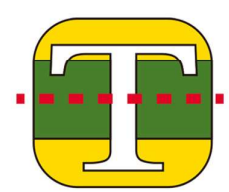


SLOW **Relatively Slow** Relatively Fast FAST

MODAL **TONAL** CHROMATIC

SYLLABIC MELISMATIC

SEQUENTIAL **INTERVALLIC**



MIDDLE TESSITURA



GENDERED: FEMALE



WARNING
MENTAL HEALTH CONTENT