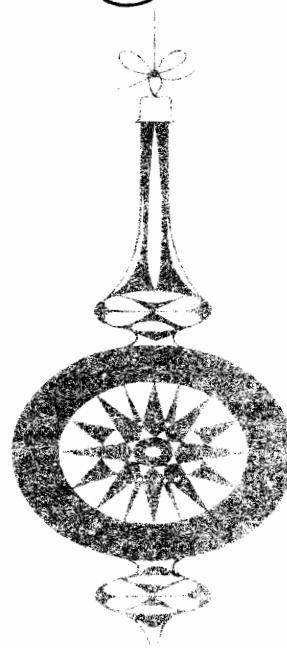


The Reader's Digest

Merry Christmas Songbook



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INTRODUCTION

 hristmas is a special time — a time of rejoicing, of solemn thanksgiving, of gift-giving, of pleasures both modern and traditional, of feasting and of being together with family and friends.

And Christmas is a time of special music. What better way to celebrate the birthday of Jesus than to join together and raise our voices in the special songs of Christmas — or to tune our musical instruments and play the timeless melodies that have come to us over the years?

That's what *The Reader's Digest Merry Christmas Songbook* is all about, sharing with loved ones and fellow worshipers the joy of this most precious time of the year. Here, within the covers of this book, is a collection of 110 favorite songs and instrumentals that, year after year, will help to make the holiday season even more memorable.

Take a minute now to thumb through the book, and you'll find most of your familiar favorites, as well as many songs you've always wanted to learn to play and sing. There are songs of every kind, specially selected to touch the heart of every member of the family—from your favorite carols to classic instrumentals, from novelties that will make the children laugh to traditional favorites that will bring a tear to the eyes of their elders.

Santa Claus is here, of course, as well as Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer, Frosty the Snow Man, King Wenceslas, the Three Kings, the little drummer boy and, most important, the Christ Child.

This is a Christmas songbook that will remain open long after the magic day has passed, for it also contains many popular winter songs and even some songs to welcome in the New Year. There are popular songs, modern carols that are well on their way to becoming classics, folk songs and spirituals, plus an international selection of favorites, several in the original language as well as in English.

In addition to the outstanding selection of Christmas songs, this volume offers a number of other features. As with the five other Reader's Digest music books, we have used the convenient spiral binding that enables the pages to lie flat when the book is open. We have taken special pains to make most of the songs self-contained on one page or on facing pages to keep page-turning to a minimum. Another feature that gives the *Merry Christmas Songbook* its unique readability: Wherever a song has more than two stanzas, a faint tint runs through each alternate line, making it easy to keep your eyes on the proper

place when singing. And on special tinted pages at the beginning of each section, you will find insightful annotations for the songs in that section.

Also, we have taken the usual care with the arrangements to make them easy to play and sing, yet truly professional-sounding and musically interesting. For this, we have arranger and composer Dan Fox to thank. Dan is familiar to buyers of The Reader's Digest music books for his arrangements for those books, as well as for more than 200 other publications. He is a "serious" composer, too, and has scored a symphony, an opera, a cantata and many chamber works. You'll be able to detect his skillful hand throughout.

Now, just a few words on how to use this book to gain the greatest enjoyment. Except for the strictly instrumental numbers, every song features a vocal melody line with piano or organ accompaniment. The melody line is easy to recognize because the stems of the notes go up, while on the harmony notes, the stems go down. This same line can be followed by any solo C-melody instrument, including violin, flute, recorder, oboe, accordion and harmonica.

For guitarists, three systems of notation are provided: chord names, simple diagrams and, of course, the melody line. Dan Fox himself is a master guitarist, which explains the smooth progressions and expert voicings of these arrangements.

Players of electronic organs (not the limited "by-the-numbers" chord models) will find appropriate pedal notations at the bottom of the bass clef. *They're the smaller notes*, with the stems turned downward. These notes are *only* for organ pedals; don't try to play them on the piano.

Accordionists should play the right hand as written and use the chord symbols as a guide for the left-hand buttons. And bass players, whether string or brass, can play the root note of each chord symbol, except where another note is specified, as "G/D bass."

As you can see, this single musical volume can serve an entire instrumental ensemble, a soloist or an old-fashioned sing-along.

Whatever your taste in music, whatever your proficiency with a musical instrument, whether you like to sing alone or sing along, you will find much in this volume that is rewarding. We hope it gives you as much joy at this holiday season — and for many years to come — as it gave us in putting it together. Merry Christmas!

— THE EDITORS

Section One

Our Best-Loved Carols

Angels We Have Heard on High (*Traditional*) **Page 30**

Many years ago, shepherds tending their flocks in the wintry hills of southern France had a custom of calling to one another on Christmas Eve, each from his own peak, singing "Gloria in excelsis Deo, gloria in excelsis Deo," just as the angels might have first announced the birth of Christ. The traditional tune the shepherds used, probably from a late medieval Latin chorale, is the refrain of "Angels We Have Heard on High." The music for the verse — probably 18th century — comes from a different source (a popular tune of the time), as does the text itself, a translation of the old French carol "Les Anges dans nos Campagnes." They were first published together in a carol collection dated 1855.

Away in a Manger (*Traditional*) **Page 29**

Martin Luther, the German religious reformer, wrote a number of beautiful and stirring hymns and hymn texts, but this sweet lullaby is not among them — although it has been widely credited to him. For reasons of his own, one James R. Murray published this verse in 1887 in a collection called Dainty Songs for Lads and Lasses, labeling it "Luther's Cradle Hymn, composed by Martin Luther for his children, and still sung by German mothers to their little ones," and then adding his own initials, J.R.M., to confuse the matter further. The poem, however, was not Luther's or Murray's, but rather was "borrowed" from a children's Sunday school book published a couple of years earlier in Philadelphia. The origin of the tune used here is also uncertain, although it is possible that Murray was its composer. The words are also often sung to the melody used for the Scottish poem "Flow Gently, Sweet Afton."

Deck the Halls (*Old Welsh Air*) **Page 13**

Although most of us now live in rooms rather than vast, vaulted halls, we still deck them out at Christmastime — with holly, wreaths, flowers, colors, anything our imaginations can conjure up. The old traditions suggested by this song would seem to indicate that it is of ancient English vintage. But, although the origins of the melody are shrouded in antiquity, with indications that it originated in Wales, the familiar words, whose origins are also obscure, are believed to be American. And if you wonder why American lyrics would make such a point of celebrating old English customs, the answer is that they were produced in the United States in the 19th century when Washington Irving was glorifying English customs and Charles Dickens' A Christmas Carol was at the height of its first popularity.

The First Noël (*Traditional*) **Page 22**

The Christmas song telling the story of "The First Noël" ("Noël" is the French word for Christmas and stems from the Latin natalis, meaning "birthday") is thought to date from as early as the 13th or 14th century, when the Miracle Plays, dramatizations of favorite Bible stories for special holidays, were growing popular. The tune, which may be English or French, is undoubtedly very old. It was first published with words by William Sandys in his 1833 edition of Christmas Carols, Ancient and Modern.

God Rest Ye Merry, Gentlemen (*Traditional*) **Page 8**

"God Rest Ye Merry, Gentlemen" is one of the carols that was sung by the waits, those municipal watchmen in old England who, like the town criers, were licensed to perform certain duties, such as singing seasonal songs, including those of Christmas, to the proper people. It was first published in 1827 as "an ancient version, sung in the streets of London." Charles Dickens used it in A Christmas Carol: Ebenezer Scrooge, the rich but miserly curmudgeon, hears it sung jauntily in the street and threatens to hit the singer with a ruler if he does not cease immediately. Fortunately, Scrooge is about to be vouchsafed the true meaning of Christmas, and to be made merry — and generous — himself.

Good King Wenceslas (*Words by John Mason Neale; Music Traditional*) **Page 32**

Yes, Virginia, there was indeed a noble Wenceslas. He was not a king, however, but the Duke of Bohemia. He was a good and honest and strongly principled man, as the song about him indicates — too good, perhaps, because in 929 he was murdered by his envious and wicked younger brother. In 1853, John Mason Neale, an English divine, selected the martyr Wenceslas as the subject for a children's song to exemplify generosity. It quickly became a Christmas favorite, even though its words clearly indicate that Wenceslas "look'd out" on St. Stephen's Day, the day after Christmas. For a tune, Neale picked a spring carol, originally sung with the Latin text "Tempus adest floridum," or "Spring has unwrapped her flowers," which was first published in 1582 in a collection of Swedish church and school songs.

Hark! the Herald Angels Sing
(Words by Charles Wesley; Music by Felix Mendelssohn)

Page 10

Felix Mendelssohn composed the energetic tune to which we now sing "Hark! the Herald Angels Sing" in 1840 as part of a cantata commemorating printer Johann Gutenberg. Fifteen years later an English musician, W.H. Cummings, applied Mendelssohn's musical phrases to a hymn written in 1739 by Charles Wesley. ("Hark, how all the welkin [heaven] rings" was how Wesley wrote the line; fortunately, a colleague substituted the opening line we know and sing today.) The devout Wesley, the Poet Laureate of Methodism, composed about 6,500 hymns in the course of his life. He and his equally devout brother John, who founded Methodism in England, might have been dismayed by the sprightly character of the music, but their text would have pleased Mendelssohn, who always felt that his tune deserved a "merry subject."

Here We Come A-Caroling (The Wassail Song) (Traditional)

Page 34

"Here We Come A-Caroling" is an old English wassail song, or a song to wish good health, which is what "wassail" means. In days of yore, the Christmas spirit often made the rich a little more generous than usual, and bands of beggars and orphans used to dance their way through the snowy streets of England, offering to sing good cheer and to tell good fortune if the householder would give them a drink from his wassail bowl, or a penny, or a pork pie or, better yet, let them stand for a few minutes beside the warmth of his hearth. The wassail bowl itself was a hearty combination of hot ale or beer and spices and mead, just alcoholic enough to warm the tingling toes and fingers of the singers.

It Came Upon the Midnight Clear
(Words by Edmund Hamilton Sears; Music by Richard Storrs Willis)

Page 18

Oliver Wendell Holmes once declared this hymn by Edmund Hamilton Sears to be "one of the finest and most beautiful ever written." Sears, a retiring young Unitarian minister in Massachusetts, was dismayed by such public praise, saying he preferred to lead a quiet life in some half-forgotten parish. Fame dogged him, however, as well it might when "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear" was one of his early efforts. The poem was first published in 1849 in a church magazine and was adapted the following year to a tune composed by Richard Storrs Willis. Willis, by that time an eminent editor and critic for the New York Tribune, had studied music in Europe as a young man, with, among others, Felix Mendelssohn, who so much admired Willis's work that he rearranged some of it for orchestra.

Joy to the World (Words by Isaac Watts; Music by Lowell Mason)

Page 20

Though the triumphant words "Joy to the world" exemplify the Christmas feeling, this familiar text is actually a translation based on five verses from Psalm 98 in the Old Testament. Isaac Watts, the English hymnist and cleric, published his Psalms of David, which contains these verses, in 1719. More than a century later, in 1839, American composer and music educator Lowell Mason decided to set them to music, modestly including the phrase "From George Frederick Handel," apparently to honor his idol, the composer of Messiah and many other masterpieces. For nearly 100 years, the world accepted this ascription, until musicologists pointed out that not a single phrase in the music can be said to have come straight from any work of Handel's.

O Christmas Tree (O Tannenbaum) (Traditional)

Page 16

Centuries ago, a lovely legend arose that on the night Jesus was born all the trees in the forests everywhere — in Africa where the night was warm, in Iceland where the night was frosty — bloomed and bore their most delicate fruit. Another legend exists, too, that Martin Luther, striding through the woods late one Christmas Eve, noticed how exquisitely pure the starlight seemed when glimpsed through the trees, so he took home an evergreen as a remembrance of that Christmas night and decorated it with candles to simulate the stars. Whatever the true story of the first Christmas tree, the custom of decorating trees at Christmas arose in Germany. Today there is no more universal holiday decoration. The most popular carol about the Christmas tree is this one from Germany, "O Christmas Tree," also known as "O Tannenbaum."

O Come, All Ye Faithful (Adeste Fideles)
(English words by Frederick Oakeley;
Latin words attributed to John Francis Wade; Music by John Reading)

Page 24

John Francis Wade was an 18th-century British exile who moved to a Roman Catholic community in France, where he eked out an income by copying and selling music, and by giving music lessons to children. Perhaps he himself wrote the Latin stanzas, beginning "Adeste fideles," which have made his name known; perhaps they were a text he was called upon to translate. In any case, he combined the text with a bit of music, probably by another Englishman, John Reading, and published the resulting hymn around 1751. More than a century later, the English version, "O Come, All Ye Faithful," was turned out by Frederick Oakeley, a British clergyman who felt that if congregations had good literary texts to sing, they would sing well. This hymn proved his point.

Section One: Our Best-Loved Carols

O Little Town of Bethlehem

(*Words by Phillips Brooks; Music by Lewis H. Redner*)

Page 12

Phillips Brooks, one of 19th-century America's best-loved preachers, was ministering to a Philadelphia church when he wrote his now-famous verses at Christmastime in 1868. He had journeyed to the Holy Land three years earlier, and the memory was, he said, "still singing in my soul." His organist, Lewis Redner, who was professionally a highly successful real-estate broker and on Sundays a leader in the Sunday school, set Brooks' words to music for the church's children's choir, and "O Little Town of Bethlehem" was subsequently taken up by the rest of the world.

Silent Night

(*English words adapted from the original German of Joseph Mohr;
Music by Franz Gruber*)

Page 7

On the afternoon of Christmas Eve in 1818, in a tiny village high in the Austrian Alps, Joseph Mohr, the local Catholic priest, wrote some appropriate stanzas for the season. The church pipe organ had given out and could not be repaired in time for that evening, so the church organist, Franz Gruber, wrote a simple tune, setting the words for a tenor, a bass and two guitars. That very evening, at the midnight service, "Silent Night" was heard for the first time. The song soon made its way beyond the town of Oberdorf, but anonymously, without mention of composer or poet. Until the 1850s, neither Gruber nor Mohr, living in their remote village, knew that their song was rapidly becoming the most beloved piece of Christmas music ever written — nor did the world know of Gruber and Mohr.

The Twelve Days of Christmas (*Traditional*)

Page 26

In the Middle Ages, religious holidays were practically the only holidays, so lord and peasant alike tried to extend such happy times as long as possible. Christmas became not one day of celebration but 12, extending from Christmas Day to the Epiphany, when the Wise Men arrived with their gifts (thereby initiating the custom of giving presents at Christmas). In the castles of the wealthy, a gift on each of the 12 days was not unusual. Hence the appeal of "The Twelve Days of Christmas," since even those who couldn't afford to give the gifts could at least sing about them. The carol is very old, dating probably from the 16th century, when such sprightly counting songs were very much in fashion.

We Three Kings of Orient Are (*Words and Music by John Henry Hopkins*)

Page 14

In 1857, John Henry Hopkins, Jr., assembled an elaborate Christmas pageant, for which he wrote both words and music, for the General Theological Seminary in New York City, where he was instructor in church music. One of the selections dealt with the Wise Men who came from the East, and for this part of the pageant, Hopkins created one of America's most beloved carols. The three kings, Melchior, Caspar and Balthazar, brought: gold, traditionally the metal of royalty; frankincense, an aromatic bark whose smoke was thought to reach the gates of heaven; and myrrh, an unguent used in the preparation of bodies for burial. The gifts thus signified Jesus' kingship, His oneness with God, and His eventual death on the cross.

We Wish You a Merry Christmas (*Traditional*)

Page 36

In the days of Merrie Olde England, a good part of life went on to the sound of music. Rich merchants hired bands to accompany them on strolls; peddlers enhanced their sales pitches with song; and a municipal chorus of singers, called waits, were licensed to sing out the hours of day or night, to greet visiting dignitaries, and to enliven weddings of the rich and near-rich. Waits were especially busy at Christmastime, serenading on frosty nights, telling the Nativity story in song, and generally making the festivities of that favorite holiday even merrier. In return, they might receive coins, or a bit of fig pudding, spiced ale or roasted pig. Many of the oldest carols are waits' carols, including "We Wish You a Merry Christmas."

B-3L
T 8D

Silent Night

English words adapted
from the original German
of Joseph Mohr;
Music by Franz Gruber

Gently

L.H. *pp*

Guitar (Capo up 3 frets) Piano → B_b

F7 B_b

1. Si - lent night, ho - ly night, All is calm, all is bright.
 2. Si - lent night, ho - ly night, Shep - herds quake at the sight.
 3. Si - lent night, ho - ly night, Son of God, love's pure light;

mp

E_b B_b E_b B_b

(1) Round yon Vir - gin Moth - er and Child, Ho - ly In - fant so ten - der and mild,
 (2) Glo - ries stream _ from heav - en a - far, Heav'n - ly hosts _ sing Al - le - lu - ia;
 (3) Ra - diant beams _ from Thy ho - ly face, With the dawn - of re-deem - ing grace,

F₇ Gm⁶/E Em7-5 B_b F₇ B_b

(1) Sleep in heav - en - ly peace;____ Sleep in heav - en - ly peace.____
 (2) Christ the Sav - ior is born;____ Christ the Sav - ior is born.____
 (3) Je - sus, Lord, at Thy birth;____ Je - sus, Lord, at Thy birth.____

God Rest Ye Merry, Gentlemen

Traditional



A-18
18

Moderately, in two ($\text{d}=1$ beat)

mf

1. God

Em

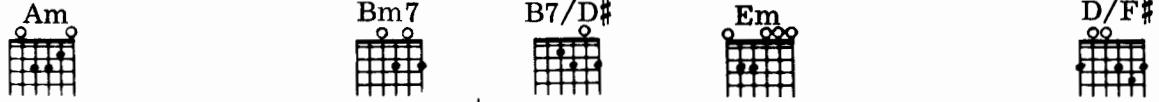
E M

(1) rest ye mer - ry, gen - tle - men; let noth - ing you dis - may. Re -
 (2) Beth - le - hem, in Is - ra - el, this bless - ed Babe was born, And
 (3) God our heav'n - ly Fa - ther, a bless - ed an - gel came; And
 (R.H.)

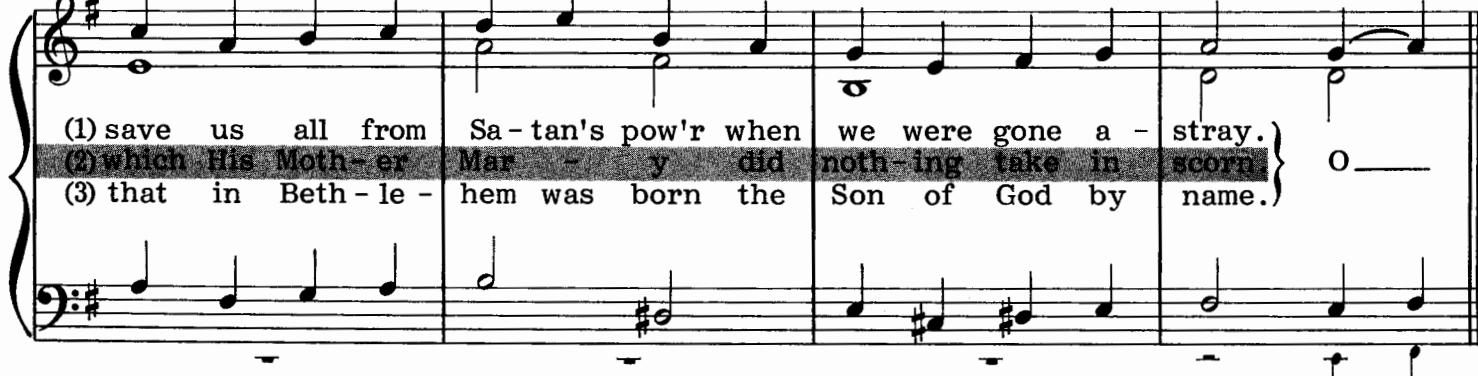
E M

E M

(1) mem - ber, Christ our Sav - ior was born on Christ - mas Day To
 (2) laid with - in a man - ger up - on this bless - ed morn; The
 (3) un - to cer - tain shep - herds brought tid - ings of the same; How

Am Bm7 B7/D \sharp Em D/F \sharp


(1) save us all from Sa - tan's pow'r when we were gone a - stray.
 (2) which His Moth - er Mar - y did noth - ing take in score
 (3) that in Beth - le - hem was born the Son of God by name.



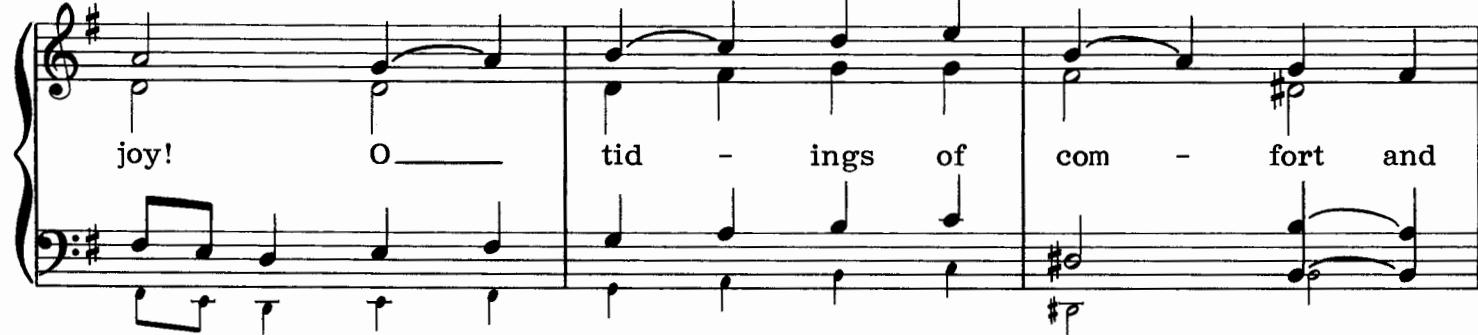
G C/G G B7/D \sharp B7 Em C


tid - ings of com - fort and joy, com - fort and



D/F \sharp G C B7/D \sharp B7


joy! O tid - ings of com - fort and



1.2.

Em Am Em

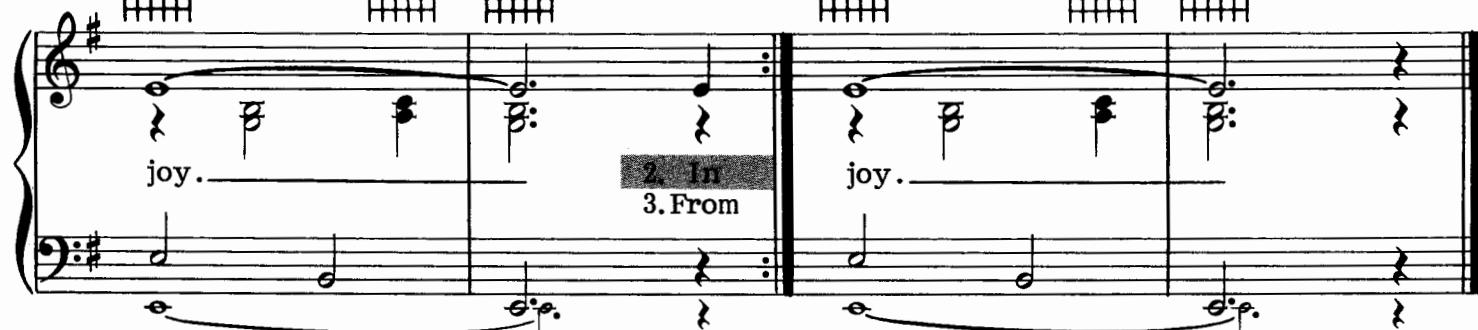

joy.

3.

Em Am Em


joy.

2. In
 3. From



Words by Charles Wesley
Music by Felix Mendelssohn

Hark! the Herald Angels Sing



A 18
A 100

Moderately

C *E* *A_m* *E*, *A_m* *D* *G* *D* *G*

f

G *G* *D* *G* *Bm* *C*

1. Hark! the her - ald an - gels sing, "Glo - ry to the
2. Christ by high - est heav'n a - dored; Christ the ev - er -
3. Hail the heav'n - born Prince of Peace! Hail the Son of

f

G *D* *G* *G* *D* *E_m* *G* *A₇*

(1) new - born King! Peace on earth and mer - cy mild,
(2) last - ing Lord! Late in time be - hold Him come,
(3) Righ - teous - ness! Light and life to all He brings,

71

(1) God and sin - ners re - con - ciled." Joy - ful, all ye
 (2) Off - spring of a Vir - gin's womb. Veiled in flesh the
 (3) Ris'n with heal - ing in His wings. Mild He lays His

P cresc.

D7 G D G D7 G D7 G D C E7

(1) na - tions rise, — Join the tri - umph of the skies; — With the an-gel - ic
 (2) God - head see, — Hail the in-car-nate De - i - ty. Pleased as man with
 (3) glo - ry by, — Born that man no more may die. — Born to raise the

f

Am E7 Am D7 G D G

(1) host pro - claim, "Christ is born in Beth - le - hem!"
 (2) man to dwell, Je - sus. our Em - man - u - el!
 (3) sons of earth; Born to give them sec - ond birth.

Chorus

C E7 Am E7 Am D7 G D G

Hark, the herald an - gels sing, "Glo - ry to the new-born King!"

7-35
7-68

O Little Town of Bethlehem

Words by Phillips Brooks; Music by Lewis H. Redner

Moderately

The musical score consists of four systems of music. The first system starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. It includes three staves: a top staff for guitar chords (F, Fdim, F, Gm, F, C7, F), a middle staff for soprano and alto voices, and a bass staff. The lyrics for the first stanza are:

1. O lit - tle town of Beth - le - hem, How still we see thee lie;
 2. For Christ is born of Mar - y, And gath - er'd all a - bove, While
 3. O ho - ly Child of Beth - le - hem, De - scend to us, we pray; Cast

mp

The second system continues with the same vocal parts and a bass staff. The lyrics for the second stanza are:

(1) bove thy deep and dream-less sleep, The si - lent stars go by.
 (2) mor - tals sleep, the an - gels keep Their watch of won-d'ring love. Yet
 (3) out our sin and en - ter in; Be born to us to day. O
 We

The third system begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. It includes three staves: a top staff for guitar chords (F, D7, Gm, F, C7, F), a middle staff for soprano and alto voices, and a bass staff. The lyrics for the third stanza are:

(1) in thy dark streets shin - eth The ev - er - last - ing Light; The
 (2) morn - ing stars to - geth - er Pro - claim the ho - ly birth, And
 (3) hear the Christ - mas an - gels, The great glad tid - ings tell; O
 poco cresc.

No chord

The fourth system continues with the same vocal parts and a bass staff. The lyrics for the fourth stanza are:

(1) hopes and fears of all the years Are met in thee to - night.
 (2) prais - es sing to God the King And peace to men on earth.
 (3) come to us, a - bide with us, Our Lord Em - man - u - el.

DECK THE HALLS

Old Welsh Air

Brightly *A 24*

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The top staff is for voice and guitar, with lyrics and chords (D, Bm, A7, D, A7, D). The second staff is for bass and guitar, with bass notes and chords (D, Bm, A7, D, A7, D). The third staff is for voice and guitar, with lyrics and chords (A7, D, A7, D, E7, A). The bottom staff is for bass and guitar, with bass notes and chords (D, Bm, G, D, A7, D).

Chords:

- 1st staff: D, Bm, A7, D, A7, D
- 2nd staff: D, Bm, A7, D, A7, D
- 3rd staff: A7, D, A7, D, E7, A
- 4th staff: D, Bm, G, D, A7, D

Lyrics:

Deck the halls with boughs of holly,
See the blaz-ing Yule be-fore us,
Fa la la la la la la la la.

'Tis the sea-son to be jol-ly,
Strike the harp and join the cho-rus,
Fa la la la la la la la la.

Don we now our gay ap-par-el,
Fol-low me in mer-ry mea-sure,
Fa la, fa la la la la la la la.

Troll the an-cient Yule-tide car - ol,
While I tell of Yule-tide trea-sure,
Fa la la la la la la la la la.

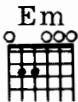
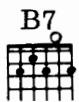
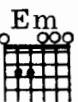


We Three Kings of Orient Are

B-36
T-92

Words and Music by John Henry Hopkins

Moderately



pp

1. We three kings of orient are,
2. Born a King plain,
3. Frank - in - to Beth-le-hem's I,
4. Myrrh is of fer have fume
5. Glo - rious bit - ter per - rise,

Fingerings: (1) 1, 3, 5; (2) 1, 3, 5; (3) 1, 3, 5; (4) 1, 3, 5; (5) 1, 3, 5

E_m

(1) Bear - ing gifts we tra - verse a - far, Field and foun - tain,
(2) Gold I bring to crown Him a - gain, King ev - er,
(3) In - cense owns a De - i - ty nigh. Pray'r for - and prais - ing,
(4) Breathes of life gath - er - ing gloom; Sor - row - ing, sigh - ing,
(5) King and God and Sac - ri - fice. Al - le - lu - ia,

Fingerings: (1) 1, 3, 5; (2) 1, 3, 5; (3) 1, 3, 5; (4) 1, 3, 5; (5) 1, 3, 5

G

Am

D[#]GB

B

Em

D

Chorus

(1) moor and moun - tain, Fol - low - ing yon - der star.
(2) ceas - ing nev - er, O - ver us all to reign.
(3) all men rais - ing, Wor - ship Him, God most high.
(4) bleed - ing, dy - ing, Sealed in the stone - cold tomb.
(5) Al - le - lu - ia, Earth to heav'n re - plies.

Fingerings: (1) 1, 3, 5; (2) 1, 3, 5; (3) 1, 3, 5; (4) 1, 3, 5; (5) 1, 3, 5


G

C


Star of wonder, Star of night,
mp

G


Star with royal beauty bright,

Am G C G Am G

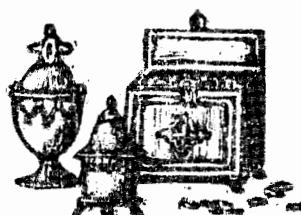
G

D. C. for
additional words

Westward leading, still proceeding,

G


Guide us to Thy perfect light.





O Christmas Tree

O Tannenbaum

B-35

T-80

V-D-12

Moderately

Traditional

Piano (Treble Clef):
Key: B major
Time: 3/4
Tempo: Moderately

Guitar Chords:
G, D, G, Am, D7, G

Piano (Treble Clef):
Key: B major
Time: 3/4

Guitar Chords:
G, D, G, Am, D7, G

Lyrics:
Christ-mas tree, O Christ-mas tree, thy leaves are so un-chang-ing. O
Christ-mas tree, O Christ-mas tree, you fill all hearts with gai-ety, O
Tan - nen - baum, O Tan - nen - baum, wie treu sind dei - ne Blät - ter.

Piano (Treble Clef):
Key: B major
Time: 3/4

Guitar Chords:
G, D, G, Am, D7, G

Lyrics:
Christ-mas tree, O Christ-mas tree, thy leaves are so un - chang-ing. Not
Christ-mas tree, O Christ-mas tree, you fill all hearts with gai - ety. On
(Instrumental to - - - - -) Du

G

C *D7*

on - ly green when sum - mer's here, but al - so when 'tis
 Christ - mas Day you stand so tall, af - nein ford - ing joy to
 grünst nicht nur zur Som - mer - zeit, auch im Win - ter

G

D *G7* *E7*

cold and drear. Christ - mas tree, Christ - mas tree,
 one and all. Christ - mas tree, Christ - mas tree,
 wenn es schneit. Tan - nenbaum, Tan - nenbaum,

thy
 wie

Am

D7

1. 2. *G*

3. *G*

leaves are so un - chang - ing. 2. 0 (gai - ety.)
 fill all hearts with gai - ety. 0 Blät - ter.

N.C.

G

It Came Upon the Midnight Clear

B-36

Words by Edmund Hamilton Sears
Music by Richard Storrs Willis

86/22
T-95



Moderately

6

mf

1. It

C F C F D7

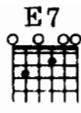
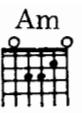
(1) came up - on the mid - night clear That glo - rious song of
 (2) through the clo - ven skies they come With peace - ful wings un-
 (3) lo! the days are has - t'ning on, By proph - ets unseen of

mp

G7 C F C F G7

(1) old, From an - gels bend - ing near the earth To touch their harps of
 (2) furl'd; And still their heav'n - ly mu - sic floats O'er all the wea - ry
 (3) old, When with the ev - er circling years Shall come the time fore-

C E7 Am

(1) gold. _____ "Peace on the earth,— good — will to men, From
 (2) world. _____ A — bove its sad — and low — ly plains, They
 (3) told. _____ When new heav'n and earth shall own The

G D7 G C F






(1) heav'ns all — gra — cious King." The world in sol — emn
 (2) bend ___ on hov — 'ring wing; And ev — er o'er its
 (3) Prince ___ of Peace, — their King, And the whole of world send

C F G7 1.2. 3.






(1) still — ness lay To hear the an — gels sing. 2. Still
 (2) Ba — bel sounds The bless — ed an — gels sing. 3. For
 (3) back the song Which now the an — gels sing.



Joy to the World

Words by Isaac Watts; Music by Lowell Mason

Majestically

Musical score for the first section of "Joy to the World". The score consists of two staves. The top staff is in treble clef, G major, 2/4 time, dynamic *mf*. The bottom staff is in bass clef, C major, 2/4 time. The vocal line starts with eighth-note chords. Measure 5 shows a melodic line with a fermata over the first note.

Musical score for the second section of "Joy to the World". The score consists of two staves. The top staff features a guitar chord progression: D, Em, A7, A7. The bottom staff is in bass clef, C major, 2/4 time. The vocal line continues with lyrics. Measures 1-3 are shown, followed by a repeat sign and measures 4-6. The dynamic *f* is indicated in measure 4.

1. Joy to the world!
2. Joy to the world!
3. He rules the world

Musical score for the third section of "Joy to the World". The score consists of two staves. The top staff features a guitar chord progression: D, G, A, D. The bottom staff is in bass clef, C major, 2/4 time. The vocal line continues with lyrics. Measures 1-3 are shown, followed by a repeat sign and measures 4-6. The dynamic *f* is indicated in measure 4.

(1) come:
(2) reigns:
(3) grace,

Let earth receive her King.
Let men their songs -
And makes the na - tions prove
While The

D

(1) ev - 'ry____ heart____ pre - pare____ Him____
(2) fields____ and____ floods,____ rocks,____ hills____ and____
(3) glo - ries____ of____ His____ righ - teous____

D

(1) room,____ And____ heav'n and____ na - ture____ sing,____ and____
(2) plains____ Re - peat____ the sound - ing____ joy,____ re -
(3) ness____ And____ won - ders____ of____ His____ love,____ and____

A7

D

G

(1) heav'n and____ na - ture____ sing,____ And____ heav'n,____ and____
(2) peat____ the sound - ing____ joy,____ Re - peat____ and____
(3) won - ders____ of____ His____ love,____ And____ won - ders,____

D

E_m

A₇

D

(1) heav'n____ and____ na - ture____ sing.____
(2) peat____ the sound - ing____ joy.____
(3) won - ders____ of____ His____ love.____

The First Noel

B-36
T-90

Traditional

Moderately

Guitar chords above staff:

- D
- Bm
- A
- Em
- D
- G

Piano accompaniment below staff:

Verse 1:

1. The first No - el,
2. They look ed up
3. This star drew nigh
mf

Verse 2:

(1) say, Was to cer - tain poor shep - herds in
(2) star, Shin - ing in the East be -
(3) west; O'er Beth le hem it

Chorus:

(1) fields as they lay; In fields where
(2) yond them far; And to the
(3) took its rest, And there it

A Em D G D G

D A7 D G A7 D A7 D

Chorus

A7 D Bm F#m D G D

Bm G D A7 D A7 D

O Come, All Ye Faithful

Adeste Fideles



English words by Frederick Oakeley; Latin words attributed to John Francis Wade; Music by John Reading

A-18

Broadly

T-90

Music score for voice and guitar, featuring three staves of music with lyrics and chord diagrams.

Chord Diagrams:

- Top staff: G, D, G, C
- Middle staff: G, D#dim, Em, A7, D, A7, D, G, D, Em
- Bottom staff: D, A7, D, G, D7, G, D7, G

Lyrics:

Top Staff: O - come, all ye faithful, Joy - ful and tri - um -

Middle Staff: A - des - te fi - de lae - ti tri - um -
um - phant, O - come ye, O - come ye, to in

Bottom Staff: phan - tes, Ve - ni - te, ve - ni - te, in
Beth - le - hem. Beth - le - hem. Come Na - tum be vi - hold de - Him, te,



A7 D
Chorus

born the King of an - gels. O come, let us a -
Re - gem an - ge - rum. Ve - ni - te a - do -

dore re - Him; O come, let us a - dore re
re mus; Ve ni - te a - do -

come, let us a - dore re - Him, ____ Christ, ____ the mi - Lord. num.
ni - te a - do -

2. Sing, choirs of angels,
Sing in exultation;
Sing all ye citizens of heav'n above:
Glory to God in the Highest.
Chorus

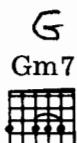
3. Yea, Lord, we greet Thee,
Born this happy morning;
Jesus, to Thee be glory giv'n;
Word of the Father, now in flesh appearing.
Chorus

The Twelve Days of Christmas

Traditional

A-
A-16
T 9/1

Briskly



1. On the first day of Christ-mas, my true love sent to me A
mp

F B♭ F C7 F N.C. Dm7

par-tridge in a pear tree. 2. On the sec-ond day of Christ-mas, my

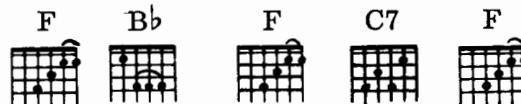
Gm7 C7 F C7 N.C. F B♭ F C7

true love sent to me Two tur-tle doves and a par-tridge in a pear

F F Dm7 Gm7 C7 F C7

N.C.

tree. 3. On the third day of Christ-mas, my true love sent to me Three French-hens,

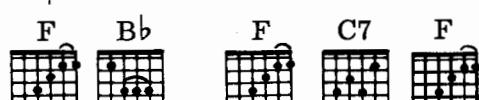


N.C.

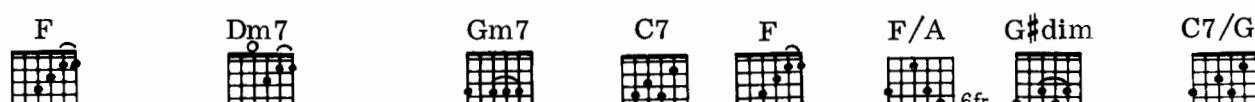
Two tur-tle doves and a par - tridge in a pear tree. 4. On the



fourth day of Christ-mas, my true love sent to me Four call-ing birds,

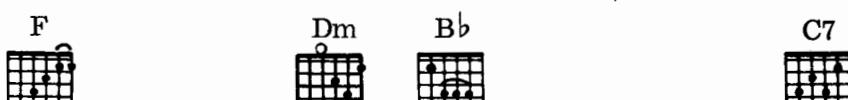


Three French_hens, Two tur-tle doves And a par - tridge in a pear tree. 5. On the



fifth day of Christ-mas, my true love sent to me Five gold-en rings.

Slower



N.C.

Four call-ing birds, Three French hens, Two tur-tle doves And a
lightly

F B \flat F C7 F

F Dm7

par - tridge in a pear tree. 6. On the sixth day of Christ-mas, my
 (7) seventh day of Christ-mas, my
 (8) eighth day of Christ-mas, my
 (9) ninth day of Christ-mas, my
 (10) tenth day of Christ-mas, my
 (11) lev - enth day of Christ-mas, my
 (12) twelfth day of Christ-mas, my

Gm7 C7 F

C7

Repeat as necessary

F/A G \sharp dim

6fr.

true love gave to me
 (7) true love gave to me
 (8) true love gave to me
 (9) true love gave to me
 (10) true love gave to me
 (11) true love gave to me
 (12) true love gave to me

E-

Six geese a - lay - ing,
 Seven swans a - swim-ming, (to 6)
 Eight maids a - milk - ing, (to 7)
 Nine la - dies danc - ing, (to 8)
 Ten lords a - leap - ing, (to 9)
 lev-en pip - ers pip - ing, (to 10)
 Twelve drum-mers drum-ming, (to 11)

Five gold-en

C7/G F Dm B \flat

C7

N.C.

rings. Four call-ing birds, Three French hens, Two tur-tle doves And a
 lightly

F B \flat F C7 6.-11. 12.

F

par - tridge in a pear tree. 7. On the
 8. On the
 9. On the
 10. On the
 11. On the e-
 12. On the

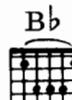


Away in a Manger

Traditional

B-3,
T-100

Tenderly



1. A-way in a man-ger, no crib for a bed, The lit-tle Lord
2. The cat-tle are low-ing, the poor Ba-by wakes, But lit-tle Lord
3. Be near me, Lord Je-sus, I ask Thee to stay Close by me for-



(1) Je-sus laid down His sweet head. The stars in the sky looked
(2) Je-sus no cry-ing He makes. I pray. Bless all Thee, Lord Je-sus, look
(3) ev-er and love me I pray. Bless all Thee, Lord Je-sus, look
chil-dren in



(1) down where He lay, The lit-tle Lord Je-sus a-sleep on the hay.
(2) down from the sky, And stay by my Je-sus a-cra-dle till morn-ing is live with Thee nigh.
(3) Thy ten-der care, And take us to heav-en to sleep on the hay.
there.

Angels We Have Heard on High



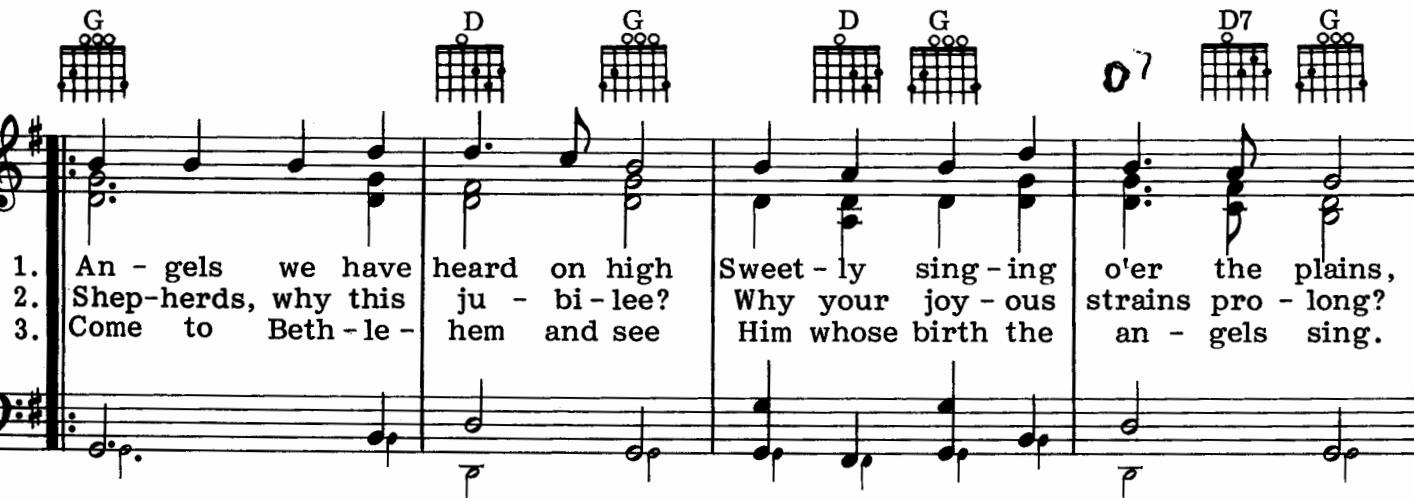
A-
y
F
80

Traditional

Joyously

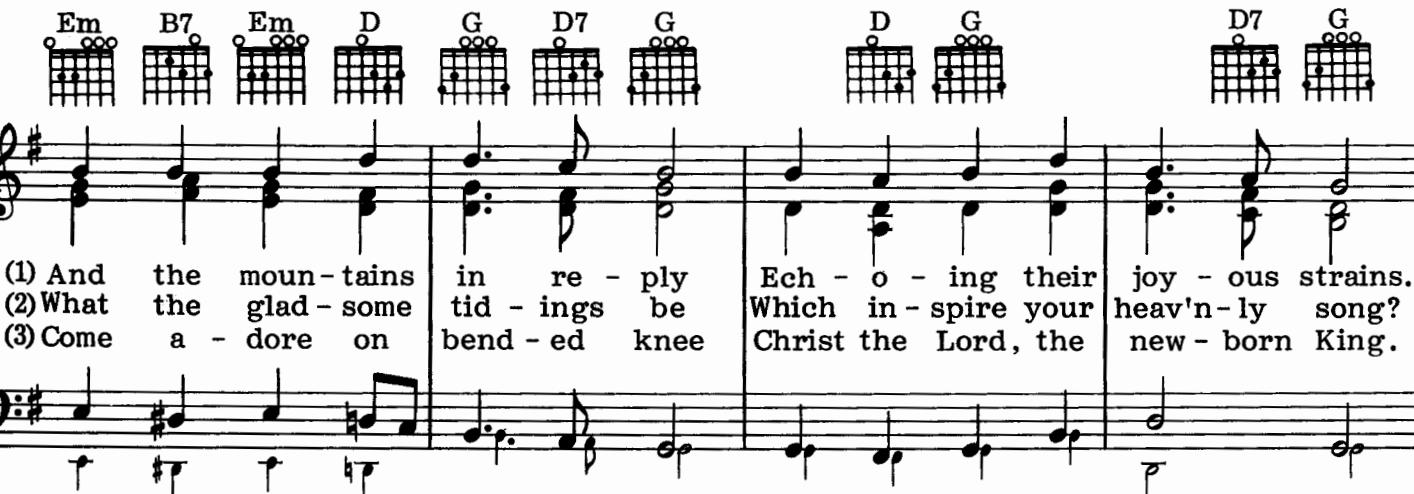
4/4

f

1. An - gels we have heard on high
 2. Shep-herds, why this ju - bi - lee?
 3. Come to Beth - le - hem and see

Sweet - ly sing - ing o'er the plains,
 Why your joy - ous strains pro - long?
 Him whose birth the an - gels sing.



(1) And the moun - tains in re - ply Ech - o - ing their joy - ous strains.
 (2) What the glad - some tid - ings be Which in - spire your heav'n - ly song?
 (3) Come a - dore on bend - ed knee Christ the Lord, the new - born King.

G E7 Am D7 Em C

Glo f

Musical score showing guitar chords (G, E7, Am, D7, Em, C) and a vocal line for 'Glo' in forte dynamic (f).

D4 D G D G Am G D

- ri - a in ex - cel - sis De - o,

Musical score showing guitar chords (D4, D, G, D, G, Am, G, D) and a vocal line with lyrics: '- ri - a', 'in ex - cel - sis', 'De - o,'.

G E7 Am D7 Em C A7

Glo

Musical score showing guitar chords (G, E7, Am, D7, Em, C, A7) and a vocal line for 'Glo'.

D4 D G D G Am G D7 G

- ri - a in ex - cel - sis De - o.

Musical score showing guitar chords (D4, D, G, D, G, Am, G, D7, G) and a vocal line with lyrics: '- ri - a', 'in ex - cel - sis', 'De - o.'

Good King Wenceslas

Words by John Mason Neale; Music Traditional

Firmly

The sheet music consists of four staves of music, each with a treble clef and a bass clef, and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is in common time (indicated by '4'). Chords are indicated above the staff.

Chords:

- Staff 1: F, Dm, C7, F, Bb, F, Bb, C7, F
- Staff 2: Dm, C7, F, Bb, F, Bb, C7, F
- Staff 3: F, Bb, F, C, F, C, Dm, Bb, F, Bb, C7, F
- Staff 4: Dm, C7, Bb, F, Gm, F, Bb, F, C7, F, Bb

Lyrics:

First Stanza:

1. Good King Wen - ces - las look'd out on the feast of Ste - phen,
2. "Hith - er, page, and stand by me, if thou know'st it, tell - ing,
3. "Bring me flesh and bring me wine, bring me pine logs hith - er.

Second Stanza:

- (1) When the snow lay round a - bout, deep and crisp and e - ven.
- (2) Yon - der peas - ant, who is he? Where and what his dwell - ing?"
- (3) Thou and I will see him dine, when we bear him thith - er."

Third Stanza:

- (1) Bright - ly shone the moon that night, though the frost was cru - el,
- (2) "Sire, he lives a good league hence, un - der - neath the moun - tain;
- (3) Page and mon - arch forth they went, forth they went to - geth - er,

Fourth Stanza:

- (1) When a poor man came in sight, gath - 'ring win - ter fu -
- (2) Right a - gainst the fence, by Saint Ag - nes! foun -
- (3) Through the rude wind's wild la - ment and the bit - ter weath -

1.2. F 3. F No chord G Em D7 G
 el. tem. " er. 4. 5. "Sire, the night is dark - er now,
 In his mas - ter's steps he trod,
 C G C D7 G Em D7 G
 (4) and the wind blows strong - er. Fails my heart, I know not how,
 (5) where the snow lay dint ed. Heat was in the ver - y sod
 C G C D7 G C G D G D Em
 (4) I can go no long - er." "Mark my foot - steps, my good page,
 (5) which the Saint had print - ed. There - fore, Chris - tian men, be sure,
 C G C D7 G Em D7 C G Am
 (4) tread thou in them bold - ly. Thou shalt find the win - ter's rage
 (5) wealth or rank pos - sess - ing; Ye who now will bless the poor
 G C G D G C 4. G G
 (4) freeze thy blood less cold ly."
 (5) shall your-selves find bless - ing.



HERE WE COME A-CAROLING the WASSAIL SONG

Traditional

With spirit

(♩ = ♩.)

f

6

8

8

P.

P.

With spirit

(♩ = ♩.)

f

6

8

8

P.

P.

D

1 Here we come a - car - ol - ing a - mong the leaves so green;
 (2) are not dai - ly beg - gars that beg from door to door,
 (3) bless the mas - ter of this house, like- wise the mis - tress too, But And

mf

P.

P.

P.

P.

G D A7

G D A7

(1) Here we come a - wan - d'ring so fair to be seen.
 (2) we are neigh - bors' chil - dren whom you have seen be fore.
 (3) all the lit - tle chil - dren that round the ta - ble go.

P.

P.

P.

P.

Chorus

Love and joy come to you, And to you glad Christ-mas

f

too, And God bless you and send you a Hap - py New

Year, And God send you a Hap - py New

1.2.

Year.

2. We
3. God

3.

Year.

We Wish You a Merry Christmas

Traditional

T - 70
B - 35

Brightly, with spirit

*(1) wish you a Mer-ry
(2) bring us a fig-gy
(3) won't go un-til we've*

*Christ-mas; We
pud-ding; Oh,
got some; We*

*wish you a Mer-ry
bring us a fig-gy
won't go un-til we've*

*Christ-mas; We
pud-ding; Oh,
got some; We*

Chorus

*(1) wish you a Mer-ry
(2) bring us a fig-gy
(3) won't go un-til we've*

*Christ-mas and a
pud-ding and a
got some, so*

*Hap-py New
Year.
cheer.*

*Good
here.*

Chords:
G C E7 A7 D7 G C G Am D7 G

Piano/Vocal Notes:
mf

tid - ings to you wher - ev - er you are; Good

tid - ings for Christ-mas and a Hap - py New Year. 2. Oh, (repeat)
 3. We (repeat)
 4. We (continue)

wish you a Mer-ry Christ-mas; We wish you a Mer-ry Christ-mas; We

wish you a Mer-ry Christ-mas and a Hap - py New Year.

Section Two

Popular Christmas Hits

Blue Christmas (Words and Music by Billy Hayes and Jay Johnson) Page 54

Most Christmas songs are filled with warmth, hope and good cheer in celebration of our most beloved holiday. But there's another side to Christmas, too, with special appeal to the country and western music audience. The theme of lost and unrequited love is familiar to all country fans, and here it is given a poignant twist by songwriters Billy Hayes and Jay Johnson. "Blue Christmas" was written in 1948, and country singer Ernest Tubb made it a hit that same year. Both Elvis Presley and Hugo Winterhalter had popular versions of the song, but it remains steadfastly a country classic.

C-H-R-I-S-T-M-A-S (Words by Jenny Lou Carson; Music by Eddy Arnold) Page 70

Country singer Eddy Arnold's contribution to Christmas, which he wrote in 1949 with Jenny Lou Carson, is a reminder of the day's true meaning. "C-H-R-I-S-T-M-A-S" makes an acronym of the true symbols of Christmas: C for the Christ Child; H for the herald angels; R for the Redeemer; I for Israel, where Christ was born; S for the star that guided T, the three Wise Men; M for the manger where Jesus lay; A for all Christ means to each of us; and S for the shepherds, the first to enter the stable in worship. Both Eddy Arnold and Jim Reeves made classic recordings of this little song with its simple melody.

Christmas for Cowboys (Words and Music by Steve Weisberg) Page 62

Steve Weisberg was born and raised in Dallas, but he makes no claim to being a cowboy (though he does think that cowboy boots are the only appropriate footwear). In 1975, Weisberg, playing lead guitar, was recording a Christmas album in Los Angeles with singer John Denver. Though Denver usually writes and records his own material, the album was one song short, and Weisberg got his chance. Using a melody that he had had in mind for a while, he stayed up all night and came up with "Christmas for Cowboys," which soon became a part of Denver's Rocky Mountain Christmas album.

**Christmas in Killarney Page 48
(Words and Music by John Redmond, James Cavanaugh and Frank Weldon)**

Down in the southwest corner of Ireland, not far from Tralee and Killorglin and Cahirciveen, is the picturesque town of Killarney. Spring is greener there and summer is lovelier, the residents say, just because it's Killarney (rhymes with "blarney"). And in Killarney Christmas is more Christmasy, agree the writers of this song, John Redmond, James Cavanaugh and Frank Weldon (Irishmen all). Dennis Day, the Irish tenor whose voice is compounded of the greenest shamrocks, introduced this lyrical ballad in 1951 with a recording that quickly became a best-seller.

Christmas Is (Words by Spence Maxwell; Music by Percy Faith) Page 64

Percy Faith, so well known for his lush, super-symphonic arrangements of popular and semiclassical favorites, also turned his hand to songwriting. In 1966, with lyricist Spence Maxwell, he composed "Christmas Is," a gleaming compendium of some of the things that make Christmas Christmas—the sights of holly, tinsel, sparkling snow and Santa, and the sounds of bells, carols and children's laughter. What makes our holiday of holidays so special, though, is not gifts and feasting, but the feelings—the sharing, the remembering, the hoping—that make it a season of joy for all men.

Christmas Island (Words and Music by Lyle Moraine) Page 80

Many of our visions of Christmas center around what are essentially Northern symbols—symbols such as snow and sleighs and fir trees. But here's a charming song about what the holiday is like at the Equator. With a tiny, tiny population, Christmas Island, a former British possession, is one of the Line Islands south of Hawaii and just north of zero latitude. Used as an air base, it came to the attention of American GIs during World War II. But its chief importance seems to be that it was an atomic testing center in 1962. Lyle Moraine's song, written in 1946, plays on the contrast between the temperate and tropical visions of Christmas, and originated at a time when the South Pacific was still very much on our minds.

The Christmas Song (Chestnuts Roasting on an Open Fire)
(Lyric and Music by Mel Tormé and Robert Wells)

Page 41

In 1946, Mel Tormé, the supper-club singer known as "The Velvet Fog" because of his special quality of voice, made the holiday season considerably brighter with the song he wrote (with lyrics by his friend Robert Wells) about the indoor and outdoor joys of the Yuletide season. It was "The Christmas Song," also frequently called by its first line—"Chestnuts roasting on an open fire." Jack Frost, carolers, people dressed up like Eskimos—these are part of the outdoor fun. Inside we have the smell of turkey roasting, tiny tots with their eyes glowing and the promise of Santa's visit down the chimney. Tormé made a recording of the song that year, and Nat King Cole recorded an even more successful version a decade later.

Have Yourself a Merry Little Christmas
(Words and Music by Hugh Martin and Ralph Blane)

Page 44

There was always something of the vulnerable child about Judy Garland. Her biggest leap to fame came as a young starlet when she played little Dorothy in The Wizard of Oz in 1939. Five years later, she had hardly grown up at all, but her eyes were just as liquid, her mouth just as prone to a quiver and her way with a song still absolutely unforgettable. That was 1944, and she was starring in Meet Me in St. Louis, "a love of a film," as one critic put it. In addition to "The Trolley Song" and "The Boy Next Door," the musical score by Hugh Martin and Ralph Blane offered "Have Yourself a Merry Little Christmas"—so movingly done in the Garland style that a box of tissues became almost a necessity for moviegoers.

I'll Be Home for Christmas
(Words by Kim Gannon; Music by Walter Kent)

Page 46

In 1943 the world was at war, and many thousands of American men and women in the service would be spending Christmas far from home. As a special gift to them and their families came this lovely, tender ballad, recorded by Bing Crosby. Just a year earlier, Bing had had a best-seller with Irving Berlin's "White Christmas," and his recording of this new song by Kim Gannon and Walter Kent also passed the million-record mark in sales. On December 17, 1965, the Crosby recording became the first "request" that was broadcast into outer space. As astronauts James Lovell and Frank Borman were hurtling back to earth aboard Gemini 7 after their record 206 orbits, a NASA transmitter asked if there was any music they would especially like to hear. Their immediate reply? Bing's "I'll Be Home for Christmas."

The Little Boy That Santa Claus Forgot
(Words and Music by Tommie Connor, Jimmy Leach and Michael Carr)

Page 59

Written in 1937 by three Englishmen, "The Little Boy That Santa Claus Forgot" is in the tradition of what song scholar Sigmund Spaeth called "The Songs of Self Pity." Sentimental songs, especially those about a poor or unhappy or dying child, date back to the Victorian Era, and enjoyed a resurgence of popularity during the 1930s and into the '40s. In fact, the tradition has been kept alive in many country songs to this day. This sample was recorded by Nat King Cole, who made many Christmas songs popular hits.

The Merry Christmas Polka
(Words by Paul Francis Webster; Music by Sonny Burke)

Page 50

Polkas first achieved popularity in the United States during the 1930s, though their appeal remained largely an ethnic one until 1948, when bandleader Frankie Yankovic, who had begun including polka versions of popular songs in his repertoire, scored a major hit with "Just Because." Even before that, though, The Andrews Sisters made the "Beer Barrel Polka" one of the most memorable songs of World War II. The '40s saw the floodgates open, and polkas and polka versions became proven sellers. Lyricist Paul Francis Webster, one of the proudest products of Tin Pan Alley, wrote many hits with a host of legendary collaborators beginning in 1928 (he has won three Academy Awards: for "Secret Love," "Love Is a Many-Splendored Thing" and "The Shadow of Your Smile"). He teamed up with noted composer Sonny Burke to write this Christmas song, polka-style, in 1949.

Rockin' Around the Christmas Tree (Words and Music by Johnny Marks)
Page 78

Johnny Marks was a man of many achievements. His Phi Beta Kappa key represents what his head could do, and such inspirational songs as "Anyone Can Move a Mountain" demonstrate what his heart could do. And his "Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer" is a phenomenon on both levels—and the second most popular Christmas song ever written. "Rockin' Around the Christmas Tree" is another favorite, written by Marks in 1958, when rock 'n' roll was affecting even Christmas music. Brenda Lee's 1958 recording was a big hit. The scene is the Christmas hop, and the dancing is being done in that "new old-fashioned way."

Section Two: Popular Christmas Hits

Silver and Gold (*Words and Music by Johnny Marks*)

Page 66

In 1964, a CBS television special based on the story of "Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer" and starring Burl Ives was first shown to a delighted audience. It has been aired every Christmas since and has made TV history as the longest-running special. Naturally, Johnny Marks, who wrote the best-selling song about "Rudolph" in 1949, was called in to write the score. From the script emerged another Christmas song by Marks, "Silver and Gold," which also appeared on a Burl Ives Christmas album.

Take Me Back to Toyland (*Words by Kal Mann; Music by Bernie Lowe*)

Page 68

In the late 1950s and early '60s, Kal Mann and Bernie Lowe seemed to specialize in the exuberant rock 'n' roll songs and dances of the era. Mann discovered and managed "twister" Chubby Checker and wrote "Let's Twist Again" for him. From there, he set dance floors rocking to "The Wah-Watusi," "Hully Gully Baby" and "The Bristol Stomp." Together with Lowe he wrote "(Let Me Be Your) Teddy Bear," a hit for Elvis Presley in 1957, and "Wild One," sung by Bobby Rydell in 1960. But in 1955, the Philadelphia-born team came up with a much gentler song. Taking their cue from Victor Herbert, they composed the waltzing "Take Me Back to Toyland," a perfect tune for the Christmas season.

That's What I Want for Christmas

Page 73

(*Words by Irving Caesar; Music by Gerald Marks*)

Written for a 1936 Shirley Temple movie, *Stowaway*, "That's What I Want for Christmas" was not an integral part of the film, but was tagged on at the end. The lyrics are typical of those that Shirley Temple did so well as a child, and reading them, one can almost hear her singing the song. Irving Caesar, one of the pioneers of American popular songwriting, wrote lyrics for Broadway shows and movies with some of the greatest composers of the century, including George Gershwin, Vincent Youmans, Sigmund Romberg and his collaborator on "That's What I Want for Christmas," Gerald Marks. Marks, who also wrote for the stage and screen, is credited with a number of classics, among them "All of Me" and "Is It True What They Say About Dixie?," which he also wrote in 1936 with Irving Caesar.

We Need a Little Christmas (*Lyrics and Music by Jerry Herman*)

Page 56

One of the jolliest of modern Christmas anthems came to us from the Broadway stage. Jerry Herman, whose scores (*Milk and Honey*, *Dear World*, *Mack and Mabel* and, of course, *Hello, Dolly!* and *Mame*) have earned all sorts of awards, wrote "We Need a Little Christmas" in 1966 for *Mame*. Based on Patrick Dennis's autobiographical novel (later a play) *Auntie Mame*, the musical told of the unconventional Mame Dennis (Angela Lansbury) and her nephew Patrick. Depressed and down-on-their-luck, Mame and Patrick, joined by their servants Agnes Gooch and Ito the butler, sing that, even though it's too early in the year, they need the holly, the candles, the carols, the laughter, the singing—the spirit that only Christmas can bring.

Will Santy Come to Shanty Town?

Page 76

(*Words and Music by Eddy Arnold, Steve Nelson and Ed Nelson, Jr.*)

Nashville Hall of Fame songwriter Steve Nelson, whose other works include "Peter Cottontail," "Frosty the Snow Man" and "Smokey the Bear," recalls that he was writing a number of Christmas songs in the late 1940s, when he and his brother, Ed Nelson, Jr., decided to write one about the poor boys—the boys from the other side of the tracks. Once they got the rhyme "Santy-shanty," the rest was easy, he says, but it takes a lot of feeling and sensitivity to write a lasting song like this one. Country singer Eddy Arnold collaborated with the Nelsons on writing the song and later made a best-selling recording of it.

The Christmas Song

(Chestnuts Roasting on an Open Fire)

Lyric and Music by
Mel Tormé and Robert Wells

*4-18
T-100*

Slowly

Fm6 C B7 G Em7/G/A7 Dm7, G7

C6 Dm7 G7 Cmaj9 Dm7/G G7-9 C6 Gm7 C7

Chest-nuts roast-ing on an o-pen fire, Jack Frost nip-ping at your

F E7 Am Fm6 C F#m7-5 B7-9

nose, Yule - tide car-ols be-ing sung by a choir And

E Fm7 Bb7-9 Eb 3fr. Dm7 G7 C Dm7/G

folks dressed up like Es-ki-mos. Ev'-ry-bod-y knows a tur-key and some

mp

The Christmas Song

Cmaj7 Dm7/G G7-9 C Gm7 C7 F B♭9

mis-tle-toe Help to make the sea-son bright.

Am Fm6 C B7-9 A7/E E7-5 A7 Dm7-5 G7
6fr. 5fr. 4fr.

Ti - ny tots with their eyes all a - glow Will find it hard to sleep to-

C Gm7 C9 Gm7 C9

night. They know that San - ta's on his way; He's load-ed

Gm7 C9 A C E G F# Maj9 Fm7 D F A B C B♭9

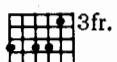
lots of toys and good-ies on his sleigh. And ev'-ry moth-er's child is gon-na

F G B D

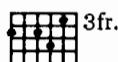
E♭maj9



Am7



D7-5



G7



8

spy ——— To see if rein-deer real-ly know how to fly.
held back And in tempo

Dm7 G7 C
G-B-D-E F-A-C-D# F-A-C-D
(No chord) C9 5fr. B9 4fr. Bb9 3fr. A9 2fr. Ab9 G9 G7-9
so I'm of-fer-ing this sim - ple phrase To kids from one to nine-ty-

F Bb9 Am7 D F# A C Bb9 Cmaj7 D13-9
two; Al- though it's been said man-y times, man-y ways, "Mer-ry

Em7-5 Am7 Dm7-5 G7-9 Cmaj7
6fr. 5fr. 5fr.

slower

Christ - mas to you."

L.H.

43

Have Yourself

from the MGM film Meet Me in St. Louis
Words and Music by Hugh Martin and Ralph Blane

a Merry Little Christmas

Slowly and delicately



4

Have your-self a mer-ry lit-tle Christ-mas; Let your heart be light.

mp

From now on, our trou-bles will be out of sight.

C Am Dm7 G7 C Am7 Dm7 G7

Have your-self a mer-ry lit-tle Christ-mas; Make the Yule-tide gay.

From now on, our trou-bles will be miles a-way.

cresc.

C Am7 Dm7 E7-9 Am G[#]aug C/G

F#⁴ C E F A E
 F#m7-5 Fm+7 Em7 E♭dim Dm7 G7 Cmaj7
 5fr. 4fr.

Here we are as in old-en days, hap-py gold-en days of yore;
mf

F# A C E F#m7-5 B7 Em E♭7 G/D Am7 Dm7/G G7
 5fr. 5fr.

Faith-ful friends who are dear to us gath-er near to us once more.
mp sub.

C Am7 Dm7 G7 C Am7 Dm7 G7

Through the years we all will be to-gether If the Fates al-low.
()

Em7 Am7 Bm7-5 E7-9 Am G# C E G# aug

Hang a shin-ing star up-on the high-est bough,
cresc. f And *pp sub.*

Fmaj7 Dm7 G7-9 C Cmaj7 N.C.

have your-self a mer-ry lit-tle Christ-mas now.

I'll Be Home for Christmas

Words by Kim Gannon; Music by Walter Kent



A-2,

T-9.

Moderately slow, in two ($\text{J}=1$ beat)

L.H.
pp

C E_bdim Dm7 Dm7/G G7+5

I'll be home for Christ - mas;

mp smoothly

C Gm6 A7 Dm7 Edim F6

You can plan on me. Please have

G7 C Am D7

snow and mis - tle - toe And pres - ents on the

Dm7/G G9+5 C Ebdim Dm7

tree. Christ - mas Eve will find me

Dm7/G G7+5 C Gm6 A7 Dm7

Where the love - light gleams. L.H.

F6 Fm6 C A7+5 D7

I'll be home for Christ - mas If on - ly

Dm7 G7-9 1. C Dm7 G7-9 2. C Ab7 G^BD^E
Cmaj9

in my dreams. dreams.

christmas in killarney

Words and Music by John Redmond,
James Cavanaugh and Frank Weldon



Irish jig tempo

f

The holly green, the i-vy green, The

F/C 3 C F C

pret-ti - est pic-ture you've ev - er seen Is Christ-mas in Kil-lar - ney With

D7 G7 C

all of the folks at home. It's nice, you know, to kiss your beau While

F/C 3 C F C Am

cud-dl-ing un-der the mis - tle-toe, And San - ta Claus you know, of course, Is

This musical score consists of four staves of music in common time, labeled "Irish jig tempo". The top staff features a treble clef, a bass clef, and a key signature of one sharp. The second staff has a treble clef and a key signature of no sharps or flats. The third staff has a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The bottom staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Above the first measure, there is a dynamic marking "f". In the first measure, the lyrics "The holly green, the i-vy green, The" are written below the staff. Chords are indicated above the staff: "F/C" followed by three "3"s, then "C", "F", and another "C". The second measure contains the lyrics "pret-ti - est pic-ture you've ev - er seen Is Christ-mas in Kil-lar - ney With". Chords shown are "D7", "G7", and "C". The third measure has the lyrics "all of the folks at home. It's nice, you know, to kiss your beau While". Chords shown are "F/C", three "3"s, then "C", "F", and "C". The fourth measure contains the lyrics "cud-dl-ing un-der the mis - tle-toe, And San - ta Claus you know, of course, Is". Chords shown are "F/C", three "3"s, then "C", "F", and "Am". The music concludes with a final measure ending with a fermata over the last note.

D7 G7 C Am F/A Am
 one of the boys from home. The door is al-ways o-pen; The neigh-bors pay a call; And

G Am7 D7 G
 Fa - ther John be-fore he's gone Will bless the house and all. How

C F/C C
 grand it feels to click your heels And join in the fun of the jigs and reels; I'm

F C G7/D C7/E F A7/E Dm N.C.
 hand - ing you no blar-neey, The likes you've nev - er known very slow Is

F F#dim C/G Am 1.D7 G7 C
 Christ-mas in Kil-lar-ney With all of the folks at home. The

5fr. 3 2.D7 G7 C
 in tempo all of the folks at home.

The Merry Christmas Polka

Words by Paul Francis Webster; Music by Sonny Burke



Moderate polka tempo

f

They're

C G7 G7

tun - ing up fid - dles now, fid - dles now, the
round and round the room we go, the room we go, the

sim.

C G7 G7

fid - dles now; There's wine to warm mid - dles now, and
room we go; A - round and round the room we go, so

1. D7 G7 C

set your head a - whirl. A - get your-self a girl.


G7
 Now ev'-ry heart will


G7
 start to tinkle, When sleigh bells jin - gle on Santa's


G7
 sleigh; To - geth - er we will greet Kris


G7/G
 Krin - gkle And an - oth - er

Ab7/A b
Dm7/D
G7/G
 Christ - mas

N.C.


 Day. Come on and
mf sub.

The Merry Christmas Polka

Chorus

F

dance dance the the mer - ry Christ-mas mer - ry Christ-mas pol - ka; pol - ka; Let ev - 'ry - Let ev - 'ry

B_b

F

one la - be dy hap - py step with and her gay. beau Oh, it's the A-round a

B_b C7 Am7 Dm7

time tree to be the jol - ly ceil - ing and with deck lots the halls of time with hol - ly; steal-ing So Those

Gm7

C D_b7-5 C7 N.C.

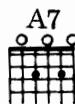
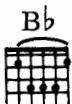
let's have kiss - es a be - jol - ly neath the hol - i - mis - tle - day. Come on and Come on and

USE WITH 8VA



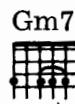
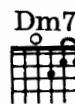
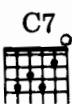
F

dance dance the the mer - ry Christ-mas mer - ry Christ-mas pol - ka; pol - ka; An - oth - er With ev - 'ry -

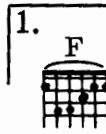
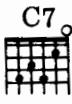


joy - ous sea - son has be - gun.
bod - y join - ing in the fun;

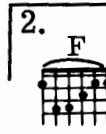
Roll out the Roll out the Yule - tide
bar - rels that



bar - rels cheer you, and sing out the car - ols, A mer - ry Christ-mas
cheer you, and shout till they hear you, A mer - ry Christ-mas



N.C.



ev - 'ry -
ev - 'ry -

one!

Come on and

one!

Blue Christmas

Words and Music by
Billy Hayes and Jay Johnson



Moderately slow, with expression

*L.H.
pdelicately*

I'll have a

F Abdim C7

blue Christ-mas with- out you; I'll be so

Gm C7 F

blue think- ing a - bout you. Dec - o -

Am7-5 D7 Am7-5 D7 Gm D7 Gm

ra - tions of red on a green Christ-mas tree

Sheet music for "Blue Christmas" featuring vocal and guitar parts. The vocal part includes lyrics and performance instructions like "L.H. pdelicately". The guitar part shows chords (F, Abdim, C7, Gm, D7) with corresponding fingerings. The lyrics describe a melancholic Christmas without loved ones, with a final line about a green Christmas tree.

G7  C7  B♭/D  C7/E  N.C.

Won't mean a thing if you're not here with me. I'll have a

F  Abdim  C7

blue Christ-mas, that's cer-tain; And when that

Gm  C7  F 

blue heart-ache starts hurt-in', You'll be

Cm/E♭  D7  Cm/E♭  D7  Gm  D7  Gm  Abdim 

do - in' all right with your Christ mas of white, But

C7  F  Fdim 

I'll have a blue, blue Christ-mas. slower

We Need a Little Christmas

from the musical production Mame
Music and Lyric by Jerry Herman



Brightly (as a polka)

Sheet music for "We Need a Little Christmas" arranged for voice, piano, and guitar. The music is in G major, common time, and has a polka-like feel.

The vocal part includes lyrics:

- Haul (2)climb out down the the holy; Put up the tree be - fore my string of
- spir - it falls a-gain. Fill Slice up up the the stock - ing, fruit - cake;
- I may be rush - ing things, but deck the halls on that ev - a - gain er-green
- It's time we hung some tin - sel

Guitar chords are indicated above the staff:

- G (at the beginning)
- Dm6
- E7
- Am7
- D7
- Am7
- D7
- Am
- Am7-5
- D7

Piano accompaniment is shown with bass and treble staves.

Bm7-5 E7 Am/F# E7/G# Am D7

now. bough. For For we I've need a lit-tle grown a lit-tle Christ-mas lean - er,

G C Am D7 G N.C.

Right this ver-y min-ute, Can-dles in the win-dow, Car-ols at the
Grown a lit-tle cold-er, Grown a lit-tle sad-der, Grown a lit-tle

C Am7 D7 G Em7

spin-er. Yes, we need a lit-tle Christ-mas Right this ver-y min-ute. It
old-er, And I need a lit-tle an - gel Sit - ting on my shoul-der, —

1. A7 D7

N.C. N.C.

has - n't snowed a sin-gle flur-ry, But San - ta, dear, we're in a hur-ry; So

We Need a Little Christmas

2. Am N.C. Am⁷ D⁷ G E⁷ Am/F# E^{7/G#}

Need a lit - tle Christ - mas now. For we

Am D⁷ G C Am

need a lit - tle mu - sic, Need a lit - tle laugh - ter, Need a lit - tle

D⁷ G N.C. C Am⁷ D⁷

sing - ing Ring - ing through the raft - er, And we need a lit - tle snap - py

G Em⁷ Am N.C. Am⁷ D⁷ G

"Hap - py ev - er af - ter," Need a lit - tle Christ - mas now. sfz

THE LITTLE BOY THAT SANTA CLAUS FORGOT

Words and Music by Tommie Connor, Jimmy Leach and Michael Carr



Moderately

L.H. *mp*

Verse (freely)

F Fdim F Gm7

Christ-mas comes but once a year for ev-'ry girl and boy, The

G7 C7 F

laugh-ter and the joy they find in each new toy. I'll

Fdim F Fm Gm7 E^b9 Dm

tell you of a lit-tle boy who lives a-cross the way; This

Sheet music for piano and guitar, showing three staves. The top staff is for piano (treble and bass clef) with left hand (L.H.) playing chords and right hand playing melody. The middle staff is for guitar with chord boxes above the strings. The bottom staff is for piano. The music consists of four stanzas, each starting with a different chord (F, Fdim, G7, Fdim). The lyrics describe Christmas, joy, and a little boy living across the way.

The Little Boy That Santa Claus Forgot

The Little Boy That Santa Claus Forgot

Chorus:

Moderately, in tempo

lit - tle fel - ler's Christ - mas is just an - oth - er day. He's the

lit - tle boy that San - ta Claus for - got,

good - ness knows he did - n't want a lot.

sent a note to San - ta for some sol - diers and a drum;

broke his lit - tle heart when he found San - ta had - n't come.

Guitar Chords:

- G9
- D♭9
- C7
- F
- Am7-5 4fr.
- D7 3fr.
- G7
- Gm7
- C7
- Gm7-5
- C7
- F
- F/A 6fr.
- A♭dim
- Gm7
- C7
- Gm7
- E♭9 6fr.
- C9
- Am7-5 4fr.
- D7-9 4fr.
- Gm7
- C9

street, he en - vies all those luck - y boys, Then

wan - ders home to last year's bro - ken toys. I'm so

sor - ry for that lad-die; He has - n't got a dad - dy, The lit - tle boy that

San - ta Claus for - got. He's the got.

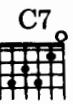
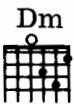
Christmas for Cowboys

Words and Music by Steve Weisberg

Moderate country waltz (♩ to be played as $\begin{smallmatrix} \text{♩} \\ \text{♪} \end{smallmatrix}$)

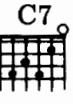
The musical score consists of four staves of music. The top two staves are for the piano, and the bottom two staves are for the guitar. The music is in 3/4 time and B-flat major. The piano part includes dynamic markings like *mp*, *p*, and *f*. The guitar part shows chords: B-flat, F, C7, F, B-flat, F, C7, Dm, B-flat, F, C7, F, B-flat, F, C7, F. A vocal melody is provided with lyrics in parentheses. The lyrics are repeated four times for each section. The first section's lyrics are: (1) Tall in the sad - dle we spend Christ - mas Day, (2) Back in the cit - lies, they have dif - f'rent ways, (3) camp - fire for warmth as we stop for the night; The (4) tall in the sad - dle we spend Christ - mas Day. The second section's lyrics are: (1) Driv - in' the cat - tle on the snow - cov - ered plains. (2) Foot - ball and egg - nog — and Christ - mas pa - rades. (3) stars o - ver - head — are the Christ - mas - tree lights. The (4) Driv - in' the cat - tle on the snow - cov - ered plains.



(1) All of the good gifts giv - en to - day;
 (3) wind sings a hymn as we I'll take the reins;
 (1) Ours is the sky and the wide o - pen range.
 (3) Christ - mas for cow-boys and the wide o - pen plains,
 4. It's Christ - mas for cow-boys and wide o - pen






(1) Ours is the sky and the wide o - pen range.
 (3) Christ - mas for cow-boys and the wide o - pen plains,
 4. It's Christ - mas for cow-boys and wide o - pen






It's Christ - mas for cow-boys and wide o - pen







It's Christ - mas for cow-boys and wide o - pen

CHRISTMAS IS

Words by Spence Maxwell
Music by Percy Faith



Slowly, with a lilt ($\text{C} = \text{D} = \text{E}$)

mp

C Am7 Dm7 Dm7/G

Christ-mas is sleigh bells; Christ-mas is shar-ing;

C Am7 Dm7 Dm7/G

Christ-mas is hol-ly; Christ-mas is car-ing.

ped. sim. throughout

C Am7 Dm7 Dm7/G

Christ-mas is chil-dren who just can't go to sleep.
Christ-mas is car-ols to warm you in the snow;

C Am7 Dm7 G7 C9

Christ-mas is mem'-ries, the kind you al-ways keep.
Christ-mas is bed-time where no one wants to go.

F G7 C Am7





Deck the halls and give a cheer bright,
 All the world is tin - sel cheer bright,
 For all the So glad to

Dm7 E7 Am F Fm6





things that Christ-mas is each year.
 know that Christ-mas is to - night.
 Christ - mas, — mer - ry
 Christ - mas, — mer - ry

C/G 1. Dm7/G G7 C E7 F G7






Christ - mas, —
 Christ - mas, —
 When When
 all your wish - es come true.

2. Dm7/G G7 C Gm/B♭ A7 F Fm6







all your wish - es come true.
 Christ - mas, —
 mer - ry

C/G Dm7/G G7 C





Christ - mas; —
 May all your wish - es come true.

SILVER and GOLD



Words and Music by Johnny Marks

Slowly and somewhat freely

Both hands 8va higher

3 4

pp

2 3 4

C Am Dm7 G7 C Am

Sil - ver and gold, sil - ver and gold, Ev - 'ry-one wish-es for

Dm7 G7 C Em Am

sil - ver and gold. How do you mea-sure its worth?

ped. sim. throughout

D7 G C[#]dim Dm7 G7 C Am

 Dm7 G7 C C7 F A7/E

 Dm7 E^bdim C/E Am7 Dm7

 G7 C G7 C/E G7

Just by the pleasure it gives here on earth.
 slowing down

Sil - ver and gold,
 in tempo

sil - ver and gold,
 Mean so much more when I see

rushing forward

slowing

Sil - ver and gold dec-o - ra - tions
 very delicately

On ev - 'ry

Christ - mas tree.

1. C

2. C



Take Me Back to Toyland

Words by Kal Mann; Music by Bernie Lowe

Gentle and lilting

3/4

pp

C *Cdim* *C*

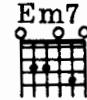
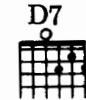
Please take me back to Toy - land;

p

Cdim *C* *Dm7*

Ev - 'ry - one's hap - py there. It's more than a

ped. sim.

G7  Em7  Am7  D7 

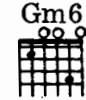
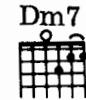
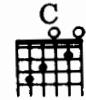
girl and boy land Where dreams just like toys can be

F/G  G13-9  C  Cdim  C 

shared. If you believe in Toy land, Be-lieve in

Cdim  C  E7  F  F#dim 

things that you can - not see; All the world would be- come a

C/G  Gm6  A7  Dm7  G7  C 

joy - land; What a won-der - ful world this would be.



C-H-R-I-S-T-M-A-S

Words by Jenny Lou Carson; Music by Eddy Arnold

Moderately

The musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is for the piano, indicated by a treble clef and bass clef, with a dynamic of *L.H.* and *mp*. The second staff is for the guitar, with chords shown above the staff: C, F#m7-5 (with a 5fr. strum), F7 (with a 5fr. strum), C/E, D#dim, Dm7, Gaug, Em7, and A7. The third staff is for the piano, with chords shown above the staff: #F, B, and G. The bottom staff is for the guitar, with chords shown above the staff: Dm7, G7, Em7, and Am7. The lyrics are integrated into the music, with words appearing under the vocal line and corresponding to the chords above them. The tempo is marked as "Moderately".

When

Verse (rather freely)

I was but a young-ster, Christ-mas meant one thing, That

I'd be get - ting lots of toys that day. I

learned a whole lot dif - f'rent when Moth - er sat me down And

D7

G7

8va-

taught me to spell Christ-mas this way:

Chorus (moderately, in tempo)

C

F

"C" is for the Christ child born up - on this day;

C

Am

Dm7

G7

N.C.

"H" for her - ald an - gels in the night.

C

F

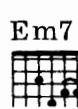
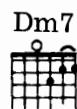
"R" means our Re - deem - er; "I" means Is - ra - el;

G7

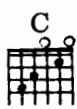
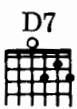
C

"S" is for the star that shone so bright.

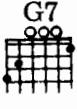
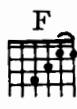
C-H-R-I-S-T-M-A-S



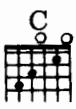
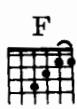
"T" is for three wise men,
They who trav-eled far.



"M" is for the man-ger where He lay.
"A"'s for all He



stands for;
"S" means shep-herds came,
And that's why there's a



Christ - mas Day.



That's What I Want for Christmas

Words by Irving Caesar
Music by Gerald Marks

Moderately

pp

8va-----

G

D7

G

D7

(.) Make my mom-my's life a song;
I don't want e-lec-tric trains,
mp simply

(.) Keep my dad-dy safe and strong;
Twen-ty-dol-lar aer-o-planes.

G

G7

C

Cm6

G/D

A7

Cm6

D7

Let me have them all year long;
aches and pains;

That's what I want for That's what I want for
Christ-mas. Christ-mas.

That's What I Want for Christmas

G B^bdim Am7 D7 G D7

Let my dolls be made of rags,
I like boots with tops of blue
Fire-man hats of pa - per bags.
Like my lit - tle sis - ters do; So,

G G7 C Cm6 G/D

Just write "love" on the
if you leave them,
Christ - mas tags;
leave a few;
That's what I want for
That's what I want for

D7/G G C/G Dm7/G C/G Dm7/G

Christ - mas.
Christ - mas.
When I wake up Christ - mas
When the rein - deer pass my day,
I would house,
I'll be

C/G Dm7/G C/G Dm7/G G/D D7 G/D Em/D

like to find a sleigh;
qui - et as a mouse.
But, But, if when I don't, dear
see me let San - ta Claus,

Am7/D D7 G Bbdim Am7 D7

I will not com- plain be-cause
March-ing round the Christ-mas tree

What I real - ly want is this:
An - i - mals that nev - er bite,

G D7 G G7

Sis - ter's smile and broth - er's kiss.
Nev - er giv - ing an - y fright,

Fill our land with who
Sol - dier boys who

C Cm6 G F7 E7

peace and bliss From Maine down to the Ist h - mus;
nev - er fight; more That's what I want for Christ - mas. Yes,

more broadly

Am7 1. D7 G Am7 D7 2. D7 G F#/D G

That's what I want for
that's what I want for
lightly

Christ - mas.

Christ - mas.

Will Santy Come to Shanty Town?

Words and Music by Eddy Arnold, Steve Nelson and Ed Nelson, Jr.

Moderately

The sheet music consists of four staves of musical notation, each with a corresponding guitar chord diagram above it. The chords are: D, E7, A7, D/F# (Fdim), Em7, A7, D, and E7. The lyrics are as follows:

Will *mp* San-ty come to Shan-ty Town to a poor lit-tle boy like
me? Will he bring me some toys like the oth - er girls and
boys? Will San-ty come to Shan-ty Town if he sees our Christ-mas
tree? Mom - my said he would if I prom-ised to be

D G G^{#dim} D/A





good. 1. For we don't have a fire - place or a chim-ney on our
 2. He did-n't stop last Christ-mas Eve; does-n't he know we live

Bm A Cdim E7





(1) shack Like the oth - er luck - y chil - dren have who
 (2) here? Will my mom - my have to paint my toys the

A A7 D




(1) live a - cross the track. Now, if I say my pray'rs each day, when
 (2) way she did last year?

E7 A7 Em7 A7





Christ-mas rolls a - round, Will San - ty come to Shan - ty

1. D D^{#dim} Em7 A7 2. D D^{#dim} A7 D









Town? Will Town?

7-24
38

Words and Music
by Johnny Marks

Rockin' Around the Christmas Tree

Bright twist tempo

4/4

f

4/4

C

G7

Rock-in' a - round the

Christ-mas tree,

At the

Christ-mas par - ty

Rock-in' a - round the

Christ-mas tree,

Let the

Christ-mas spir - it

Dm7

G7

Dm7

G7

hop.

Mis - tle - toe

Lat - er we'll

hung where

you can see—

Ev - 'ry

ring.

have some

pump - kin pie,—

And we'll

1.

C

cou - ple tries to

stop.

2.

G7

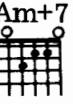
do some car - ol -

ing.

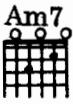
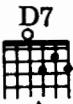
v

^



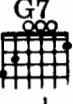



You will get a sen-ti-men-tal feel-ing When you hear voic-es sing-ing,



N.C.



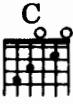
"Let's be jol - ly; Deck the halls with boughs of hol - ly." Rock-in' a-round the



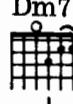


Christ - mas tree, — Have a hap - py hol - i - day. Ev-'ry - one danc-ing



1.

2.

mer - ri - ly — In the new old-fash-ioned way. new old -





fash - ioned way.

^{8va} applies to piano only.

^{8va*}

Christmas Island

Words and Music by Lyle Moraine



Moderately, with a lilt ($\text{J} = \frac{1}{8}$)

L.H.
mf

A-1a
F-100

G A D C

Chords: *G*, *E^{1/2}*, *G*, *E7*, *A7*

Music staff showing notes and rests corresponding to the chords above.

How'd ja like to spend Christ - mas on Christ-mas Is - land?
How'd ja like to spend Christ - mas on Christ-mas Is - land?

Chord: *D7*

Music staff showing notes and rests corresponding to the lyrics above.

How'd ja like to spend a hol - i - day a - way a - cross the great big co-co-nut
How'd ja like to hang your stock-in' on a

Music staff showing notes and rests corresponding to the lyrics above.

1. G *xooo* G[#]dim *oooo* D7 *oo*

2. G *xooo* G7 *xooo* Dm7 *oo* G7 *xooo*

sea? How'd ja like to spend tree? How'd ja like to stay

Music staff showing notes and rests corresponding to the lyrics above.

*The chord is spelled *GDAC*.

up late like the Is-land-ers do, Wait for San-ta to

sail in with your pres-ents in a ca-noe? If you ev-er spend

Christ - mas on Christ-mas Is - land, You will

nev-er stray, for ev-'ry day your Christ-mas dreams come true.

Section Three

For Children at Christmastime

Frosty the Snow Man (Words and Music by Steve Nelson and Jack Rollins) Page 99

Gene Autry, just out of high school and not yet settled into a job, tried to earn some money by working in a railway telegraph office in a little Oklahoma town. Assigned to the night shift, which was slow, he amused himself by picking on his guitar and singing a song or two. One night a stranger happened in, waited until Autry had finished his song and then said, "Young feller, you're wasting your time here." It was Will Rogers. By then, Autry had had enough of the telegraph business, so he took Rogers' advice and began singing professionally. His career is now legend – he became one of Hollywood's brightest stars and ultimately earned his own radio and television shows, publishing house and even baseball team. Much of Autry's popularity came from his recordings, particularly of Christmas songs such as Steve Nelson and Jack Rollins' "Frosty the Snow Man." Autry recorded "Frosty" in 1951, and the song proved to be a million-seller. With such a send-off, it is no wonder that Frosty joined the roster of familiar characters without whom a child's Christmas can never be quite complete.

Happy Birthday, Jesus (Words by Estelle Levitt; Music by Lee Pockriss) Page 118

Very few Christmas songs carry a social message as does "Happy Birthday, Jesus," which manages to remain a melodic and singable work besides. Its comment on the real meaning of the holiday – that it is the birthday of Jesus – reminds us that over-commercialization distorts our values. Christmas, it says, isn't about toys and television, but about giving gifts – in this case, a song – in the spirit of the day. "Happy Birthday, Jesus" was written by popular songwriters Lee Pockriss and Estelle Levitt. Pockriss is also known as the author of such songs as "Catch a Falling Star" and "Itsy Bitsy Teenie Weenie Yellow Polka Dot Bikini."

Here Comes Santa Claus (Words and Music by Gene Autry and Oakley Haldeman) Page 90

Of the several Christmas songs that contributed to Gene Autry's fame, one of them was written by The Singing Cowboy himself. That was his and Oakley Haldeman's salute to the holiday season and to one of its chief protagonists, "Here Comes Santa Claus," which he introduced in 1947. Autry's recording of the song was a sizable hit, as were the recordings by Bing Crosby and The Andrews Sisters.

A Holly Jolly Christmas (Words and Music by Johnny Marks) Page 94

No one has written more Christmas musical goodies than Johnny Marks. Though well known in the popular song world, he found his true métier in writing Christmas songs, specifically "Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer." After he wrote "Rudolph" in 1949, Marks set up his own company – fittingly called St. Nicholas Music Inc. – to publish the songs himself. The name of the company was a happy omen – a gift he gave himself. "Rudolph" was successful beyond Marks' wildest dreams, and he followed it with such staples as "The Night Before Christmas Song," "When Santa Claus Gets Your Letter," "Rockin' Around the Christmas Tree," "I Heard the Bells on Christmas Day" and "A Holly Jolly Christmas." The last song was premiered by Burl Ives in 1964 on the CBS children's Christmas TV special Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer. Ives' recording of "A Holly Jolly Christmas" sold more than 2 million copies.

I Saw Mommy Kissing Santa Claus (Words and Music by Tommie Connor) Page 88

For many years now, fathers have been dressing up in white beards and red suits around Christmastime in order to make their children think that the real Santa Claus has come down the family chimney. In olden days, however, Santa Claus took pains not to buss his wife in the presence of the youngsters. It was Tommie Connor who wrote this arch little song in 1952, and he was lucky enough to have 12-year-old Jimmy Boyd record it, in a version that sold nearly 2 million copies the first year.

My Favorite Things

(*Words by Oscar Hammerstein II; Music by Richard Rodgers*)

Page 114

When those two geniuses of the American musical theater Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein II wrote The Sound of Music in 1959, they capped their own golden age. As everyone knows, this musical was the story of the Trapp family – a stern captain, his seven musically talented children, and a winsome governess (too unruly to become a nun) who wins first the hearts of her charges and finally the heart of their father. In the stage version, Maria (Mary Martin) sings "My Favorite Things" as a duet with her Mother Superior in the convent, cataloging the modest delights of her life that she could not bear to give up as a nun – whiskers on kittens, brown paper packages tied up with string. . . . In the film, Julie Andrews sings the song to her charges, who have gathered in her bedroom to wait out a threatening storm. In both cases, by the time the atmosphere clears, the song has become one of everybody's favorite things.

(All I Want for Christmas Is) My Two Front Teeth

(*Words and Music by Don Gardner*)

Page 102

This novelty song, which was first heard on the Perry Como radio show, was introduced coast-to-coast by a short-lived singing group called The Satisfiers. The lyrics "All I want for Christmas is my two front teeth," supposedly sung by a lisping child, delighted Como's audience and led to a 1948 smash recording by musical madcap Spike Jones. Written in 1946 by Don Gardner, the song still generates a chuckle today.

The Night Before Christmas Song

(*Words by Clement Clarke Moore, adapted by Johnny Marks; Music by Johnny Marks*)

Page 110

Clement Clarke Moore was one of 19th-century America's most distinguished scholars in the fields of Oriental and Greek literature. He achieved fame far beyond what might be expected for even so eminent a scholar, and that fame has proved enduring. It rests not on his research, however, but on the charm of a simple poem that he wrote at the age of 42 to entrance his six children on Christmas Eve. He called it "A Visit from St. Nicholas," and it started with the magic sentence "Twas the night before Christmas," the title by which his poem is now commonly known. Johnny Marks, who wrote so many of our popular Christmas tunes, adapted Moore's poem into a song.

Nuttin' for Christmas (Words and Music by Sid Tepper and Roy C. Bennett)

Page 107

Co-writers Sid Tepper and Roy Bennett have had amazingly parallel careers. Both were born the same year, served in the Air Force Special Services during World War II, were staff writers for Mills Music and wrote special material for Elvis Presley – and had lots of children. It was one of Bennett's daughters, Claire, who inspired this charming song – like the child in the song, she spilled some ink on Mommy's rug and was warned that the impending Christmas would be a bleak one. Each writer contributed mischievous incidents from his own family, and the result was "Nuttin' for Christmas." Five-year-old Barry Gordon introduced the song on The Milton Berle Show in the mid-1950s. That appearance was so successful that renditions by Stan Freberg, Eartha Kitt, and Homer and Jethro quickly followed.

Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer (Words and Music by Johnny Marks)

Page 85

The statistics are staggering: more than 140 million recordings by 500 different performers and 7 million copies of sheet music, not to mention toys, clothing, watches, all bearing the image of a shiny-nosed deer. The cause of it all? "Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer" by Johnny Marks, one of the most successful songs of all time. Cowboy star Gene Autry introduced "Rudolph" at Madison Square Garden in New York City in 1949. His recording has since sold more than 12 of those 140 million recordings, a half-million in 1980 alone – making it the second biggest-selling recording after Bing Crosby's version of "White Christmas." "Rudolph" has inspired several television specials, and the little reindeer is still a popular favorite every Christmas, joining Dancer and Prancer and the other six reindeer around Santa's sleigh.

Santa Claus, Indiana, U.S.A.

(*Words and Music by Abe Olman and Al Jacobs*)

Page 112

There actually is a town called Santa Claus in the state of Indiana – a little town of about 625 people, where many of the letters that children address to Santa Claus every year eventually wind up. This song, written from the point of view of a child, gives the idea a little twist: he would answer any lost letters addressed to Santa and would mail Daddy and Mommy's Christmas gift from the town. Abe Olman's most popular song is "Oh! Johnny Oh!," which he wrote in 1917. Al Jacobs wrote most of his popular songs, which included "This Is My Country," during the 1930s and '40s.

Section Three: For Children at Christmastime

Santa Claus Is Comin' to Town Page 92 (Words and Music by J. Fred Coots and Haven Gillespie)

Everybody knows what happens if you pout or cry around Christmastime: Santa Claus passes you by, that's what. Haven Gillespie and J. Fred Coots wrote words and music to this effect in 1932, but no music publisher was interested in the song because it was a "kiddie" tune and "kiddie" tunes were "known" to be "uncommercial." At the time Coots was writing special material for comedian Eddie Cantor, to whom he showed the song. But even Cantor was about to turn it down for his radio show until his wife Ida persuaded him to give it a try – this was near Thanksgiving in 1934 – and of course it was an instantaneous hit. The radio audience went wild over the song, everybody bought the sheet music, and another Christmas standard was born. Since then there have been many recordings of "Santa Claus Is Comin' to Town," but the ones by Bing Crosby and The Andrews Sisters and Perry Como were the most successful.

Sleep Well, Little Children (A Christmas Lullaby) Page 117 (Words by Alan Bergman; Music by Leon Klatzkin)

When composer Leon Klatzkin finished this melody in 1956, he called lyricist Alan Bergman and played it for him. Bergman was impressed with the lullaby and suggested that it would make a good Christmas song. The result was "Sleep Well, Little Children," which was recorded by the brother-sister singing team The Carpenters. Both Klatzkin and Bergman, who have made their living for years in Hollywood, producing sound tracks and songs for movies and television (Bergman and his wife Marilyn have won Academy Awards for their songs "The Windmills of Your Mind" and "The Way We Were"), consider the popularity of their individual songs as almost incidental.

Suzy Snowflake (Words and Music by Sid Tepper and Roy C. Bennett) Page 104

"Suzy Snowflake" has been a children's doll, a three-minute animated cartoon and a popular song. Of the three, the song proved to be the least ephemeral. Penned by longtime collaborators Sid Tepper and Roy C. Bennett, it was dedicated to Tepper's baby daughter, Susan. During their long career together, Tepper and Bennett have written a number of memorable songs, including "Red Roses for a Blue Lady," "Say Something Sweet to Your Sweetheart" and "The Naughty Lady of Shady Lane."

Toyland (Words by Glen MacDonough; Music by Victor Herbert) Page 106

Babes in Toyland, one of Victor Herbert's enchanting operettas, written in 1903, proved that the master could write children's entertainments as well as he could sentimental love stories, which meant better than almost anyone else in those turn-of-the-century days. Toward the beginning of the evening, which includes a breathtaking Christmas pageant as well as such songs as "I Can't Do the Sum" and "March of the Toys," the toys all join in a tribute to their fabulous country, "Toyland." One reviewer called Babes in Toyland a "perfect dream of delight," and another, praising the ingenious scenery, rich costumes and dazzling music, wrote, "What more could the spirit of mortal desire?" The song "Toyland" casts a nostalgic, almost hypnotic spell with its swaying innocent rhythm.

Up on the Housetop (Words and Music by Benjamin Russell Hanby) Page 98

Clement Clarke Moore's poem "A Visit from St. Nicholas," written in 1822 and now more familiarly known by its first line, " 'Twas the night before Christmas," clarified for many children and their parents the exact fashion in which Santa Claus paid his visits—what he looked like, what the names of his reindeer were, how he got himself down the chimney. "Up on the Housetop," which was written in the mid-19th century by an Ohioan, Benjamin Russell Hanby, probably owes something to "A Visit from St. Nicholas," since no one before Moore had suggested that Santa's sleigh could land on a rooftop at all.

When Santa Claus Gets Your Letter (Words and Music by Johnny Marks) Page 96

This was a hit song that was inspired by another hit song. Songwriter Johnny Marks recalled that after Gene Autry recorded "Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer," which became such a hit in 1949, The New York Times was swamped with letters from children who had written to Santa Claus asking for a copy of the Rudolph record for Christmas. Those charming letters gave Marks the idea for "When Santa Claus Gets Your Letter." Autry recorded that song, too, and it also became a hit, though not, of course, as big a hit as "Rudolph."





Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer

Lightly

L.H.
mf dim.

slower

Verse Ad lib

Fmaj7 5fr. Em7 Dm7 Cmaj7

You know Dash - er and Danc - er and Pranc - er and Vix - en,

Fmaj7 5fr. Em7 Dm7 Cmaj7 Am/C E7/B

Com-et and Cu-pid and Don-ner and Blitz-en, But do you re -

Am D9 G7sus4 G7

call The most fa - mous rein-deer of all?

Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer

Brightly *A-23*
C T-120 U=A31(0<J. 4)

Chorus

E♭dim

1. Ru-dolph the Red-Nosed Rein-deer
 2. All of the oth - er rein-deer
mf

Had a ver - y shin - y
 Used to laugh and call him

G7
Dm7
G7
Dm7 **G7**

(1) nose,
 (2) names;
 And if you ev - er
 They nev - er let poor
 saw it,
 Ru - dolph

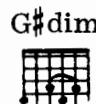
GBD**

1. **Dm7** **Gaug** **C**
2. **Dm7** **G7** **C**

You could e-ven say it glows.
 Join in an-y rein-deer games.

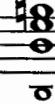
F **Em7** **A7** **Dm7** **G7** **C** **C♯dim**
 5fr.

Then one fog - gy Christ-mas Eve,
 San - ta came to say:



"Ru-dolph with your nose so bright,

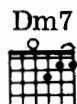
Won't you guide my sleigh to-night?"



Then how the rein - deer

loved him

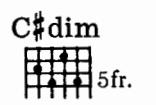
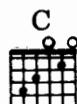
As they shout-ed out with



glee,

"Ru-dolph the Red-Nosed Rein - deer,

You'll go down in



his - to - ry."

I Saw Mommy

A-24 Kissing Santa Claus

Words and Music by Tommie Connor



Moderately and somewhat freely

Music score for piano and guitar. The score consists of four staves. The top two staves are for the piano (treble and bass clef), and the bottom two staves are for the guitar. The music is in common time.

Chords and Key Signatures:

- Top Staff: C major (indicated by a C), D minor (dim.), E minor (Em), A minor (Am), C major (C).
- Middle Staff: G7 (G augmented), C major (C), C minor (Cdim), D7 (D augmented), G7 (G augmented), G major (G).
- Bottom Staff: C major (C), D minor (dim.), C major (C), D7 (D augmented).

Lyrics:

I saw Mommy kiss-ing San - ta Claus Un-der-neath the
 mistle-toe last night. She did-n't see me creep Down the
 stairs to have a peep; She thought that I was tucked up in my bed-room fast a-

sleep. Then, I saw Mom-my tick-le San - ta Claus

Un-der-neath his beard so snow-y white; Oh, what a

laugh it would have been If Dad-dy had on- ly seen Mom-my kiss-ing San-ta

Dm7-5 G7-9 1. C6 Dm7 G7 2. C6

Claus last night. night.

8va---

Here Comes Santa Claus

Words and Music by Gene Autry and Oakley Haldeman

A 26

F 25

Moderately

8va higher

f

gliss.

F **C11**

Here comes San-ta Claus, Here comes San-ta Claus Right down San-ta Claus Lane.
Here comes San-ta Claus, Here comes San-ta Claus Right down San-ta Claus Lane.

mf

C7 **C11** **C7** **F**

Vix-en and Blitz-en and all his rein-deer are pull-ing on the rein.
He does-n't care if you're rich or poor for he loves you just the same.

B⁶ **B_{DIM}** **Am7** **D7** **Gm7** **C7** **F**

Bells are ring-ing, chil-dren sing-ing; All is mer-ry and bright.
San-ta knows that we're God's chil-dren; That makes ev'-ry-thing right.

B_b6

Bdim

Fmaj7/C

D7

Gm7

C7

F

Hang your stock-ings and say your pray'rs, 'Cause San-ta Claus comes to-night.
 Fill your hearts with a Christ-mas cheer, 'Cause San-ta Claus comes to-night.

F

C11

Here comes San-ta Claus, Here comes San-ta Claus Right down San-ta Claus Lane.
 Here comes San-ta Claus, Here comes San-ta Claus Right down San-ta Claus Lane.

C7

C11

C7

F

He's got a bag that is filled with toys for the boys and girls again.
 He'll come a-round when the chimes ring out; then it's Christ-mas morn again.

B_b

Bdim

Am7

D7

Gm7

C7

F

Hear those sleigh bells jin - gle jan - gle, What a beau-ti - ful sight.
 Peace on earth will come to all If we just fol - low the light.

B_b6

Bdim

Fmaj7/C

D7

Gm7

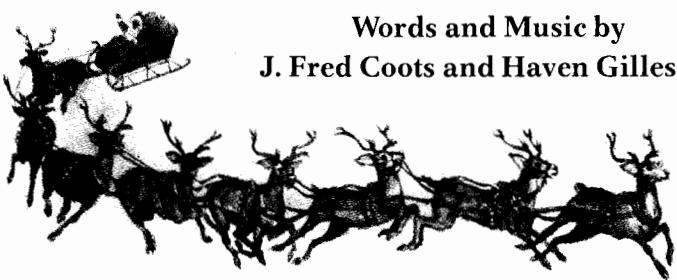
C7

F

Jump in bed, cov-er up your head, 'Cause San-ta Claus comes to-night.
 Let's give thanks to the Lord a - bove, 'Cause San-ta Claus comes to-night.

Santa Claus Is Comin' to Town

Words and Music by
J. Fred Coots and Haven Gillespie



A-28

F-128

Moderately, with a lilt

No chords

C

G7

F

mp throughout

You bet-ter watch out; you bet-ter not cry;

Organ: No pedal

This section shows two staves of handwritten musical notation. The top staff is for piano, indicated by a treble clef and a bass clef. The bottom staff is for organ, indicated by a single bass clef. The music consists of quarter notes and eighth notes. The lyrics "You bet-ter watch out; you bet-ter not cry;" are written below the notes. A note at the bottom left says "Organ: No pedal".

Bet-ter not pout; I'm tell-ing you why:

San - ta Claus is com - in' to

C A7 Dm7 G7

This section continues the handwritten musical score. The lyrics "Bet-ter not pout; I'm tell-ing you why:" and "San - ta Claus is com - in' to" are written below the notes. Chord symbols C, A7, Dm7, and G7 are placed above certain measures.

town.

He's mak-ing a list and check-ing it twice;

C F

This section continues the handwritten musical score. The lyrics "town.", "He's mak-ing a list and check-ing it twice;", and "C F" are written below the notes. Chord symbols C and F are placed above certain measures.

Gon-na find out who's naugh-ty and nice:

San - ta Claus is com - in' to

C C7 F Fm C Am Dm7 G7

This section continues the handwritten musical score. The lyrics "Gon-na find out who's naugh-ty and nice:" and "San - ta Claus is com - in' to" are written below the notes. Chord symbols C, C7, F, Fm, C, Am, Dm7, and G7 are placed above certain measures.

C
 town.
 He sees you when you're

F
 sleep-in'; He knows when you're a - wake; He knows if you've been

G7 G[#]dim Am D7 G7 Gaug C C7

bad or good; So be good for good-ness sake. Oh! you bet-ter watch out; you

F C C7 F Fm

bet-ter not cry; Bet-ter not pout; I'm tell-ing you why:

C Am Dm7 G7 C G9+ C

San - ta Claus is com - in' to town.

*Pianists play a quarter note here.

A HOLLY JOLLY CHRISTMAS

Words and Music by Johnny Marks

Moderately

Piano (Left Hand): Dynamics include *f*, *L.H.*, and *gliss.*

Vocal: The lyrics are:

- hol - ly hol - ly *mp lightly*
- jol - ly jol - ly
- Christ - mas; Christ - mas;
- It's the best And when you time walk of down the
- year. street,
- I Say don't hel - know if to there'll friends be snow, but and
- have a cup of cheer. Have a ev - 'ry - one you meet.

Guitar Chords:

- Top staff: C (xoo)
- Second staff: C#dim (xoo) 5fr.
- Third staff: G7 (xooo)
- Fourth staff: Ebdim (xoo)
- Fifth staff: G7 (xooo)
- Sixth staff: C#dim (xoo) 5fr.
- Bottom staff: 1. G7 (xooo), C (xoo)
- Bottom staff: 2. G7 (xooo), C (xoo)

F Em Dm7 C

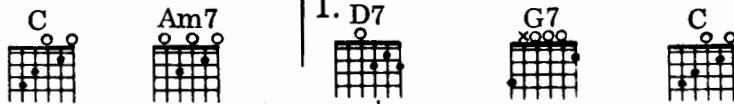

Oh, ho, the mis - tle - toe hung where you can see;

Bdim Am D7 G7sus4


Some - bod - y waits for you; Kiss her once for me. Have a

C C#dim G7


hol - ly jol - ly Christ-mas, and in case you did - n't hear,

G7 C Am7 1. D7 G7 C


Oh, by gol - ly, have a hol - ly jol - ly Christ - mas this year.

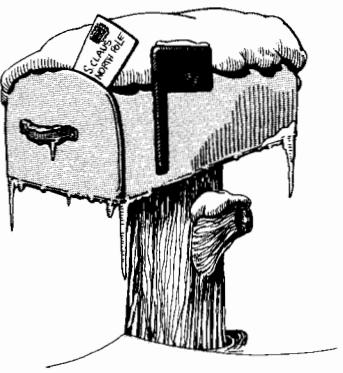
2. D7 G7 C


Christ - mas this year.

N.C.

gliss.

WHEN SANTA CLAUS GETS YOUR LETTER



Words and Music by Johnny Marks

Gaily

mp

When

C F G7 C

San-ta Claus gets your let-ter, you know what he will say: "Have He'll

(2) San-ta Claus gets your let-ter, you to ask for Christ-mas toys, He'll

Am Em/G Dm/F C/E A7 1. D7 G7sus4 G7

you been good the way you should on ev-'ry sin-gle day?" 2. When

take a look in his good book he

#8

2. D7 G7 C F F#m7-5 B7

keeps for girls and boys. He'll stroke his beard, his eyes will glow, and

Em7

D[#]dim

C/E

G7/D

C7

F

E^bdim

at your name he'll peer; It takes a lit - tle time, you know, to

D7

G7sus4

G7

C

check back one whole year! When San-ta Claus gets your let - ter, I

F

G7

C

Am

Em/G

Dm/F

C/E

A7

real - ly do be - lieve, You'll head his list, you won't be missed by

D7

G7

C

Am

Dm7

G7

C

San-ta on Christ-mas Eve.



Frosty the Snow Man

**Words and Music by
Steve Nelson and Jack Rollins**



Moderately

A-24

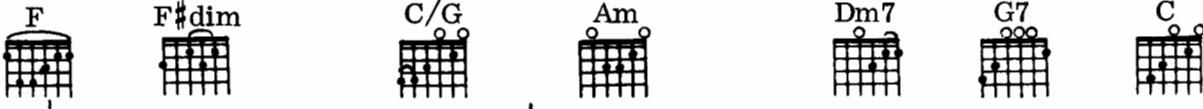
pp cresc.

Fros - ty the Snow Man was a jol - ly, hap - py soul, With a
Fros - ty the Snow Man knew the sun was hot that day, So he

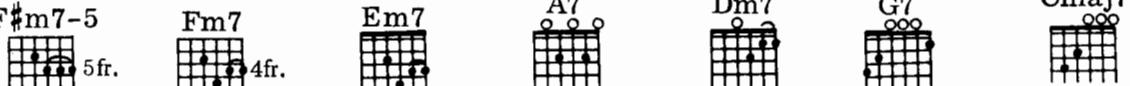
corn - cob pipe and a but - ton nose and two eyes made out of coal.
said, "Let's run and we'll have some fun now be - fore I melt a - way."

Fros - ty the Snow Man is a fair - y tale, they say;
Down to the vil - lage with a broom-stick in his hand,
He was Run-ning

Frosty the Snow Man

F F#dim C/G Am Dm7 G7 C


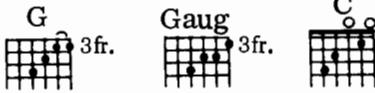
made of snow, but the chil-dren know how he came to life one day. There
 here and there all a-round the square, say-in', "Catch me if you can." He
 more

F#m7-5 Fm7 Em7 A7 Dm7 G7 Cmaj7


must have been some mag - ic in that old silk hat they found,
 led them down the streets of town right to the traf - fic cop,
 broadly For And he

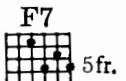
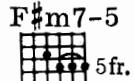
G/D


when they placed it on his head, he began to dance a -
 on - ly paused a mo - ment when he be - heard him to hol - ler,

G Gaug C


round. Oh, Fros - ty the Snow Man was a - live as he could
 "Stop!" For Fros - ty the Snow Man had to hurry on his

as before



be, way, And the chil - dren say he could laugh and play just the
But he waved good - bye, say - in', "Don't you cry; I'll be

1.



2.



same as you and me.

back a - gain some- day."



Thump-et-y thump thump, thump-et-y thump thump, Look at Fros-ty go;

Thump-et-y thump thump, thump-et-y thump thump, O-ver the hills of snow.

(All I Want for Christmas Is) My Two Front Teeth

Words and Music by Don Gardner



Whimsically, not too fast

A 2 4
F 2 0

L.H.
mp

C

All I want for Christ-mas is my

D7 G7sus4 C

two front teeth, my two front teeth, see my two front teeth.

G7 E7

Gee, if I could on-ly have my two front teeth, Then I could wish you "Mer-ry Christ-mas." It

F6 F#dim C G7 C E7

seems so long since I could say, "Sis-ter Su-sie sit-ting on a this-tle."

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Am

Am7

D7

G7

Gosh, oh gee, how happy I'd be if I could on - ly whis-tle. (thhh)

C

D7

G7sus4

All I want for Christ-mas is my two front teeth, my two front teeth, see my

C

C7

F

F#dim

a little more broadly

two front teeth. Gee, if I could on - ly have my two front teeth, Then

C/G

G7

1.

C C#dim G7

2.

C G9 C6

I could wish you "Mer-ry Christ-mas." Christ-mas." L.H.

Suzy Snowflake

Words and Music by Sid Tepper and Roy C. Bennett

Moderately

Both hands 8va higher

(Both)
8va

L.H.
pp delicately

C
C#dim
Dm7

Here comes Su - zy Snow - flake, Dressed in a snow-white gown, say,

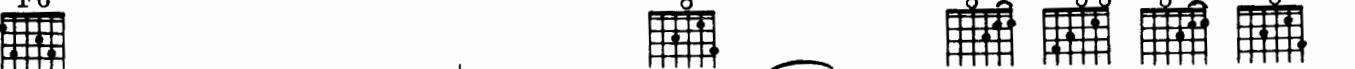
Dm7/G
G9
C/E
A7

Tap, tap, tap-pin' at your window-pane To play with me; I

1. Dm7 G7 C Dm7/G
2. Dm7 G7 C7

tell you she's in town.

have-n't long to stay.

F6 C/E Dm7 C Dm7 C/E


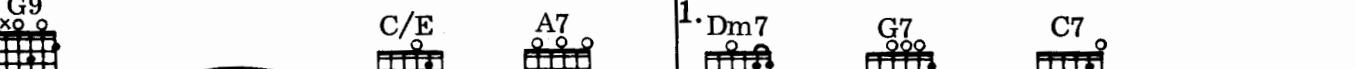
 If you wan-na make a snow - man, I'll help you make one, one, two, three.

 F6 D9 Dm7/G


 If you wan-na take a sleigh ride, The ride's on me.

 C C#dim Dm7 Dm7/G


 Here comes Su - zy Snow-flake; Look at her tum-blin' down,

 G9 C/E A7 1. Dm7 G7 C7


 Bring-ing joy to ev'-ry girl and boy; Su - zy's come to town.

 2. Dm7 G7 C F G7 C


 Su - zy's come to town.



Toyland

Words by Glen MacDonough; Music by Victor Herbert

Gently

F*

Gm7/F C7/F F

Toy - land, Toy - land, Lit - tle girl and boy land,

p sim.

Bb/F F G7 C7

While you dwell with -in it You are ev - er hap - py then.

F Gm7/F C7/F F

Child - hood's joy - land, Mys - tic, mer - ry Toy - land!

Dm G7-5 F/C D7 Gm C7 F

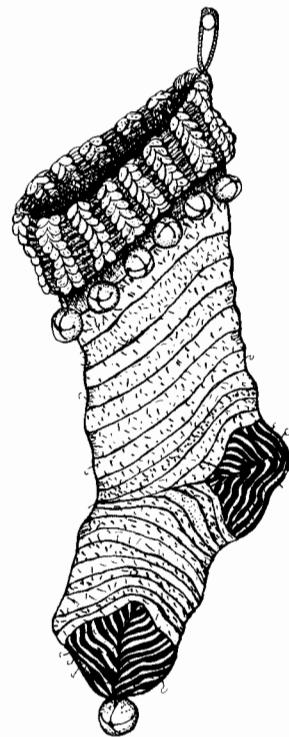
Once you pass its bor-ders, You can ne'er re-turn a - gain.

*Note: Guitarists tune lowest string $\frac{1}{2}$ tone higher to F.

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NUTTIN' FOR CHRISTMAS

Words and Music by Sid Tepper and Roy C. Bennett



Moderately

f

Sheet music for piano and guitar. The piano part consists of two staves: treble and bass. The first staff starts with a forte dynamic (f). The second staff begins with a half note followed by a repeat sign.

G C G A7 D7 G

1. I broke my bat on John-ny's head; Some-bod-y snitched on me. I
 (1) put a tack on teach-er's chair; Some-bod-y snitched on me. I
 (3. I) won't be see-ing San - ta Claus; Some-bod-y snitched on me. He

Sheet music for piano and guitar. The piano part consists of two staves: treble and bass. The lyrics are written below the piano staves. Chords are indicated above the piano staves: G, C, G, A7, D7, G. The vocal line follows the lyrics.

C G A7 D7 G

(1) hid a frog in sis-ter's bed; Some-bod-y snitched on me. I
 (1) hid a knot in Su-sie's hair; Some-bod-y snitched on me. I
 (3) won't come vis-it me be-cause Some-bod-y snitched on me.

Sheet music for piano and guitar. The piano part consists of two staves: treble and bass. The lyrics are written below the piano staves. Chords are indicated above the piano staves: C, G, A7, D7, G. The vocal line follows the lyrics.

Nuttin' for Christmas

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The top staff uses a treble clef and has four measures. The first measure starts with a G7 chord. The second measure starts with a C chord. The third measure starts with a D chord. The fourth measure starts with a G chord. The lyrics for the first section are:

(1) spilled some ink on Mom-my's rug;
 (2) did a dance on Mom-my's plants,
 (3) Next year I'll be go - ing straight;

The middle staff uses a treble clef and has four measures. The first measure starts with an Em7 chord. The second measure starts with an A7 chord. The third measure starts with a D7 chord. The fourth measure starts with a G chord. The lyrics for the second section are:

(1) Bought some gum with a pen - ny slug;
 (2) Filled the sug - ar bowl with ants;
 (3) I'd start now, but it's too late;

The bottom staff uses a bass clef and has two sections. The first section, labeled "Chorus", starts with a D11 chord and ends with a G6 chord. The lyrics are:

(1) Oh,
 (2) So,
 (3) Oh, I'm get-tin' nut-tin' for Christ-mas;

The second section starts with a D7 chord and ends with a G6 chord. The lyrics are:

Mom - my and Dad-dy are mad. I'm get-tin'

Guitar chords are indicated above the staves: G7, C, D, G, Em7, A7, D7, G, D11, G6, D7, G6.

D7

nut-tin' for Christ-mas, 'Cause I ain't been nut-tin' but

1.2.

G6

N.C.

bad.

3.

G6

bad.

So you

2. I
3. I

Am

E7

Am

Bdim

bet-ter be good what- ev-er you do, 'Cause if you're bad, I'm warn-ing you,

Am7

D7

G

You'll get nut - tin' for Christ - mas.

8va-

The Night Before Christmas Song

Words by Clement Clarke Moore, adapted by Johnny Marks; Music by Johnny Marks

Dreamily

Gaily

'Twas the night up to the Christ-mas and house-top the

all through the house Not a crea-ture was stir-ring, not even a mouse. All the

rein-deer soon flew With the sleigh full of toys and Saint Nich-o-las, too. Down the

stock-ings were hung by the chim-ney with care In the hope that Saint Nich - o - las

chim-ney he came with a leap and a bound; He was dressed all in fur, and his

soon would be there. Then, what to my won-der-ing eyes should ap-pear, A

bel - ly was round. He spoke not a word but went straight to his work, And

This musical score consists of four staves of music. The top staff is for the piano, indicated by a treble clef and bass clef, with dynamics like pp (pianissimo) and mf (mezzo-forte). The second staff is for the guitar, showing chords such as C, Em, F, Dm, G7, and C. The third staff continues the guitar part. The bottom staff is also for the guitar, showing chords G7, C7, F, C, and C#dim. The lyrics are integrated into the music, appearing between the staves. The tempo is marked as 'Gaily' at the beginning, and 'Dreamily' appears above the first staff later in the piece.

Dm G7 C C7 F6 F#dim

min - ia-ture sleigh and eight ti - ny rein- deer, A lit - tle old driv-er so
filled all the stock-ings, then turned with a jerk. And lay-ing his fin-ger a -

C/G E7 A7 D7 Dm7 G7

live - ly and quick, I knew in a mo - ment it must be Saint Nick. And more
side of his nose, Then giv - ing a nod up the chim - ney he rose. But I

F#m7-5 B7 Em7 A7 Dm7 G7 Cmaj7 A7 Dm7-5 C D9

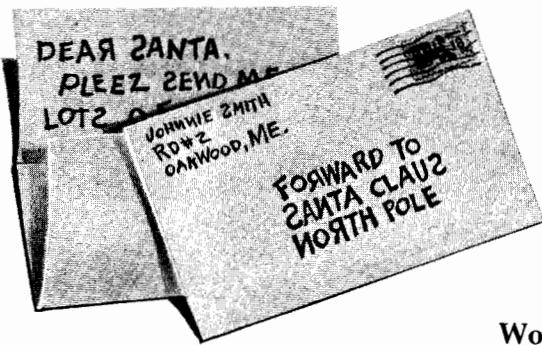
rap - id than ea - gles his rein - deer all came As he shout - ed, "On, Dash - er" and
heard him ex - claim as he drove out of sight, "Mer - ry Christ - mas to all and to

1. G7 C N.C.

each rein-deer's name. And so

2. G7 F6 Dm7 G7 C

all a good night!" *faster*



Santa Claus, Indiana, U.S.A.

Words and Music by Abe Olman and Al Jacobs

Moderately

mp lightly

I wish my

F

dad - dy and mom - my San - ta, would take me all went the a -
(2) let - ters for San - ta, ones that went a -

C7

way stray, To In San - ta Claus, In - di - an - a, U. S.
stray, To In San - ta Claus, In - di - an - a, U. S.

F

1. N.C. 2. F7

A. A. 2. I'd find the I'd an - swer







 good lit-tle girls and boys, Say-ing San - ta will bring your toys. With





 eight rein-deer he'll ap-pear, rid - ing on a sleigh. Then I'd mail lightly




 Dad-dy's and Mom-my's sur - prise for Christ-mas Day, From



 San-ta Claus, In - di - an - a, U. S., San-ta Claus, In - di - an - a, U. S.,





 San-ta Claus, In - di - an - a, U. S. A.

My Favorite Things

86
T-140

Words by Oscar Hammerstein II
Music by Richard Rodgers
from the musical The Sound of Music

Bright waltz

The musical score consists of four staves of music for piano and voice, with lyrics integrated into the vocal line. The score includes chord diagrams above certain chords and specific lyrics below others. The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). The time signature is 3/4 throughout.

Chords and Diagrams:

- Em (Guitar)
- Cmaj7 (Guitar)
- Am7 (Guitar)
- D7 (Guitar)
- Bm7 (Guitar)
- C/E (Guitar)
- G (Guitar)
- C (Guitar)
- F#m7-5 (Guitar)
- B7 (Guitar)

Lyrics:

Rain-drops on Cream-col - ored ros - es and po - nies and whis - kers on crisp ap - ple kit - tens; strud - els; Bright cop - per Door-bells and

ket - tles and warm wool - en schnit - zel with mit - tens; noo - dles; Brown pa - per Wild geese that pack - ag - es fly with the

tied up with moon on their strings; These are a few of my fav - or - ite things.

E

Girls in white dress-es with blue sat-in

F.
F.
F.

Sheet music for piano and voice. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The vocal line starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. The piano accompaniment consists of eighth-note chords.

A

sash-es; Snow-flakes that stay on my nose and eye-lash-es;

F.
F.
F.

Sheet music for piano and voice. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The vocal line consists of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment consists of eighth-note chords.

Am7

D7

Bm7

C/E

Sil-ver-white win-ters that melt in-to springs;

d.p.
g:
d.p.
F.

Sheet music for piano and voice. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The vocal line consists of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment consists of eighth-note chords.

G

C

F#m7-5

B7⁺⁵₋₉

These are a few of my fav-or-ite things.
slightly slower

d.
g:
d.
F.

Sheet music for piano and voice. Treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#). The vocal line consists of eighth notes. The piano accompaniment consists of eighth-note chords.

My Favorite Things

Guitar chords above staff:

- Em
- F♯m7-5
- B7
- Em/D
- Em/C♯

Musical staff lyrics:

When the dog bites, When the bee stings, When I'm feel - ing
somewhat freely

Guitar chords above staff:

- C
- A7

Musical staff lyrics:

sad, I sim-ply re - mem-ber my fa - vor - ite things, And
in tempo

Guitar chords above staff:

- G/D
- C/D
- N.C.
- D13⁺⁵₋₉
- D7add6
- E♭maj7^{3fr.}

Musical staff lyrics:

then I don't feel so bad.
pp suddenly

Play an 8va higher till the end

Guitar chords above staff:

- Cm6add9
- A♭maj7^{3fr.}
- G

Sleep Well, Little Children

(A Christmas Lullaby)



Words by Alan Bergman
Music by Leon Klatzkin

Quietly, but not too slowly

pp delicately

1. Sleep *mp*

F* B_b/F

well, lit-tle chil-dren, wher -
(2)well, lit-tle chil-dren, pleas-ant

F B_b/F F Dm B_b Gm

ev - er you are; To - mor-row is Christ-mas be - neath ev'ry
dreams through the night; To - mor-row is Christ-mas, all mer - ry and

C7 F/A 6fr. Dm7 Gm/B_b Em7-5

star. Soon the snow-flakes will fall, and to - mor - row you'll see Ev'ry
bright. Soon you'll hear the bells ring, time for dreams to come true As the

Dm7 E_bmaj7 C7 F/A 6fr. Gm7 1. F 2. F

wish, one and all, waiting un - der the tree. 2. Sleep
world wakes to bring mer - ry Christ - mas to in tempo
slower both times you.

Happy Birthday, Jesus

Words by Estelle Levitt; Music by Lee Pockriss

Gaily

m.f.

C

G7

C

1. Ka - ty got a dol - ly that cries and blinks its eyes;
 2. Ted - dy bears get bro - ken, and trains will rust a - way;
 3. Christ - mas is for chil - dren, and now I have my own; Their
sim.

sim.

C

(1) Jim - my got an au - to - mat - ic plane that real - ly
 (2) All the fan - cy play - things seem to fall a - part one
 (3) eyes are full of won - der when all the toys are

C

(1) flies. But we were poor that Christ - mas, so
 (2) day. But I was ver - y luck - y, when
 (3) shown. But I'll give them some - thing bet - ter than

F C/G

(1) Mom-ma stayed up all night long,
My bod-y's gift was gone.
(3) an - y - thing that's on T V,

Sit - ting in the kitch-en
I still had my pres - ent,
Some - thing ver - y spe - cial,

G7 C

(1) mak - ing us a pres - ent;
My momma's song of Christ - mas
(3) some-thing made for - ev - er,

it was this song:
lived on and on:
this mel - o - dy:

Chorus

C G7

Church bells ring-a-ling, an - gels sing-a-ling;
"Hap-py Birth-day, Je - sus."
sim.

C

Snow-flakes ting-a-ling, sleigh bells jing-a-ling;
"Hap-py Birth-day, Je - sus."

Happy Birthday, Jesus

C7

All year long we wait just to cel - e - brate this Christ - mas

F

G7

A♭7

morn, 'Cause we want You to know we're so glad You were

C

G7

Am

born. _____

Ab 4fr.

N.C.

Oh, have a mer - ry, ver - y Hap - py

C/G

G7

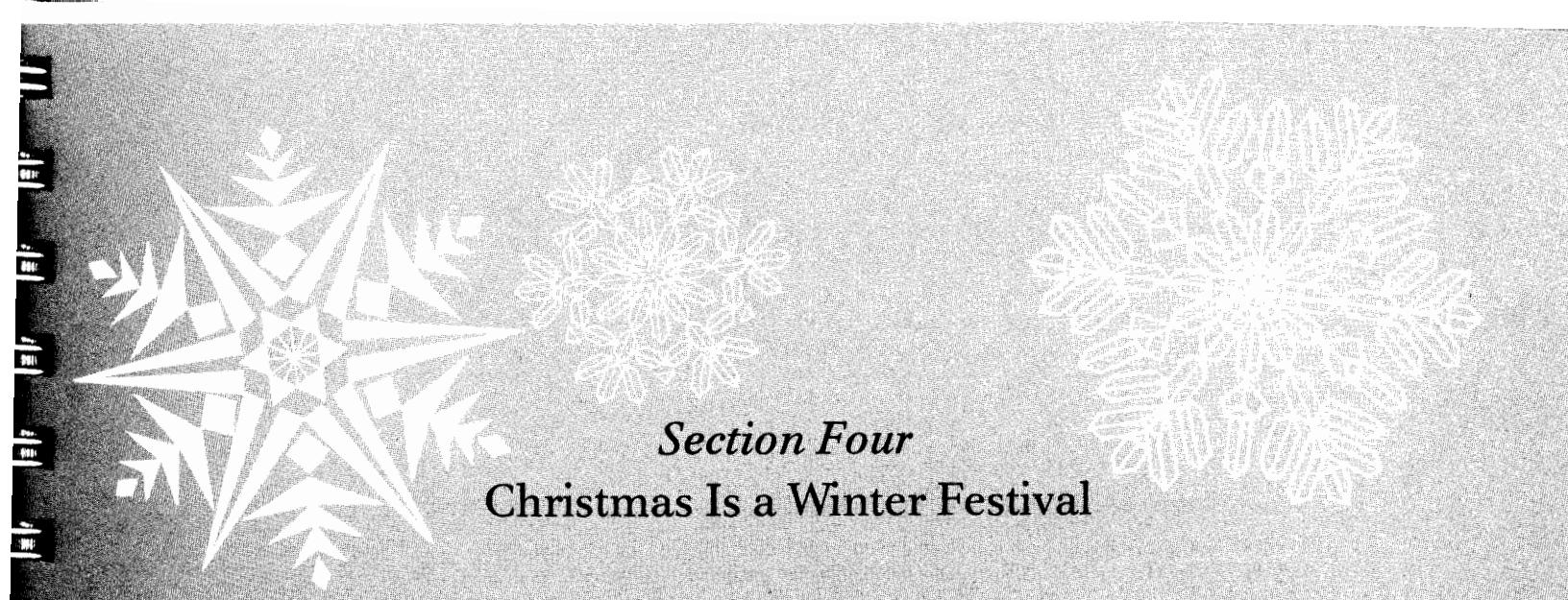
N.C.

Birth - day, Je - sus. dim.

G7

C

sfz sfz



Section Four

Christmas Is a Winter Festival

Hanover Winter Song (Words and Music by Richard Hovey and Frederic Field Bullard) Page 138

"Hanover Winter Song" was written in 1898, the same year that poet Richard Hovey and composer Frederic Field Bullard teamed up on a similar favorite Tin Pan Alley song called "A Stein Song," which we all remember for its chorus, which begins, "For it's always fair weather when good fellows get together." Hovey, a devoted alumnus of Dartmouth College (class of 1885), persuaded Bullard to collaborate with him on a few songs for the Dartmouth Song Book, first published that year. One of them was the "Hanover Winter Song," modeled on German student drinking songs. Fred Waring made a popular arrangement of the tune, which is often called "The Dartmouth Song" and which is a staple of college and local men's glee clubs all over the United States. Dartmouth College is, of course, located in Hanover, New Hampshire, where winter sports have been almost as attractive as the college's classical curriculum.

It's Beginning to Look Like Christmas (Words and Music by Meredith Willson) Page 123

Everyone knows Meredith Willson as the composer of *The Music Man*, a smash Broadway hit in 1957. Before that, however, he had already achieved two of his biggest musical successes. One was in connection with Tallulah Bankhead. Willson conducted her radio program *The Big Show*, and wrote for her its closing signature tune, "May the Good Lord Bless and Keep You." (He also became known as the comical man who embarrassingly addressed the baritone-voiced actress as "Miss Bankhead, sir.") That was in 1950. The following year his warmly melodic song "It's Beginning to Look Like Christmas" was one of the hits of the season. He wrote both the music and text, with the message that the carol you sing in your heart is the loveliest Christmas music of all.

Jing-A-Ling, Jing-A-Ling (Words by Don Raye; Music by Paul J. Smith) Page 146

In 1950, Walt Disney produced a true-life adventure film, *Beaver Valley*, for which Paul Smith wrote the background music and collaborated with Don Raye on the songs, including "Jing-A-Ling, Jing-A-Ling." Smith, who has been associated with a number of Disney films, is a Juilliard graduate. Raye came from much humbler musical origins, and during the 1920s danced and sang in vaudeville. Both a composer and lyricist, he has a number of classic songs to his credit, including "Beat Me Daddy, Eight to the Bar," "This Is My Country," "I'll Remember April" and "Boogie Woogie Bugle Boy."

Jingle Bells (Words and Music by James Pierpont) Page 126

Though, for most of us, "Jingle Bells" has come to be practically synonymous with Christmas, James Pierpont wrote it in 1857 for a Thanksgiving program at the large Boston church where he taught Sunday school. He titled his song "The One Horse Open Sleigh" and made the rhythm so jaunty and the words so catchy that his 40 little Sunday schoolers learned it almost instantaneously. (A friend of Pierpont's, admiring the song, called it a "merry little jingle" and helped give the tune the name by which we know it today.) The children's first performance was such a success that they were asked to repeat it at Christmastime, whereupon the sleigh apparently took on the identity of Santa's sled, and "Jingle Bells" became a Christmas song forever.

Jingle-Bell Rock (Words and Music by Joe Beal and Jim Boothe) Page 141

"Jingle-Bell Rock" has nothing to do with James Pierpont's 1857 song "Jingle Bells." It was written exactly a century later, when rock 'n' roll was coming on strong and casting its new rhythmic vitality over everything, including the Christmas season. Joe Beal, a New England-born public relations man, collaborated with Jim Boothe, a Texas writer in the advertising business, to create this unique novelty, which became a best-selling record for singer Bobby Helms.

Section Four: Christmas Is a Winter Festival

Let It Snow! Let It Snow! Let It Snow!
(Words by Sammy Cahn; Music by Jule Styne)

Page 128

Blend the lyrics of Sammy Cahn with the music of Jule Styne and you're bound to get a ballad that will make history. In the one year of 1944, this pair turned out "I Fall in Love Too Easily," "I'll Walk Alone" and "Saturday Night (Is the Loneliest Night in the Week)." Then, the next year had barely started when they produced the wintertime classic "Let It Snow! Let It Snow! Let It Snow!"—which was turned into an immediate hit recording by Vaughn Monroe. "Let It Snow!" offers a choice between the bitter weather outside and a crackling warm fire inside. Any difficulty in making your choice?

A Marshmallow World (Words by Carl Sigman; Music by Peter De Rose) Page 130

Peter De Rose, who also wrote the lushly romantic "Deep Purple" and the inspirational "I Heard a Forest Praying," turned to another facet of his talent for the sparkling melody of "A Marshmallow World." Carl Sigman contributed a delicious lyric about what makes a white Christmas white—though it may seem to be all marshmallows and whipped cream, it's actually a blanket of fresh snow, with more flakes falling all the time. De Rose's song gave a lift to the Christmas of 1949, and Bing Crosby's recording of it was the most successful of several contenders.

Over the River and Through the Woods (Traditional) Page 136

At one time, "Over the River and Through the Woods" was a favorite song of the Thanksgiving season. It detailed the delights of a sleigh ride to Grandmother's house and the goodies that would be found there by children and adults alike. But over the years, this jolly tune, which probably dates from the 1870s, has come to be associated with Christmas instead. In an old book of carols, there exists a published version of the song that dates back to 1897 and bears the name "Edw. Trotter, Rev." as composer, but the attribution is somewhat suspect. The book also includes "The First Noël," and the Reverend Mr. Trotter also listed himself as composer of that carol and of several other traditional tunes in the collection. Nevertheless, "Over the River" must have been familiar enough that members of Trotter's congregation would have forgotten its actual composer and been willing to accept their preacher's word that he wrote it. (Or, possibly, he did!)

Sleigh Ride (Words by Mitchell Parish; Music by Leroy Anderson) Page 132

Leroy Anderson's "Sleigh Ride" has the brisk charm of a winter scene in some Currier and Ives print, the horse-drawn sleigh moving gaily over the snow to the sound of sleigh bells and the occasional crack of a whip. It has become a Christmastime classic, although Anderson claimed he composed it in the midst of a sweltering August heat wave in 1948. (Mitchell Parish added lyrics to Anderson's tune two years later.) The song was first performed by Arthur Fiedler and The Boston Pops Orchestra, for whom Anderson was an arranger, and was such a success with its clip-clops and bells and horse whinnies that it had to be repeated immediately for the audience. "Sleigh Ride," like most Anderson compositions—"The Typewriter" and "The Syncopated Clock" among them—is as American as apple pie, as popular as hot dogs.

Winter (Words by Alfred Bryan; Music by Albert Gumble) Page 144

The lyrics to "Winter" were written by Canadian-born Alfred Bryan in 1910, the same year that he wrote "Come, Josephine, in My Flying Machine," and both songs reflect the naïve charm of pre-World War I Tin Pan Alley. Bryan's best-known song is the perennial favorite "Peg o' My Heart." Albert Gumble, composer and pianist noted for his contributions to vaudeville, was one of Bryan's many collaborators, and together they penned "Are You Sincere?" and "Winter." Both men were charter members of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP).



IT'S BEGINNING TO LOOK LIKE CHRISTMAS

Words and Music by Meredith Willson

Moderately, with a lilt

D

mp

A-24

T-80

G C G B7

It's be - gin-ning to look a lot like Christ-mas
(2. (It's be-) gin-ning to look a lot like Christ-mas
Ev - 'ry-where you
Ev - 'ry-where you

C E7/B Am7 D7

go; Take a look in the five - and-ten,
go; There's a tree in the Grand Ho - tel,

pp

It's Beginning to Look Like Christmas

L.

G6 Gm6 D/A D[#]dim A7

3

glisten-ing once a-gain With can - dy canes and sil - ver lanes a-
one in the park as well, The stur - dy kind that does - n't mind the

Am7 D7 N.C. G C G

glow. It's be- gin-ning to look a lot like Christ-mas,
snow. It's be- gin-ning to look a lot like Christ-mas;

B7 C E7/B Am7 B^bdim

Toys in ev - 'ry store, But the pret - ti - est sight to see is the
Soon the bells will start, And the thing that will make them ring is the

G/B E7 Am7 D7 G To Patter

hol - ly that will be On your own front door. A pair of
car - ol that you sing Right with-

This musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is for the voice, starting with a dynamic 'L.' and a key signature of one sharp. It includes chords G6, Gm6, D/A, D#dim, and A7. The second staff is also for the voice, with a key signature of two sharps, featuring chords Am7, D7, and N.C. The third staff continues the vocal line with chords G, C, and G. The bottom staff is for the piano, showing bass and treble clef staves with various dynamics and rests. The lyrics are integrated into the music, with some words appearing above the notes and others below. The score concludes with a section labeled 'To Patter'.

Last ending



N.C.

in your heart.

3 3 3 3

Patter



hop-a-long boots and a pis-tol that shoots Is the wish of Bar-ney and Ben;



Dolls that will talk and will go for a walk Is the hope of Jan-ice and Jen; And

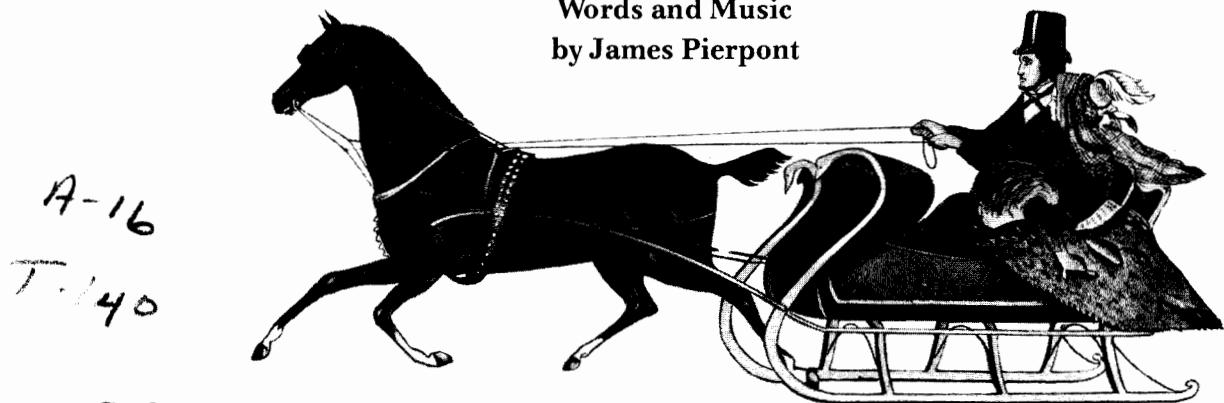


D.S. to last ending

Mom and Dad can hard - ly wait for school to start a-gain. 2. It's be-

Jingle Bells

Words and Music
by James Pierpont



Gaily

8va ad lib

Sheet music for piano and voice. The piano part consists of two staves: treble and bass. The vocal part is in common time (2/4). The lyrics "pp gradually getting louder" are written below the piano staves.

Chords indicated above the staff: G (at the beginning), C (at the end of the section), Am (in the middle), D7 (in the middle).

Dash-ing through the snow In a one-horse o - pen sleigh,

Chords indicated above the staff: G (at the beginning), D7 (in the middle), G (at the end of the section).

O'er the fields we go, Laugh-ing all the way.

Chord indicated above the staff: G (at the beginning).

Bells on bob-tail ring, Mak-ing spir-its bright; What

Am G D7 G
 fun it is to ride and sing A sleigh-ing song to - night. Oh!
 G
 jin - gle bells, jin - gle bells, jin - gle all the way;
 C G A7 D7
 Oh, what fun it is to ride in a one-horse o - pen sleigh. Hey!
 G
 jin - gle bells, jin - gle bells, jin - gle all the way;
 C G D7 G
 Oh, what fun it is to ride in a one-horse o - pen sleigh!

*8va applies to piano only.

8va*

Words by Sammy Cahn
Music by Jule Styne

Let It Snow! Let It Snow!

Moderately, with a lilt (♩ played like 



A-17
T-12D

L.H.
mp

F C7 F F/A Abdim

mf (2) Oh, the weath-er out - side is fright-ful, But the fire is so de-
does - n't show signs of stop - ping, And I brought some corn for

C7 D7 3fr. Gm 3fr. D7 3fr. Gm 3fr. G# Bdim

light - ful, And since we've no place to go, Let it
pop - ping; The lights are turned way down low, Let it

C7 1. F 2. F

snow, let it snow, let it snow. 2. It snow. When we

snow, let it snow, let it

fi-nal-ly kiss good night, How I'll hate go-ing out in the storm; But if

you'll real-ly hold me tight, All the way home I'll be warm. The

fire is slow-ly dy-ing, And, my dear, we're still good-bye-ing, But as

long as you love me so, Let it snow, let it snow, let it snow.
8va↑
8va↓

A Marshmallow World

Words by Carl Sigman; Music by Peter De Rose

Moderately (with a lift)

The musical score consists of four staves. The top staff shows a vocal line with a dynamic of *L. H.* *mp*, a tempo of *2:4*, and a key signature of one flat. The second staff shows a vocal line with lyrics and chords *C* and *E♭dim*. The third staff shows a vocal line with lyrics and chords *G7*, *Dm7*, *G7sus4*, *C/E*, and *Am7*. The bottom staff shows a bass line. Chords are indicated above the staff in each measure. The lyrics are as follows:

It's a marsh-mal-low world in the win-ter When the snow comes to cov-er the
 (2) marsh-mal-low clouds be-ing friend-ly In the arms of the ev-er-green
 ground. It's the time for play; it's a whipped-cream day; I
 trees, And the sun is red like a pump - kin head; It's
 wait for it the whole year round. 2. Those are shin-ing so your nose won't

C Gm7 C7 Fmaj7 Dm7 Gm7 C7
 freeze. The world is your snow-ball; see how it grows; That's how it goes when-

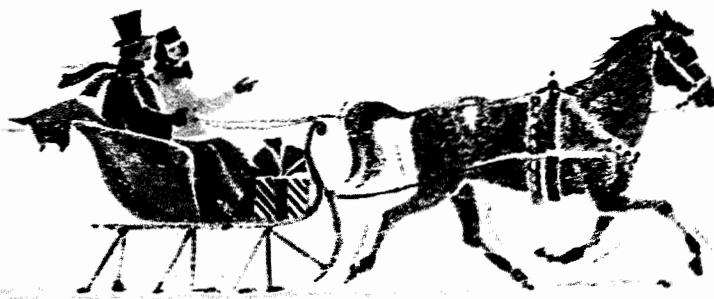
F Am7 D7 Gmaj7 Em7 Am7 D7
 ev-er it snows. The world is your snow-ball just for a song; Get out and roll it a-

G7 N.C. C
 long. It's a yum-yum-my world made for sweet-hearts; Take a

Ebdim G7 Fm/Ab G7
 walk with your fa-vor-ite girl. It's a su-gar date; what if

Gm/Bb A7 D7 Dm7 G7 C
 spring is late; In win-ter, it's a marsh-mal-low world.

Sleigh Ride



T-2
T-120

Words by Mitchell Parish; Music by Leroy Anderson

Note: For an optional effect between [A] and [B] and between [C] and [D],
you might call on a "third hand" to imitate sleigh bells
by playing as follows on the high side of the keyboard—



Moderately bright

mp

Fmaj7 F6 Gm7 C7 F

A

Just hear those sleigh bells jin-gl-ing, ring-ting-tin-gl-ing, too;

Gm7 C7 Fmaj7 F6 Gm7 C/C F

Come on, it's love-ly weath-er for a sleigh ride to-geth-er with you.

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— Out-side, the snow is fall-ing and friends are call-ing "Yoo-hoo"; —

— Come on, it's love-ly weath-er for a sleigh ride to-gether with

you. — Gid-dy-yap, gid-dy-yap, gid-dy-

yap, let's go; Let's look at the show;

Sleigh Ride

Bm7 E7 A N.C.

We're rid-ing in a won-der-land of snow. Gid-dy-

Am7 D7 G G6

yap, gid-dy-yap, gid-dy-yap, it's grand, Just hold-ing your hand;

Gm7 C11 Normal 8va

sing as is; play 8va higher

We're glid-ing a-long with a song of a win-ter-y fair-y- land. Our cheeks are

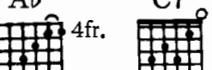
Fmaj7 F6 Gm7 C7 F Gm7 C7

nice and ros-y, and com-fy co-zы are we; We're snug-gled

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The top staff features chords Bm7, E7, and A, with lyrics "We're rid-ing in a won-der-land of snow. Gid-dy-". The second staff features chords Am7, D7, G, and G6, with lyrics "yap, gid-dy-yap, gid-dy-yap, it's grand, Just hold-ing your hand;". The third staff features a Gm7 chord and a C11 chord (indicated by a 11th fret on the 5th string), with lyrics "sing as is; play 8va higher" and "We're glid-ing a-long with a song of a win-ter-y fair-y- land. Our cheeks are". The bottom staff features chords Fmaj7, F6, Gm7, C7, F, Gm7, and C7, with lyrics "nice and ros-y, and com-fy co-zы are we; We're snug-gled". The score includes various performance instructions like "Normal 8va" and "play 8va higher". Chords are indicated by guitar diagrams above the staves.

Fmaj7 F6 Gm7 C7





up to-ge-th-er like two birds of a feath-er would be. Let's take that

Fmaj7 F6 Gm7 C7 F Gm7 C7





road be - fore us and sing a cho-rus or two; Come on, it's

Fmaj7 F6 Gm7 C7



love-ly weath-er for a sleigh ride to-ge-th-er with you. Just hear those

1. F6 Gm7 C7




2. F6


you.

D

Over the River and through the Woods

Traditional



Brightly, in one ($\text{J.=}1$ beat)

mf

3/4 time signature, treble and bass staves.

Key signature changes from C major to F major at the end of the first section.

C

F

1. O-ver the riv-er and through the woods To Grand - moth - er's house we
 2. O-ver the riv-er and through the woods To have a full day of
 3. O-ver the riv-er and through the woods And straight through the barn - yard

1. D_{m}^7 2. G_7 3. C

C

D_m⁷

G₇

C

A_m

(1) go. The horse knows the way to car - ry the sleigh Through
 (2) play. Oh, hear the bells ring - ing ting - a - ling - ling, For
 (3) gate. It seems that we go so dreadful - ly slow; It

D7 G G7 C

(1) white and drift - ed snow.
 (2) it is Christ - mas Day.
 (3) is so hard to wait.

O - ver the
 O - ver the
 O - ver the

(1) riv - er and through the woods, Oh, how the wind does

(2) riv - er and through the woods, Trot fast my dap - ple

(3) riv - er and through the woods, Now Grand - ma's cap I



 (1) blow. _____ It stings the toes and bites the

 (2) gray; Spring o'er the ground just like a

 (3) spy. Hur - rah for fun; the pud - ding's













(1) nose As o - ver the ground we go.
 (2) hound, For this is Christ - mas Day.
 (3) done; Hur - rah for the pump - kin pie!

Hanover Winter Song

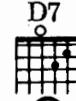
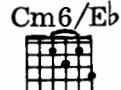
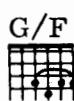
Words and Music by Richard Hovey and Frederic Field Bullard

Briskly

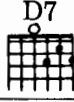


1. Ho, a song by the fire; Pass the pipes, pass the bowl. Ho, a
 (2. Pile the) logs on the fire; Fill the pipes, pass the bowl. Pile the
 (3. Oh, a) god is the fire; Pull the pipes, drain the bowl. Oh, a

(1) song by the fire With a skoal, with a skoal. Ho, a
 (2) logs on the fire With a skoal, with a skoal. Pile the
 (3) god is the fire With a skoal, with a skoal. Oh, a



(1) song by the fire; Pass the pipes with a skoal,
 (2) logs on the fire; Fill the pipes with a skoal,
 (3) god is the fire; Pull the pipes with a skoal,



(1) For the wolf - wind is wail - ing at the door - ways, And the
 (2) For the fire gob - lins flick - er on the ceil - ing, And the
 (3) For the room has a spir - it in the em - bers, 'Tis a

(1) snow drifts deep a - long the road,
 (2) wine witch glit - ters in the glass,
 (3) god and our fa - thers knew his name,
 And the
 And the
 And they

(1) ice gnomes are march - ing from their Nor - ways,
 (2) smoke wraiths are drift - ing, curl - ing, reel - ing,
 (3) wor - ship'd him in long - for - got De cem - bers,
 And the
 And the
 And their

(1) great white cold walks a - broad.
 (2) high bells jin - gle as they pass.
 (3) hearts leap'd high with the flame.

Chorus

G

f (1) But,
 (2) For
 (3) And here by the fire, we de fy frost and storm; Ha,

G

ha, we are warm, and we have our heart's de-sire. For here we're good fel-lows, and the

Hanover Winter Song

The sheet music consists of six staves of music for voice and guitar. The vocal part is in soprano clef, and the guitar part includes chord diagrams above the staff.

Chords and Key:

- Staff 1: D/A, A7, D7, N.C.
- Staff 2: G, D7
- Staff 3: G/F, C/E, Cm/E♭, G/D, D, N.C.
- Staff 4: G/F, C/E, Cm/E♭, G/D, D, N.C.
- Staff 5: D/F♯, G/F, C/E, G/D, C
- Staff 6: G/F, C/E, Cm/E♭, G/D, D, N.C.
- Staff 7: D7, 1. 2. G, 3. G, 8va-1

Text:

beech-wood and the bel-lows, And the cup is at the lip in the pledge of fel-low-ship. Oh,
here_by the fire, we de-fy frost and storm; Ha, ha, we are warm, and we
have our heart's de-sire. For here we're good fel - lows, and the
beech-wood and the bel - lows, And the cup is at the lip
In the pledge of fel-low-ship, of fel - low-ship. 2. Pile the ship.
3. Oh, a

Performance Instructions:

- Slowly
- N.C.
- 1. 2. G
- 3. G 8va-1

Jingle-Bell Rock



Words and Music by
Joe Beal and Jim Boothe

With a light swing ($\text{J} = \frac{1}{2} \text{ note}$)

C

Jin-gle-bell, jin - gle-bell, jin-gle-bell rock,—
Jin-gle bells swing— and

C[#]dim
5fr.

Dm7 **G7** **Dm7** **G7** **Dm7** **G7**

jin - gle bells ring. Snow-in' and blow-in' up bush-els of fun,

Dm7 **G7+5** **C**

Now the jin-gle hop has be - gun.— Jin - gle - bell, jin - gle - bell,

Jingle-Bell Rock

C#dim Dm7 G7
 5fr.

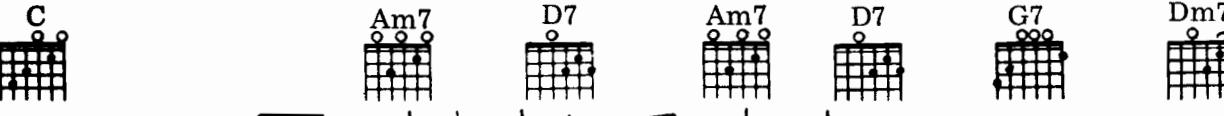
jin-gle-bell rock,— Jin-gle bells chime in jin-gle-bell time.

Dm7 G7 Dm7 G7 D7 G7


Danc-in' and pranc-in' in Jin-gle Bell Square In the frost-y air...

C F F#dim C/G


— What a bright time;— it's the right time To rock the night a-

C Am7 D7 Am7 D7 G7 Dm7


way. Jin-gle-bell time is a swell time To go glid-in' in a

G7

C

one-horse sleigh... Gid-dy-ap jin-gle horse; pick up your feet;

Sheet music for piano and guitar. The piano part has two staves: treble and bass. The guitar part shows chords G7 and C.

Gm6/B♭ A7+5 A7 F

Jin-gle a-round the clock. Mix and min-gle in a

Sheet music for piano and guitar. The piano part has two staves: treble and bass. The guitar part shows chords Gm6/Bb, A7+5, A7, and F. The lyrics "Jin-gle a-round the clock." are followed by a dynamic instruction ">".

Fm6 D7 G7 1. C

jin-gl-in' beat; That's the jin-gle-bell rock.

Sheet music for piano and guitar. The piano part has two staves: treble and bass. The guitar part shows chords Fm6, D7, G7, and C. The lyrics "jin-gl-in' beat;" and "That's the jin-gle-bell rock." are shown.

2. D7 G7 D7 G7 C

That's the jin-gle-bell, That's the jin-gle-bell rock.

Sheet music for piano and guitar. The piano part has two staves: treble and bass. The guitar part shows chords D7, G7, D7, G7, and C. The lyrics "That's the jin-gle-bell," and "That's the jin-gle-bell rock." are shown. The section ends with a dynamic instruction ">>> >>>".

Winter

Words by Alfred Bryan
Music by Albert Gumble

Briskly, in two ($\text{♩} = 1$ beat)

The musical score consists of five staves of music. The top staff is for the piano, indicated by a treble clef and bass clef. The second staff is for the vocal part, with lyrics. The third staff is for the guitar, showing chord diagrams. The fourth staff continues the vocal line. The fifth staff continues the guitar part.

Chords and Key Signatures:

- Staff 1 (Piano/Vocal): C major (indicated by a C with a circle), Am, G7.
- Staff 2 (Vocal): Win, ter, win, ter, When the snow is.
- Staff 3 (Guitar): C, Am7/E, Dm7, Fmaj7/G, G9, C.
- Staff 4 (Vocal): soft - ly, fall - ing, That's the time to squeeze,
- Staff 5 (Guitar): Am, D7, E♭dim, C/E, D9/F♯.
- Staff 6 (Vocal): when it starts to freeze.
- Staff 7 (Guitar): In Oc - to - ber and No - vem - ber.

G7
xooo

N.C.

C

Am

and De - cem - ber, just re - mem - ber Win ter, win

G7
xooo

Am7/E Dm7-5 Fmaj7/G G9

ter, When your sweet-heart comes a - call ing, By the

C G7/D C7/E F Fm

fire - side so bright, you'll sit and tease her;

C/G F#dim C/G Am7 D7 Fm6 G7 xooo C

That's the time to squeeze her, when it's win - ter.

Jing-A-Ling, Jing-A-Ling

Bright polka tempo

8va

p cresc. (like approaching sleigh bells) *f*

Jing, jing-a-ling, jing-a-ling, jing-a-ling, jing-a-ling, What fun to hear the
Jing, jing-a-ling, jing-a-ling, jing-a-ling, The bells have got the
mf

sleigh bells jin - gle. Jing, jing-a-ling, jing-a-ling, jing-a-ling, jing-a-ling, They
snow-flakes danc - ing. Jing, jing-a-ling, jing-a-ling, jing-a-ling, jing-a-ling, Ol'

set your heart a - tin - gle. Jing, jing-a-ling, jing-a-ling, jing-a-ling,
Dob - bin's e - ven pranc - ing. Jing, jing-a-ling, jing-a-ling, jing-a-

C



A♭7



ling, jing-a-ling, I
ling, jing-a-ling, The love to hear our laugh-ter min-gle,
night is made for sweet ro-manc-ing.

Ha, ha,
Ha, ha,

f

Last time to Coda

1. G7



ho, ho,
ho, ho,

glid - ing through the snow.

2. G7



through the snow we

C



go.

Through a
non-legato

Trio

C



win-ter fair - y - land we go a - glid - ing

In a

Jing-A-Ling, Jing-A-Ling

The sheet music consists of four staves of musical notation. The top staff is for the soprano voice, the second for the alto, the third for the bass, and the bottom for the piano. Chords are indicated above the staves, and lyrics are written below them. The first section starts with a G7 chord, followed by lyrics: cot-ton-can-dy, land of fro-zен, charms, And the. The second section begins with a Dm chord, lyrics: way the sleigh is, slipping and a-slid-ing, ing, Brings you. The third section begins with a Dm chord, lyrics: slid-ing e-ven, clos-er in my arms., Can't you. The fourth section begins with a G7 chord, lyrics: hear the sleigh bells, ask-ing why we're sin-gle, As we. The fifth section begins with a C7 chord, lyrics: fly a-cross the snowy hills and dells?, And we're.

G7
cot - ton - can - dy land of fro - zen charms, And the

Dm
way the sleigh is slipping and a - slid - ing Brings you

Dm G7 C
slid - ing e - ven clos - er in my arms. Can't you

hear the sleigh bells ask - ing why we're sin - gle, As we

C7 F A7/E Dm
fly a - cross the snowy hills and dells? And we're

Fm6 Em7 A7sus4 A7

hap - py 'cause the sleigh bells seem to jin - gle In the

Dm G7 C C/E E♭dim

win - ter fair - y - land like wed - ding bells.

Repeat from § to ♩; then to Coda.

Coda G7 C 8va

through the snow we go.

C Gm7 (play 8va higher; sing as Jing, jing-a-ling, jing-a -

written) C Gm7 C Gm7 C

ling, jing-a-ling, jing-a - ling, jing-a-ling, jing-a - ling.

Section Five

Modern Carols

Carol of the Bells (*Words by Peter J. Wilhousky; Music by M. Leontovich*) Page 158

There is a legend that at the stroke of midnight on the evening when Jesus was born all the bells on earth suddenly began pealing joyously together of their own accord—and there was never a sound like it for majesty and grandeur. "Carol of the Bells," based on an old Ukrainian motif, probably springs from that legend, as it tells of the "sweet silver bells" that pealed joyously in unison. Traditionally, the "Carol of the Bells" is sung quietly in the beginning, grows louder and ever louder as each voice adds to the tintinnabulation, and finally dies away to a pianissimo as the pealing gradually ceases.

I Heard the Bells on Christmas Day Page 154 (*Words by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, adapted by Johnny Marks; Music by Johnny Marks*)

A mood of intense melancholy overtook poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow in the years after his wife's tragic death in a fire in 1861. The Civil War had broken out that same year, and it seemed to him that this was an additional punishment. Sitting down at his desk one day, he penned the poem "Christmas Bells." As the bells continue to peal and peal, Longfellow recognizes that God is not dead after all, that right shall prevail, bringing peace and goodwill, as long as there is Christmas and its promise of new life. The poem has been sung to a tune written in the 1870s by an English organist, John Baptiste Calkin. In the 1950s, Johnny Marks, whose Christmas songs are many and choice, adapted Longfellow's words and provided the modern musical setting that is used here and is commonly sung today. There have been many recordings of Marks' version, including ones by Kate Smith, Frank Sinatra, Harry Belafonte and Bing Crosby (who joked to Marks, "I see you finally got yourself a decent lyricist").

The Little Drummer Boy Page 156 (*Words and Music by Katherine Davis, Henry Onorati and Harry Simeone*)

Harry Simeone, who was at one time choral conductor-assistant to Fred Waring, wrote what is now a Christmas classic, "The Little Drummer Boy," in 1958. The song tells the story of a shepherd boy who makes his way along with the procession of the Wise Men and other admirers to the lowly manger in Bethlehem to see the Holy Babe. Some of those who gather at the manger present the Infant with fine gifts, but all the shepherd has to offer is his drum and his gift of making music. The whole carol is accompanied by a gentle drone, the sound of the boy's drum being played lightly with the fingers. The Harry Simeone Chorale made the best-selling recording of its leader's song.

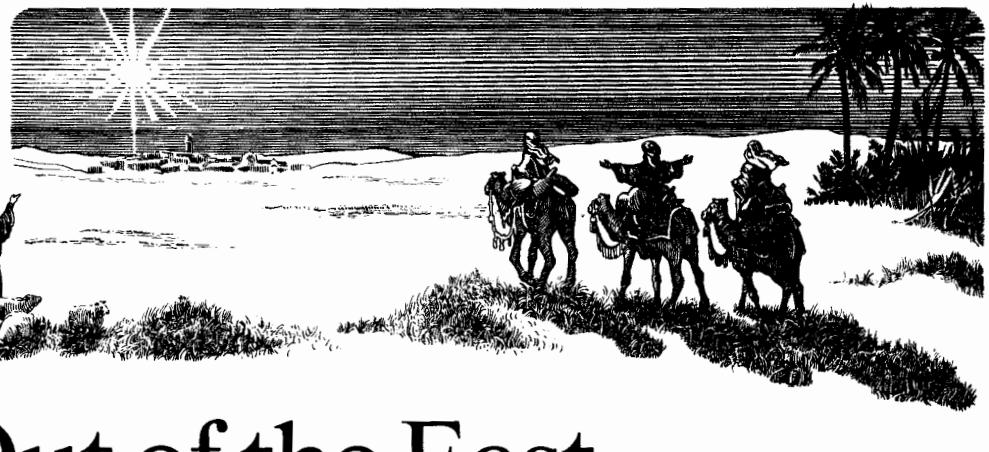
Out of the East (*Words and Music by Harry Noble*) Page 151

Juilliard-trained songwriter Harry Noble wrote "Out of the East" in 1940. The song describes the trip of the Magi, following the star to the birthplace of Jesus, and is an inspiring song of faith. Noble, born in New York and raised in Jersey City, New Jersey, is best known for his song "Hold Me, Thrill Me, Kiss Me." In addition to directing a prize-winning girls' choir, he was a nightclub performer with Francis King for many years, appeared in films, and gave organ lessons at Bamberger's Department Store in Newark, New Jersey.

The Peace Carol (*Words and Music by Bob Beers*) Page 160

The Beers of upstate New York are a musical family reminiscent of the famous Trapp family of Vermont. In 1965, they had several pleasant visits with the Reverend Edith Craig Reynolds, a Baptist minister related by marriage to the Reynolds Aluminum family. Bob Beers was so inspired by the gentle wisdom of Reverend Reynolds that he wrote this carol in her honor. The theme is a simple one—that the grief and struggles and cares of the world can be overcome by the peace of Christmas Day. Though it is less than 20 years old, "The Peace Carol" has already become a favorite part of the Christmas literature.

Words and Music
by Harry Noble



Out of the East

Moderately

F F/E F/E \flat B \flat /D F/C

Fdim/C C7sus4 F6add9

L.H. L.H.

F Gm/F B \flat m/F

1. Out of the East there came rid - ing, rid - ing, Three of the wis - est of
in to the West they went rid - ing, rid - ing, Fol low - ing af - ter the
3. Lo! in a man - ger they found Him, found Him, Bathed in the light of yon

Out of the East

F

(1) men.
(2) star,
(3) star;

Dust was their en - e - my
O - ver a quiet town
Gold did they bring Him and

Gm/F

blind - ing,
shin - ing,
frank - in -

B♭m/F

(1) blind - ing, E - ven the wis - est of them.
(2) shin - ing, Light - ing their way from a - far.
(3)cense, And myrrh from a land that was far.

F

5 2 1 4

A7sus4 A7 Dm G7sus4

(1) Wan - der - ing shep - herds heard tell their sto - ry, Told in the
(2) Un - der its glo - ry sat Moth - er Mar - y Ten - der - ly
(3) Shep - herds crept in sing - ing prais - es, prais - es; An - gels kept

mf

G7 C7 E/C Am/C B♭/C C7

(1)flick - er - ing fire - light, ten - der light, ev - er bright Christ - mas night.
(2)sing - ing a lull - a - by, hush - a - by, don't - you - cry lull - a - by.
(3)watch to be near to Him, dear to Him, dim. one with Him, prais - ing Him.
dim. held back

F

Gm/F

(1) Far to the West was there shin - ing, shin - ing,
(3) In - to the East then went rid rid - ing, rid rid - ing,

p in tempo

B♭m/F

F

(1) Blaz - ing a star in the dawn; Rev - er - ent
of the wis - est of men;
(3) Three of the wis - est of men.

Gifts did I Found was the

Gm/F

B♭m/F

(1) wise men be - held it, say - ing, "This night a Sav - ior is
for that Babe in man ger, Gifts for the Sav - ior
(3) Babe in a low - ly man - ger, Crowned was the Sav - ior of

1. 2. F F/E

3. F F/E F/E♭ B♭/D B♭m6/D♭

born."

men.

F6add9

(slow arpeggio)

I Heard the Bells on Christmas Day

Words by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow,
adapted by Johnny Marks; Music by Johnny Marks



Rapidly, in one ($\text{d} = 1$ beat)

f dim.

Slowly

G Gaug C/E D7 Em F# Bm

heard the bells on Christ-mas Day Their old fa - mil - iar car - ols play, And

Cm/E^b D7 Dm/F E7 C E7 Am Fdim A9/E D7

wild and sweet the words re-peat Of peace on earth, good - will to men. I

cresc.

G Gaug C/E D7 Em F# Bm

thought as now this day had come, The bel - fries of all Chris - ten - dom Had

Cm/E♭ D7 Dm/F E7 Am E7 Am C♯m7-5 D7sus4 D7 G

 N.C.

rung so long the un- bro-ken song Of peace on earth, good will to men. And
 cresc. dim.

G Gaug C/E D7 Em F♯ Bm

in de-spair I bowed my head; "There is no peace on earth," I said, "For

Cm/E♭ D7 Dm/F E7 C E7 Am Fdim A9/E D7

hate is strong and mocks the song Of peace on earth, good will to men." Then
 cresc.

G Gaug C/E D7 Em F♯ Bm

pealed the bells more loud and deep: "God is not dead, nor doth He sleep; The

C/E D7 Dm/F E7 Am E7 Am C♯m7-5 D7sus4 D7 G

slowing down
 wrong shall fail, the right pre-vail With peace on earth, good will to men."
 cresc.

The Little Drummer Boy

Words and Music by
Katherine Davis, Henry Onorati
and Harry Simeone



Moderately, in two ($\text{J}=1$ beat)

Guitar → D
(Capo up
3 frets)

B-44
T-70

Keyboard → F

F

p throughout

1. Come, they told me, (Pa -
2. Lit tle Ba - by, (Pa -
(Ba by Ge - su),
3. Mar y nod - ded; (Pa -

F

(Bells)

(1) rum-pum-pum-pum)
(2) rum-pum-pum-pum)
(3) rum-pum-pum-pum)

A new-born King to see; (Pa -
I am a poor boy too; (Pa -
The ox and lamb kept time; (Pa -

F

C

(1) rum-pum-pum-pum)
(2) rum-pum-pum-pum)
(3) rum-pum-pum-pum)

Our fin - est gifts we bring (Pa -
I have no gift to bring (Pa -
I played my drum for Him; (Pa -

F

(1) rum-pum-pum-pum)
(2) rum-pum-pum-pum)
(3) rum-pum-pum-pum)

To lay be - fore the King, (Pa -
That's fit to give our King. (Pa -
I played my best for Him. (Pa -

F7 B♭ F C

(1) rum-pum-pum-pum,
(2) rum-pum-pum-pum,
(3) rum-pum-pum-pum,

rum-pum-pum-pum,
rum-pum-pum-pum,
rum-pum-pum-pum,

rum-pum-pum-pum - pum)
rum-pum-pum-pum - pum)
rum-pum-pum-pum - pum)

F

(1) So to hon - or Him (Pa - rum-pum-pum-pum)
(2) Shall I play for You (Pa - rum-pum-pum-pum)
(3) Then He smiled at me, (Pa - rum-pum-pum-pum)

rum-pum-pum-pum - pum)
rum-pum-pum-pum - pum)
rum-pum-pum-pum - pum)

C F

(1) When we come.
(2) On my drum?
(3) Me and my drum.

to nothing

Carol of the Bells

Words by Peter J. Wilhousky; Music by M. Leontovich



Joyfully, in one (each measure = 1 beat)

Em* Em/D Am/C Em/B

Hark! how the bells, Sweet sil-ver bells, All seem to say, "Throw cares a-way."
p > > > >

Em Em/D Am/C Em/B

Christ-mas is here, Bring-ing good cheer To young and old, Meek and the bold.

Am/C Em Am/C Em

Ding, dong, ding, dong, That is their song With joy-ful ring, All car-ol-ing.

Am/C Em Am/C Em

One seems to hear Words of good cheer From ev'-ry-where Fill - ing the air; O cresc.

mf

*Guitarists: Play chords finger style.

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 York. International Copyright secured. All rights reserved. Used by permission.

how hap - py are their tones. Gai - ly they ring While peo-ple sing-
ff

Am **Em**

Songs of good cheer, Christ-mas is here; Mer-ry, mer-ry, mer-ry, mer-ry Christ - mas.

Em/D **Am/C** **Em7/B**

Mer-ry, mer-ry, mer-ry, mer-ry Christ-mas. On, on they send, On with-out end, Their joy-ful tone
dim. (without slowing down)

Am **Em** **1.**

To ev -'ry home. { Hark! how the bells, Sweet sil - ver bells, All seem to say,
 On, on they send, On with-out end,

pp

N.C. **2.** **N.C.**

"Throw cares a-way." Their joy - ful tone To ev -'ry home. Ding, dong, ding, dong.
very quietly

Em



The Peace Carol

Words and Music by Bob Beers

Gently

6
mp

1. The

G Gaug C/G

(1) gar - ment of life be it tat - tered and torn, The
(2) hope that has slum - bered for two thou sand years. A
3. Add all the grief — that peo - ple may bear; —

F/G D7/G G

Em Em/D

(1) cloak of the sol - dier is weath-ered and worn, But what Child is this that was
(2) prom - ise that al - lelujah thou - sand tears. A Child that can hoh - big - ah
(3) To - tal the strife and the trou - ble and care; Put them in col - umns and

A/C# D7 G

(1) pov - er - ty - born? The peace of Christ - mas Day...
(2) be - gan of tears. The peace of Christ - mas Day... The branch that bears the
(3) leave them right there, The peace of Christ - mas Day...

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Am D7 G Em Em/D

bright hol-ly, The dove that rests in yon - der tree, The light that shines for

Am/C A/C♯ D7
 5fr. 5fr.

1.2. G
 3. G

all to see; The peace of Christ-mas Day. — 2. The Day. — The

3. —

G Am D7 G

branch that bears the bright hol-ly, The dove that rests in yon - der tree, The

Em Em/D Am/C A/C♯ D7
 5fr. 5fr.

G

light that shines for all to see, The peace of Christ-mas slower Day. —

Day. —

Section Six

Favorite Carols of Yesterday and Today

Angels from the Realms of Glory (Words by James Montgomery; Music by Henry Smart)

Page 168

In the mid-1790s, 23-year-old James Montgomery, a devout Moravian newspaperman in Sheffield, England, was twice imprisoned because authorities feared that his liberalism and criticism of local officials might breed trouble. He took advantage of his incarceration to write a little book, *Prison Amusements*, which he published as soon as he was released and had returned to his newspaper. The success of the book started him and his paper, the Iris, on the road to such popularity that before long he became one of Sheffield's leading citizens. His Christian faith, so strong in adversity, remained just as strong in prosperity. He published many hymns, including "Angels from the Realms of Glory," which he wrote for the Christmas Eve edition of the Iris in 1816, and which was republished in the Christian Psalmist in 1825. Some years later, a London organist, Henry Smart, wrote the music to which we now sing Montgomery's words.

As Lately We Watched (Traditional)

Page 175

From Austria comes this traditional carol, sung to a tune similar to the old English "We Wish You a Merry Christmas." As with such other carols as "Angels We Have Heard on High," "Angels from the Realms of Glory" and "While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks by Night," the song tells the story of the Nativity from the point of view of the shepherds near Bethlehem who follow the path of the star, hear the angels proclaim the birth of the newborn King and finally see the Infant in His manger-throne.

As with Gladness Men of Old (Words by William Chatterton Dix; Music by Conrad Kocher)

Page 183

On the Epiphany, the Twelfth Day of Christmas, probably in 1858, William Chatterton Dix was sick in bed. Dix was a devout churchman who ran a marine insurance company in England during the week and composed hymns on Sunday. While sick, he managed to read the Gospel for the day, which inspired him to write this classic Christmas hymn. It was set to a melody written several decades earlier by an eminent German organist, Conrad Kocher, but Dix is often credited with the tune. Dix eventually came to dislike his abridgment of the Kocher setting, but realized that since the combination of words and music had already entered the literature it was too late to change it.

Christians, Awake, Salute the Happy Morn (Words by John Byrom; Music by John Wainwright)

Page 172

This song was written by John Byrom as a Christmas present for his daughter, probably in 1749. Byrom was active in the evangelical revivals of the period, had both Charles and John Wesley as students and friends, and ended life as a Quaker. The poem was first published as a broadside (broadsides were large sheets of paper on which ballads were customarily printed, and which were sold by stationers like newspapers) and was set to an original psalm tune, "Yorkshire" by John Wainwright, an organist at the Manchester, England, Collegiate Church. Byrom first heard the completed hymn on Christmas Day, 1750, when a group of men and boys led by Wainwright sang it for him.

Good Christian Men, Rejoice (Words by John Mason Neale; Music Traditional)

Page 178

This well-worked melody served a variety of purposes before it became the setting for "Good Christian Men, Rejoice." Its origin is a 14th-century hymn, which was arranged in 1601 by Bartholomaeus Gesius as "In Dulci Jubilo." Subsequently Johann Sebastian Bach made his own arrangement of the melody in his *Chorale Preludes* for the organ, and in an edition by Sir John Stainer, it became well known to German-speaking people as "Nun singet und seid froh." The English version is by the Reverend Dr. John Mason Neale, a 19th-century English minister who, after being forced into retirement by illness, collected and made English translations of many Greek and Latin hymns.

The Holly and the Ivy (Traditional)

Page 174

The verses of this charming English carol date back centuries. They were first officially published in 1861 by a Joshua Sylvester, who admitted that he had obtained them from "an old broadside, printed a century and a half since." The symbolism in them probably pre-dates Christianity and was simply modified to serve it. Hence, the white blossoms became the purity of Mary; the red berries, Jesus' blood; the thorns, His crown; the bitter bark, His crucifixion agony. The symbolism of the ivy has been lost, although some suggest that the holly stands for the masculine elements of Jesus' birth, and the clinging ivy for the feminine elements.

I Saw Three Ships (Traditional)

Page 165

There are several interpretations of the three ships mentioned in this carol. Since the music was published for the first time in 1666, less than two centuries after Columbus's voyages had opened up the seas, some believe that the three ships, like Columbus's, were entering a New World—that of the Spirit. Others feel that the number refers to the journeying Wise Men, or to the virtues of faith, hope and charity, or to the Holy Family of Jesus, Mary and Joseph, or to the Trinity of God the Father, Son and Holy Spirit. Carols that sing of ships are not usual, though as Cecil Sharp, a famous collector of folk songs, pointed out, the island-dwelling Britons of early days may have thought that Bethlehem, which they knew about only through hearsay, lay on or near the seacoast of the Holy Land. Sharp discovered the music for this carol existing in similar versions all over the British Isles, sung to these Christmas words and also to a secular lyric, beginning "As I sat on a sunny bank," which was already well known by the 18th century.

Joseph Dearest, Joseph Mild (Traditional)

Page 170

"Joseph Dearest, Joseph Mild" is a lullaby that was sung by the Virgin Mary in a Mystery Play that flourished around Leipzig, Germany, in the early 1500s. The tune was originally sung to a Latin text full of joy, "Resonet in Laudibus" (Let Our Praises Resound), dating from as early as the 14th century. Before that time, carols and other religious songs were danced and sung to primitive tunes and graceless texts. But a new awareness of beauty in worship swept through Europe in the 1500s, thanks in part to the Reformation, and melodies took on an ingratiating texture, while texts issued from the pens of genius poets.

Lo, How a Rose E'er Blooming (Traditional; arranged by Dan Fox)

Page 169

This charming old carol comes to us from Germany's Rhineland. It was first published in 1599 in Cologne but could date from the 15th century or perhaps even earlier. Michael Praetorius harmonized it in 1609, and Theodore Baker, the American music scholar who first compiled the Biographical Dictionary of Musicians in 1900, is credited with the English translation. In some hymnals, the carol appears as "I Know a Rose-Tree Springing" or "Behold a Branch Is Growing" from its original German text, "Es ist ein' Ros' entsprungen."

O Come, O Come Emmanuel (Traditional)

Page 180

The words to this church hymn for the season of Advent are very old indeed. They were of such importance in medieval days that in monasteries a separate stanza, to be sung from December 16 through December 23, was assigned to each of the most pious monks. In the 1800s, a musical setting that would accommodate the stanzas and the refrain "Rejoice! Rejoice! Emmanuel shall come to thee O Israel" was fashioned out of some plainsong sequences. (There was no refrain in the original Latin.) And, since plainsong has no measures and no specified rhythmic scheme, the quality of this hymn is always flowing and free.

O Holy Night

(Words by John Sullivan Dwight; Music by Adolphe Charles Adam)

Page 166

It is difficult to realize now that when "O Holy Night" was written by Adolphe Charles Adam, the 19th-century French composer who is best known for his ballet Giselle, it was frowned on by church authorities. One French bishop even went so far as to denounce it for its "lack of musical taste and total absence of the spirit of religion." Despite this, it has become the most popular of all Christmas solos. Adam's friend and collaborator, the poet Cappeau de Roquemaure, was the first to supply a text for the melody, titling it "Cantique de Noël." The English words we use today, which made the tune "O Holy Night," were written by an American clergyman and musical authority named John Sullivan Dwight.

Once in Royal David's City

(Words by Mrs. C. F. Alexander; Music by H. J. Gauntlett)

Page 179

Cecil Frances Alexander took her position as an Anglican bishop's wife very seriously. She accompanied her husband throughout Ireland, scolding the wicked and praising the good, and most of all working with the youngsters, for whom she wrote a number of little poems and hymns. Her most famous collection was published in 1848 – Hymns for Little Children – and it was here that "Once in Royal David's City" first appeared. A year later, H. J. Gauntlett discovered Mrs. Alexander's poem and set it to music. The city, of course, is Bethlehem, the birthplace of Jesus and of His ancestor King David.

Section Six: Favorite Carols of Yesterday and Today

What Child Is This?

(Words by William Chatterton Dix; Music Traditional)

Page 176

"Greensleeves," the tune to which "What Child Is This?" is sung, has a long history. It was apparently first licensed or registered in 1580 to a Richard Jones (with a set of lyrics that were not in the least religious, nor even very respectable), but it is probably older still. Some theories have it that Henry VIII wrote the song. In any event, Henry's daughter Queen Elizabeth I is said to have danced to it; Shakespeare mentioned it by name twice in *The Merry Wives of Windsor*; traitors were hanged as hired bands of musicians played its strains in lugubrious tempo. Almost three centuries later, about 1865, William Chatterton Dix published "The Manger Throne." Three stanzas were later culled from that poem and fitted to "Greensleeves," thus creating "What Child Is This?," one of our loveliest carols.

While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks by Night

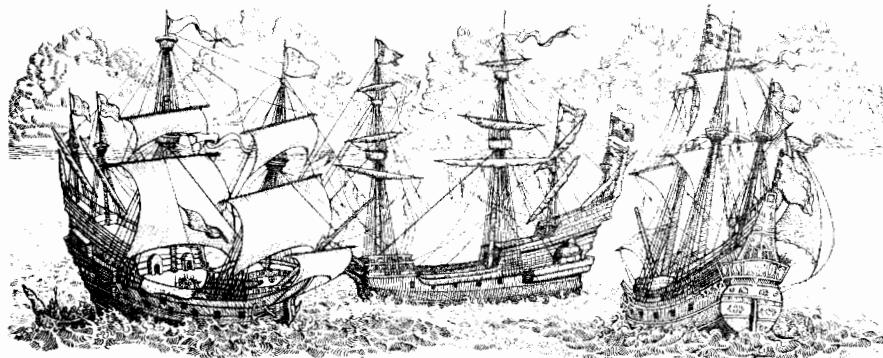
(Words by Nahum Tate and Nicholas Brody;

Music by George Frederick Handel)

Page 182

George Frederick Handel's oratorio *Messiah*, first performed in 1742 in Dublin, made the composer's name a symbol for the finest in religious music. A century later, Handel's fame was still at its height, particularly in the United States, where admirers such as the composer Lowell Mason were willing to attribute their works to him in order to secure a wider audience. Another composer, Richard Storrs Willis (famous for "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear"), who was attracted by the stately vigor of an aria from *Cyrus*, one of Handel's 46 operas, adapted as text a scriptural paraphrase by Nahum Tate and Nicholas Brody published in 1696. The result was "While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks by Night," which hews so closely to the Christmas story as told in the Bible that it was one of only six hymns allowed by the starchy church authorities of that day to be sung by congregations (in addition, of course, to the regulation canticles).





I Saw Three Ships

Traditional

Note: For added interest, this arrangement can be played as follows:

1st time: Play top line of right hand only. (**p**)

2nd time: Play both lines of the right hand, again without the bass. (**mf**)

3rd time: Play complete arrangement including piano bass and organ pedals. (**f**)

Moderately

Guitar → D
(Capo up 3 frets)

Keyboard → F

A/D
C/F

D
F

A/D
C/F

6

1. **p** I saw what three ships come sail - ing in On
2. **mf** And was in those ships all three On
3. **f** The gin Mar - y and Christ were there On

8

(1) Christ - mas Day, on Christ - mas Day. I saw three ships come
(2) Christ - mas Day, on Christ - mas Day? And what was in those
(3) Christ - mas Day, on Christ - mas Day; The Vir - gin Mar - y and

(1) sail - ing in On Christ - mas Day in the morn - ing.
(2) ships all three On Christ - mas Day in the morn - ing?
(3) Christ were there On Christ - mas Day in the morn - ing.

Holy Night

A-38

T-60

Words by John Sullivan Dwight
Music by Adolphe Charles Adam

Slowly and solemnly

p smoothly

1. O ho- ly night, the stars are bright-ly shin - ing; It is the beam - ing, With glow - ing
 2.Led by the light of faith se - rene-ly
 3.Tru-ly He taught us to love one an- oth - er; His law is

(1) night of the dear Sav - ior's birth.
 (2) hearts by His cra - dle we stand.
 (3) love and His gos - pel is peace.

Long lay the So led by Chains shall He

(1)world in sin and er - ror pin - ing, Till He ap peared and the soul felt its
 (2) light of a star sweet-ly gleam - ing, Here came the wise men from the Or - ient
 (3) break, for the slave is our broth - er, And in His name all op - pres-sion shall

(1)worth. A thrill of hope, the wea - ry soul re - joic - es, For
 (2) land. The King of Kings lay in low - ly man - ger, In
 (3) cease. Sweet hymns of joy in grate-ful chor - us rise we, Let

mp

G7 C Am
 (1) yon - der breaks a new and glo - rious morn.
 Fall on your

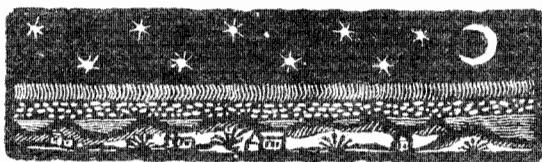
(3) all with - in us praise His ho - ly name. Christ is the
mf

Em Dm Am
 (1) knees, Oh, hear the an - gel voic - es! O
 (3) Lord, Then ev - er, ev - er praise we; His

C G7 C F C G7 C
 (1) night di - vine, O night when Christ was born! O
 (3) pow'r and glo - ry ev - er more pro - claim, His

f

G G7 C Dm C G7 C
 (1) night, O ho - ly night, O night di - vine!
 (3) pow'r and glo - ry ev - er more pro - claim.



Angels from the Realms of Glory

Words by James Montgomery; Music by Henry Smart

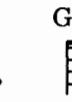
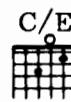
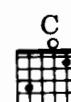
Moderately



1. An - gels from the realms of glo - ry
 2. Shep - herds in the fields a - bid - ing,
 3. Sag - es, leave your con - tem - pla - tions;
 4. Saints be - fore the al - tar bend - ing,

mf

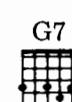
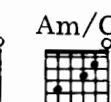
Wing your flight o'er
 Watch - ing o'er your
 Bright - er vis - ions
 Watch - ing long in



(1) all the earth.
 (2) flocks by night.
 (3) beam a - far.
 (4) hope and fear.

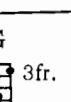
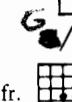
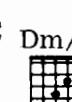
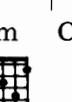
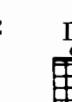
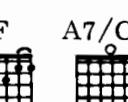
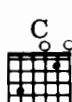
Ye God who sang man is
 Seek the great de -
 Sud - den - ly the

a - tion's sto - ry
 now re - sid - ing;
 sire of na - tions;
 de - scand - ing



(1) Now pro - claim Mes - si - ah's birth.)
 (2) Yon - der shines the in - fant Light.)
 (3) Ye have seen His na - tal star.)
 (4) In His tem - ple shall ap - pear.)

Come and wor - ship,



come and wor - ship; Wor - ship Christ the new - born King.

*Guitarists: Play chords finger style.

Lo, How a Rose E'er Blooming

Traditional; Arranged by Dan Fox



Moderately

G* D7 G C G Dsus4 D Em C F#m7-5 G Am G/D D7 G

Lo, how a rose e'er bloom - ing From ten - der stem hath sprung,
I - sa - iah 'twas fore-told it, The rose I have in mind.

G D7 G C G Dsus4 D Em C F#m7-5 G Am D7 Em

Of Jes - se's lin - eage com - ing, As men of old
With Mar - y we be - hold it, The Vir - gin Moth-

Cm D7 G Em Bm Am D7 Em A D G D7 G

— have sung. It came a flower - et bright A - mid the
er kind. To show God's love a - right, She bore to

C D7 G Dm E Cm G/D Am D7 Em Cm6 D7 G

cold of win - ter, When half spent was the night.
men a Sav - - ior When When half spent was the night.

*Guitarists: Play chords finger style.

**Smaller hands may substitute cue note for bass note.

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JOSEPH DEAREST, JOSEPH MILD

Traditional



Gently

Musical notation for two staves in 3/4 time, key signature of one flat. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Dynamics include p and β .

Musical notation for two staves in 3/4 time, key signature of one flat. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Dynamics include p .

Guitar →
(Capo up
3 frets)

Keyboard → F

Musical notation for two staves in 3/4 time, key signature of one flat. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The lyrics are:

1. Jo - seph dear - est, Jo - seph mild,
2. Glad - ly dear - est, Mar - y mine,
3. Lull - a, lull - a, lull - a - by,

Help me rock my
I will rock you
(Hum) —

(1) lit - tle Child.
(3)



A11
C11

D
F

Music staff: Treble clef, B-flat key signature, common time. Notes are eighth notes with stems. Bass staff: Bass clef, B-flat key signature, common time. Notes are eighth notes with stems.

*(1) God will give you your re - ward in heav'n a - bove,
 (3) Lull - a, lull - a, lull - a - by, (Hum)*



A11
C11

D
F

Music staff: Treble clef, B-flat key signature, common time. Notes are eighth notes with stems. Bass staff: Bass clef, B-flat key signature, common time. Notes are eighth notes with stems.

*(1) The Son of Vir - gin Mar - y.
 (2) The Child of Vir - gin Mar - y.
 (3) The Son of Vir - gin Mar - y.*



A11
C11

Dsus4
Fsus4
F

Music staff: Treble clef, B-flat key signature, common time. Notes are eighth notes with stems. Bass staff: Bass clef, B-flat key signature, common time. Notes are eighth notes with stems.

After last verse only



D
F

A11
C11

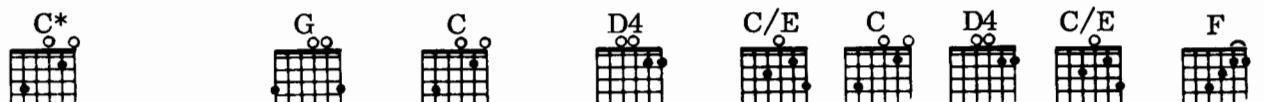
Dsus4
Fsus4
F

Music staff: Treble clef, B-flat key signature, common time. Notes are eighth notes with stems. Bass staff: Bass clef, B-flat key signature, common time. Notes are eighth notes with stems.

Christians, Awake, Salute the Happy Morn

Words by John Byrom; Music by John Wainwright

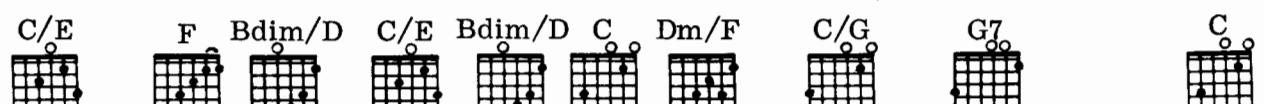
Firmly



Guitar part: Treble clef, common time.

1. Chris - tians, a - wake, sa - lute the hap - py morn
 2. Then to the watch - ful shep - herds it was
 3. He spake, and straight - a-way the ce - les - tial choir,
 4. To Beth - lehem straight the hap - py shep - herds ven
 5. Let us, like these good shep - herds, then em - ploy
 6. Then may we hope the an - gelic thrones a - mone

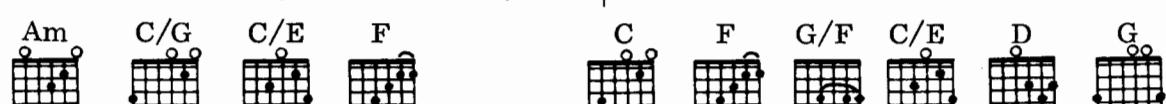
Bass part: Bass clef, common time.



Guitar part: Treble clef, common time.

(1) Where - on the Sav - ior of the world was born.
 (2) Who heard the an - gel - ic herald's voice? Re -
 (3) In hymns of joy, un - known be - fore, con - spire;
 (4) To see the won - der God had wrought for
 (5) Our grate - ful voic - es to pro - claim the joy.
 (6) To sing, re - deemed, a glad tri - um - phal song

Bass part: Bass clef, common time.

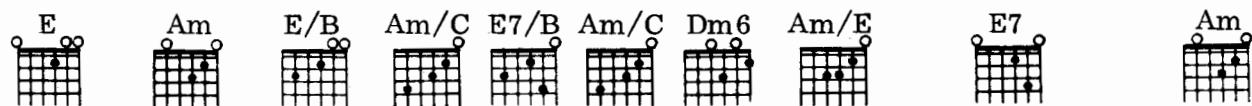


Guitar part: Treble clef, common time.

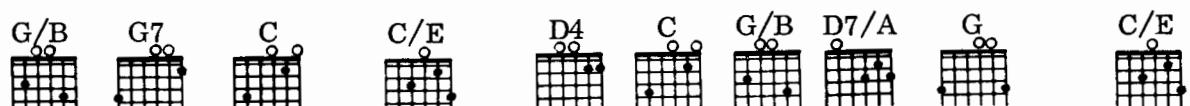
(1) Rise to a - dore the mys - ter - y of love
 (2) I bring good tid - ings of a Sav - ior's birth
 (3) The prais - es of re - deem - ing love they sang,
 (4) And found, with Jo - seph and the bless - ed Maid,
 (5) Trace we the Babe, who hath re - trieved our loss,
 (6) He that was born up - on this joy - ful day

Bass part: Bass clef, common time.

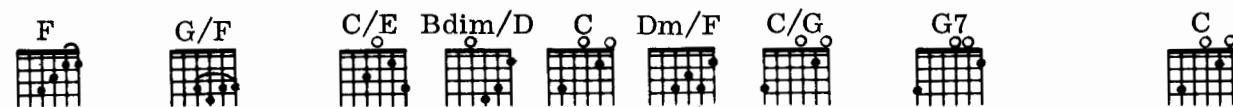
*Guitarists: Play chords finger style.



(1) Which hosts of an - gels chant - ed from a - bove,
you and all the na - tions up - on earth.
(3) And heaven's whole orb with al - le - lu - ias rang.
Son, the Sav - lor, in a man - ger laid.
(5) From His poor man - ger to His bit - ter cross,
round us all His glo - ry shall dis - play.



(1) With them the joy - ful tid - ings first be - gun Of
day hath God ful - filled His prom - ised word; This
(3) God's high - est glo - ry was their an - them still, Peace
mazed, the won - drous sto - ry they pro - claim, The
(5) Tread - ing His steps, as - sist - ed by His grace, Till
loved by His love, in - ces - sant we shall sing Of



(1) God in - car - nate and the Vir - gin's Son.
is born a Sav - ior, Christ the Lord."
(3) up - on earth and un - to men good - will.
est her - aids of the Sav - ior's name.
(5) man's first heaven - ly state a - gain takes place.
gels and of an - gel - men the King.

THE HOLLY AND THE IVY

Traditional

Gaily

The musical score consists of four systems of music. The first system starts with a vocal line in F major, accompanied by a guitar chord progression (F, Bb/F, F). The lyrics describe the holly and ivy growing together. The second system begins with a dynamic *mf*, continuing the holly and ivy imagery. The third system introduces three variations of a line about Mary bore sweet. The fourth system continues with the holly and ivy imagery, concluding with a final section about the rising sun, deer, organ playing, and choir singing.

Vocal Part (Treble Clef):

- System 1:** The holly and the ivy, When they are both full-grown, Of—
1. The holly and the ivy,
2. The holly bears a blos-som As white as lil-y
3. The holly bears a ber-ry As red as an-y
- System 2:** all the trees that are in the wood, The holly bears the crown.
(1) all the trees that are in the wood, The holly bears the crown.
(2) Mar-y bore sweet Je-sus Christ To—
(3) Mar-y bore sweet Je-sus Christ To—
- System 3:** do poor sin-ners good. } The
- System 4:** rising of the sun— And the run-ning of the deer, The—
play-ing of the mer-ry or-gan, Sweet sing-ing in the choir.

Guitar Chords:

- System 1:** F, Bb/F, F
- System 2:** F, F/C, C7, F
- System 3:** F, Bb/F, F
- System 4:** Dm, Bb, F, F/C, C7, F

As Lately We Watched

Traditional

With spirit

The musical score consists of four systems of music. Each system includes a vocal line with lyrics, a guitar part with chord diagrams, and a bass line.

Chords and Key Signatures:

- System 1:** G, Em, D7, G, C, D7, G.
- System 2:** Em, D7, G, C, D7, G.
- System 3:** C, A7, D7.
- System 4:** G, Em, D7, G, C, D7, G.

Lyrics:

System 1:

1. As late - ly we watched o'er our fields through the night, A
the throne is a man - ger, His court is a loft, But
3. Then shep - herds be joy - ful, sa - lute your new King; Let

System 2:

- (1) star there was seen of such glo - ri - ous light.
rops of bright gels in lays sweet and soft,
(3) hills and dales ring to the song that sing.

System 3:

- (1) All through the night an - gels did sing, In
Him they pro - claim, our Christ by name,
(3) Blessed be the hour, wel - come the morn, And For

System 4:

- (1) car - ols so sweet of the birth filled a King.
earth, sky and air straight are with His fame.
(3) Christ our Sav - ior on earth now is born.

What Child Is This?

Words by William Chatterton Dix
Music Traditional

B-35

F-Fo



Very gently, but not dragging

mp

1. What
(2. Why)
(3. So)

Em

D

(1) Child is this, — who laid to rest, — On
(2) lies He in such mean estate Where
(3) bring Him in — cense, gold and myrrh; — Come,

Em

Bm

Em

(1) Mar - y's lap — is sleep — ing? Whom an - gels greet with
(2) ox and ass — are feed — ing? Good Chris - tian, fear for
(3) peas - ant king, — to own — Him. The King of Kings sal -

D Em B7 Em
 (1) an - thems sweet While shep - herds watch are keep - ing?
 (3) va - tion brings; Let lov - ing hearts en - throne Him.
 G D Bm Em
 This, this is Christ the King, Whom shep - herds guard and
 Bm G D Bm
 an - gels sing. Haste, haste to bring Him laud, The
 Em B7 Em
 Babe, the Son of Mar - y. 2. Why 3. So
 Mar - y.

GOOD CHRISTIAN MEN, REJOICE

Words by John Mason Neale; Music Traditional

With spirit

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. It features a vocal line with eighth-note patterns and three stanzas of lyrics. Above the staff is a guitar chord diagram for F major. The second staff continues the melody with a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature. It includes lyrics about giving heed to what we say and fearing the grave, with chords for C major, F major, Dm, B♭6, and C7. The third staff follows with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature, containing lyrics about being born to save, with chords for F major, Dm, B♭6, and C7. The fourth staff concludes the section with a bass clef, a key signature of one flat, and a common time signature, featuring lyrics about Christ's birth in a manger, with chords for F major, B♭ major, A major, Dm, C major, F/C, C7, and F major.

1. Good Chris-tian men, re-
2. Good Chris-tian men, re-
3. Good Chris-tian men, re-

joyce With heart and soul and voice.
joyce With heart and soul and voice.
joyce With heart and soul and voice.

(1) Give ye heed to what we say:
(2) Now ye hear of end-less bliss:
(3) Now ye need not fear the grave:

News! Joy! Peace!
News! Joy! Peace!
News! Joy! Peace!

Je - sus Christ is
Je - sus Christ was
Je - sus Christ was

(1) born to - day.
(2) born for this.
(3) born to save.

Ox and ass be- fore Him bow, And He is in the
He hath ope'd the heav'n-ly door, And man is bless - ed
Calls you one and calls you all To gain His ev - er-

(1) man-ger now.
(2) ev - er-more.
(3) last-ing hall.

Christ is born to - day!
Christ was born for this;
Christ was born to save;

Christ is born to - day!
Christ was born for this;
Christ was born to save;

once in royal david's city

Words by Mrs. C. F. Alexander; Music by H. J. Gauntlett

Moderately

Chorus:

1. Once in roy - al Da - vid's cit - y Stood a low - ly
 2. He came down to earth from heav - en, Who is God and
 3. And our eyes at last shall see Him Through His own re-

Verse 1:

(1) cat - tle shed, Where a moth - er laid - her Ba - by
 (2) Lord of all, And His shel - ter was a sta - ble,
 (3) deem - ing love, For that Child so dear and gen - tle

Verse 2:

(1) In a man - ger for His bed. Mar - y was that
 (2) And His cra - dle was a stall. With the He poor and His
 (3) Is our Lord in heav-en a - bove. And He leads His

Verse 3:

(1) moth - er mild, Je - sus Christ her lit - tle Child.
 (2) mean - and low - ly Lived on the earth our Sav - ior ho - ly.
 (3) chil - dren on To the place where He is gone.

Chords: G, D, G, Gsus9, Gsus4, G, Em, Bm, D7, G, D, G, Gsus9, Gsus4, G, Em, Bm, D7, G, C, G, Am/C, D7, G, C, G, D7, G.

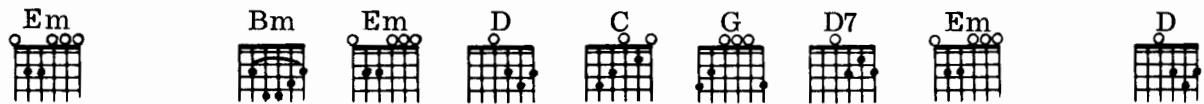
O COME, O COME EMMANUEL

Traditional

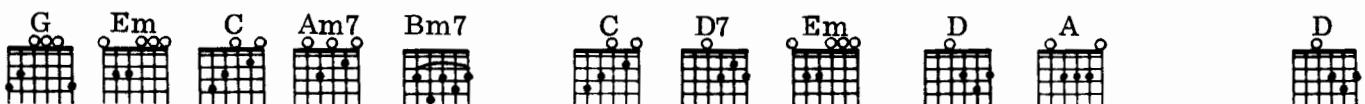
Quietly, with great feeling

p

in flowing style



1. O come, O come Emmanuel
 (2. O) come, Thou Rod of man - u - el And
 (3. O) come, O Day-spring Jes - se, free Thine cheer
 come _____ and Our



(1) ran - som cap - tive Is ra - el That morns in lone - ly
 (2) own from Sa - tan's tyr - an - ny. From depths of Hell Thy
 (3) spir - its by Thine ad vent here, And drive a - way the

Em A7 Bm G D G Bm Em Am Am7 Bm7 C

(1) ex - ile here save, Un - til the Son of God _____ ap -
 (2) peo - ple of night, And give them vic - t'ry o'er _____ the
 (3) shades _____ pierce the clouds and bring _____ us

G N.C. Am Am7 Bm Am

(1) pear.
 (2) grave.
 (3) light. Re - joice! Re - joice! Em - man - u -

Em D G Em C Am7 Bm7 C D7 1. Em

el. Shall come to thee O Is - ra - el. 2. O
mp *p* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p* *p*

2. Em D G Em C Am7 Bm7 C D7 E (Major)

el. more broadly

While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks by Night

Words by Nahum Tate and Nicholas Brody
Music by George Frederick Handel

Moderately

The sheet music consists of three staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has lyrics for six stanzas. The middle staff uses a bass clef and also has lyrics for six stanzas. The bottom staff uses a treble clef and has lyrics for six stanzas. Chords are indicated above the staves: G, G, Dm/F, C, G7, C, Dm7 in the first section; C, G, C/E, Dm/F, G7, F, C in the second section; and F, C, F, C, G7, C, G7, C in the third section. The vocal part includes dynamic markings like *mf* and *N.C.*

Chords: G, G, Dm/F, C, G7, C, Dm7, C, G, C/E, Dm/F, G7, F, C, F, C, F, C, G7, C, G7, C.

Lyrics (Top Staff):

1. While shep-herds watched their flocks by night, All seat-ed on the
2. "Fear not," he said, for might-y dread Had seized their trou-bled-
3. "To you in Da-vid's town this day Is born of Da-vid's
4. "The heaven-ly Babe you there shall find To hu-man view dis-
5. Thus spake the ser-aph, and forth-with Ap-peared a shin-ing-
6. "All glo-ry be to God on high, And to the earth be

Lyrics (Middle Staff):

- (1) ground, The an- gel of the Lord came down, And
- (2) minds. "Glad- tid- ings of great joy I bring To
- (3) line, The Sav- ior who is Christ the Lord, And
- (4) played, And mean- ly wrapped in swath-ing bands, And
- (5) throng, Of an- gels prais-ing God, who thus Ad-
- (6) peace; Good - will hence-forth from heaven to men Be -

Lyrics (Bottom Staff):

- (1) glo- ry shone a round, And glo- ry shone a round.
- (2) you and all man-kind, To you and all man-kind."
- (3) this shall be the sign, And this shall be the sign."
- (4) in a man- ger laid, And in a man- ger laid."
- (5) dressed their joy- ful song, Ad-dressed their joy- ful song.
- (6) gin and nev- er cease, Be gin and nev- er cease!"

As with Gladness Men of Old

Words by William Chatterton Dix; Music by Conrad Kocher

Firmly

The musical score consists of four staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is in common time. The first staff begins with a G chord. The second staff begins with a D chord. The third staff begins with a C chord. The fourth staff begins with a D7 chord. The lyrics are organized into four-line stanzas, with some lines being repeated. The first stanza is:

1. As with glad - ness men of old
2. As with joy - ful steps they sped
3. As they of - fered gifts most rare
4. Ho - ly Je - sus ev - 'ry day

Did the guid - ing low - ly man - ger
To that man in the

The second stanza continues with:

(1) star be - hold. As with joy they hailed its light,
(2) man - ger bed, There to bend the knee be - fore
(3) rude and bare, So may we joy,
(4) nar - row way, And when earth - ly things are past,

The third stanza continues with:

(1) Lead - ing on - ward, beam - ing bright. So most gra - cious
(2) Him whom heav'n and earth a - dore; So may we with
(3) Pure and free from sin's al - loy, All our cost - iest
(4) Bring our ran - somed souls at last Where they need no

The fourth stanza concludes with:

(1) God may we Ev - er - more be led by Thee.
(2) will - ing feet Ev - er seek Thy mer - cy Thee seat.
(3) trea - sures bring Christ to no clouds our heav'n - ly King.
(4) star to guide, Where Thy glo - ry hide.

Section Seven

Christmas Round the World

All Hail to Thee **Page 200**
(Words by Ernest W. Olson; Music by Philipp Nicolai)

Philipp Nicolai, a 16th-century Lutheran minister, was a pastor and eloquent preacher at such centers as Westphalia and Hamburg in Germany. There he wrote a number of hymns and tunes, including what have been called the King and Queen of the Chorales, "Wachet Auf" (Sleepers, Awake) and "Wie schoen leuchtet der Morgenstern" (How Bright Appears the Morning Star). Both of these hymns were used by Johann Sebastian Bach for church cantatas. Three centuries after Nicolai wrote the melody used here, Ernest Olson, a Swedish-born Lutheran who was taken to Illinois by his parents as a boy, wrote several stanzas for the melody and made of it one of our most inspiring Christmas hymns, "All Hail to Thee."

Bring a Torch, Jeannette, Isabella (Traditional) **Page 186**

The music for "Bring a Torch, Jeannette, Isabella" – a French carol with an ancient tune – has been known since the 14th century, not originally as sacred music, but as a ritournelle, or lively court dance in $\frac{3}{4}$ time. The words, too, are traditional, still sung today in France, chiefly in Anjou and Burgundy. The carol, with words and music, first appeared in a fascinating compilation of Christmas music, Cantiques de Première Advenement de Jésus-Christ, published in 1553 by a wealthy French count whose hobby was the collection of Christmas music. The charming text of this carol perhaps inspired the famous Georges de La Tour painting of the Nativity, in which two serving-maids look on from a distant corner of the stable.

Buon Natale (Merry Christmas to You) **Page 202**
(Words and Music by Bob Saffer and Frank Linale)

*The sounds and aromas of Christmastime in Italy are exactly the same as ours – the bells ringing in the church steeple, the people from the hills greeting their neighbors from the valley, and the preparation of a feast for Christmas Day (only the feast, with its wine and pasta, is different from ours). And the essential ingredient, in St. Peter's Square or Peoria, on this *molto bella* holiday, is people, people wishing each other – in whatever language – "Merry Christmas." Nat King Cole made a best-selling recording of this effervescent song that Bob Saffer and Frank Linale wrote in 1959. The two strains of this lilting melody are reminiscent of several old favorites that have achieved folk-song status – "La Spagnola," a popular Italian dance tune, and "The Bowery," an American favorite of the gaslight era.*

Burgundian Carol **Page 198**
(French Carol; English lyrics and Music adaptation by Oscar Brand)

Canadian-born songwriter and folksinger Oscar Brand first heard this carol from Maria Leach, editor of The Encyclopedia of Folklore, who suggested that it would make an interesting American song. The original words and music were written by Bernard de La Monnoye, a French scholar and poet best known for his collection of Burgundian carols, published in 1701. Brand translated and reconstructed the lyrics and then altered the old French melody to fit his own easygoing folk-style of singing. He sang the "Burgundian Carol" one day on his radio show when his guest was Pete Seeger of The Weavers. Seeger loved the song and included it in The Weavers' best-selling Christmas record album. It was recorded later by Joan Baez, the Mormon Tabernacle Choir and, most recently in 1980, by Brand himself.

The Coventry Carol (Traditional) **Page 190**

The music of "The Coventry Carol" dates from the 16th century and was taken from a pageant put on by shear-men and tailors of Coventry, England, on the steps of the city's cathedral between 1534 and 1584; this in turn was based on a much older morality play that tradesmen mounted for the entertainment of their monarchs and town officials. The song's minor tune and gently lulling words were sung in the play by the women of Bethlehem shortly before King Herod's men came to slaughter their infant sons in an attempt to kill the newborn "King of the Jews." In many churches, those children who were killed by Herod are commemorated today on December 28, the feast day of the Holy Innocents.

The Friendly Beasts (*Traditional*)

Page 193

This lovely, simple song with its charming narration is a favorite of children at Christmastime. It dates from 12th-century England and is set to a tune that probably originated in medieval France. In it, the animals that were present in the stable in Bethlehem where Jesus was born – the donkey on which Mary rode, the cow that gave up its manger, the sheep that provided wool for a blanket, the dove that cooed the Baby to sleep, the camel that brought the Wise Men from the East – sing of the gifts they gave to the Infant King.

Hey, Ho, Nobody Home (*Traditional*)

Page 194

"Hey, Ho, Nobody Home" probably dates back to the 16th century, though its origins are obscure. We do know that it is from England and was a favorite of carolers who went from door to door at Christmastime, soliciting food and drink in exchange for their harmony. This version can be sung and played as is, or in the form of a three-part round. Each of the three parts is cued on the music with a number in a square to indicate when each voice should enter.

Mele Kalikimaka (The Hawaiian Christmas Song) (Words and Music by R. Alex Anderson)

Page 188

This song about a different kind of Christmas, one that will be "green and bright," comes to us from Hawaii. It is the work of R. Alex Anderson, a successful Hawaiian businessman who writes songs as a hobby. Although his best-known song is "The Cockeyed Mayor of Kaunakakai," his other tunes usually focus on the soft beauty of the Islands – "Lovely Hula Hands," "White Ginger Blossoms," "Lei of Stars." Bing Crosby and The Andrews Sisters made a recording of this swinging bit of Christmas sentiment.

O Come, Little Children

Page 192

(Words and Music by Christoph von Schmidt and J. A. P. Schulz)

Christmas is, above all, a children's holiday, and many hymns are addressed to children, reminding them that the real reason for the sugarplums and Christmas trees is the celebration of the birth of the Christ Child. Christoph von Schmidt, who wrote the words to this carol, was known in his native Germany for the books on morals and religion that he wrote for children. The melody was written by Johann Abraham Peter Schulz, himself a child prodigy who at 15 went to Berlin to study under Johann Philipp Kirnberger, an organist who had been a student of Johann Sebastian Bach.

O Sanctissima (*Traditional*)

Page 191

"O Sanctissima" is part Christmas carol and part church motet, set to a melody called "The Sicilian Mariner's Hymn to the Virgin," which may be Italian, English, or even Sicilian. No one knows, sometimes, where tunes originate, or when words become attached to a particular melody. This lovely tune is such a mystery. "O Sanctissima," with its original Latin text, was first published in 1794 in the United States. Today, the opening bars are familiarly known for their use in the song "We Shall Overcome."

Pat-A-Pan (*Traditional*)

Page 205

Man-of-letters Bernard de La Monnoye is chiefly remembered for his collection of Burgundian carols, written in the local dialects that at one time flourished in central France. One of the carols in that collection is "Pat-A-Pan," a little homily to two boys who learn about praise and about the unity of God and man by playing their flute and drum together. Like a bagpipe drone, the drum's "pat-a-pa" sounds throughout the music, while above it the perky melodic line, a very ancient one, dances like the sound of flutes. "Pat-A-Pan" was first published in English in 1907. A modern Christmas song in much the same pattern and dealing with another musical lad is Harry Simeone's "The Little Drummer Boy" (see page 156).

'Twas in the Moon of Wintertime (The Huron Christmas Carol) (English words by J. E. Middleton; Original Huron words by Father Jean de Brébeuf; Music Traditional)

Page 196

"'Twas in the Moon of Wintertime," generally considered the first Canadian carol, was originally written in the Huron Indian language in 1640 and set to an old French tune by a Jesuit priest, Jean de Brébeuf. In retelling the story of the Nativity, Father Brébeuf used symbols and figures that could be understood by the Hurons, and the hymn entered the tribe's oral tradition. It was sung by the Hurons in Ontario until 1649, when the Iroquois killed Father Brébeuf, wiped out the Jesuit mission and drove the Hurons from their home. In Quebec, to which many of the Hurons escaped, the carol re-emerged and was translated into English and French. This version is still sung today throughout Canada and is considered such a national treasure that it was recently celebrated on a set of Canadian postage stamps.



Bring a Torch, Jeannette, Isabella

Traditional



Brightly

pp cresc.

Sheet music for piano and voice. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: F major (one sharp). Time signature: Common time (indicated by '3'). Dynamics: *pp cresc.*

G Am G D7 G

Sheet music for piano and voice. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: F major (one sharp). Time signature: Common time (indicated by '3'). Dynamics: *mf*. Chords indicated above the staff: G, Am, G, D7, G.

Lyrics: Bring Has - ten torch, now, Jean good nette, Is - a - folk of the bel vil - la; Bring Has - ten

D7 G

Sheet music for piano and voice. Treble and bass staves. Key signature: F major (one sharp). Time signature: Common time (indicated by '3'). Dynamics: *p*. Chords indicated above the staff: D7, G.

Lyrics: torch, now, come the swift - ly Christ-Child and run. see. Christ You is born, tell find Him the a -

Em7 D C G Am

folk sleep in the vil - lage; Je - sus Qui - et - ly sleep - ing come and in whis - His per
 cra - soft - dle. Ah, Hush, ah, hush, beau - ti - ful peace - ful - ly is now the He
 Moth slum - er; Ah, Hush, ah, hush, beau - ti - ful peace - ful - ly is now her He

1. G

Son.

2. G

sleeps.

(The Hawaiian Christmas Song)

Mele Kalikimaka



Words and Music by R. Alex Anderson

Brightly

f

mf

G

Me-le Ka-li - ki- ma-ka is the thing to say— On a bright Ha-

G/B B_bdim D7

wai-ian Christ-mas Day. That's the is-land greet-ing that we

Am7 D7 Am7 D7 Am7 D7 Am7 D7 G⁶

send to you— From the land where palm trees sway.

5fr.

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G7 8fr.

C 5fr.

— Here we know that Christ-mas will be green and bright,—

E7

A7

D7

— The sun to shine by day and all the stars at night.—

G

G7 3fr. Eaug E7 Am7

Me-le Ka-li - ki- ma-ka is Ha-wai - i's way To say "Mer-ry"

D7

1. G⁶
5fr.

2. G⁶
5fr.

Christ-mas to you."

The Coventry Carol

Traditional

Gently, like a lullaby

Am E Am G Am E Am G Am

3/4 time signature. Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *p*, *pp*.

1. Lul - lay, Thou lit - tle ti - ny Child, Bye - bye, lul -
 2. O sis - ters, too, how may we For to pre -
 3. Her - od the king in his rag - Charg - ed he
 4. Then woe is me, poor Child for Thee, And ev - er

Dm E Am C G Am E Am Dm6

3/4 time signature. Treble and bass staves.

(1) loo, lul - lay. Lul - lay, Thou lit - tle ti - ny
 (2) serve this day? This poor men Young - ling for whom we
 (3) hath this day His of part - might, in his own
 (4) morn and For Thy part - ing nor say nor

E Am E7 Am Dm E A

3/4 time signature. Treble and bass staves.

(1) Child, Bye - bye, lul - loo, lul - lay.
 (2) sing, Bye - bye, lul - loo, lul - lay.
 (3) sight, All chil - dren young to slay.
 (4) sing, Bye - bye, lul - loo, lul - lay.



Sanctissima

Traditional

Joyfully

Music score for Sanctissima, featuring three staves of music with lyrics and guitar chords.

Chords:

- Top staff: C*, F/C, C, F/C, C
- Second staff: D, Em, Cm/Eb, G/D, D7, G
- Third staff: G7sus4, G7, C, CsusD/E, C/E
- Bottom staff: Am, E/B, Am/C, G7/D, C/E, F, C/G, Fm/A♭, C/G, G7, C

Lyrics:

O Day thou of happy holiness, O Peace thou and happy holiness,

Glorious joyful, peace glo - bring - ing Christ mas - time.

Day.

An - gel throngs to meet sto - Thee; On Of Thy birth we greet glo - Thee;

p cres. An - gels tell the ry this day of ry;

All hail Je sus, our Sav - ior King.

Praise Christ, our Sav - ior, born this Christ mas Day.

*Guitarists: Play chords finger style.



Come, Little Children

Words and Music by
Christoph von Schmidt and J. A. P. Schulz

Moderately slow

F*

C7/F

F

p 1. O come, lit - tle chil - dren, from cot and from hall; O come to the
 mp 2. The hay is His pil - low, the man - ger His bed; The beasts stand in
 mf 3. Now "Glo - ry to God" sing the an - gels on high, "And peace up - on

C7/F

F

C

C/E

(1) man - ger in Beth - le-hem's stall. There meek - ly He li - eth the
 (2) won - der to gaze on His head. Yet there where He li - eth, so
 (3) earth" heav'n-ly voic - es re - ply. Then come, lit - tle chil - dren, and

F

B_b

C/B_b

F/A

C7

F

(1) heav - en-ly Child, So poor and so hum - ble, so sweet and so mild.
 (2) weak and so poor, Come shep - herds and wise men to kneel at His
 (3) join in the lay That glad - dened the world on that first Christ-mas door.
 Day.

*Guitarists: Play chords finger style.

The Friendly Beasts

Traditional



Tenderly

G D7 G Bm Am/C Am/D D7 G G/B

3/4

1. Je - sus our broth - er, kind__ and good, Was hum - bly
 2. "I," said the don - key, shag - gy and brown, "I" car - ried His
 3. "I," said the cow, all white__ and red, "I" gave Him my

C D C G/B D/A G D Am Bm

3/4

(1) born in a sta - ble rude, And the friend - ly beasts_ a -
 (2) moth - er up hill and down; I __ car - ried her safe - ly to
 (3) man - ger for a bed; I __ gave Him my hay_ to

Am/C D7 G Em G/B C G/D Em Am/C Am/D D7 G

3/4

(1) round__ Him stood, Je - sus our broth - er, kind__ and good.
 (2) Beth - le - hem town." "I," said the don - key, shag - gy and brown.
 (3) pil - low His head." "I," said the cow, all white__ and red.

4."I," said the sheep with curly horn,
 "I gave Him my wool for His blanket warm;
 He wore my coat on Christmas morn."
 "I," said the sheep with curly horn.

6."I," said the camel, yellow and black,
 "Over the desert, upon my back,
 I brought Him a gift in the Wise Men's pack."
 "I," said the camel, yellow and black.

5."I," said the dove from the rafters high,
 "Cooed Him to sleep that He should not cry;
 We cooed Him to sleep, my mate and I."
 "I," said the dove from the rafters high.

7.Thus every beast by some good spell,
 In the stable dark was glad to tell
 Of the gift he gave Emmanuel,
 The gift he gave Emmanuel.

hey, ho, nobody home

Traditional-Fox



Moderately, with spirit

No chord

[1]

Hey, ho, no - bod - y home;

mp gradually getting louder

[2] Meat nor drink nor ho,

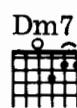
[2] Hey,

mon - ey have I none, no - bod - y home;

Yet will I be meat nor drink nor

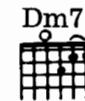
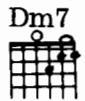
[3] Hey, ho,

mer - ry. mon - ey have I none, etc. (*)
no - bod - y home; etc. (**)



Hey, ho, no - bod - y home;

Meat nor drink nor



mon-ey have I none, Yet will I be mer - ry.

N.C.

(1.) Hey, ho, no - bod - y home;

(2) Meat nor drink nor mon - ey have I none,

(3) Yet will I be mer - ry.

(1.) Meat nor drink nor mon-ey have I none, Yet will I be

(2) Yet will I be mer - ry.

(3) (hum)

(1) mer - ry. ————— (hum) 8va-
ppp sfz Hey!
(All shout)



'TWAS IN THE MOON OF WINTER-TIME

(The Huron Christmas Carol)

English words by J. E. Middleton
Original Huron words by Father Jean de Brébeuf; Music Traditional

Andante, in 2 ($\text{J} = 1$ beat)

The musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is for the piano, showing two hands playing chords. The middle staff is for the voice, with lyrics appearing below the notes. The bottom staff is for the guitar, indicated by a guitar icon and a '3 fr.' instruction. The music is in 2/4 time, with a key signature of one flat. The piano part includes dynamic markings like 'p sweetly and simply'. The vocal part has three stanzas of lyrics. The guitar part includes chord changes and strumming patterns.

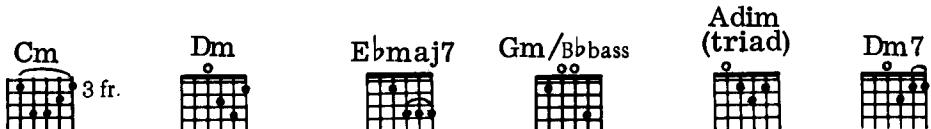
p sweetly and simply

Guitar Chords:

- 1. 'Twas in the moon of winter-time when all the birds had fled That
- 2. With - in a lodge of broken bark the ten-der Babe was found. A
- 3. O chil-dren of the for- est free, O sons of Man - i - tou, The

Guitar Chords:

- (1) might - y Git - chi Man - i - tou sent an - gel choirs in - stead. Be-
- (2) rag - ged robe of rab - bit skin en - wrapped His beau - ty round. And
- (3) Ho - ly Child of earth and heav'n is born to - day for you. Come



(1) fore their light the stars grew dim, and won-d'ring hunt-ers heard the hymn:
 (2) as the hunt - er braves drew nigh, the an - gel song rang loud and high:
 (3) kneel be - fore the ra - diant Boy who brings you beau - ty, peace and joy:

Chorus

Gm/Bb bass Ebmaj7 F Gm Ebmaj7 Bb

Je - sus, your King, is born; Je - sus is

Ebmaj7 F Gm7 F Ebmaj9 (unison) Gm 3 fr.

born! In ex - cel - sis glo - ri - a!

D.S.

Stanza 1 in Huron

*Estennialon de tsonoue
 Jesous ahatonhia
 Onnaouateoua d'oki
 N'onouandas kouaentak
 Ennonchien skouatrihotat
 N'onouandilonrachatha
 Jesous ahatonhia.*

Burgundian Carol

French Carol; English lyrics and Music adaptation by Oscar Brand

Moderately



mp smoothly

1. The win - ter sea - son of the year When
 (2. And) on that night it has been told
 (3. As) soon as to these hum - ble beasts Ap -



(1) to this world our Lord was born, The ox and don - key,
 (2) hum - ble beasts so rough and rude. Through - out the night of
 (3) peared our Lord so mild and sweet, With joy they knelt be -



(1) so they say, Did keep His ho - ly pres - ence warm.
 (2) ho - ly birth Drank no wa - ter, ate no food.
 (3) fore His Grace, And gent - ly kissed His tin - y feet.

Chords: A7, Dm/A, C, F, A7/G, Dm/F, A7/E, Dm, C.

(1) How man - y ox - en and don - keys now, If they were there when
 (3) If we, like ox - en and don - keys then, In spite of all the
 rushing ahead more leisurely

Chords: B_b6, Gm, A, Dm, A7, Dm/A.

(1) first He came, How man - y ox - en and don - keys you
 (3) things we've heard, How man - y Would be like ox - en and don - keys
 rushing ahead

Chords: Dm, G, A7/G, Dm, Gm, A7, D.

(1) know, At such a time would do the same?
 (3) then, We'd hear the truth, be - lieve His word.
Last time only

2. And
 3. As

All Hail to Thee



Words by Ernest W. Olson
Music by Philipp Nicolai

Firmly

Sheet music for piano and guitar with lyrics.

Piano (Treble Clef):

- Measures 1-2: **f**
- Measure 3: **D**
- Measure 4: **G**
- Measure 5: **D**
- Measure 6: **Em A7 Bm E7**
- Measure 7: **A**
- Measure 8: **D G D#dim Em Bm G6 A D**
- Measure 9: **A**
- Measure 10: **D G D#dim Em Bm G6 A D**
- Measure 11: **G D Em A7 Bm E7**

Guitar Chords:

- Measures 1-2: **D**
- Measures 3-4: **G**
- Measures 5-6: **D**
- Measures 7-8: **Em A7 Bm E7**
- Measures 9-10: **A**
- Measures 11-12: **D G D#dim Em Bm G6 A D**
- Measures 13-14: **A**
- Measures 15-16: **D G D#dim Em Bm G6 A D**
- Measures 17-18: **G D Em A7 Bm E7**

Lyrics:

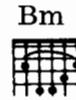
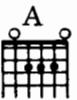
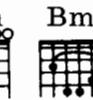
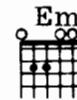
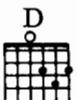
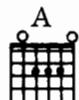
All (He) hail to thee O blessed morn, tid - ings long by proph-ets
comes for our re-demp-tion sent, And by His glo - ry heav'n is

mf

borne. Hast thou ful - fill - ment giv en,
rent To close up - on us nev er;

O Our

sac - red and im - mor - tal day, When un - to earth in glo - rious
bless - ed Shep - herd He would be, Whom we may fol - low faith - ful -



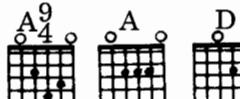
ray
ly. De - scends the grace of heav - en,
To live with Him for - ev - er, Young Un - and

F#m D7 G Em C Am G G#ø7

old realms their of voic - es glo - ry blend-ing, Praise are wing - ing Prais - es, send - ing sing - ing un - to the



1.



2.



8va-----

(Merry Christmas to You)

BUON NATALE



Words and Music by
Bob Saffer and Frank Linale

Moderately, with spirit

A musical score page showing two staves. The top staff is for piano (treble and bass clef) and the bottom staff is for guitar. The key signature changes from C major to G major at the beginning of the piece. Chords shown include C*, C#dim, and G7. The tempo is moderately with spirit.

Continuation of the musical score. The vocal line begins with "Bu - on Na - ta - le means 'Mer - ry Christ - mas to". The piano accompaniment includes chords for C, C/E, Ebdim, and G7. The vocal line continues with "you." and "Bu - on Na - ta - le to ev - 'ry - one,". The piano accompaniment includes chords for C, C/E, Ebdim, and G7.

Continuation of the musical score. The vocal line continues with "you." and "Bu - on Na - ta - le to ev - 'ry - one,". The piano accompaniment includes chords for C, C/E, Ebdim, and G7. The vocal line continues with "Hap - py New Year and lots of fun." The piano accompaniment includes chords for C, C/E, Ebdim, and G7.

Continuation of the musical score. The vocal line continues with "Hap - py New Year and lots of fun." The piano accompaniment includes chords for C, C/E, Ebdim, and G7. The vocal line continues with "Bu - on Na - ta - le to ev - 'ry - one,". The piano accompaniment includes chords for C, C/E, Ebdim, and G7.

*Guitarists: Play chords finger style.

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le, may all your wish-es come true.
 Bu - on Na - ta - le in


Second time to Coda


It - a - ly means a "Mer - ry Christ-mas to you."
 Far a - mp

N.C.

Verse





way a - cross the sea
 In sun-ny It - a - ly,







There's a quaint lit - tle town, Not a clock has been wound for o - ver a

Buon Natale

Guitar Chords:

- G7 (xooo)
- C (xo o)
- N.C.
- C (xo o)
- G7 (xooo)
- C (xo o)
- C#dim (x o)
- G7 (xooo)
- Dm7 (o o)
- G7 (xooo)
- Dm7 (o o)
- Gaug (oo)
- D.S. al Coda §
- G7sus4 (xoo)
- G7 (xooo)
- C (xo o)

Lyrics:

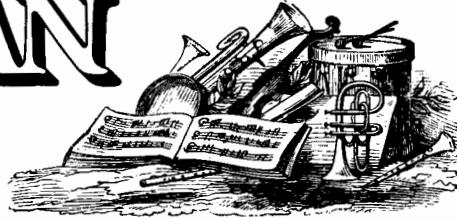
cen - tu - ry. —— They don't know the time or year, —— And
no one seems to care, —— And this is the rea - son the
Christ - mas sea - son is cel - e - brat - ed all year.
slowing down
Oh,
"Mer - ry Christ-mas to you."

Performance Instructions:

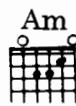
- Coda:** Indicated by a circle symbol.
- Tempo:** Slowing down.
- Dynamic:** P (pianissimo), F (fortissimo).
- Articulation:** Slurs, grace notes.

PATA-PAN

Traditional



Briskly

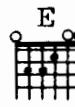
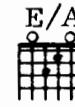
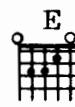
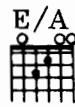


1. Wil - lie, take your lit - tle
2. When the men of old - en
3. God and man this day be -

mp - mf

drum; Rob - in, take your
days Gave the King of
come Joined as one with

flute and
Kings their
flute and



(1) come.
(2) praise,
(3) drum.

When
They
Let

we
had
the

hear
pipes
hap -

play
play
on

Tu - re - lu - re -
Tu - re - lu - re -
Tu - re - lu - re -

(1) lu,
(2) lu,
(3) lu,

pat - a - pat - a -
pat - a - pat - a -
pat - a - pat - a -

pan;
pan.
pan.

When
They
Flute

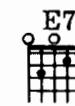
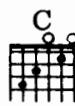
we
had
and

hear
drums
drum

the
on
to -

tune
which
geth -

you
to
er



(1) play, How can an - y -
(2) play, Full of joy on -
(3) play As we sing on -

one
Christ
Christ

be
- mas
- mas

glum?
Day.
Day.

Section Eight

Christmas Folk Songs and Spirituals

Children, Go Where I Send Thee (*Traditional*)

Page 210

Jean Ritchie, best-known member of the Ritchie Family of Kentucky, who have been singing authentic folk songs for generations, made this charming carol known to the world. It had been discovered in Kentucky in a country school for black children, where it may have been sung for the past three centuries. The verses, which sound like a child's counting game, actually tell the children of God how to go about preaching the gospel. Another version of this same carol also exists, thought to have been brought to the United States by Cornishmen who worked in the copper mines along Lake Superior.

Go Tell It on the Mountain (*Traditional*)

Page 207

To black slaves in the United States, the birth of a Savior who would set all men free was a miracle to be sung about. And when there was something so notable to tell, what better place to tell it from than a mountain, just as Jesus had chosen for His Sermon on the Mount. "Go Tell It on the Mountain," an authentic spiritual that dates probably from the early 1800s, was first popularized in 1879 by the Fisk University Jubilee Singers. This chorus traveled throughout the United States and Europe at the end of the last century, earning scholarship-fund money for Fisk, a school founded to educate freed slaves.

I Wonder As I Wander (*Words and Music by John Jacob Niles*)

Page 208

John Jacob Niles, the singer and collector of folk songs, said that he based his "I Wonder As I Wander" on a line or two of haunting music that he heard sung by a young girl in a small North Carolina town. He asked her to sing the few notes over and over, paying her a few pennies each time, until he had jotted it all down in his notebook. So close was the finished song to its Appalachian inspiration that Niles is often cited as arranger of the tune rather than its creator. The melody's minor key, minor intervals and unfinished cadences, as well as the poem's questioning pensiveness, make this one of the most plaintive of carols.

Mary's Little Boy Child (*Words and Music by Jester Hairston*)

Page 216

Folksinger Harry Belafonte was the first to popularize "Mary's Little Boy Child," written by his friend Jester Hairston in the calypso idiom of the West Indies. Hairston, a classically trained musician, bases most of his compositions on Afro-American spirituals and folk material. Perhaps his best-known choral work is Amen, a musical sermon on Jesus' life from His birth to His death. "Mary's Little Boy Child" is a narrative also, the story of Jesus' birth made as vivid in its calypso rhythm as if one were reading it in a newspaper.

Rise Up, Shepherd, and Follow (*Traditional*)

Page 212

"Rise Up, Shepherd, and Follow" might be called an American shepherd carol. It closely resembles a European shepherd carol, with the principal singer giving out the line and the chorus repeating the refrain. This spiritual was popularized in the United States by the distinguished black American soprano Dorothy Maynor, who recorded with Serge Koussevitsky and The Boston Symphony, made national and international tours, and founded the Harlem School of Music in New York City. She also helped familiarize Americans with several other Negro spirituals about the birth of Jesus.

Sweet Little Jesus Boy (*Words and Music by Robert MacGimsey*)

Page 214

Robert MacGimsey's tender lullaby looks at Jesus' birth and sees the Babe as He would become in adulthood, a man of sorrows. The world, not knowing who He was, would reject Him; that's the way it treats others; that's the way it is "down here." MacGimsey, who wrote such other songs as "Shadrack," a 1938 hit for Louis Armstrong, wrote "Sweet Little Jesus Boy" on Christmas Eve, 1932, after a dispiriting walk past crowded taverns and nightclubs in New York City. MacGimsey intended his lullaby as an art song, but it has instead joined the company of quasi-spiritual songs.

Go Tell It on the Mountain

Traditional

Freely

1. When I was a sin - ner, I prayed both night and day;
 2. When I was a seek - er, I sought both night and day;
 3. Down in a low - ly man - ger The hum - ble Christ was born; And

(1) asked the Lord to aid me, And He showed me the way:
 (2) asked the Lord to help me, And He taught me how to pray.
 (3) God sent out sal - va - tion That bless-ed Christ-mas morn.

Chorus

Go tell it on the moun - tain,
 O-ver the hills and ev - 'ry - where;—
 Go tell it on the moun - tain, Our Je-sus Christ is born.

i WONDER AS i WANDER

Words and Music by John Jacob Niles



Very simply and expressively

3/4

mp

8: 1. I

Am F Cmaj7 Am7 D (E)

(1) won - der as I wan - der out un - der the sky How
 (2) Mar - y birth-ed Je - sus, 'twas in a cow's stall, With
 (3) Je - sus had want - ed for an - y wee thing, A
 (4) won - der as I wan - der out un - der the sky How

Am Am-6 Am6 Am-6

(1) Je - sus the Sav - ior did come for to die. For
 (2) wise men and farm - ers and shep - herds and all. But
 (3) star in the sky or a bird on the wing, Or
 (4) Je - sus the Sav - ior did come for to die. For

Am

Am-6

D7

C

(1) poor on - 'ry peo - ple like you and like I; I
 (2) high from God's heav - en, a star's light did fall, And the
 (3) all of God's an - gels in heav'n for to sing, He
 (4) poor on - 'ry peo - ple like you and like I; I

Bass clef: $\text{Bass} \text{ } \text{d}.$

$\text{G}.$

$\text{F} \sharp \text{ G}.$

C

Am Am/G Am/F#

1. 2. 3.
Fmaj7 C D (E)

(1) won - der as I wan - der out un - der the sky.
 (2) prom - ise of a - ges it then did re - call.
 (3) sure - ly could have it, 'cause He was the King.
 (4) won - der as I wan - der out

2. When
3. If
4. I

4.

Fmaj7 C G

D Am

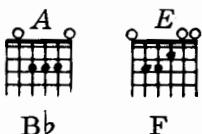
un - der the sky. *pp like a ghostly echo*

Children, Go Where I Send Thee

Traditional

Freely

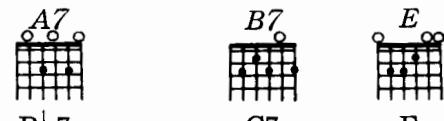
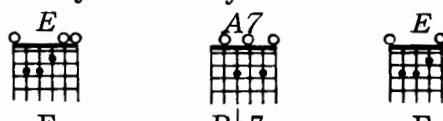
Guitar → E
(Capo up
1 fret)



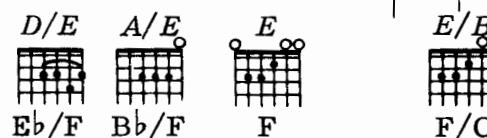
Keyboard → F

Chil-dren, go where I send thee. How shall I send thee?

Rhythmically

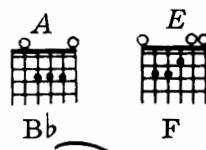
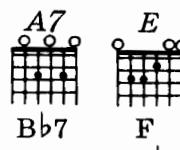


I'm gon-na send thee one by one; One's for the lit-tle it-ty Ba - by,



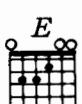
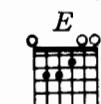
Freely

Born, born__ Lord, Born in Beth - le - hem. Chil - dren,



go where I send thee. How shall I send thee?

Rhythmically

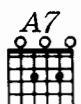


F

Bb7

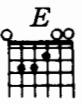
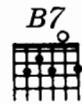
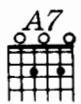
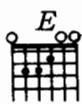
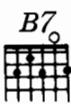
F

Repeat as necessary



Bb7

2. I'm gon-na send thee two by two, 'cause Two was a Paul and.
3. I'm gon-na send thee three by three, 'cause Three was the He - brew.
4. I'm gon-na send thee four by four, 'cause Four was the poor came.
5. I'm gon-na send thee five by five, 'cause Five was the gos - pel.



C7

F

F

Bb7

C7

F

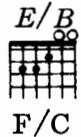
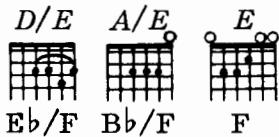
(2) Si - las, and
(3) chil - dren, and
(4) knock-in' on the door, and
(5) preach - ers, and

One was the lit - tle it - ty

Ba - by,

For additional verses

Last time



Freely

Born, born— Lord, Born in Beth - le - hem. Chil - dren, hem.

Continue similarly

6. Six for the six that couldn't be fixed,
7. Seven for the seven that went up to heaven,
8. Eight for the eight that stood at the gate,
9. Nine for the nine that got left behind,
10. Ten for the Ten Commandments,

Rise Up, Shepherd, and Follow



Traditional



Moderately and rather freely throughout

mf dim.

C F/C C B_b F

There's a star in the East on Christ-mas morn; Rise up, shep-herd, and
 (If you) take good heed to the an - gel's words, Rise up, shep-herd, and

p

C F/C C Am F

fol - low.— It will lead to the place where the Sav - ior's
 fol - low.— You'll for - get your flocks; you'll for - get born;—
 herds;—

Chorus

Rise up, shep-herd, and fol - low.
 Rise up, shep-herd, and fol - low.
 Fol - low,
 fol - low,

Rise up, shep-herd, and fol - low;
 Fol - low the star of

Beth - le - hem; _____
 Rise up, shep-herd, and fol - low.
 N.C.

1.
 2.

mf dim.
 If you *p* R.H. *pp*

Sweet Little Jesus Boy

Words and Music by Robert MacGimsey

Slowly

The sheet music consists of four staves. The top two staves are for piano (treble and bass clef) and the bottom two are for guitar. Chords are indicated above the staves. The lyrics are written below the notes.

Chords:

- Top staff: D*, Bm, A, D
- Middle staff: A7, D
- Bottom staff: A, Bm, F#m, A7, D, G
- Final staff: Bm, F#m, G, D, Bb7, F#m/A, A9, D

Lyrics:

Simply, like a lullaby, Sweet lit-tle Je-sus Boy, They made You be born in a man - guh.
(man - ger)

Sweet lit-tle Ho-ly Chil', Did-n't know who You wus.
(was)

Did-n't know You'd come to save us Lawd, To take our sins a-way. Our

eyes wus bline; We could-n't see; We did-n't know who You wus.
(was blind)

*Guitarists: Tune 6th string down to D.

A D

Long time a-go _____ You wus bawn,—
p (was born) Bawn in a man-guh low,—
 (man-ger)

A7 D F#m Bm F#m Bm F#m

Sweet lit-tle Je-sus Boy. De
 (The worl' treat You mean Lawd, Treat me mean too, But
 world) *mf*
 Bm F#m/A G7 D Bb7 D/A A7 D

please,— Suh, fuh-give us Lawd;— We did-n't know 'twas You,
 (Sir, for-give) *pp*

D Em/D F#m/D

(sing as is; play both hands 8va higher), Sweet lit-tle Je-sus Boy... Bawn long time a-go,
pp (Born)

D/A A7 D

Sweet lit-tle Ho-ly Chil',— An' we did-n't know who You wus.
 (was)

Mary's Little Boy Child

Words and Music by Jester Hairston

Slowly and simply

The musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is for the piano, showing a treble clef and a bass clef, with dynamics like *p* and *mp*. The second staff is for the vocal part, with lyrics and a tempo marking *freely*. The third staff is for the guitar, with chord diagrams for C, Dm7, G7, C7/E, F6, D7/F#5fr., C/G, and G7. The bottom staff is for the piano again, with dynamics like *mf* and a note indicating "(small notes optional)". The lyrics are as follows:

Long time a - go in Beth - le - hem So the Ho - ly Bi - ble
shep - herds watched their flocks by night, They saw a bright new shin-ing
mp

say, star, And Mar - y's Boy Child, Je - sus Christ, Was born on Christ - mas
star, And heard a choir from heav-en sing; The mu - sic came from a -

day. far.

(small notes optional) Hark, now hear the an-gels sing, "New King's born to-

mf

G7 C C7/E F6 D7/F#
 xooo ooo ooo ooo ooo
 5fr. 5fr. 5fr. 5fr. 5fr.

day, And man will live for- ev - er - more Be - cause of Christ-mas

1. C 2. C
 ooo ooo

Day." While Day." Now
 pp mp pp pp

(sing)

C F6 G7 C
 ooo ooo xooo ooo

as is; play 8va higher to end of page)

Jo - seph and his wife Mar - y Came to Beth - le - hem that night; They

C7/E F D7/F#
 ooo ooo ooo
 5fr. 5fr. 5fr.

C/G G7 C
 ooo xooo ooo

found no place to bear her Child; Not a sin - gle room was in sight.
 2 1 2 1 2 3

Mary's Little Boy Child

C Dm7 G7 C

(sing and play as is)

By and by, they found a lit-tle nook In a sta-ble all for-lorn, And
mp

C7/E F6 D7/F#

 in a man-ger cold and dark, Mar-y's lit-tle Boy_Child was born.
cresc. molto

C F G7 C Am Dm G7

 Trum-pets sound and an - gels sing; Lis-ten to what they say, That
f *mf*

C C7/E F6 D7/F#

 man will live for-ev - er-more Be-cause of Christ-mas Day.
p *slower*

Section Nine

Christmas Classics and Instrumental Favorites

Brazilian Sleigh Bells (Music by Percy Faith) **Page 242**

The idea of sleigh bells in Brazil is, of course, absurd. But as a musical joke, it makes very good sense indeed – particularly when the person telling it is writer-arranger-conductor Percy Faith. The Toronto-born Faith, who was active in films, radio, television and recordings from the 1940s until his death in 1976, also found time to pen a number of songs, including a share of hits. His combination of jingling bells and Brazilian rhythms is a rare and unexpected treat for Christmastime.

Break Forth, O Beauteous, Heavenly Light **Page 240**
*(Words and Music by Johann Rist and Johann Schop;
Harmonized by Johann Sebastian Bach)*

One of Martin Luther's principal resolves when he set out to reform the Church in the late 15th century was to involve people more deeply in the celebration of the Mass. To this end, he developed the Lutheran chorale, a religious hymn sung in four-part harmony by the congregation as part of the service. Johann Sebastian Bach made great use of the idea; at intervals in his pieces, he would insert a chorale for the congregation to sing – sometimes one he had written, sometimes one from the hymnal. "Break Forth, O Beauteous, Heavenly Light" is one of the latter. It was written by Johann Rist and Johann Schop in the mid-17th century, so that by 1734, when Bach included it in his Christmas Oratorio, it was well known to congregations. The harmonization, however, is Bach's own.

March of the Kings (Traditional; arranged by Noble Cain) **Page 230**

The Crusades – those religious expeditions to rescue the holy places in Palestine from the Moslems – created an enormous interest in both faith and fighting in the Middle Ages. French peasants from Provence in the 13th century, when the tune for this "March of the Kings" was being sung and danced to, must have endowed the Three Kings of the Christmas story with all the virtues and appearance of their own folk heroes nearer at hand. These were the French dukes, clad in gleaming armor, carrying brilliant banners and bejeweled shields, who fought for the Pope far more willingly than they would have for the lives of their own serfs. Hence the martial references in this text, sung to a tune that is perhaps even older than the verses. Georges Bizet, composer of the opera Carmen, used the same tune as a farandole, or stately dance, in his incidental music for Alphonse Daudet's play L'Arlésienne (The Woman from Arles).

March of the Toys (Music by Victor Herbert) **Page 221**

The surprising success of a musical based on L. Frank Baum's The Wonderful Wizard of Oz prompted Irish-born composer Victor Herbert in 1903 to write Babes in Toyland, his musical comedy about two children, Jane and Alan, who escape from a miserly uncle to the garden of Contrary Mary and thence to the enchantments of Toyland. The plot was flimsy, but it suited the public taste of the moment, and the other characters – drawn from such sources as Mother Goose and others – were all applauded rapturously. Besides the lullaby-like "Toyland" and "I Can't Do the Sum," Herbert's score included the whimsically stiff-legged and strutting instrumental "March of the Toys."

Nutcracker Sweets (Waltz of the Flowers/Arabian Dance/Trepak) **Page 232**
(Music by Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky; adapted and arranged by Dan Fox)

Christmas would not be Christmas without The Nutcracker, Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky's beloved ballet for children. For this, the third of his great ballets, he chose one of the tales of E.T.A. Hoffmann, a story with a Christmas setting, about a young girl who dreams of her favorite gift from the holiday tree, a nutcracker. In Clara's reverie on Christmas Eve, the nutcracker becomes a handsome prince who whiskers her off to a mythical Kingdom of Sweets, where she not only can gorge herself on sticky candies and elaborate cakes to her heart's content but can also be entertained by an endless succession of dancers and acrobats. In the spring of 1892, the Russian Musical Society reminded Tchaikovsky of his promise to compose a new work for one of its concerts. The composer had no time to begin from scratch; so he grouped a miniature overture and several dances from his new ballet into a suite and conducted it for the first time on March 19. The concert was a stunning success. Thus, The Nutcracker Suite became known even before the first production of the entire ballet, which was presented at the Maryinsky Theater in St. Petersburg at Christmastime in 1892. For this book, arranger Dan Fox has chosen three of the six "sweets" in the suite: the lavish, whirling "Waltz of the Flowers," a tribute by the flower attendants of the Sugar Plum Fairy; the sinuous Arabian dance called "Coffee"; and the Trepak, a wild and zestful Cossack dance.

Section Nine: Christmas Classics and Instrumental Favorites

Parade of the Wooden Soldiers (Words by Ballard Macdonald; Music by Leon Jessel) Page 224

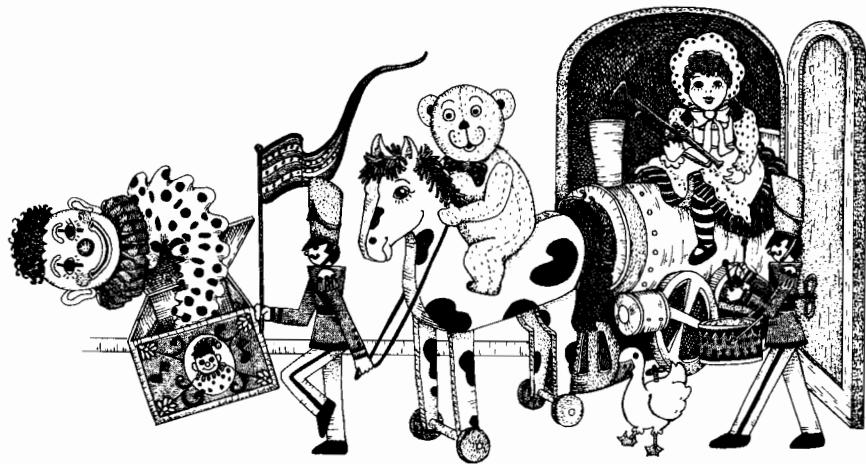
Leon Jessel caught the jaunty strut of toys exactly when he wrote his "Parade of the Wooden Soldiers" as a novelty item in 1905. It was published in Germany and apparently heard there by a Russian producer who was readying a new revue for Paris bearing the title La Chauve-Souris (The Bat), for which he needed an offbeat dance number. He chose Jessel's rakish "Parade." The Bat opened on Broadway, finally, in 1922, and Ballard Macdonald, who wrote songs for the George White Scandals of 1924 and Ziegfeld's Midnight Frolic, gave the tune lyrics that although seldom heard anymore are included here. The arm-swinging melody and strutting rhythm of the piece make the march a charming one for children and adults at Christmas or any time of the year.

The Skaters Waltz (Les Patineurs) (Music by Émile Waldteufel) Page 227

Émile Waldteufel, the Waltz King of France, composed more than 250 waltzes, arranging the more popular ones for piano solo, so that the bourgeoisie could dance in their parlors while the nobility whirled away in the royal ballrooms. One of his most frequently heard waltzes is "Les Patineurs" (The Skaters). Waldteufel wrote it in 1882, at a time when Parisian society had developed a passion for ice skating, and the tune has remained to this day a waltz that can be heard wherever music is played for skating (ice or roller).

The Virgin's Slumber Song (English words by Edward Teschemacher; Music by Max Reger) Page 237

Some songs written especially for Christmas become so well known that they eventually are thought of as folk songs. "The Virgin's Slumber Song" is an example of just the opposite turn of events. Originally a folk-song melody to the words "Joseph Dearest, Joseph Mild" (see page 170), this graceful air was taken by the German composer Max Reger and transformed in 1912 into an art song, "The Virgin's Slumber Song," or "Maria Wiegenlied." Edward Teschemacher supplied an English translation of this lovely song, which echoes part of "Joseph Dearest, Joseph Mild": the Virgin Mary singing to her Baby while He sleeps. The rhythm of both melody and accompaniment suggests the rocking of a cradle.



March of the Toys

Music by Victor Herbert

Moderate march tempo

No chords

6/8

mp

9:6

C
N.C.

N.C.

Aug
Am
N.C.

E7
Am
E7

Sheet music for 'March of the Toys' by Victor Herbert. The music is arranged for two staves: Treble and Bass. The Treble staff uses a 6/8 time signature, while the Bass staff uses a 9:6 time signature. The music consists of six staves of music, each ending with a repeat sign and a double bar line. The first four staves do not contain any chords, as indicated by the 'No chords' instruction. The fifth staff begins with a C major chord, followed by a section labeled 'N.C.' (No Chords). The sixth staff begins with an Augmented chord (Caug), followed by another 'N.C.' section. The bass staff continues with a series of eighth-note patterns. Chords are introduced in the final two staves: Am (at the beginning of the fifth staff) and E7 (at the beginning of the sixth staff). The music concludes with a final section of eighth-note patterns in the bass staff.

March of the Toys

The musical score consists of six staves of music for piano and guitar. The top two staves show the piano's bass and treble clef parts, with the guitar's Am chord shown above the first staff. The third staff shows the piano's bass and treble clef parts, with the guitar's E7, Am, and C chords shown above. The fourth staff shows the piano's bass and treble clef parts, with the guitar's E7, Am, and C chords shown above. The fifth staff shows the piano's bass and treble clef parts, with the guitar's Am, Am/G, Am/F, E7, and Am chords shown above, followed by the instruction "N.C.". The sixth staff shows the piano's bass and treble clef parts, with the guitar's Bb, C7, F, and D7 chords shown above. The seventh staff shows the piano's bass and treble clef parts, with the guitar's Gm, C7, F, E7, F, Bb, and C7 chords shown above. The eighth staff shows the piano's bass and treble clef parts, with the guitar's Gm, C7, F, E7, F, Bb, and C7 chords shown above.

F B_b7-5 A B_b7-5 A B_b7-5 A

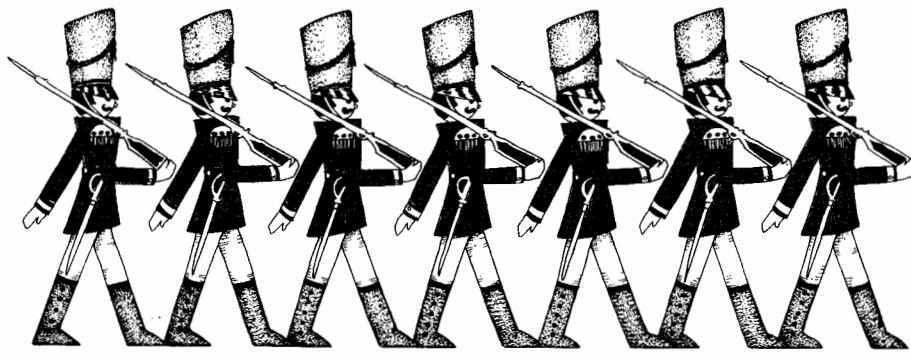
N.C. B_b C7 F

D7 Gm C7 F E7 F N.C. B_b

A7 Dm G7 F N.C. C7

F N.C. C7 F

Parade of the Wooden Soldiers



Words by Ballard Macdonald
Music by Leon Jessel

Allegretto (not fast)

C#o *Dm7* *G7*

mf *decresc.* *The-*
p

C *B-42* *G7* *C*

T-8△ *V-D-11*

toy shop door is____
dolls are in their____
mf

locked up tight And____
best ar-rayed; There's____

ev-'ry-thing is
going to be a

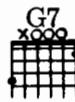
sim.

G7 *C* *G/D* *D* *D7*

qui-et for the night. When____
won-der-ful pa-parade. Hark____
sud-den-ly the____
to the drum, oh,____
clock strikes twelve, The____
here they come, Cries____
fun's be-
ev-'ry-

1. *G* 2. *G* *C*

gun. The____
one.



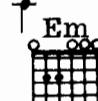
Hear them all cheer-ing, Now they are near-ing; There's the cap-tain stiff as starch.

pp

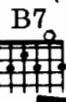


Bay-o-nets flash-ing, Mu-sic is crash-ing As the wood-en sol-diers march.

sim.

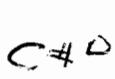
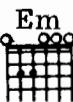


Sa-bers a -clink-ing, Sol-diers a -wink-ing At each pret-ty lit -tle maid.



Here they come, Here they come, Here they come, Here they come, Wood-en sol-diers on pa-

cresc.



rade.

mf

N.C.

decresc.

Parade of the Wooden Soldiers

(The Parade)

The sheet music consists of six staves of musical notation. The top two staves are for the piano (treble and bass clef), and the bottom four staves are for the guitar. The first staff begins with a C chord on the piano and a C chord on the guitar. The second staff starts with a G7 chord on the piano and a G7 chord on the guitar. The third staff begins with a C chord on the piano and a C chord on the guitar. The fourth staff begins with a G7 chord on the piano and a G7 chord on the guitar. The fifth staff begins with a C chord on the piano and a C chord on the guitar. The sixth staff begins with a F6 chord on the piano and a C chord on the guitar. The seventh staff begins with an F# dim chord on the piano and a C chord on the guitar. The eighth staff begins with a C/G chord on the piano and a C chord on the guitar. The ninth staff begins with a G7 chord on the piano and a C chord on the guitar. The tenth staff begins with a C chord on the piano and a C chord on the guitar.

lightly

p

G/D

D7

G

C

G7

C

F6

F# dim

faster

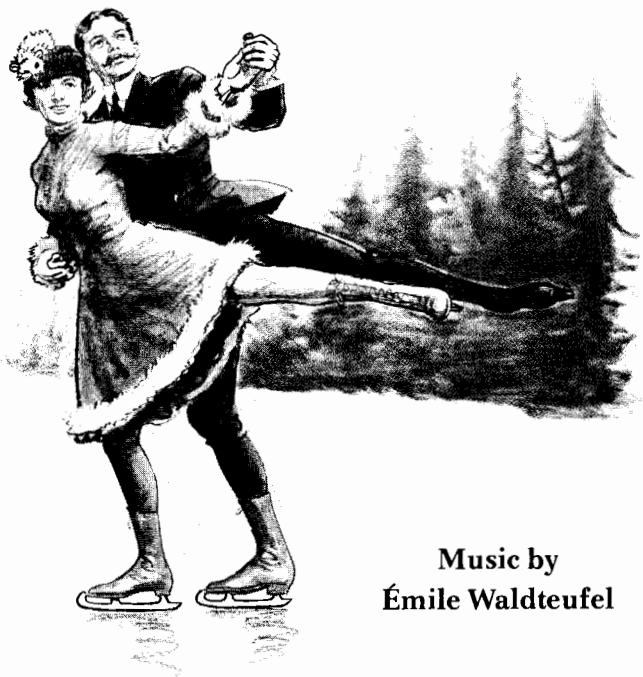
C/G

G7

C

THE SKATERS WALTZ

(Les Patineurs)



Music by
Émile Waldteufel

Moderate waltz tempo

3/4

p espr.

G G7

sim.

Cmaj7/E Am Dm

Melody

G7

1. and Fine C

last time slower

2. C

pp

The Skaters Waltz

Piano and guitar sheet music for the first section of "The Skaters Waltz". The piano part consists of two staves: treble and bass. The treble staff has a C chord at the beginning, followed by a G7 chord. The bass staff provides harmonic support with sustained notes. The guitar part is shown above the piano staves, with a C chord at the start and a G7 chord later in the measure.

Continuation of the musical score. The piano part maintains its harmonic progression with C and G7 chords. The guitar part continues its melodic line, corresponding to the chords above it.

Continuation of the musical score. The piano part continues with C and G7 chords. The guitar part follows the established harmonic pattern.

Final section of the musical score. The piano part begins with a B7 chord. It then moves through E minor (Em) and G7 chords. The bass line provides harmonic support throughout this section. The guitar part follows the piano's harmonic lead.


C

G7





C





C7

F

C/G





G7

1. 
C

2. 
C

D.C. al Fine




March of the Kings

Traditional; Arranged by Noble Cain

Briskly

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The top staff is for the piano, indicated by a treble clef and bass clef, with a key signature of one flat and a tempo of 'Briskly'. The second staff shows a guitar part with various chords: Gm, Dm/F, Eb, Gm, Bb, F/A, and Bb/Ab. The third staff continues the piano and guitar parts, with lyrics in both English and French. The fourth staff concludes the piece with piano and guitar parts.

Chords:

- Top Staff: Gm, Dm/F, Eb, Gm, Bb, F/A, Bb/Ab
- Second Staff: Gm, Dm/F, Eb, Gm, Bb, F/A, Bb/Ab
- Third Staff: Eb, Cm6, D, Gm, Dm/F, Eb, Gm
- Fourth Staff: Bb, F/A, Bb/Ab, Eb, Cm7, D7, Gm, D

Lyrics:

Three great kings— I met at early morn,— With all their train— De trois grands
Ce ma - tin, j'ai ren-con-tré le *train — De trois grands*

ret - i - nue were slow - ly march-ing. Three great kings— I met at early
rois qui al-laient en voy - a - ge. Ce ma - tin, j'ai ren-con-tré le

morn— Were on their way to meet the new - ly born,— With gifts of
train — De trois grands rois des-sus le grand che - min, — Tout char - gés

Gm D Gm D7 Gm Cm 3fr. Gm

gold brought from far a -
d'or les sui-vaient d'a -
way. And val - iant
bord, De grands guer -
war-riors to guard the roy-al
liers et les gar - des du tré -

D Gm D Gm F/A Bb/Ab

tre-a - sure; With gifts of
sor;— Tout char-gés gold brought from far a -
d'or les sui-vaient d'a -
way, Their shields all
bord, De grands guer -

1. E_b Cm7 D7 Gm F/A Bb/Ab E_b Cm7 D7

shin-ing in their bright ar -
riars a - vec leurs bou - cli -
ray. a little more broadly

2. E_b Cm7 D7 Gm

shin-ing in their bright ar -
riars a - vec leurs bou -
cli - ray.
ers.

Nutcracker Sweets

(Waltz of the Flowers/Arabian Dance/Trepak)

Music by Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky
Adapted and arranged by Dan Fox

Waltz of the Flowers

Moderately

The sheet music consists of six staves of piano music. The top staff shows a melodic line with harmonic support. The second staff provides harmonic context with sustained notes. The third staff features eighth-note patterns. The fourth staff includes dynamic markings like *f*, *p*, and *cresc.*. The fifth staff contains sustained notes. The bottom staff provides harmonic support. Various chords are labeled above the notes: D, C#dim/D, D, C#dim/D; D, A/C#, C7, Em/B; Em/G, Em, Em/B, Bb7-5, A7, N.C.; D, C#dim/D, D, C#dim/D; D, D7, F#m/C#, C#7/B, F#m/A.

C#7/G# F#m A/E D7 F#m/C# C#7 F#m N.C.

D Em7/A A7 G/B A7 D

Em7/A A7 1. Gm/Bb Baug

C A7/C# 2. D6/F# F7-5 A7/E A7 D

mf
cresc.
sfz



Arabian Dance

Allegretto
Gm

3/4 *pp*

Nutcracker Sweets

Musical score for piano in common time, treble and bass staves. Key signature: one flat. Measures 1-4: Dm7/G, Gm, Dm7/G, Gm, Dm7/G. Measure 5 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 6 ends with a repeat sign.

Continuation of the musical score. Measures 5-8: Dm7/G, Gm, Dm7/G, Gm, Dm7/G. Measure 5 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 6 ends with a repeat sign. Measure 7 ends with a fermata over the Gm chord. Measure 8 ends with a fermata over the Gm chord. Text "To Coda" with a circle symbol is at the end of measure 8.

Continuation of the musical score. Measures 9-12: Gm, Gm, Gm, Gm. Measure 9 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 10 ends with a fermata over the Gm chord. Measure 11 ends with a fermata over the Gm chord. Measure 12 ends with a fermata over the Gm chord. Dynamics: *p* very expressively.

Continuation of the musical score. Measures 13-16: D7/G, Gm, D7/G, Gm. Measure 13 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 14 ends with a fermata over the Gm chord. Measure 15 ends with a fermata over the Gm chord. Measure 16 ends with a fermata over the Gm chord.

Continuation of the musical score. Measures 17-20: Gm, Gm, Gm, Gm. Measure 17 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern. Measure 18 ends with a fermata over the Gm chord. Measure 19 ends with a fermata over the Gm chord. Measure 20 ends with a fermata over the Gm chord. Dynamics: *pp* - even more softly.

D7/G Gm Cm/G Gm Cm/G Gm

mf

Cm/G Gm *D.S. al Coda* **Coda** [To the next dance without stopping]

p



Finale (Trepak)
Fast and lively

G C6 G C6 G

f *p*

Em6 D7 G N.C. (L.H.) 2nd time cresc.

1. D7 G6 D7 2. G/B Am G

f

→

Nutcracker Sweets

D Em A F[#] Bm Em7 F[#]m

*1.-p, but heavily
2.-f*

*Bring out the bass
(no organ pedals here)*

Em/G G[#]m7-5 1. A7 D A7 2. A7 D

Cm/E♭ D Cm/E♭ D Cm/E♭ D G V C6 G C6

G Em6 D7 G N.C. (L.H.) 2nd time cresc. -

1. D7 G6 D7 2. D7 G

ff

f

p

3

f

p

ff

236

The Virgin's Slumber Song

English words by Edward Teschemacher; Music by Max Reger

Gently, in one (each bar = 1 slow beat)

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The top staff is in treble clef, 3/4 time, and dynamic pp. The second staff is in bass clef, 3/4 time. The third staff is in treble clef, 3/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff is in bass clef, 3/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp. The lyrics are as follows:

A - mid the ros - es
 Mar - y sits and rocks her Je - sus- Child,
 While a -
 ped. simile throughout
 mid the tree - tops sighs the breeze so warm_ and mild,
 And soft and sweet - ly

Chords indicated above the music are: C*, G7/C, C, A, Em, Am7, B7, Em, G7/D, and C.

The Virgin's Slumber Song

The musical score consists of four staves of music, each with lyrics and corresponding guitar chords.

Chords:

- G7/C (Top staff)
- C (Second staff)
- Am (Third staff)
- Em (Fourth staff)
- F (Second staff)
- C (Third staff)
- Dm7 (Third staff)
- G7 (Fourth staff)
- C (Fourth staff)
- G7/C (Bottom staff)
- C (Bottom staff)

Lyrics:

Soprano (Top Staff):

- sings a bird up on the bough,
- Ah,
- Ba -

Bass (Second Staff):

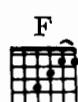
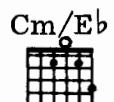
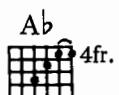
- by,
- dear
- one,

Bass (Third Staff):

- Slum -
- ber
- now.

Bass (Fourth Staff):

- Hap - py
- is Thy
- laugh - ter;
- ho - ly
- is — Thy
- si - lent
- rest.



Lay Thy head in slum - ber fond - ly on Thy moth - er's

4fr.



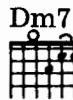
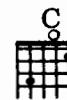
8va

loco

breast.

Ah,

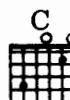
Ba - by,



dear

one,

Slum



ber

now.

ppp



Break Forth, O Beauteous, Heavenly Light

Words and Music by Johann Rist and Johann Schop
Harmonized by Johann Sebastian Bach

Firmly

The musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is for the piano, showing a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a dynamic marking 'f' (fortissimo). The middle staff is for the voice, with lyrics written below the notes. The bottom staff is for the guitar, with chord diagrams above the strings. The music is in common time.

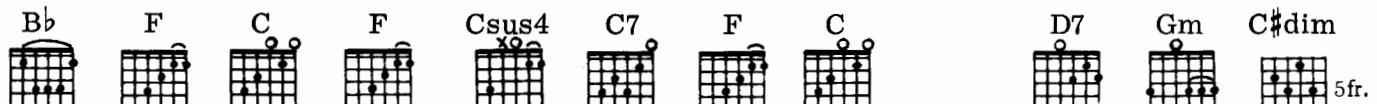
Piano/Percussion (Top Staff)

Guitar Chords:

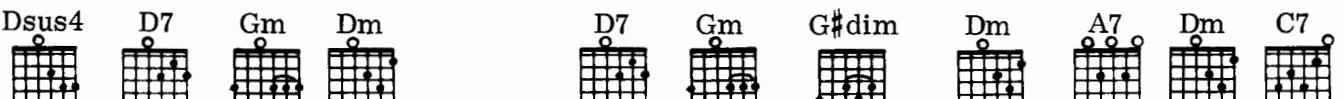
- F
- Dm
- C7
- F
- C
- G7
- C
- A7
- B♭
- F
- C
- F
- Csus4
- C7
- F
- Dm
- C7
- F
- C
- G7
- C
- A7
- morn - ing.
- Ye
- shep - herds,
- shrink_ not
- with
- af - fright,
- But

Lyrics:

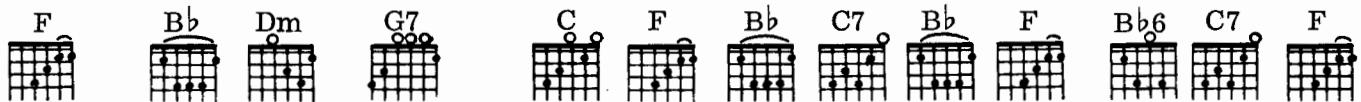
Break forth, O beau-teous, heav'n- ly light And ush - er in the
morn - ing. Ye shep - herds, shrink_ not with af - fright, But



hear the an - gel's warn - ing. This Child now weak in



in - fan - cy Our con - fi - dence and joy shall be; The



pow'r of Sa - tan break - ing, Our peace e - ter - nal mak - ing.

slower and more deliberately

Brazilian Sleigh Bells

Music by Percy Faith



Bright samba ($\text{♩} = 1$ beat)

D A7

p

D A7 D A7 D N.C.

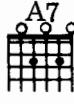
mf — **f**

A7 D A7 D

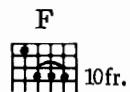
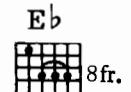
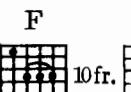
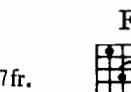
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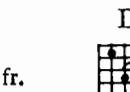
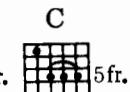
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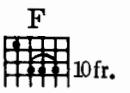
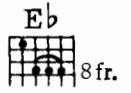
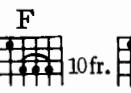
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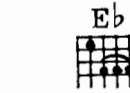
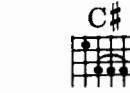
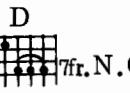


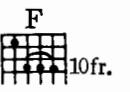
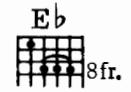
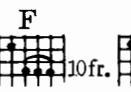
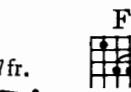
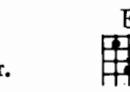


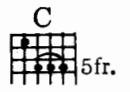








Brazilian Sleigh Bells

The sheet music consists of four staves of musical notation, likely for a piano or keyboard instrument, with corresponding guitar chords indicated above each staff.

Staff 1: Features guitar chord diagrams above the staff. The chords are labeled: F (10fr.), E♭ (8fr.), F (10fr.), D (7fr.), F (10fr.), E♭ (8fr.), C♯ (6fr.), and D (7fr.). The music consists of eighth-note patterns with fermatas.

Staff 2: Features guitar chord diagrams above the staff. The chords are labeled: A7, D, A7, and D. The dynamic instruction *mp cresc.* appears below the staff. The music consists of eighth-note patterns with fermatas.

Staff 3: Features guitar chord diagrams above the staff. The chords are labeled: A7, D, A7, and D. The dynamic instruction *f* appears below the staff. The music consists of eighth-note patterns with fermatas.

Staff 4: Features guitar chord diagrams above the staff. The chords are labeled: A7, D, A7, and D. The music consists of eighth-note patterns with fermatas.

A7 D A7 D

A7 D A7 D

p

A7 D A7 D

(p) gradually getting louder

A7 D A7 D

ff

Section Ten

Ring Out the Old! Ring In the New Year!

Auld Lang Syne (Words by Robert Burns; Music Traditional) **Page 251**

The Scottish "Auld Lang Syne" can be translated as "old long ago" – which is also a lovely way of putting it. For most people, New Year's Eve just isn't complete without the singing of "Auld Lang Syne." Thanks to Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians, who first played it on their New Year's Eve radio broadcast in 1929, the song is New Year's Eve, with the special memories it evokes for each individual. The words were adapted in the late 18th century by Scottish poet Robert Burns from traditional Scottish songs, but the composer of the melody is unknown. For decades, people have agreed that it makes a bonny way to close the "old long ago" of Christmastime and usher in the hopes and resolutions of a brand-new year.

For Thy Mercy and Thy Grace **Page 250**
(Words by Henry Downton; Music by Georg Christoph Strattner)

"For Thy Mercy and Thy Grace" was written early in the career of Henry Downton, who enriched English hymnody with original verses and translations of French and Swiss hymns. Downton was the son of a minor official at Trinity College, Cambridge, and received his bachelor's degree there in 1840. The next year, he wrote "For Thy Mercy and Thy Grace," calling it "A Hymn for the Commencement of the Year." The tune, "Posen," to which Downton set his words, had been written more than 100 years earlier by Georg Christoph Strattner, a leader in the German Reformed Church.

Ring Out, Wild Bells **Page 247**
(Words by Alfred, Lord Tennyson; Music by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart)

Alfred, Lord Tennyson is considered the most representative poet of the Victorian Age in England, and many of his works characterize the conflict between the Christian faith and the beginnings of the scientific revolution. The death of his sister's fiancé, Arthur Henry Hallam, at the age of 22 plunged Tennyson into profound shock and a lifelong struggle between faith and doubt. "Ring Out, Wild Bells," generally considered a New Year's hymn, is taken from the 105th Canto of In Memoriam, Tennyson's monumental elegy to Hallam that was published in 1850, the same year that he was appointed Poet Laureate. The melody, which is based on Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's Twelfth Mass, was, like most of the composer's more than 600 compositions, published after his death.

What Are You Doing New Year's Eve (Words and Music by Frank Loesser) **Page 248**

Christmas has come, Christmas has just about gone, Christmas has been full of friends and carols and food and gifts, but now it's time to wonder "What Are You Doing New Year's Eve." Frank Loesser, whose Broadway hits included Where's Charley?, Guys and Dolls, The Most Happy Fella and the 1962 Pulitzer Prize-winning musical How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying, wrote "What Are You Doing" in 1947. It was introduced that year in a recording by Margaret Whiting.

RING OUT, WILD BELLS

Words by Alfred, Lord Tennyson; Music by Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart

Moderately

The sheet music consists of three staves. The top staff is for voice and guitar, with lyrics and chords (G, D, D7, G, G7/F) indicated above the notes. The middle staff is for voice and guitar, with lyrics and chords (C/E, D7, G, A7, D, G, A7, G, D, A7, D) indicated. The bottom staff is for voice and guitar, with lyrics and chords (D7, G, D7, Bdim, Am/C, C#dim, G/D, D7, G) indicated.

Top Staff Chords:

- G
- D
- D7
- G
- G7/F

Middle Staff Chords:

- C/E
- D7
- G
- A7
- D
- G
- A7
- G
- D
- A7
- D

Bottom Staff Chords:

- D7
- G
- D7
- Bdim
- Am/C
- C#dim
- G/D
- D7
- G

Lyrics:

First Stanza:

1. Ring out, wild bells,
2. Ring out the old,
3. Ring out false pride
4. Ring in the new;

mf

Second Stanza:

1. Ring out, wild bells,
2. Ring out the old,
3. Ring out false pride
4. Ring in the new;

Third Stanza:

- (1) cloud, — the frost — y — light.
- (2) bells, — a — cross — the — snow.
- (3) slan — der and the — spite;
- (4) heart, — the kind — lier — hand;

Fourth Stanza:

- (1) in the night;
- (2) let him go;
- (3) truth and right;
- (4) of the land;

Ring Out, Wild Bells Chorus:

Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.
 Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.
 Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.
 Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Final Chorus:

Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.
 Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.
 Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.
 Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

What Are You Doing New Year's Eve

Words and Music by Frank Loesser

Slowly, with a lilt (♩ played as ♩³♪)

The musical score consists of four staves. The top staff is for the piano, showing treble and bass clefs with various chords and dynamics. The second staff is for the vocal part, with lyrics written below the notes. The third staff is for the guitar, showing chords above the strings. The bottom staff is for the piano again. The score includes several changes in key and time signature, indicated by symbols like F, G, Bb, Eb, D, F6, F7, Bb, Bbm6, F/C, Dm7, G7sus4, G7, C#m7, F#7-9, Bm7, E7-9, Am7, D7-9, Gm7, C7-9, and C7.

Lyrics:

- May-be it's much too Won-der whose arms will ear-ly in the game, hold you good and tight,
- Ah, but I thought I'd When it's ex-act-ly
- ask you just the same, twelve o'-clock that night,
- "What are you do-ing Wel-com-ing in the New New Year's, Year's,
- New Year's Eve?"
- New Year's
- New Year's

F6 Gm7 G \sharp dim Am 5fr. D7 B \flat 9F \flat B \flat Am 5fr. 3

 Eve. May-be I'm cra-z-y to sup-pose I'd ev-er be the

Bm7-5 B \flat 9 Am 5fr. Am7 D9 G7

 one you chose Out of the thou-sand in - vi-ta-tions you'll re -

C7 C7+5 F E \flat 9 6fr.

 ceive. Ah, but in case I stand one lit-tle chance,

F6 F7 B \flat 6 B \flat m6 F/C Dm7

 Here comes the jack-pot ques-tion in ad - vance, "What are you do-ing

G7sus4 G7 C7 Bm7-5 B \flat m6 F6add9

 New Year's, New Year's L.H. Eve?" slowly slow arpeggio

For Thy Mercy and Thy Grace

Words by Henry Downton; Music by Georg Christoph Strattner

Firmly, without dragging

The musical score consists of four systems of music, each with a treble clef line, a bass clef line, and a staff for the guitar chords. The key signature is A major (no sharps or flats). The time signature is common time (indicated by '4'). The vocal part is in soprano range.

Chords:

- System 1: D, G, A7, D, A7, D, A, Bm7, E7, A
- System 2: D, G, B7, Em, D, G, A7, D, G, D, A7, D
- System 3: D, G, A, D, A7, D, A, Bm7, E7, A
- System 4: D, G, B7, Em, D, G, A7, D, G, D, A7, D

Text:

For Thy mer - cy
In our weak-ness
and Thy grace,
and dis-tress,
Con-stant through an-
Rock of strength be
oth - er year;
Thou our stay;

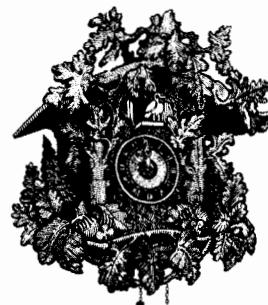
Hear our song of
In the path-less
thank - ful - ness,
wil - der - ness,
Fa-ther and Re -
Be our true_ and
deem-er liv - ing hear.
way.

Dark the fu -ture;
Keep us faith -ful;
let Thy light
keep us pure;
Guide us, bright and
Keep us ev - er -
morn - ing more_ Thine star.
star. own.

Fierce our foes and
Help, O help us
hard to
the fight,
en - dure;
Arm us Sav - ior
Fit us for the
for prom -ised crown.

AULD LANG SYNE

Words by Robert Burns; Music Traditional



Moderately

D7 G Em Am/C D7 G
 Should auld ac-quain-tance be for-got And nev-er brought to
 And here's a hand, my trust - y friend, And gives a hand o'
mf

C G Em Am/C D7 B7 Em C D7 G
 mind? Should auld ac-quain-tance be for-got And days of Auld Lang Syne?
 thine; We'll take a cup o' kind-ness yet For For Auld Lang Syne.
f

Chorus
 For Auld Lang Syne, my dear, For Auld Lang Syne; We'll
 G Em Am/C D7 B7 Em C D7 G
 take a cup of kind - ness yet For Auld Lang Syne.

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ART CREDITS

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