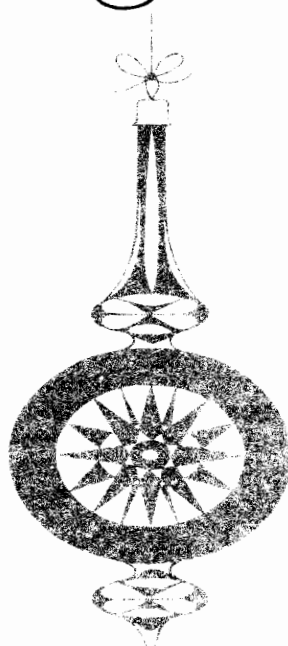


The Reader's Digest

# Merry Christmas Songbook



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## Index to Sections

1. OUR BEST-LOVED CAROLS .....	4
2. POPULAR CHRISTMAS HITS .....	38
3. FOR CHILDREN AT CHRISTMASTIME .....	82
4. CHRISTMAS IS A WINTER FESTIVAL .....	121
5. MODERN CAROLS .....	150
6. FAVORITE CAROLS OF YESTERDAY AND TODAY .....	162
7. CHRISTMAS ROUND THE WORLD .....	184
8. CHRISTMAS FOLK SONGS AND SPIRITUALS .....	206
9. CHRISTMAS CLASSICS AND INSTRUMENTAL FAVORITES .....	219
10. RING OUT THE OLD! RING IN THE NEW YEAR! .....	246

## Index to Songs

	Music	Story Behind the Song
Adeste Fideles (O Come, All Ye Faithful) .....	24	5
All Hail to Thee .....	200	184
Angels from the Realms of Glory .....	168	162
Angels We Have Heard on High .....	30	4
As Lately We Watched .....	175	162
As with Gladness Men of Old .....	183	162
Auld Lang Syne .....	251	246
Away in a Manger .....	29	4
Blue Christmas .....	54	38
Brazilian Sleigh Bells .....	242	219
Break Forth, O Beauteous, Heavenly Light .....	240	219
Bring a Torch, Jeannette, Isabella .....	186	184
Buon Natale (Merry Christmas to You) .....	202	184
Burgundian Carol .....	198	184
Carol of the Bells .....	158	150
Chestnuts Roasting on an Open Fire (The Christmas Song) .....	41	39
Children, Go Where I Send Thee .....	210	206
Christians, Awake, Salute the Happy Morn .....	172	162
C-H-R-I-S-T-M-A-S .....	70	38
Christmas for Cowboys .....	62	38
Christmas in Killarney .....	48	38
Christmas Is .....	64	38
Christmas Island .....	80	38
Christmas Song, The (Chestnuts Roasting on an Open Fire) .....	41	39
Coventry Carol, The .....	190	184
Deck the Halls .....	13	4
First Noël, The .....	22	4
For Thy Mercy and Thy Grace .....	250	246
Friendly Beasts, The .....	193	185
Frosty the Snow Man .....	99	82
Go Tell It on the Mountain .....	207	206
God Rest Ye Merry, Gentlemen .....	8	4
Good Christian Men, Rejoice .....	178	162
Good King Wenceslas .....	32	4
Hanover Winter Song .....	138	121
Happy Birthday, Jesus .....	118	82
Hark! the Herald Angels Sing .....	10	5
Have Yourself a Merry Little Christmas .....	44	39
Hawaiian Christmas Song, The (Mele Kalikimaka) .....	188	185
Here Comes Santa Claus .....	90	82
Here We Come A-Caroling (The Wassail Song) .....	34	5
Hey, Ho, Nobody Home .....	194	185
Holly and the Ivy, The .....	174	163
Holly Jolly Christmas, A .....	94	82

Huron Christmas Carol, The ('Twas in the Moon of Wintertime) .....	196	185
I Heard the Bells on Christmas Day .....	154	150
I Saw Mommy Kissing Santa Claus .....	88	82
I Saw Three Ships .....	165	163
I Wonder As I Wander .....	208	206
I'll Be Home for Christmas .....	46	39
It Came Upon the Midnight Clear .....	18	5
It's Beginning to Look Like Christmas .....	123	121
Jing-A-Ling, Jing-A-Ling .....	146	121
Jingle Bells .....	126	121
Jingle-Bell Rock .....	141	121
Joseph Dearest, Joseph Mild .....	170	163
Joy to the World .....	20	5
Let It Snow! Let It Snow! Let It Snow! .....	128	122
Little Boy That Santa Claus Forgot, The .....	59	39
Little Drummer Boy, The .....	156	150
Lo, How a Rose E'er Blooming .....	169	163
March of the Kings .....	230	219
March of the Toys .....	221	219
Marshmallow World, A .....	130	122
Mary's Little Boy Child .....	216	206
Mele Kalikimaka (The Hawaiian Christmas Song) .....	188	185
Merry Christmas Polka, The .....	50	39
My Favorite Things .....	114	83
(All I Want for Christmas Is) My Two Front Teeth .....	102	83
Night Before Christmas Song, The .....	110	83
Nutcracker Sweets .....	232	219
Nuttin' for Christmas .....	107	83
O Christmas Tree (O Tannenbaum) .....	16	5
O Come, All Ye Faithful (Adeste Fideles) .....	24	5
O Come, Little Children .....	192	185
O Come, O Come Emmanuel .....	180	163
O Holy Night .....	166	163
O Little Town of Bethlehem .....	12	6
O Sanctissima .....	191	185
O Tannenbaum (O Christmas Tree) .....	16	5
Once in Royal David's City .....	179	163
Out of the East .....	151	150
Over the River and Through the Woods .....	136	122
Parade of the Wooden Soldiers .....	224	220
Pat-A-Pan .....	205	185
Peace Carol, The .....	160	150
Ring Out, Wild Bells .....	247	246
Rise Up, Shepherd, and Follow .....	212	206
Rockin' Around the Christmas Tree .....	78	39
Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer .....	85	83
Santa Claus, Indiana, U.S.A. .....	112	83
Santa Claus Is Comin' to Town .....	92	84
Silent Night .....	7	6
Silver and Gold .....	66	40
Skaters Waltz, The .....	227	220
Sleep Well, Little Children .....	117	84
Sleigh Ride .....	132	122
Suzy Snowflake .....	104	84
Sweet Little Jesus Boy .....	214	206
Take Me Back to Toyland .....	68	40
That's What I Want for Christmas .....	73	40
Toyland .....	106	84
'Twas in the Moon of Wintertime (The Huron Christmas Carol) .....	196	185
Twelve Days of Christmas, The .....	26	6
Up on the Housetop .....	98	84
Virgin's Slumber Song, The .....	237	220
We Need a Little Christmas .....	56	40
We Three Kings of Orient Are .....	14	6
We Wish You a Merry Christmas .....	36	6
What Are You Doing New Year's Eve .....	248	246
What Child Is This? .....	176	164
When Santa Claus Gets Your Letter .....	96	84
While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks by Night .....	182	164
Will Santy Come to Shanty Town? .....	76	40
Winter .....	144	122

## INTRODUCTION

Christmas 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 florum," 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

Page 12

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

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

Page 7

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

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-36  
T 80

# Silent Night

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

Gently

L. H. *pp*

The piano introduction consists of four measures. The right hand plays a melody of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Guitar  
(Capo up  
3 frets)

Piano → Bb

F7 Bb

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*

The first system of the song features three verses of lyrics. Above the staff, guitar chords for F7 and Bb are indicated. The piano accompaniment continues with a steady harmonic support.

Eb Bb Eb Bb

(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,

The second system continues the song with three verses. Guitar chords for Eb and Bb are shown above the staff. The piano accompaniment maintains the gentle, flowing texture.

F7 Gm Gm6/E Em7-5 Bb F7 Bb

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

Sleep in heav-en-ly peace.  
Christ the Sav-ior is born.  
Je - sus, Lord, at Thy birth.

The final system concludes the song with three verses. Guitar chords for F7, Gm, Gm6/E, Em7-5, Bb, and Bb are indicated. The piano accompaniment ends with a final chord and a few lingering notes.

# God Rest Ye Merry, Gentlemen

Traditional



A-18

Moderately, in two (♩=1 beat)

Handwritten: *mf*

Handwritten: *1. God*



Em

Handwritten: *Em*

Handwritten: *(R.H.)*

(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

Em

Em

(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# Em D/F#

(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 scorn } O —  
 (3) that in Beth - le - hem was born the Son of God by name.

G C/G G B7/D# B7 Em C

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

D/F# G C B7/D# B7

joy! O — tid - ings of com - fort and

1. 2. 3.

Em Am Em Em Am Em

joy. joy. joy.

2. In  
3. From

Words by Charles Wesley  
Music by Felix Mendelssohn



# Hark! the Herald Angels Sing

*A18*  
*100*  
Moderately *E7* *Am* *E7* *Am* *D* *G* *D* *G*

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

*G* *D* *G* *G* *D* *Em* *G* *A7*

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

(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, —



Bm A7 D G A7 D G D7 G

(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 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 her - ald 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

1. O lit - tle town of Beth - le - hem, How still we see thee lie; A -  
 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

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

(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.* *f* *mp*

(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 - bid with us, Our Lord Em - man - u - el.

Chords: F, Fdim, F, Gm, F, C7, F, D7, Gm, F, C7, F, F#dim, Gm, G#dim, Asus4, A7, Dm, A, F, Gm, Asus4, A, No chord, F, Fdim, F, Gm, F, Bb, C7, F

# DECK THE HALLS

Old Welsh Air

Brightly

424

The musical score is written for guitar and piano. It consists of four systems of music, each with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The key signature is D major (two sharps) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'Brightly' with a metronome marking of 424. The score includes guitar chords (D, Bm, A7, G) and piano dynamics (mf, p). The lyrics are in English and include a chorus with 'Fa la la' repetitions.

**System 1:**

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

**System 2:**

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

**System 3:**

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

**System 4:**

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



# We Three Kings of Orient Are

Words and Music by John Henry Hopkins

B-36  
T-92

Moderately

Em B7 Em

*pp*

1. We three kings of O - ri - ent are,  
2. Born a King on Beth - le - hem's plain,  
3. Frank - in - cense to of - fer have I,  
4. Myrrh is mine, its bit - ter per - fume  
5. Glo - rious now be - hold Him a - rise,

Em B7 Em G D

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

G Am D# G B+ 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.

G C G

Star of won - der, Star of night,

*mp*

G C G

Star with roy - al beau - ty bright,

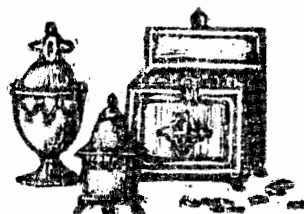
G Am G C G Am G

West - ward lead - ing, still pro - ceed - ing,

G C G

Guide us to Thy per - fect light.

*D. C. for additional words*





# O Christmas Tree

O Tannenbaum

Traditional

B-35

T-80

V-D-12

Moderately




Chord progressions: G, D, G, Am, D7, G

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.

Chord progressions: G, D, G, Am, D7, G

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











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






cold and drear. O      Christ - mas tree, O      Christ - mas tree, thy  
 one and all. O      Christ - mas tree, O      Christ - mas tree, you  
 wenn es schneit. O      Tan - nen - baum, O      Tan - nen - baum, wie

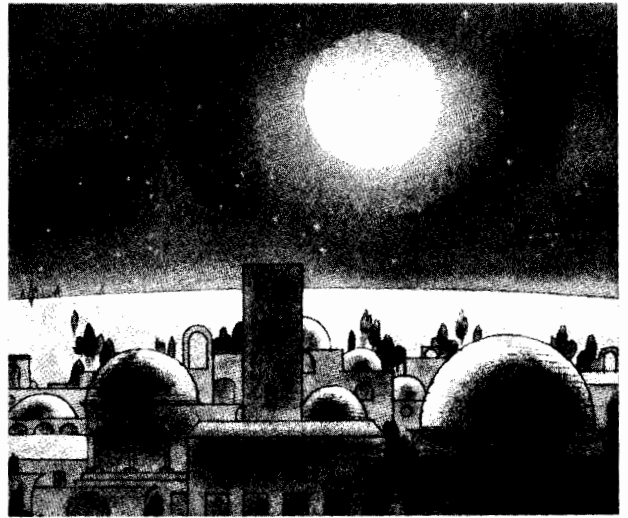





1. 2. 3.  
 leaves are so un - chang - ing.      2. O      (gai - ety.)  
 fill all hearts with gai - ety.      O      Blät - ter.  
 treu sind dei - ne



N.C.

# It Came Upon the Midnight Clear



B-36

Words by Edmund Hamilton Sears

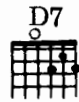
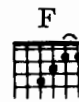
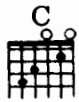
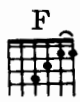
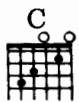
Music by Richard Storrs Willis

86/72  
T-95

Moderately

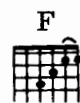
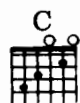
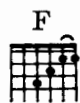
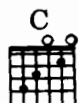
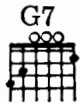
Handwritten: *mf*

Handwritten: 1. It



Handwritten: *mp*

(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 seen of



(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 - cir - cling 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 the 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. C

(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

*mf*

1. Joy to the world! the Lord has  
2. Joy to the world! the Sav - ior  
3. He rules the world with truth and

(1) come: Let earth re - ceive her King. Let  
(2) reigns: Let men their songs na - tions ploy, While  
(3) grace, And makes the na - tions prove 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, re -  
 (3) won - ders of His love, And won - ders,

**D** **Em** **A7** **A7** **D**

(1) heav'n and na - ture sing.  
 (2) peat the sound - ing joy.  
 (3) won - ders of His love.

# The First Noël

B-36  
T-90

Traditional

Moderately

Chord diagrams: D, Bm, A, Em, D, G, D, G, A7, D, G, A7, D, Bm.

1. The first No - ël, the an - gel did  
 2. They look - ed up and saw a  
 3. This star drew nigh to the north -

(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

(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

(1) they lay keep - ing their sheep, On a  
 (2) earth it gave great light, And  
 (3) did both stop and stay, Right

D A7 D G A7 D A7 D

(1) cold win - ter's night that was so deep.  
 (2) so it con - tin - ued day and night.  
 (3) o'er the place where Je - sus lay.

A7 D Bm F#m D G D

Chorus

No - ël, No - ël, No - ël, No - ël,

Bm G D A7 D A7 D

Born is the King of Is - ra - el.

# 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

mf

G D G D G C

O come, all ye faith - ful, Joy - ful and tri -  
A - des - te fi - de - les, Lae - ti tri - um -

G D#dim Em A7 D A7 D G D Em

um - phant, O come ye, O come — ye to  
phan - tes, Ve - ni - te, ve - ni - te in

D A7 D G D7 G D7 G

Beth - le - hem. Come and be - hold Him,  
Beth - le - hem. Na - tum vi - de - te,

f

*A<sub>7</sub> D* Chorus

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

*f*

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

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

*ff*

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

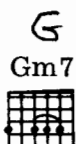
3. Yea, Lord, we greet Thee,  
 Born this happy morning;  
 Jesus, to Thee be glory giv'n;  
 Word of the Father, now in flesh appearing.  
 Chorus

# The Twelve Days of Christmas

Traditional

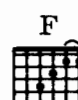
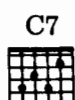
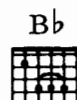
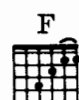
A -  
A-16  
T-91

Briskly

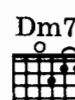
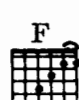


1. On the first day of Christ - mas, my true love sent to me

*mp*



N.C.



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



N.C.



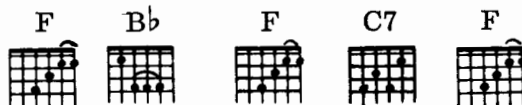
true love sent to me Two tur-tle doves and a par - tridge\_ in a pear



N.C.



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



N.C.

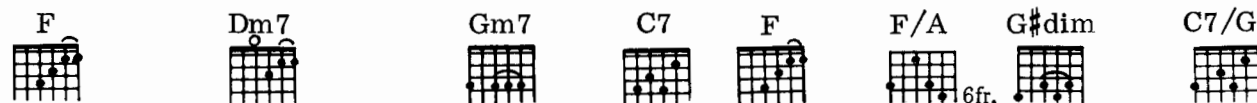
Two tur-tle doves and a par - tridge in a pear tree. 4. On the



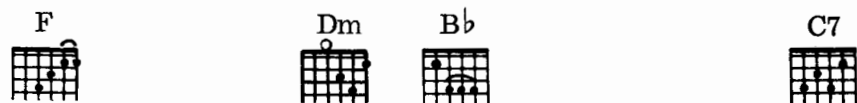
fourth day of Christ-mas, my true love sent to me Four call-ing birds,



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

par - tridge\_ in a pear tree. — 6. On the sixth day of Christ-mas, my  
 (7) sev-enth 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













Repeat as necessary

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

Six geese a - lay - ing,  
 Sev-en 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)  
 E-lev-en pip - ers pip - ing, (to 10)  
 Twelve drum-mers drum-ming, (to 11)







Five gold-en

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

lightly

N.C.

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

tree. —





# Away in a Manger

Traditional

B-3/  
T-100

Tenderly

Chord diagrams: F, Bb, F, C7, F, Bb, F, C7, Gm, C7, F

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 love Thee, Lord Je - sus, look  
 (3) ev - er and love me I pray. Bless all the dear 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 cra - dle till morn - ing is nigh.  
 (3) Thy ten - der care, And take us to heav - en to live with Thee there.

# Angels We Have Heard on High



Traditional

A-1  
F 80

Joyously

1. An - gels we have heard on high Sweet - ly sing - ing o'er the plains,  
 2. Shep - herds, why this ju - bi - lee? Why your joy - ous strains pro - long?  
 3. Come to Beth - le - hem and see 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*

D4 D G D G Am G D

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

G E7 Am D7 Em C A7

Glo

D4 D G D G Am G D7 G

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

# Good King Wenceslas

Words by John Mason Neale; Music Traditional

Firmly



Chord diagrams: F, Dm, C7, F, Bb, F, Bb, C7, F, Dm, C7, F, Bb, F, Bb, C7, F, F, Bb, F, C, F, C, Dm, Bb, F, Bb, C7, F, Dm, C7, Bb, F, Gm, F, Bb, F, C7, F, Bb

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.

(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."

(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,






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

1. 2.  3.  No chord

el. tain."






er.

4. "Sire, the night is dark - er now,  
5. In his mas - ter's steps he trod,



(4) and the wind blows strong - er.  
(5) where the snow lay dint - ed.

Fails my heart, I know not how,  
Heat was in the ver - y sod





(4) I can go no long - er."  
(5) which the Saint had print - ed.






"Mark my foot - steps, my good page,  
There - fore, Chris - tian men, be sure,



(4) tread thou in them bold - ly.  
(5) wealth or rank pos - sess - ing;

Thou shalt find the win - ter's rage  
Ye who now will bless the poor

(4) freeze thy blood less cold - ly."  
(5) shall your-selves find bless -

4.  5. 

ing.



# HERE WE COME A-CAROLING THE WASSAIL SONG

Traditional

With spirit

(♩ = ♩.)

D

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

G D A7 D7 G 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.

Chorus

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

*f*

D A7 D G D A7 D G

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

D A7 D B7 Gm6 A7 D D7

Year, And God send you a Hap - py New—

G A7 D A7 D B7 Gm6 A7

1. 2. 3.

Year. 2. We 3. God Year.

D



# We Wish You a Merry Christmas

Traditional

Brightly, with spirit

*mf*

1 2

1. We

G C E7 A7 D7

(1) wish you a Mer-ry Christ-mas; We wish you a Mer-ry Christ-mas; We  
 (2) bring us a fig-gy pud-ding; Oh, bring us a fig-gy pud-ding; Oh,  
 (3) won't go un-til we've got some; We won't go un-til we've got some; We

G C G Am D7 G

Chorus

(1) wish you a Mer-ry Christ-mas and a Hap-py New Year.  
 (2) bring us a fig-gy pud-ding and a cup of good cheer.  
 (3) won't go un-til we've got some, so bring some out here. } Good

G D C G

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

G Am D7 G D7

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

G C E7 A7 D7

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

G7 C G Am D7 G

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 (Words and Music by John Redmond, James Cavanaugh and Frank Weldon) Page 48

*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

*Handwritten:* A-18 T-100

*Handwritten:* Slowly

*Handwritten:* Fm6 C 3 B7 67 Em7 5/A7 Dm7 G7

*Handwritten:* mp

*Handwritten:* C6 Dm7 G7 Cmaj9 Dm7/G G7-9 C6 Gm7 C7

*Handwritten:* F E7 Am Fm6 C F#m7-5 B7-9

*Handwritten:* E Fm7 Bb7-9 Eb Dm7 G7 C Dm7/G

*Handwritten:* 6fr. 6fr. 3fr.

Chest-nuts roast-ing on an o-pen fire, Jack Frost nip-ping at your nose, Yule - tide car-ols be-ing sung by a choir And folks dressed up like Es-ki-mos. Ev-'ry-bod-y knows a tur-key and some

# The Christmas Song

Cmaj7 Dm7/G G7-9 C Gm7 C7 F Bb9

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

Am Fm6 C B7-9 ~~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 Fmaj9 Fm7 D F A B C Bb9

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

FG Bb D

Ebmaj9

Am7

D7-5

G7

3fr.

3fr.

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

Dm7 G7 C

G Bb D E

F# A C D

F A C D

E G B C#

F# G# A B C

D F A B

(No chord)

C9 5fr.

B9 4fr.

Bb9 3fr.

A9 2fr.

Ab9

G9

G7-9

C

Gm7

C7

so I'm of-fer-ing this sim - ple phrase To kids from one to nine-ty-

F

Bb9

Am7

D F A B C

Cmaj7

C E G F# B

D13-9 7fr.

two; Al-though it's been said man-y times, man-y ways, "Mer-ry

Em7-5 6fr.

Am7 5fr.

Dm7-5 5fr.

G7-9

Cmaj7

slower

Christ - mas to L.H. you."



# Have Yourself

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

## a Merry Little Christmas

A-2,  
T-90  
V-A31

Slowly and delicately

The musical score is written for piano and guitar. It consists of four systems of music, each with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The guitar part is indicated by chord diagrams above the staff. The piano part is written in 4/4 time. The tempo is marked 'Slowly and delicately'. The key signature has one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The score includes the following lyrics and musical markings:

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.

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.*

The guitar chords are: C, Am, Dm7, G7, C, Am7, Dm7, G7, C, Am7, Dm7, G7, E7, A7, D7, G7, C, Am7, Dm7, G7, C, Am7, Dm7, G7, E7-9, Am, G#aug, C/G.

**F#m7-5** **F#m7-5** **Fm+7** **Em7** **Ebdim** **Dm7** **G7** **Cmaj7**  
 5fr. 4fr.

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

**F#m7-5** **B7** **Em** **Eb7** **G/D** **Am7** **Am7** **Dm7/G** **G7**  
 5fr. 5fr. 3fr.

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

**C** **Am7** **Dm7** **G7** **C** **Am7** **Dm7** **G7**

Through the years we all will be to-geth-er If the Fates al-low.

**Em7** **Am7** **Bm7-5** **E7-9** **Am** **G#aug**

Hang a shin-ing star up-on the high-est bough, And

cresc. *f* *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-21  
T-90

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

L.H. *pp*

*mp smoothly*

I'll be home for Christ - mas;

You can plan on me. Please have

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

Chords: C, E $\flat$ dim, Dm7, Dm7/G, G7+5, C, Gm6, A7, Dm7, Edim, F6, G7, C, Am, D7

tree. Christ - mas Eve will find me

Chords: Dm7/G, G9+5, C, Ebdim, Dm7

This system contains the first five measures of the piece. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand. The lyrics are 'tree.', 'Christ - mas', 'Eve', 'will', and 'find me'. The chords are Dm7/G, G9+5, C, Ebdim, and Dm7.

Where the love - light gleams. L. H.

Chords: Dm7/G, G7+5, C, Gm6, A7, Dm7

This system contains the next five measures. The melody continues in the right hand, with a long note in the final measure. The lyrics are 'Where', 'the love - light', 'gleams.', and 'L. H.'. The chords are Dm7/G, G7+5, C, Gm6, A7, and Dm7.

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

Chords: F6, Fm6, C, A7+5, D7

This system contains the next five measures. The melody continues in the right hand. The lyrics are 'I'll', 'be home for', 'Christ - mas', 'If', and 'on - ly'. The chords are F6, Fm6, C, A7+5, and D7.

1. in my dreams. 2. dreams.

Chords: Dm7, G7-9, C, Dm7, G7-9, C, Ab7, G8D9, Cmaj9

This system contains the final five measures, including a first and second ending. The melody is in the right hand. The lyrics are 'in my dreams.' and 'dreams.'. The chords are Dm7, G7-9, C, Dm7, G7-9, C, Ab7, G8D9, and Cmaj9.

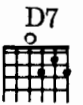

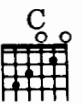
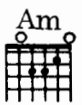
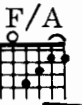
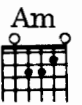
Irish jig tempo

*f* The hol-ly green, the i-vy green, The



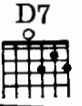
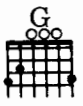
pret-ti-est pic-ture you've ev-er seen Is Christ-mas in Kil-lar-ney With

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

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

one of the boys from home. The door is al-ways o-pen; The neigh-bors pay a call; And

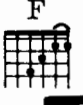


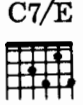
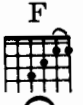
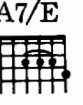






Fa - ther John be-fore he's gone Will bless the house and all. How

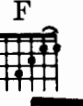
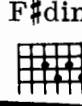
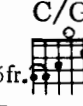





grand it feels to click your heels And join in the fun of the jigs and reels; I'm

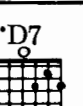

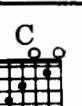










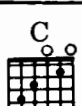
hand - ing you no blar-ney, The likes you've nev - er known Is  
slowing down very slow

Christ-mas in Kil-lar-ney With all of the folks at home. The all of the folks at home.

*in tempo*

1.   

2.   

# The Merry Christmas Polka

Words by Paul Francis Webster; Music by Sonny Burke



Moderate polka tempo

They're

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

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

1. D7 G7 A - set your head a - whirl. A - get your-self a girl.  
2. D7 G7 C

C

G7

Now ev - 'ry heart will

C

G7

start to tin - gle, When sleigh bells jin - gle on San - ta's

C

G7

sleigh; To - geth - er we will greet Kris

C

G7/G

Ab7/A<sup>b</sup>

Dm7/D

G7/G

Krin - gle And an - oth - er Christ - mas

C

N.C.

Day. Come on and

*mf* sub.



# The Merry Christmas Polka

## Chorus

**F**

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

*mf-f*

**Bb**

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

**F**

**Bb** **C7** **Am7** **Dm7**


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

**Gm7** **C** **Db7-5** **C7** N.C.

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

USE WITH BVA

**F**



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





**Bb** **A7** **Bb**








joy - ous sea - son has be - gun. Roll out the Yule - tide —  
bod - y join - ing in the fun; Roll out the bar - rels that

**C7** **Am7** **Dm7** **Gm7**

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

**C7** **1. F** **2. F**

ev - 'ry - one! Come on and one!



# Blue Christmas

Words and Music by  
Billy Hayes and Jay Johnson



Moderately slow, with expression

23  
T-b8

L.H. *p*delicately

I'll have a

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

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

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

F

Abdim

C7

Gm

C7

F

Am7-5

D7

Am7-5

D7

Gm

D7

Gm

G7 C7 B $\flat$ /D C7/E N.C.

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

F A $\flat$  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 $\flat$  D7 Cm/E $\flat$  D7 Gm D7 Gm Abdim

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

C7 F Fdim F

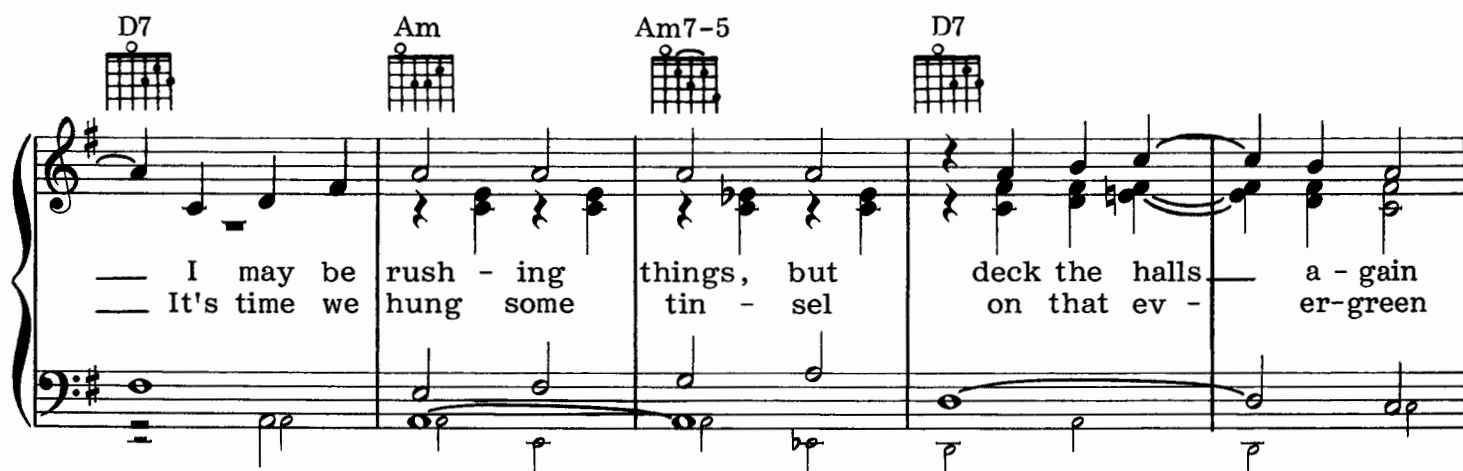
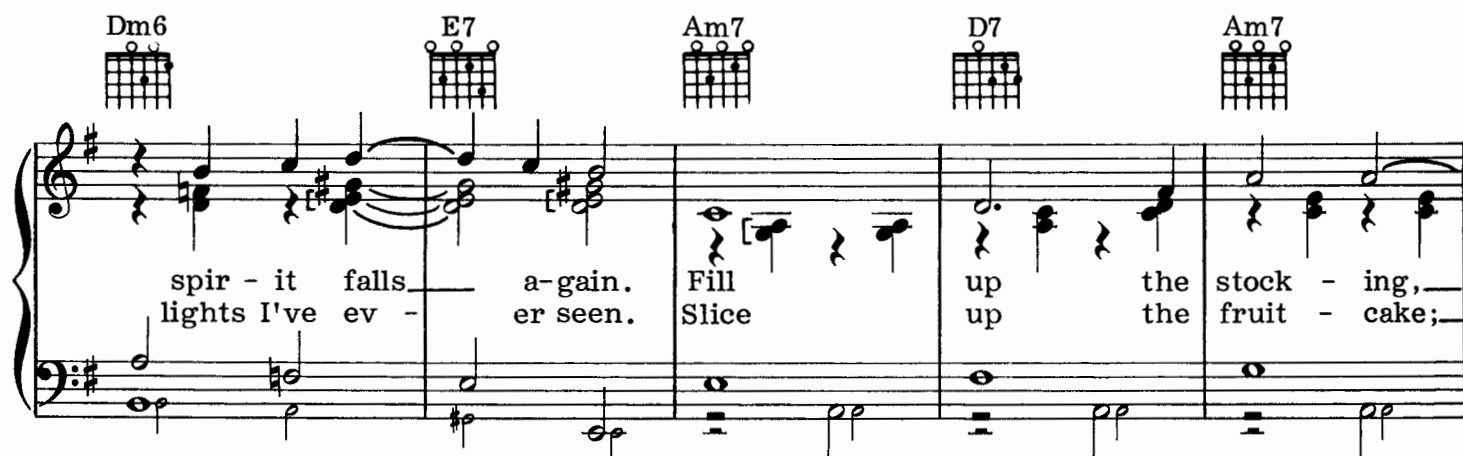
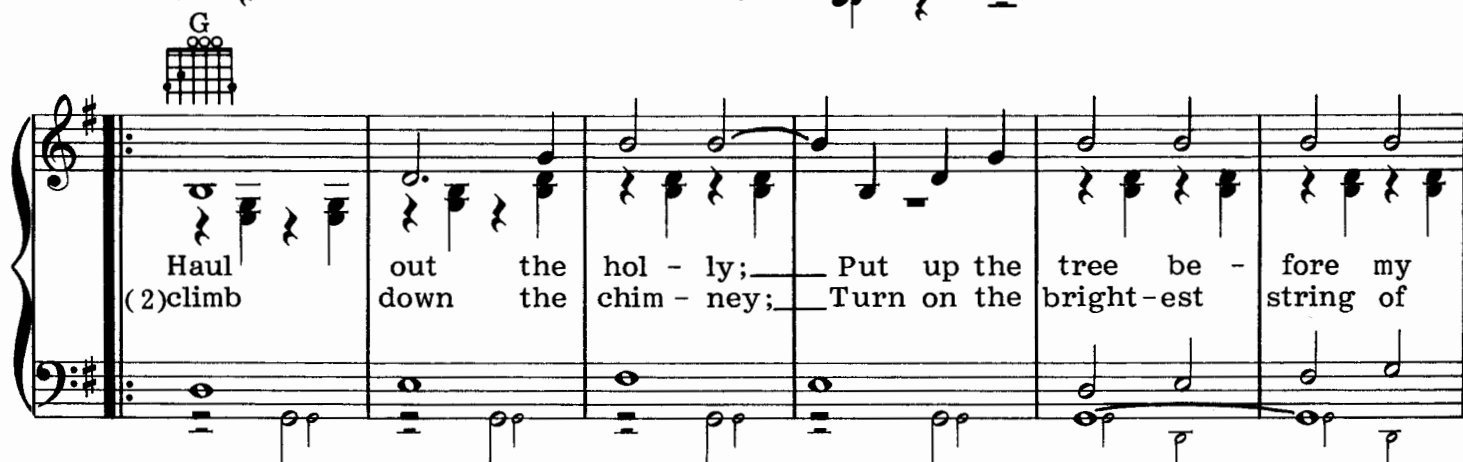
I'll have a blue, blue Christ-mas. *slower*

# We Need a Little Christmas

from the musical production Mame  
Music and Lyric by Jerry Herman



Brightly (as a polka)



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

now. bough. For For we need a lit-tle Christ-mas lean - er,

Grown a lit-tle

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-et. 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# E7/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 musical score is written for guitar and piano. It consists of four systems of music. Each system includes guitar chords above the staff and piano accompaniment below. The first system starts with a second ending bracket. The second system has five measures. The third system has five measures. The fourth system has six measures, ending with a forte (*sfz*) dynamic marking. The piano accompaniment features a steady bass line and harmonic support for the vocal melody.

# THE LITTLE BOY THAT SANTA CLAUS FORGOT

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



Moderately

L.H. *mp*

Verse (freely)

Chord progressions: F, Fdim, F, Gm7

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

Chord progressions: G7, C7, F

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

Chord progressions: Fdim, F, Fm, Gm7, Eb9, Dm

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



# The Little Boy That Santa Claus Forgot

G9 Db9 C7

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

Moderately, in tempo

Chorus F Am7-5 4fr. D7 3fr. G7

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

Gm7 C7 Gm7-5 C7 F


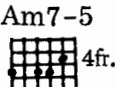
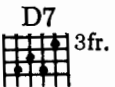

good - ness knows he did - n't want a lot. He

F/A 6fr. Abdim Gm7 C7




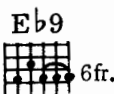

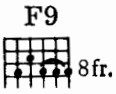
sent a note to San - ta for some sol - diers and a drum; It

Gm7 Eb9 6fr. C9 Am7-5 4fr. D7-9 4fr. Gm7 C9




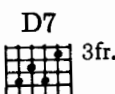


broke his lit - tle heart when he found San - ta had - n't come. In the



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

1.     2.   

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  $\overset{\cdot}{\underset{\cdot}{\text{J}}} \overset{\cdot}{\underset{\cdot}{\text{J}}} \overset{\cdot}{\underset{\cdot}{\text{J}}})$

*mp*

B♭ F C7 F

ped. sim. throughout

B♭ F C7 Dm

(1) Tall in the sad - dle we spend Christ - mas Day,  
 (2) Back in the cit - ies, 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,

B♭ F C7 F

(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.

B $\flat$  F C7 Dm

(1) All of the good gifts giv - en to - day;  
 (3) wind sings a hymn as we bow down to pray; It's  
 many gifts have been o - pened to - day;

B $\flat$  F C7 1. 2. 3. F

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

4. F B $\flat$  F C7

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

F B $\flat$  F C7 F



# CHRISTMAS IS

Words by Spence Maxwell

Music by Percy Faith



Slowly, with a lilt (♩ = 3♩)

Chord diagrams: C, Am7, Dm7, Dm7/G

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

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

ped. sim. throughout

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

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

Chord diagrams: C, Am7, Dm7, G7, C9

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

F G7 C Am7

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

Dm7 E7 Am F Fm6

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

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

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

2. Dm7/G G7 C Gm/Bb A7 F Fm6

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

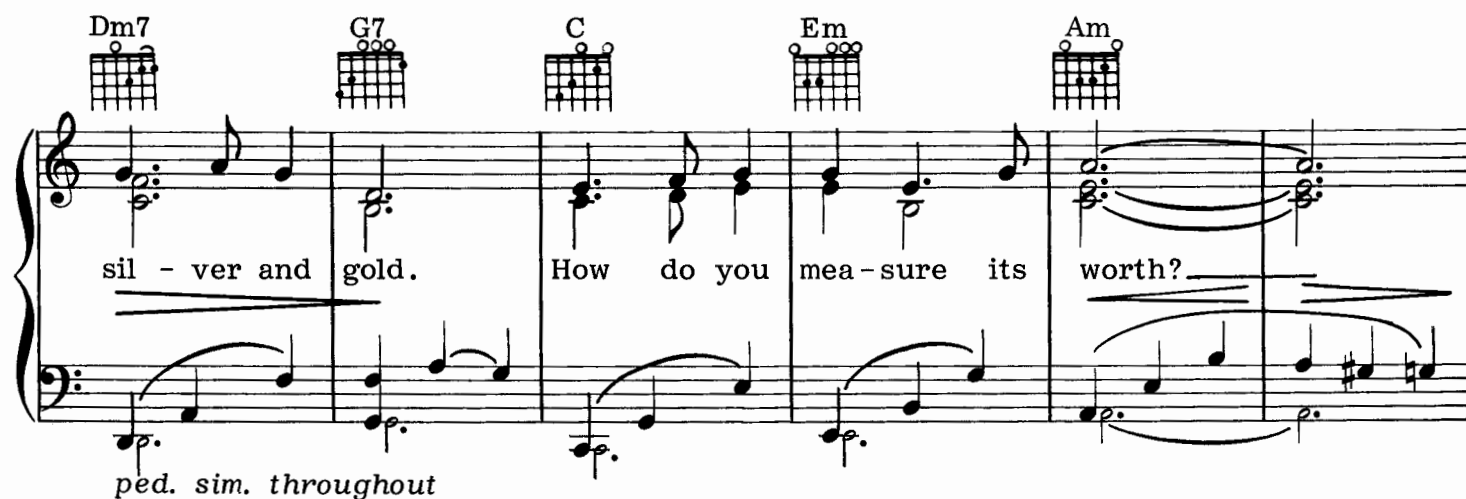
C/G Dm7/G G7 C

# SILVER and GOLD

Words and Music by Johnny Marks

Slowly and somewhat freely

Both hands 8va higher—



*ped. sim. throughout*

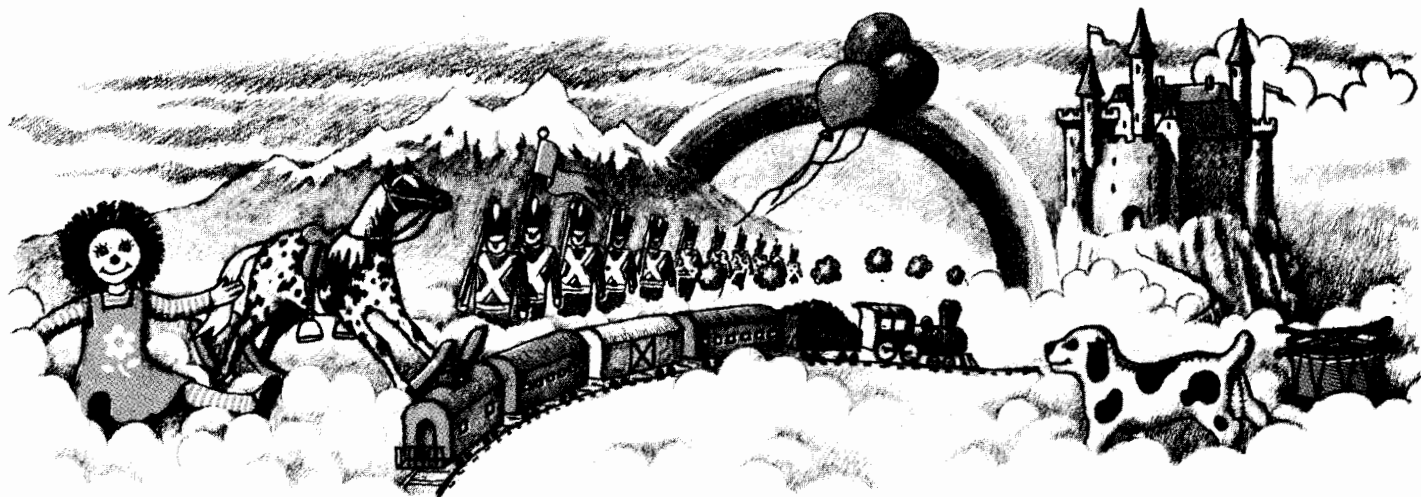
D7 G C#dim Dm7 G7 C Am  
 Just by the plea-sure it gives here on earth. Sil-ver and gold,  
 slowing down in tempo

Dm7 G7 C C7 F A7/E  
 sil-ver and gold, Mean so much more when I see slowing  
 rushing forward

Dm7 Ebdim C/E Am7 Dm7  
 Sil-ver and gold dec-o-ra-tions On ev-'ry  
 very delicately

G7 1. C G7 2. C  
 Christ-mas tree. tree.





# Take Me Back to Toyland

Words by Kal Mann; Music by Bernie Lowe

Gentle and lilting

*pp*

*p*

Please take me back to Toy - land;

*ped. sim.*

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

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 be-lieve 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

L.H. *mp* When

Verse (rather freely)

C F#m7-5 5fr. F7 5fr. C/E

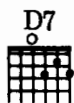


I was but a young-ster, Christ-mas meant one thing, That

D#dim Dm7 Gaug Em7 A7

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

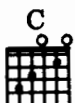
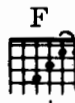
Dm7 G7 Em7 Am7

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

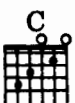







taught me to spell Christ-mas this way:

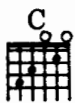
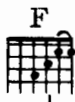
Chorus (moderately, in tempo)


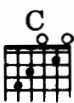
"C" is for the Christ child born up - on this day;





N.C.

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

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

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

Chord diagrams: Dm7, G7, Em7, Am7

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

Chord diagrams: D7, G7, C

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

Chord diagrams: F, G7

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

Chord diagrams: C, F, G7, C

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; Keep my dad-dy safe and strong;  
I don't want e- lec-tric trains, Twen-ty-dol-lar aer-o-planes.  
mp simply

G G7 C Cm6 G/D A7 Cm6 D7

Let me have them all year long; That's what I want for Christ-mas.  
Free our friends of aches and pains; That's what I want for Christ-mas.

# That's What I Want for Christmas

G Bbdim Am7 D7 G D7

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

G G7 C Cm6 G/D

Just write "love" on the Christ - mas tags;  
if you leave them, 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. When I wake up Christ - mas day, I would  
Christ - mas. When the rein - deer pass my house, I'll be

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

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



Am7/D D7 G Bbdim Am7 D7

I will not com-plain be-cause What I real-ly want is this:  
 March-ing round the Christ-mas tree An-i-mals that nev-er bite,

G D7 G G7

Sis-ter's smile and broth-er's kiss. Fill our land with  
 Nev-er giv-ing an-y fright, Sol-dier boys who

C Cm6 G F7 E7

peace and bliss From Maine down to the Isth-mus;  
 nev-er fight; 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 Christ-mas.  
 that's what I want for lightly

# Will Santy Come to Shanty Town?

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

Moderately

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

Chords: D, E7, A7, D/F#, Fdim, Em7, D, E7, A7

The musical score is written for piano and voice. It features a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Moderately'. The score is divided into four systems, each with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment line. The lyrics are written below the vocal line. Chord diagrams are provided above the piano line for various chords: D, E7, A7, D/F#, Fdim, Em7, and D. The piano accompaniment includes a variety of musical notations such as eighth notes, quarter notes, half notes, and rests, with some notes beamed together. The vocal line consists of a single melody line with lyrics written below it.

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

D G G#dim D/A

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

Bm A Cdim E7

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

A A7 D

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

E7 A7 Em7 A7

1. Town? Will Town? 2. Town?

D D#dim Em7 A7 D D#dim A7 D

A-24  
38



Words and Music  
by Johnny Marks

# Rockin' Around the Christmas Tree



Bright twist tempo

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

hop.  
ring.

Mis - tle - toe hung where you can see— Ev - 'ry  
Lat - er we'll have some pump - kin pie,— And we'll

1. cou - ple tries to stop. 2. do some car - ol - ing.

F Em Am Am+7

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

Am7 D7 N.C. G7 C

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

G7 Dm7 G7

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

Dm7 G7 1. C 2.

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

Dm7 G7 C

fash - ioned way.

\*8va applies to piano only.

8va\*

# Christmas

# Island

Words and Music by Lyle Moraine



Moderately, with a lilt (♩ = 3♩)

L. H.  
mf

A-12  
T-100

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

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

1. G G#dim D7  
sea? How'd ja like to spend  
2. G G7 Dm7 G7  
tree? How'd ja like to stay

\*The chord is spelled G D A C.

Chords: C, Cm6, B7/F# 5fr., Dm6/F 5fr., E7

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

Chords: A7, Cm6, D7, N.C.

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


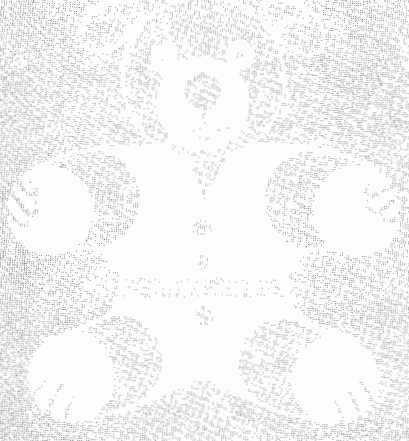
Chords: G4, G, E7, A7

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

Chords: D7, C/G, G 8va, 8va

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)

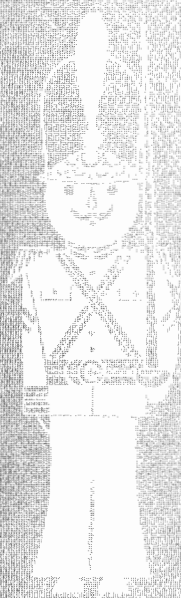
Page 98

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

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

5fr.

G7sus4

G7

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

# Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer

Brightly *A-23*

*T-120*

*V=A31(0<J. 4)*

Chorus

Ebdim



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

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

*mf*

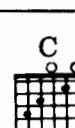
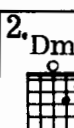
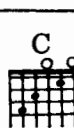
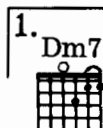


(1) nose,  
(2) names;

And if you ev-er  
They nev-er let poor

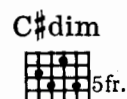
saw it,  
Ru-dolph

*GBD#*



You could e-ven say it glows.

Join in an-y rein-deer games.



Then one fog-gy Christ-mas Eve,

San-ta came to say:

G/D G6 G#dim Am7 D7 Dm7 G7

"Ru-dolph with your nose so bright, Won't you guide my sleigh to-night?"

C Ebdim

Then how the rein-deer loved him As they shout-ed out with

G7 Dm7 G7 Dm7 G7 Dm7

glee, "Ru-dolph the Red-Nosed Rein-deer, You'll go down in

G7 C C#dim 5fr. G7 C

his - to - ry."



# I Saw Mommy A-24 Kissing Santa Claus

Words and Music by Tommie Connor



Moderately and somewhat freely

mp dim.

C Em Am C

I saw Mom-my kiss-ing San - ta Claus Un-der-neath the

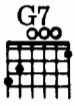
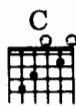
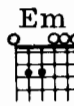

G7 Gaug

mis-tle-toe last night. She did-n't see me creep Down the

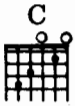
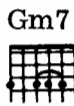
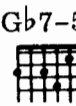
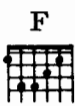
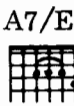

C Cdim C D7 G7 G

stairs to have a peep; She thought that I was tucked up in my bed-room fast a-

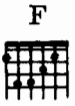
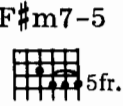
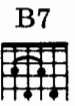
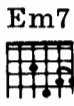
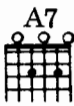


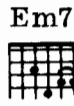
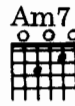



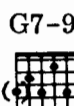
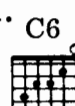


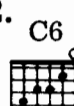
sleep. Then, I saw Mom-my tick-le San - ta Claus

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

1. Claus last night.
 2. night.

8va

# Here Comes Santa Claus

Words and Music by Gene Autry and Oakley Haldeman



A 26  
F 135

Moderately

8va higher—

*f*

gliss.

*mf*

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.

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.

B<sup>b</sup> B<sup>dim</sup> 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.

Bb6 Bdim Fmaj7/C D7 Gm7 C7 F

Hang your stock-ings and Fill your hearts with a say your pray'rs, 'Cause San-ta Claus comes to night. 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 a-gain. He'll come a-round when the chimes ring out; then it's Christ-mas morn a-gain.

Bb Bbm Am7 D7 Gm7 C7 F

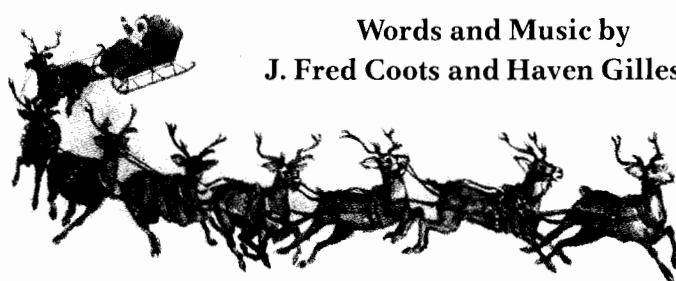
Hear those sleigh bells jin-gle jan-gle, What a beau-ti-ful sight. Peace on earth will come to all If we just fol-low the light.

Bb6 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

T-128

Moderately, with a lilt

No chords

*mp throughout*

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

Organ: No pedal

Bet-ter not pout; I'm tell-ing you why: San - ta Claus is com - in' to

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

Gon-na find out who's naugh-ty and nice: San - ta Claus is com - in' to

town. He sees you when you're

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

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

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

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

**Chord Diagrams:**

- C
- C7
- F
- C7
- F
- D7
- G7
- G#dim
- Am
- D7
- G7
- Gaug
- C
- C7
- F
- C
- C7
- F
- Fm
- C
- Am
- Dm7
- G7
- C
- G9+
- C

\*Pianists play a quarter note here.

# A HOLLY JOLLY CHRISTMAS

Words and Music by Johnny Marks

Moderately

Handwritten: 17-28 T-12 8

*f* L.H. Have a

gliss.

*mp* lightly

hol - ly jol - ly Christ - mas; It's the best time of the  
hol - ly jol - ly Christ - mas; And when you walk down the

C C#dim 5fr.

year. street, I don't know if there'll be snow, but  
Say hel - lo to friends you know and

G7 Ebdim G7 C#dim 5fr.

1. have a cup of cheer. Have a 2. ev - 'ry - one you meet.

G7 C G7 C

F Em Dm7 C

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

Bdim Am D7 G7sus4 N.C.

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

C C#dim 5fr. 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.

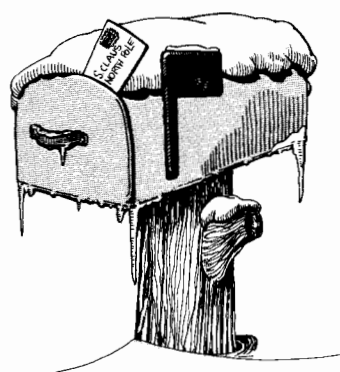
2. D7 G7 C G7 C

Christ - mas this year.



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

Am Em/G 3fr. 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

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

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

Em7 D#dim C/E G7/D C7 F Ebdim

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.



# up ON the housetop

Words and Music by Benjamin Russell Hanby



Gaily

F



*Handwritten: 1-24 T-120*

(sing as written; play 8va higher)

Bb



F



C<sup>7</sup><sub>4</sub>



C7



1. Up on the house-top— rein-deer pause; Out jumps good old San-ta Claus,  
2. First comes the stock-ing of lit-tle Nell; Oh, dear San-ta, fill it well;  
3. Look in the stock-ing of lit-tle Bill; Oh, just see that glo-rious fill!

*mp*

No organ pedals until last note

F



Bb



F



(1) Down through the chim-ney with lots of toys, All for the lit-tle ones'  
(2) Give her a dol-ly that laughs and cries, One that can o-pen and  
(3) Here is a ham-mer and lots of tacks, Whis-tle and ball and a

C<sup>7</sup><sub>4</sub>



C7



F



Bb



Am7



D7



Gm7



C<sup>7</sup><sub>4</sub>



F



Chorus

(1) Christ-mas joys. Ho, ho, ho, who would-n't go? Ho, ho, ho, who would-n't go—  
(2) shut its eyes. Ho, ho, ho, who would-n't go? Ho, ho, ho, who would-n't go—  
(3) set of jacks. Ho, ho, ho, who would-n't go? Ho, ho, ho, who would-n't go—

F



F7



Bb



F



Bdim



F



Gm7



C7



F



Up on the house-top, click, click, click, Down through the chim-ney with good Saint Nick.

*D. C.*

# Frosty the Snow Man

Words and Music by  
Steve Nelson and Jack Rollins



Moderately

*pp cresc.*

C F C

F C G7 C G9+5

C F C





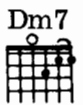

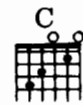
Fros - ty the Snow Man was a jol - ly, hap - py soul, With a  
Fros - ty the Snow Man knew the sun was hot that day, So he

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."

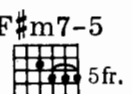
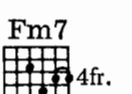





C F C

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



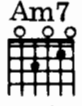
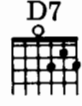
# Frosty the Snow Man

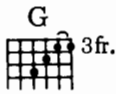
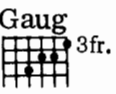



made of snow, but the chil - dren know how he came to life one day. There  
 here and there all a- round the square, say-in', "Catch me if you can." He  
*more*

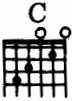
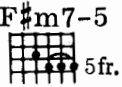
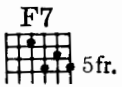

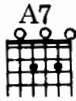
must have been some mag - ic in that old silk hat they found, For  
 led them down the streets of town right to the traf - fic cop, And he  
*broadly*



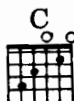

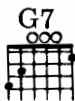
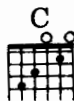
when they placed it on his head, he be- gan to dance a -  
 on - ly paused a mo - ment when he heard him hol - ler,

round. Oh, Fros - ty the Snow Man was a - live as he could  
 "Stop!" For Fros - ty the Snow Man had to hur - ry 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*  
*7 2 0*

L.H. *mp*

All I want for Christ-mas is my

D7 G7sus4 C

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

D7 G7 C

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

F6 F#dim 5fr. C G7 C E7

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



Am Am7 D7 G7

Gosh, oh gee, how hap-py 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 5fr.

*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 5fr. G7

2. C G9 10fr. C6 8fr.

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

Here comes Su - zy Snow - flake, Dressed in a snow-white  
Here comes Su - zy Snow - flake; Soon you will hear her

*mp*

gown, say, Tap, tap, tap-pin' at your win - dow - pane To  
"Come out ev - 'ry-one and 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 5fr. Dm7/G

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

C C#dim 5fr. 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.


# 


Words by Glen MacDonough; Music by Victor Herbert

Gently










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






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

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







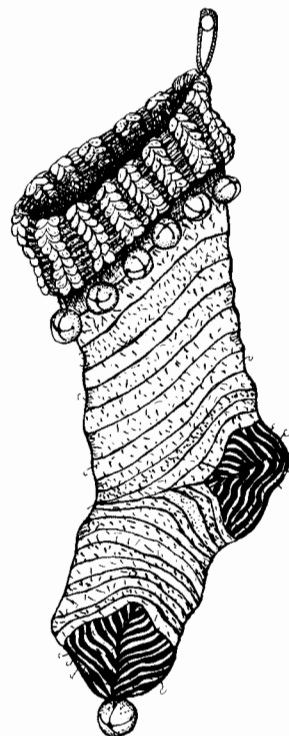


Once you pass its bor - ders, You can ne'er re - turn a - gain.

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

# NUTTIN' FOR CHRISTMAS

Words and Music by Sid Tepper and Roy C. Bennett



Moderately

1. I broke my bat on John-ny's head; Some-bod-y snitched on me. I  
 (2. I) 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

Chords: G, C, G, A7, D7, G

(1) hid a frog in sis-ter's bed; Some-bod-y snitched on me. I  
 (2) tied 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. —

Chords: C, G, A7, D7, G

# Nuttin' for Christmas

G7 C D G

(1) spilled some ink on Mom-my's rug; I made Tom-my eat a bug;  
 (2) did a dance on Mom-my's plants, Climbed a tree and tore my pants,  
 (3) Next year I'll be go-ing straight; Next year I'll be good, just wait;

Em7 A7 D7 G

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

Chorus D11 5fr. G6

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

D7 G6

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

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

D7

1. 2. 3.

G6 N.C. G6

bad. 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 8va-7

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



# The Night Before Christmas Song

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

*Dreamily* *Gaily*

*pp* *mf*

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

all through the house Not a crea-ture was stir-ring, not e-ven 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

*G7* *C7* *F* *C* *C#dim* 5fr.

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 -

Dm G7 C C7 F6 F#dim

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

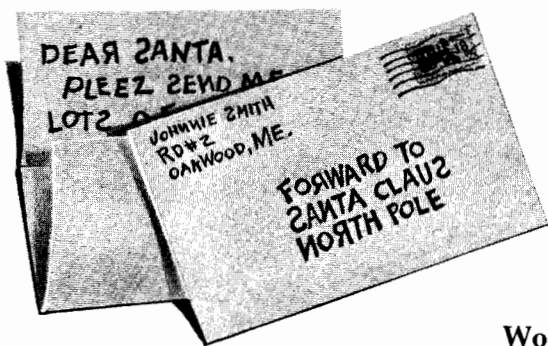
C/G E7 A7 D7 Dm7 G7

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

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

1. each rein-deer's name. And so all a good night!"  
N.C. *f* faster

2. G7 F6 Dm7 G7 C



# 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 would take me all the  
(2) let - ters for San - ta, the ones that went a -

C7

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

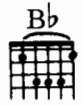
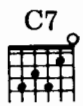

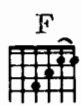
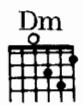
F

1. N.C.



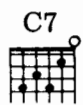
2. F7

A. A.

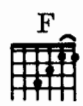
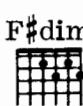
2. I'd find the I'd an - swer

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




N.C.

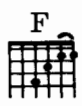
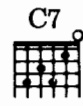
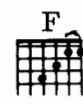
eight rein-deer he'll ap-pear, rid - ing on a sleigh. Then I'd mail lightly

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

Words by Oscar Hammerstein II

Music by Richard Rodgers

from the musical The Sound of Music

86  
T-140

Bright waltz

*pp*  
*delicately*

Em Cmaj7

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

Am7 D7

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

Bm7 C/E G C F#m7-5 B7

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

E

Girls in white dress - es with blue sat - in

A

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

Am7 D7 Bm7 C/E

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

G C F#m7-5 B7<sup>+5</sup><sub>9</sub>

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

# My Favorite Things

Em F#m7-5 B7 Em/D Em/C#

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

C A7

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

G/D C/D N.C. D13<sup>+5</sup><sub>-9</sub> D7add6 Ebmaj7 3fr.

then I don't feel so bad.

Cm6add9 Abmaj7 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* well, lit-tle chil-dren, wher -  
(2) well, lit-tle chil-dren, pleas-ant

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

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

wish, one and all, wait-ing un - der the tree. 2. Sleep  
world wakes to bring mer-ry Christ-mas to you.  
*in tempo*

*slower both times*

Chords: F\*, Bb/F, F, Bb/F, F, Dm, Bb, Gm, C7, F/A 6fr., Dm7, Gm/Bb, Em7-5, Dm7, Ebmaj7, C7, F/A 6fr., Gm7, 1. F, 2. F

# Happy Birthday, Jesus

Words by Estelle Levitt; Music by Lee Pockriss

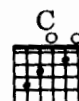
Gaily



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.*



(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

(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, Sit - ting in the kitch-en  
 (2) ev - 'ry - bod - y's gift was gone, I still had my pres - ent;  
 (3) an - y - thing that's on T V, Some - thing ver - y spe - cial,

G7 C

(1) mak - ing us a pres - ent; it was this song:  
 (2) Mom - ma's song of Christ-mas lived on and on:  
 (3) some-thing made for - ev - er, 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 F

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

A $\flat$ 7 C G7

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

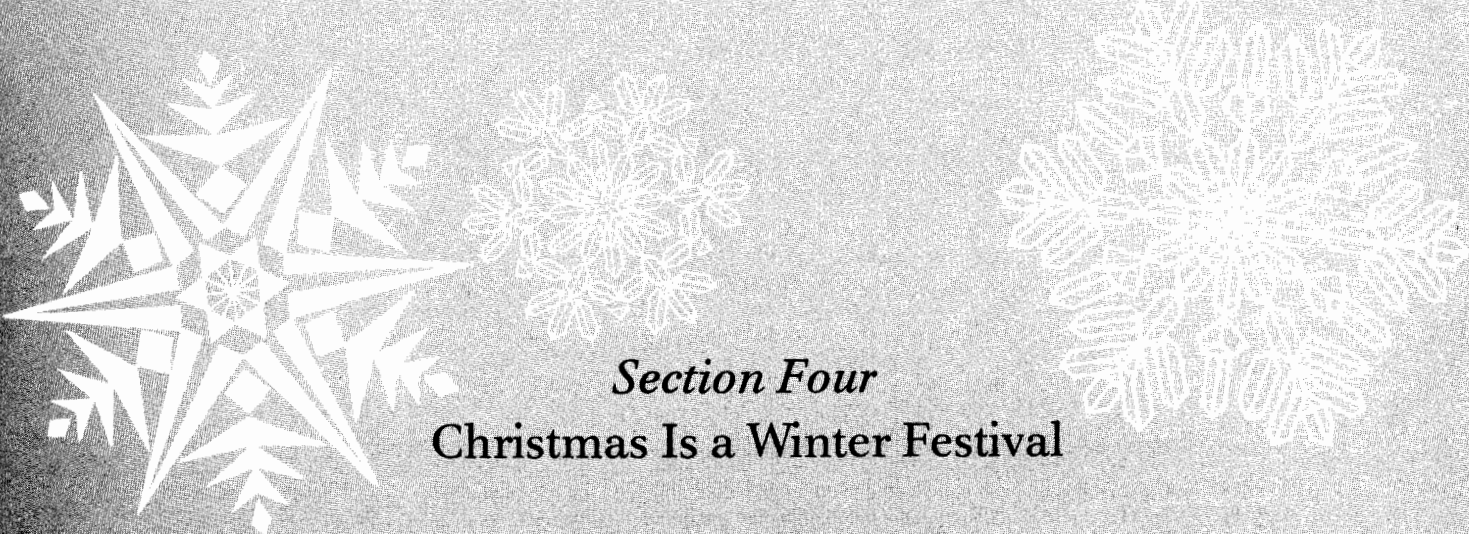
Am A $\flat$  4fr. N.C. C/G G7

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

N.C. G7 C sfz sfz

Birth - day, Je - sus. Birth - day, Je - sus.





## 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 embarrassedly 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

Handwritten notes: *D<sub>7</sub>*, *mp*, *A-24*, *T-80*

Handwritten notes: *G*, *C*, *G*, *B7*

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

Handwritten notes: *C*, *E7/B*, *Am7*, *D7*

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



# It's Beginning to Look Like Christmas

**Chords:** G6, Gm6, D/A, D#dim, A7, Am7, D7, N.C., C, G, B7, E7/B, Am7, Bbdim, G/B, E7, Am7, D7, G.

**Lyrics:**

glis-ten-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

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;

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

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

**To Patter**

# Last ending

Am7 D7 G6 N.C.

in your heart.

## Patter

B7 Em B7 Em

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

A7 D A7 D

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

D7

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

D.S. to last ending

# Jingle Bells

Words and Music  
by James Pierpont



A-16  
T. 140

Gaily

8va ad lib

\*

pp gradually getting louder

The first system of musical notation for 'Jingle Bells'. It consists of a treble and bass staff in 2/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The treble staff contains a series of eighth notes, while the bass staff contains a series of quarter notes. The tempo is marked 'Gaily' and the dynamics are 'pp gradually getting louder'. The system ends with a repeat sign.

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

The second system of musical notation for 'Jingle Bells'. It consists of a treble and bass staff in 2/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The treble staff contains a series of eighth notes, while the bass staff contains a series of quarter notes. The lyrics are 'Dash-ing through the snow In a one-horse o - pen sleigh,'. The system ends with a repeat sign.

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

The third system of musical notation for 'Jingle Bells'. It consists of a treble and bass staff in 2/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The treble staff contains a series of eighth notes, while the bass staff contains a series of quarter notes. The lyrics are 'O'er the fields we go, Laugh-ing all the way.' The system ends with a repeat sign.

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

The fourth system of musical notation for 'Jingle Bells'. It consists of a treble and bass staff in 2/4 time, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The treble staff contains a series of eighth notes, while the bass staff contains a series of quarter notes. The lyrics are 'Bells on bob - tail ring, Mak - ing spir - its bright; What'. The system ends with a repeat sign.

Am G D7 G D7

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\*

# Let It Snow!

# Let It Snow!

Moderately, with a lilt (♩ played like ♪♪)

L.H.  
mp

A-17  
T-120

F C7 F F/A Abdim


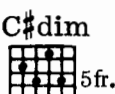



Oh, the weath-er out - side is fright - ful, But the fire is so de-  
mf (2) does - n't show signs of stop - ping, And I brought some corn for

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

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




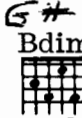










fire is slow-ly dy-ing, And, my dear, we're still good-bye-ing, But as

long as you love me so, Let it snow, let it snow, let it snow.

# A Marshmallow World

Words by Carl Sigman; Music by Peter De Rose

Moderately (with a lift)

*L. H. mp*

*mf*

*C* *Ebdim*

*G7* *Dm7* *G7sus4* *C/E* *Am7*

*1. D7* *G7sus4* *G7* *2. D7* *Dm7* *G7*

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. trees, It's the time for play;— it's a whipped-cream day;— I  
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

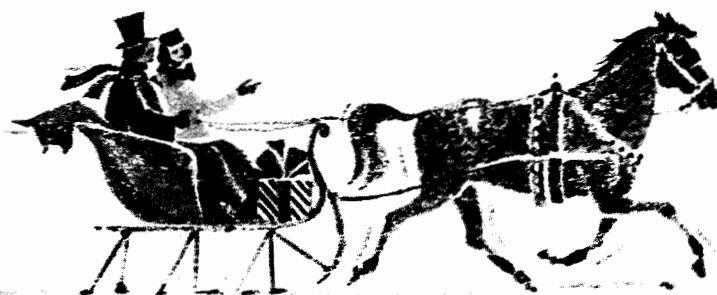


C Gm7 C7 Fmaj7 Dm7 Gm7 C7  
 freeze. <sup>3</sup> The world is your snow-ball; see how it grows; That's how it goes when-  
 ev-er it snows. The world is your snow-ball just for a song; Get out and roll it a-  
 long. It's a yum-yum-my world made for sweet-hearts;— Take a  
 walk with your fa-vor-ite girl. It's a su-gar date;— what if  
 spring is late;— In win-ter, it's a marsh-mal-low world.

F Am7 D7 Gmaj7 Em7 Am7 D7  
 G7 N.C. C  
 Ebdim G7 Fm/A<sup>b</sup> G7  
 Gm/B<sup>b</sup> A7 D7 G7 C

8fr. 8fr. 6fr. 6fr.

# Sleigh Ride



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*

The piano introduction consists of two staves. The right hand plays a series of chords in F major, while the left hand plays a simple bass line. The tempo is marked 'Moderately bright' and the dynamics are 'mp'.

Fmaj7

F6

Gm7

C7

F

[A]

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

The first line of the vocal melody starts with a repeat sign. The lyrics are 'Just hear those sleigh bells jin-gl-ing, ring-ting-tin-gl-ing, too;'. The piano accompaniment continues with the same chord progression as the introduction.

Gm7

C7

Fmaj7

F6

Gm7

C7/C

F

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

The second line of the vocal melody continues the melody. The lyrics are '— Come on, it's love-ly weath-er for a sleigh ride to-geth-er with you.'. The piano accompaniment continues with the same chord progression.

Ab 4fr. C7 Fmaj7 F6 Gm7 C7 F

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

Gm7 C7 Fmaj7 F6 Gm7 ~~Gm7~~ 5 7/C

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

F Bb/F F Bb/F F Bm7

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

E7 A A6

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-zy are we; We're snug-gled

Fmaj7   F6   Gm7   ~~C7~~ 7/C   F   Ab 4ft.   C7

up to-gether 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~~ 7/C   1. F6   Gm7   C7

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

2. F6   D

you.

# Over the River and Through the Woods

Traditional



Brightly, in one (♩ = 1 beat)





First system of musical notation (Piano introduction). Treble and bass staves. Dynamics: *mf*. Time signature: 3/4.

Second system of musical notation. Includes guitar chords: C and F. Lyrics for three verses:


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

Third system of musical notation. Includes guitar chords: C, Dm7, G7, C, and Am. Lyrics for three verses:





(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	dread - ful - ly	slow; It





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

**G**

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

**G/F** **Gdim** **Cm6/Eb** **D7**

(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,

**D7**

(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, And the  
 (2) wine witch— glit - ters in the glass, And the  
 (3) god and our fa - thers knew his name, And they

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

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

Chorus

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

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

# Hanover Winter Song

**Chords:** D/A, A7, D7, N.C., G, D7, G/F, C/E, Cm/Eb, G/D, D, N.C., G/F, C/E, Cm/Eb, G/D, D, D/F#, G/F, C/E, G/D, C, D7, G.

**Lyrics:**
  
 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 Notes:**
  
 Slowly N.C.
   
 1. 2. 3.
   
 8va--

# Jingle-Bell Rock



Words and Music by  
Joe Beal and Jim Boothe

With a light swing (♩ = ♪<sup>3</sup>)

4-2-6  
7-2-0

C

C#dim 5fr.

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

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

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

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

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

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

C#dim 5fr. Dm7 G7

Dm7 G7 Dm7 G7 D7 G7

C F F#dim C/G

C Am7 D7 Am7 D7 G7 Dm7

G7 C

one-horse sleigh.—

Gid-dy-ap jin-gle horse; pick up your feet;—

Gm6/Bb A7+5 A7 F

Jin-gle a-round the clock.

Mix and min-gle in a

Fm6 D7 G7 1. C

jin-gl-in' beat;—

That's the jin-gle-bell

rock.

2. D7 G7 D7 G7 C

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

rock.

# Winter

Words by Alfred Bryan  
Music by Albert Gumble

Briskly, in two (♩ = 1 beat)

mp

The piano introduction consists of four measures. The right hand plays a series of eighth-note chords (dyads) in a descending sequence: G4-A4, F4-G4, E4-F4, D4-E4, C4-D4, B3-C4, A3-B3, G3-A3. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note bass line: G3, F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2.

C Am G7

Win - ter, win - ter, When the snow is

The first line of the song spans five measures. The right hand melody is: G4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), B4 (quarter), A4-G4 (beamed eighth notes), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half). The left hand accompaniment is: G3 (quarter), F3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), D3 (quarter), C3 (half), B2 (half). Chords are indicated above the staff: C (first measure), Am (second measure), G7 (third measure), and G7 (fourth measure).

Am7/E Dm7 Fmaj7/G G9 C

soft - ly fall - ing, That's the time to squeeze,

The second line of the song spans five measures. The right hand melody is: B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half). The left hand accompaniment is: G3 (quarter), F3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), D3 (quarter), C3 (half), B2 (half). Chords are indicated above the staff: Am7/E (first measure), Dm7 (second measure), Fmaj7/G (third measure), G9 (fourth measure), and C (fifth measure).

Am D7 Ebdim C/E D9/F# 5 fr.

when it starts to freeze. In Oc - to - ber and No - vem - ber

The third line of the song spans four measures. The right hand melody is: B4 (quarter), A4 (quarter), G4 (quarter), F4 (quarter), E4 (quarter), D4 (quarter), C4 (half). The left hand accompaniment is: G3 (quarter), F3 (quarter), E3 (quarter), D3 (quarter), C3 (half), B2 (half). Chords are indicated above the staff: Am (first measure), D7 (second measure), Ebdim (third measure), C/E (fourth measure), and D9/F# (fifth measure, marked 5 fr.).



G7 N.C. C Am

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

G7 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 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*

G7 C

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

*mf*

G7

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

C G7

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

C

Ab7

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

*f*

1. G7

2. G7

Last time to Coda

ho, ho, ho, ho, ho, glid - ing through the snow. through the snow we

C


go. Through a non-legato

### Trio

C


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

G7




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

Dm




G7




way the sleigh is slip - ping 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 snow - y 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 Ebdim

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

Repeat from  $\text{C}$  to  $\text{Ebdim}$ ; then to Coda.

Coda G7 C

through the snow we go.

8va

C Gm7

(play 8va higher; sing as

Jing, jing-a-ling, jing-a-

C Gm7 C Gm7 C

written)

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 (Words by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, adapted by Johnny Marks; Music by Johnny Marks) Page 154

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

*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.*



# Out of the East

Moderately

Chord diagrams for the first system:

- F
- F/E
- F/E<sup>b</sup>
- B<sup>b</sup>/D
- F/C

The musical notation for the first system is in 3/4 time, starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic. It features a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, with a repeat sign after the first two measures.

Chord diagrams for the second system:

- Fdim/C
- C7sus4
- F6add9

The musical notation for the second system continues the melody and bass line. It includes a left-hand (L.H.) section with a sustained chord and a pedal point (Ped.) in the bass line.

Chord diagrams for the third system:

- F
- Gm/F
- B<sup>b</sup>m/F

The musical notation for the third system includes the following lyrics:

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

The system concludes with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a sustained bass line.



# Out of the East

**F** **Gm/F**

(1) men. Dust was their en - e - my blind - ing,  
 (2) star, O - ver a qui - et town shin - ing,  
 (3) star; Gold did they bring Him and frank - in -

**Bbm/F** **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.

**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** **Bb/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, 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 - ing, rid - ing,  
*p in tempo*

**Bbm/F** **F**

(1) Blaz - ing a star in the dawn; Rev - er - ent  
 (3) Three of the wis - est of men; Gifts did they  
 Found was the

**Gm/F** **Bbm/F**

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

1. 2. **F** **F/E** 3. **F** **F/E** **F/Eb** **Bb/D** **Bbm6/Db** **F6add9**

born." men. (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 (♩. = 1 beat)

First system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line starting with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5. Bass staff has a bass line starting with a quarter note G2, followed by eighth notes F#2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1. Dynamics: *f* dim. to *p*. Time signature changes from 3/4 to 4/4.

Second system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line starting with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5. Bass staff has a bass line starting with a quarter note G2, followed by eighth notes F#2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1. Lyrics: "heard the bells on Christ-mas Day Their old fa-mil-iar car-ols play, And". Chords: G, Gaug, C/E, D7, Em, F#, Bm.

Third system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line starting with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5. Bass staff has a bass line starting with a quarter note G2, followed by eighth notes F#2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1. Lyrics: "wild and sweet the words re-peat Of peace on earth, good-will to men. I". Chords: Cm/Eb, D7, Dm/F, E7, C, E7, Am, Fdim, A9/E, D7. Dynamics: *cresc.*

Fourth system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line starting with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5. Bass staff has a bass line starting with a quarter note G2, followed by eighth notes F#2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1. Lyrics: "thought as now this day had come, The bel-fries of all Chris-ten-dom Had". Chords: G, Gaug, C/E, D7, Em, F#, Bm.

Cm/E $\flat$  D7 Dm/F E7 Am E7 Am C $\sharp$ 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 $\sharp$  Bm

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

*f.*

Cm/E $\flat$  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.* *f sub.*

G Gaug C/E D7 Em F $\sharp$  Bm

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

*f.*

C/E D7 Dm/F E7 Am E7 Am C $\sharp$ m7-5 D7sus4 D7 G

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

*cresc.* *slowing down*

# The Little Drummer Boy

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



Moderately, in two (♩ = 1 beat)

Guitar →   
(Capo up  
3 frets)

B-44  
T-70

Keyboard → 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 -

(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 -

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 -

(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 -

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

(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)

(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."

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

*mf* *cresc.*

\*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*

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

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)*

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*

1.

N.C. 2. N.C.

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



# The Peace Carol

Words and Music by Bob Beers

Gently

mp

1. The

G

Gaug

C/G

4

(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 - lanced a thou - sand fears, A faith that can hob - ble  
(3) To - tal the strife and the trou - ble and care; — Put them in col - umns and

A/C#

D7

G

5fr.

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

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 1.2. 3. G

all to see; The peace of Christ-mas Day. 2. The 3. Day. The

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 G

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

## 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 (broadside was a large sheet 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

Page 166

(Words by John Sullivan Dwight; Music by Adolphe Charles Adam)

*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

Page 179

(Words by Mrs. C. F. Alexander; Music by H. J. Gauntlett)

*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?

Page 176

(Words by William Chatterton Dix; Music Traditional)

"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

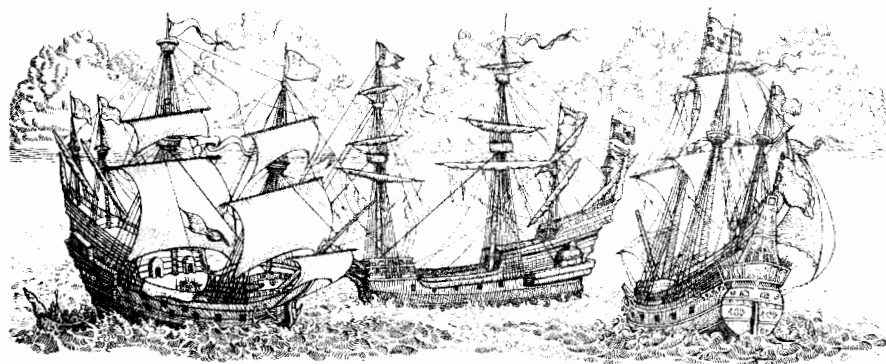
Page 182

(Words by Nahum Tate and Nicholas Brody;

Music by George Frederick Handel)

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** **A/D** **D** **A/D**  
(Capo up 3 frets)

**Keyboard** → **F** **C/F** **F** **C/F**

1. *p* I saw three ships come sail - ing in On  
2. *mf* And what was in those ships all three On  
3. *f* The Vir - gin Mar - y and Christ were there On

(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.



# 

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  
2. Led by the light of faith se - rene - ly beam - ing, With glow - ing  
3. Tru - ly He taught us to love one an - oth - er; His law is

ped. sim. throughout

(1) night of the dear Sav - ior's birth. Long lay the  
(2) hearts by His ora - dle we stand. So led by  
(3) love and His gos - pel is peace. 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 Wing your flight o'er  
 2. Shep - herds in the fields a - bid - ing, Watch - ing o'er your  
 3. Sag - es, leave your con - tem - pla - tions; Bright - er vis - ions  
 4. Saints be - fore the al - tar bend - ing, Watch - ing long in

(1) all the earth. Ye who sang cre - a - tion's sto - ry  
 (2) flocks by night. God with man is now re - sid - ing;  
 (3) beam a - far. Seek the great de - sire of na - tions;  
 (4) hope and fear. Sud - den - ly the Lord de - scend - 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; 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

Chord diagrams are provided above the staff for each measure. The chords are: G\*, D7, G, C, G, Dsus4, D, Em, C, F#m7-5, G, Am, G/D, D7, G, G, D7, G, C, G, Dsus4, D, Em, C, F#m7-5, G, Am, D7, Em, Cm, D7, G, Em, Bm, Am, D7, Em, A, D, G, D7, G, C, D7, G, Dm, E, Cm, G/D, Am, D7, Em, Cm6, D7, G.

Lyrics:

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.

Of Jes - se's lin - eage com - ing, As men of old  
 With Mar - y we be - hold it, The Vir - gin Moth -

— have sung. It came a flower - et bright A - mid the  
 er kind. To show God's love a - right, She bore to

cold of win - ter, When half spent was the night.  
 men a Sav - ior 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



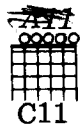
Gently



Guitar →   
(Capo up  
3 frets)

Keyboard → F





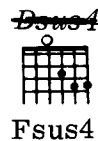
(1) lit - tle Child.  
del - ein.

(3)



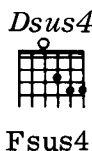
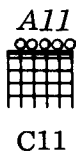
(1) God will give you your re - ward in heav'n a - bove,  
will give me my re - ward in heav'n a - bove,

(3) Lull - a, lull - a, lull - a - by, (Hum)



(1) The Son of Vir - gin Mar - y.  
(2) The Child of Vir - gin Mar - y.  
(3) The Son of Vir - gin Mar - y.

After last verse only



(1) lit - tle Child.  
del - ein.

(3)

# Christians, Awake, Salute the Happy Morn

Words by John Byrom; Music by John Wainwright

Firmly

Chords: C\*, G, C, D4, C/E, C, D4, C/E, F

1. Chris - tians, a - wake, sa - lute the hap - py morn  
 2. Then to the watch - ful shep - herds it was told,  
 3. He spake, and straight - a - way the ce - les - tial choir,  
 4. To Beth - lehem straight the hap - py shep - herds ran  
 5. Let us, like these good shep - herds, then em - ploy  
 6. Then may we hope, the an - gel - ic thrones a - mong.

*mf*

Chords: C/E, F, Bdim/D, C/E, Bdim/D, C, Dm/F, C/G, G7, C

(1) Where - on the Sav - ior of the world was born.  
 (2) Who heard the an - gel - ic herald's voice: "Be - hold  
 (3) In hymns of joy, un - known be - fore, con - spire;  
 (4) To see the won - der God had wrought for man;  
 (5) Our grate - ful voic - es to pro - claim the joy.  
 (6) To sing, re - deemed, a glad tri - um - phal song.

Chords: Am, C/G, C/E, F, C, F, G/F, C/E, D, G

(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

\*Guitarists: Play chords finger style.



E Am E/B Am/C E7/B Am/C Dm6 Am/E E7 Am

(1) Which hosts of an - gels chant - ed from a - bove,  
 (3) And you and all the na - tions up - on earth,  
 (5) Son, the Sav - ior, in a man - ger laid,  
 round us all His glo - ry shall dis - play.

G/B G7 C C/E D4 C G/B D7/A G C/E

(1) With them the joy - ful tid - ings first be - gun Of  
 (3) His day hath God ful - filled His prom - ised word; This  
 (5) God's high - est glo - ry was their an - them still, Peace  
 - mazed, the won - drous sto - ry they pro - claim, The  
 Tread - ing His steps, as - sist - ed by His grace, Till  
 saved by His love, in - ces - sant we shall sing Of

F G/F C/E Bdim/D C Dm/F C/G G7 C

(1) God in - car - nate and the Vir - gin's Son.  
 (3) His day is born a Sav - ior, Christ the Lord."  
 (5) up - on earth and un - to men good - will.  
 God's high - est her - alds of the Sav - ior's name.  
 man's first heaven - ly state a - gain takes place.  
 an - gels and of an - gel - men the King.

# THE HOLLY AND THE IVY

Traditional

Gaily

*mf*

1. The hol-ly and the i - vy, When they are both full - grown, Of—  
 2. The hol-ly bears a blos - som As white as lil - y flow'r, And—  
 3. The hol-ly bears a ber - ry As red as an - y blood, And—

(1) all the trees that are in the wood, The—  
 (2) Mar-y bore sweet Je-sus Christ To—  
 (3) Mar-y bore sweet Je-sus Christ To—  
 hol-ly bears the crown.  
 be our sweet Sav-ior.  
 do poor sin - ners good. } The

ris-ing 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.

F Bb/F F Bb/F F C

F Bb F F/C C7 F

F Bb/F F C7

F Dm Bb F F/C C7 F

# As Lately We Watched

Traditional

With spirit

1. As late - ly we watched o'er our fields through the night, A  
 3. Then His throne is a man - ger, His court is a loft, But  
 mf shep-herds be joy - ful, sa - lute your new King; Let

(1) star there was seen of such glo - ri - ous light.  
 3. hills of bright an - gels in lays sweet and soft,  
 and dales ring to the song that ye sing.

(1) All through the night an - gels did sing, In  
 3. Him they pro - claim, our Christ by name, And  
 Blessed be the hour, wel - come the morn, For

(1) car - ols so sweet of the birth of a King.  
 3. earth, sky and air straight are filled with His fame.  
 Christ our dear Sav - ior on earth now is born.

# What Child Is This?

Words by William Chatterton Dix

Music Traditional



B-35  
F-70

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 es - tate — 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 -



(1) an - thems sweet\_ While shep - herds watch\_ are keep - ing?  
 (3) va - tion brings;\_ Let lov - ing hearts\_ en - throne Him.

This, this\_ is Christ the King,\_ Whom shep - herds guard\_ and

an - gels sing. Haste, haste\_ to bring Him laud, \_ The


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

1. Good Chris-tian men, re-joice — With heart and soul and voice. —  
 2. Good Chris-tian men, re-joice — With heart and soul and voice. —  
 3. Good Chris-tian men, re-joice — With heart and soul and voice. —

(1) Give ye heed to what we say: News! News! Je - sus Christ is  
 (2) Now ye hear of end-less bliss: Joy! Joy! Je - sus Christ was  
 (3) Now ye need not fear the grave: Peace! Peace! Je - sus Christ was

(1) born to-day. Ox and ass be-fore Him bow, And He is in the  
 (2) born for this. He hath ope'd the heav'n-ly door, And man is bless-ed  
 (3) born to save. Calls you one and calls you all To gain His ev-er-

(1) man-ger now. Christ is born to-day! — Christ is born to-day! —  
 (2) ev-er-more. Christ was born for this; — Christ was born for this. —  
 (3) last-ing hall. Christ was born to save; — Christ was born to save. —

# once in royal david's city

Words by Mrs. C. F. Alexander; Music by H. J. Gauntlett

Moderately

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 -

(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

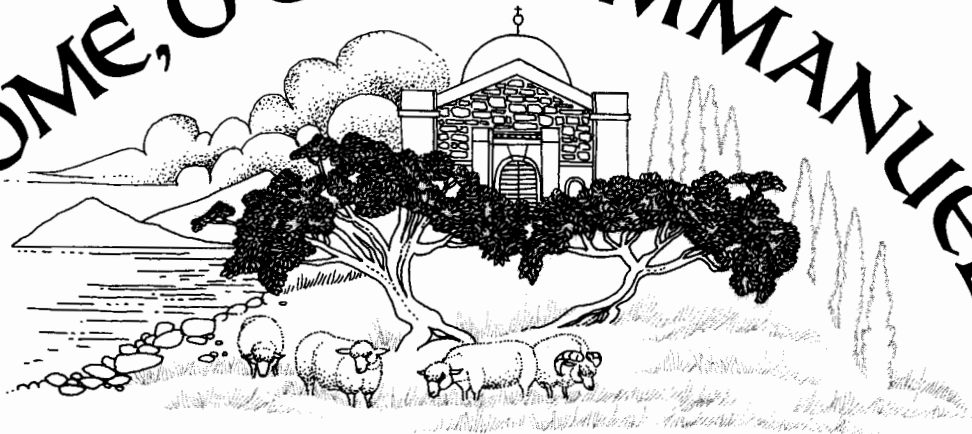
(1) In a man - ger for His bed. Mar - y was that  
 (2) And His cra - dle was a stall. With the poor and  
 (3) Is our Lord in heav - en a - bove. And He leads His

(1) moth - er mild, Je - sus Christ her lit - tle Child.  
 (2) mean - and low - ly Lived on earth our Sav - ior ho - ly.  
 (3) chil - dren on To the place where He is gone.

G D G G<sup>sus9</sup> G<sup>sus4</sup> Em Bm  
 D7 G D G G<sup>sus9</sup> G<sup>sus4</sup> G  
 Em Bm D7 G C G  
 Am/C D7 G C G D7 G



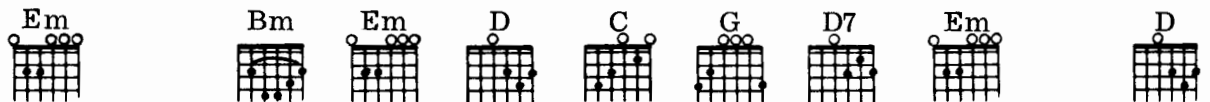
# O COME, O COME EMMANUEL



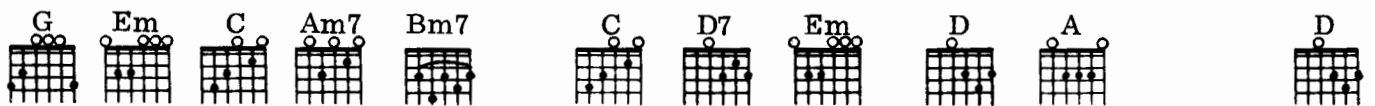
Traditional

Quietly, with great feeling

*p* in flowing style



1. O come, O come Em - man u - el And  
 (2. O) come, Thou Rod of Jes - se, free Thine  
 (3. O) come, O Day - spring come and cheer Our



(1) ran - som cap - tive Is - ra - el That mourns 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

*mp*

Em A7 Bm G D G Bm Em Am Am7 Bm7 C

(1) ex - ile here Un - til the Son of God ap -  
 (2) peo - ple save, And give them vic - t'ry o'er the  
 (3) shades of night, And pierce the clouds and bring us

G N.C. Am Am7 Bm Am

(1) pear. }  
 (2) grave. } Re - joice! Re - joice! Em - man - u -  
 (3) light. }

Em D G Em C Am7 Bm7 C D7 1. Em

el Shall come to thee O Is - ra - el. 2. O  
*mp* 3. O

2. Em D G Em C Am7 Bm7 C D7 E (Major)

el. more broadly

# While Shepherds Watched

Words by Nahum Tate and Nicholas Brody

Music by George Frederick Handel

## Their Flocks by Night

Moderately

1. While shepherds watched their flocks by night, All seated 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—

(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—

(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

Chord diagrams: G, D, G, C, D7, G, C, D7, G, C

1. As with glad - ness men of old Did the guid - ing  
 2. As with joy - ful steps they sped To that low - ly  
 3. As they of - fered gifts most rare At that man - ger  
 4. Ho - ly Je - sus ev - 'ry day Keep us in the

Chord diagrams: G, D7, G, D, G, C, D7, G

(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 with ho - ly joy,  
 (4) nar - row way, And when earth - ly things are past,

Chord diagrams: C, D7, G, C, G, D7, G, D7, Em

(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 - liest  
 (4) Bring our ran - somed souls at last Where they need no

Chord diagrams: D7, G, C, D7, G, C, G, D7, G

(1) God may we Ev - er - more be led by Thee.  
 (2) will - ing feet Ev - er seek Thy mer - cy seat.  
 (3) trea - sures bring Christ to Thee, our heav'n - ly King.  
 (4) star to guide, Where no clouds 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 ¾ 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-pan" 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



G Am G D7 G

Bring a torch, — Jean- nette, Is - a - bel - la; Bring a  
Has - ten now, — good folk of the vil - lage; Has - ten

*mf*

D7 G

torch, — come swift - ly and run. Christ is born, tell the  
now, — the Christ-Child to see. You will find Him a -



Em7 D C G Am

folk of the vil - lage; Je - sus is sleep - ing and in His  
 sleep in the man - ger; Qui - et - ly come and whis - per

G D Em D G D

cra - dle. Ah, ah, beau - ti - ful is the  
 soft - ly, Hush, hush, peace - ful - ly now He

G D Em D G D7

Moth - er; Ah, ah, beau - ti - ful is her  
 slum - bers; Hush, hush, peace - ful - ly now He

1. G 2. G

Son. sleeps.

(The Hawaiian Christmas Song)

# Mele Kalikimaka

Words and Music by R. Alex Anderson



Brightly

G

Me-le Ka-li-ki-ma-ka is the thing to say On a bright Ha-

G/B Bbdim D7

wai-ian Christ-mas Day. That's the is-land greet-ing that we

Am7 D7 Am7 D7 Am7 D7 Am7 D7 G<sup>6</sup><sub>9</sub> 5fr.

send to you From the land where palm trees sway.

G7 3fr. C 5fr.

Here we know that Christ-mas will be green and bright,

The first system of music is in G major, 4/4 time. It features a piano accompaniment with a steady eighth-note bass line and a melody in the right hand. The lyrics are 'Here we know that Christ-mas will be green and bright,'. Above the staff, there are two guitar chord diagrams: G7 at the 3rd fret and C at the 5th fret.

E7 A7 D7

The sun to shine by day and all the stars at night.

The second system continues the melody. The lyrics are 'The sun to shine by day and all the stars at night.' Above the staff, there are three guitar chord diagrams: E7, A7, and D7.

G G7 3fr. Eaug E7 Am7

Me-le Ka-li - ki - ma - ka is Ha - wai - i's way To say "Mer - ry

The third system continues the melody. The lyrics are 'Me-le Ka-li - ki - ma - ka is Ha - wai - i's way To say "Mer - ry'. Above the staff, there are five guitar chord diagrams: G, G7 at the 3rd fret, Eaug, E7, and Am7.

D7 1. G6 9 5fr. 2. G6 9 5fr.

Christ - mas to you." you."

The fourth system concludes the piece with two endings. The first ending leads back to the beginning, and the second ending is a final cadence. The lyrics are 'Christ - mas to you." you."'. Above the staff, there are four guitar chord diagrams: D7, G6 at the 9th fret, and two instances of G6 at the 5th fret.

# The Coventry Carol

Traditional

Gently, like a lullaby

Am E Am G Am E Am G Am

1. Lul - lay, Thou lit - tle ti - ny Child, Bye - bye, lul -  
 2. O sis - ters, too, how may we do For to pre -  
 3. Her - od the king in his rag - ing Charg - ed he  
 4. Then woe is me, poor Child for Thee, And ev - er

*pp*

Dm E Am C G Am E Am Dm6

(1) loo, lul - lay. Lul - lay, Thou lit - tle ti - ny  
 (2) serve this day? This poor Young - ling for whom we  
 (3) hath this day His poor men of might, in his own  
 (4) morn and day, For Thy part - ing nor say nor


E Am E7 Am Dm E A

(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.

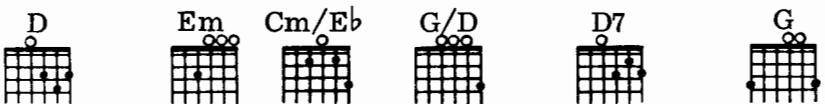
# Sanctissima

Traditional


Joyfully



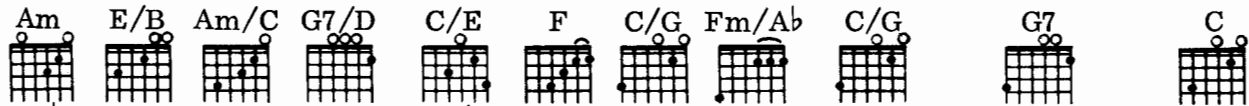
O Day thou happy, O thou ho - ly,  
 of ho - li - ness, Peace and hap - pi - ness,



Glo - rious peace bring - ing Christ - mas - time.  
 Joy - ful, glo - ri - ous Christ - mas Day.



An - gel throngs to meet Thee; On Thy birth we greet Thee;  
 An - gels tell the sto - ry Of this day of glo - 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** **Bb** **C/Bb** **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 door.  
 (3) join in the lay That glad - dened the world on that first Christ - mas Day.

\*Guitarists: Play chords finger style.

# The Friendly Beasts

Traditional



Tenderly

Chord progressions for the first system: G, D7, G, Bm, Am/C, Am/D, D7, G, G/B.

Chord progressions for the second system: C, D, C, G/B, D/A, G, D, Am, Bm.

Chord progressions for the third system: Am/C, D7, G, Em, G/B, C, G/D, Em, Am/C, Am/D, D7, G.

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

(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

(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.

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.

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.

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

1 Hey, ho, no - bod - y home; Meat nor drink nor

*mp* gradually getting louder

2 Hey, ho,

mon-ey have I none, no - bod-y home; Yet will I be mer - ry.

no - bod-y home; 3 Hey, ho, mon-ey have I none, etc. (\*)

no - bod-y home; etc. (\*\*)

Gm Dm7 Gm Dm7 Gm Dm7

Hey, ho, no - bod - y home; Meat nor drink nor

*f*

(\*) Continue as first voice from measure 5.

(\*\*) Continue as first voice from measure 3.

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Gm Dm7 Gm7 Dm7 Gm7 Dm7

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, *gradually getting softer*

(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) (hum)

(1) mer - ry. (hum)

8va

*sfz* Hey! (All shout)

*ppp*



# 'T WAS 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

Andante, in 2 (♩ = 1 beat)

*p sweetly and simply*

Gm 3 fr. F Gm 3 fr.

1. 'Twas in the moon of win - ter - time when all the birds had fled That  
 2. With - in a lodge of bro - ken bark the ten - der Babe was found. A  
 3. O chil - dren of the for - est free, O sons of Man - i - tou, The

F Gm 3 fr.

(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

Cm 3 fr. Dm Ebmaj7 Gm/Bbbass Adim (triad) Dm7

(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/Bbbass Ebmaj7 F Gm 3 fr. Ebmaj7 Bb

Je - sus, your King, is born; Je - sus is

Ebmaj7 F Gm7 F Ebmaj9 (unison) D Gm 3 fr. D.S.

born! In ex-cel-sis glo-ri-a!

### Stanza 1 in Huron

Estennialon de tsonoue  
 Jesous ahatonhia  
 Onnaouateoua d'oki  
 N'onouandaskouaentak  
 Ennonchien skouatrihotat  
 N'onouandilonrachatha  
 Jesous ahatonhia.

# Burgundian Carol

French Carol; English lyrics and Music adaptation by Oscar Brand

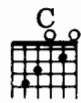
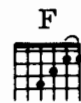
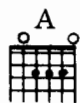
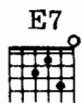
Moderately



*mp smoothly*

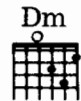
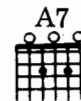
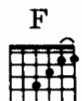
1. The win - ter sea - son of the year When  
(2. And) on that night it has been told These  
(3. As) soon as to these hum - ble beasts Ap -

p. p. p. p. p. p.



(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 -

p. p. p. p. p.



(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.

*slower*

p. p. p. p. p.

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  
 (2) How man - y ox - en and don - keys now, — Dressed in er - mine  
 (3) If we, like rushing ahead ox - en and don - keys then, In more leisurely spite of all the

Bb6      Gm      A      Dm      A7      Dm/A

(1) first — He came, How man - y ox - en and don - keys you  
 (2) silk — and such, How man - y ox - en and don - keys you  
 (3) things — we've heard, Would be like rushing ahead ox - en and don - keys

Dm      G      A7/G      Dm      Gm      A7      D

Last time only

(1) know, At such a time would do the same? 2. And  
 (2) know, At such a time would do as much? 3. As  
 (3) then, We'd hear the truth, be - lieve His word.

# All Hail to Thee



Words by Ernest W. Olson  
Music by Philipp Nicolai

Firmly

First system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), 4/4 time. Bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), 4/4 time. The music is marked *f* (forte). Below the staves are guitar chord diagrams for D, G, D, Em, A7, Bm, and E7.

Second system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), 4/4 time. Bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), 4/4 time. The music is marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). The lyrics are: "All (He) hail to thee O bless-ed morn, To tid-ings long by proph-ets (He) comes for our re-demp-tion sent, And by His glo-ry heav'n is". Below the staves are guitar chord diagrams for A, D, G, D#dim, Em, Bm, G6, A, and D.

Third system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), 4/4 time. Bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), 4/4 time. The lyrics are: "borne. rent Hast thou ful-fill-ment giv-en, O Our To close up-on us nev-er;". Below the staves are guitar chord diagrams for G, D, Em, A7, Bm, and E7.

Fourth system of music. Treble and bass staves. Treble clef, key of D major (two sharps), 4/4 time. Bass clef, key of D major (two sharps), 4/4 time. The lyrics are: "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-". Below the staves are guitar chord diagrams for G, D, Em, A7, Bm, and E7.



A D G D#dim Em Bm G6 A D Bm

ray ly. De - scends the grace of heav - en, Young and  
 To live with Him for - ev - er, Un - to

F#m D7 G Em C Am G G#ø7

old realms their voic - es blend - ing, Praise are send - ing un - to  
 of glo - ry wing - ing Prais - es, sing - ing to the

1. A A#dim Bm D D#ø7 Em F#ø7 G G#ø7 A<sup>9</sup> A D

heav - en For the Sav - ior to us giv - en. He  
 Fa - ther and the Son and Spir - it

2. A<sup>9</sup> A D D#ø7 Em F#ø7 G G#ø7 A<sup>9</sup> A7 D

ev - er. more broadly slowing down  
 ff

8va-----

(Merry Christmas to You)

# BUON NATALIE



Words and Music by  
Bob Saffer and Frank Linale

Moderately, with spirit

*mf* Bu - on Na - ta - le means "Mer - ry Christ - mas to

you." Bu - on Na - ta - le to ev - 'ry - one,

Hap - py New Year and lots of fun. Bu - on Na - ta -

\*Guitarists: Play chords finger style.

le, may all your wish-es come true. Bu - on Na - ta - le in

C C/E E $\flat$ dim

It - a - ly means a "Mer - ry Christ-mas to you." Far a -

G7 C N.C.

Second time to Coda

*mp*

Verse

way a - cross the sea In sun-ny It - a - ly,

C G7 C C $\sharp$ dim G7

— There's a quaint lit - tle town, Not a clock has been wound for o - ver a

Dm7 G7 Dm7 G7 Dm7

G7

C

N.C.

C

G7

C

C#dim

G7

Dm7

G7

Dm7

G7

Dm7

G7

C

Gaug

D.S. al Coda

Coda

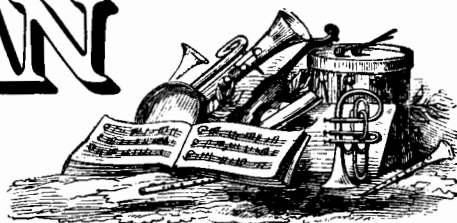
G7sus4

G7

C

# PATA-PAN

Traditional



Briskly

Am E7 Am E7 Am

1. Wil - lie, take your lit - tle drum; Rob - in, take your flute and  
 2. When the men of old - en days Gave the King of Kings their  
 3. God and man this day be - come Joined as one with flute and  
*mp-mf*

E/A E E/A E Am

(1) come. When we hear the tune you play Tu - re - lu - re -  
 (2) praise, They had pipes on which to play Tu - re - lu - re -  
 (3) drum. Let the hap - py tune play on Tu - re - lu - re -

Em E E/A E

(1) lu, pat - a - pat - a - pan; When we hear the tune you  
 (2) lu, pat - a - pat - a - pan. They had drums on which to  
 (3) lu, pat - a - pat - a - pan. Flute and drum to - geth - er

Am G C E7 Am

(1) play, How can an - y - one be glum?  
 (2) play, Full of joy on Christ - mas Day.  
 (3) play As we sing on Christ - mas 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

G D C D G

1. When I was a sin - ner, I prayed both night and day; I  
 2. When I was a seek - er, I sought both night and day; I  
 3. Down in a low - ly man - ger The hum - ble Christ was born; And

D C G Moderately, with a steady beat

(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

G C G D C G D C G

Go tell it on the moun - tain, O-ver the hills and ev - 'ry - where;—

C G D G C G

Go tell it on the moun - tain, Our Je - sus Christ is born.



# I WONDER AS I WANDER

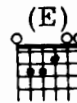
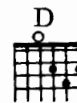
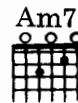
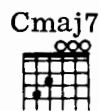
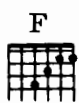
Words and Music by John Jacob Niles



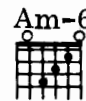
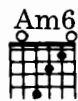
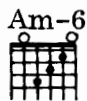
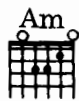
Very simply and expressively

mp

1. I



(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



(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

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. When  
 (2) prom - ise of a - ges it then did re - call. 3. If  
 (3) sure - ly could have it, 'cause He was the King. 4. I  
 (4) won - der as I wan - der out

4. Fmaj7 C G D Am

un - der the sky. *pp* like a ghostly echo

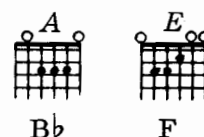
# Children, Go Where I Send Thee

Traditional

Freely

Guitar → E  
(Capo up  
1 fret)

Keyboard → F



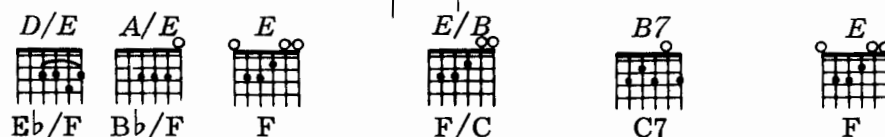
Bb F

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

Repeat as necessary

Chord diagrams: E, A7, E, A7

Chord labels: F, Bb7, F, 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

Chord diagrams: B7, E, E, A7, B7, E

Chord labels: C7, F, F, Bb7, C7, F

(2) Si - las, and One was the lit - tle it - ty Ba - by,  
 (3) chil - dren, and (to 2)  
 (4) knock-in' on the door, and (to 3)  
 (5) preach - ers, and (to 4)

Chord diagrams: D/E, A/E, E, E/B, B7, E, E

Chord labels: Eb/F, Bb/F, F, F/C, C7, F, F

Born, born— Lord, Born in Beth - le - hem. Chil - dren, hem.

Freely

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

First system of musical notation (Piano introduction). The treble and bass staves show a melodic line in the treble and a supporting bass line. A dynamic marking *mf dim.* is present.

Second system of musical notation (Vocal entry). Includes guitar chords: C, F/C, C, Bb, F. The lyrics are: "There's a (If you) star in the East on Christ-mas morn; Rise up, shep-herd, and take good\_ heed to the an - gel's words, Rise up, shep-herd, and". A piano dynamic *p* is marked at the beginning of the vocal line.

Third system of musical notation (Vocal continuation). Includes guitar chords: C, F/C, C, Am, F. The lyrics are: "fol - low. It will lead get to the place where the Sav - ior's born; fol - low. You'll for- get your\_ flocks; you'll for- get your herds;".

C/G G F C C Em

*Chorus*

Rise up, shep-herd, and fol - low.  
 Rise up, shep-herd, and fol - low.

Fol - low, fol - low,

C Bb F C

Rise up, shep-herd, and fol - low;  
 Fol - low the star of

Fmaj7 C/E Am C/G G F C N.C.

Beth - le - hem; Rise up, shep-herd, and fol - low.

1. 2. C C

*mf dim.* If you *p* R.H. *pp*

# Sweet Little Jesus Boy

Words and Music by Robert MacGimsey

Slowly

*p* 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) *pp* (was)

Guitar chords: D\*, Bm, A, D, A7, D, A, Bm, F#m, A7, D, G 3fr., Bm, F#m, G 3fr., D, Bb7, F#m/A, A9, D

\*Guitarists: Tune 6th string down to D.



Long— time a-go— You wus bawn,—  
(was born) Bawn— in a man-guh low,—  
(man-ger)

*p*

A D

Sweet lit-tle Je-sus Boy. De worl' treat You mean— Lawd, Treat me mean— too, But  
(The world)

*mf*

A7 D F#m Bm F#m Bm F#m

please,— Suh, fuh-give us Lawd;— We did-n't know 'twas You,  
(Sir, for-give)

*pp*

Bm F#m/A G7 3fr. D Bb7 D/A A7 D

(sing as is; play both hands 8va higher),  
Sweet— lit-tle Je-sus Boy.— Bawn— long time a-go,—  
(Born)

*pp*

D Em/D F#m/D

Sweet— lit-tle Ho-ly Chil',— An' we did-n't know who You wus.  
(was)

D/A A7 D

# Mary's Little Boy Child

Words and Music by Jester Hairston

Slowly and simply

Piano introduction in 4/4 time, marked *p* (piano). The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

First system of the song. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked *freely*. The lyrics are: "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". The guitar chords are: C, Dm7, G7.

Second system of the song. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The lyrics are: "say, star, And Mar - y's Boy Child, Je - sus Christ, Was born on Christ - mas heard a choir from heav-en sing; The mu - sic came from a -". The guitar chords are: C, C7/E, F6, D7/F# (5fr.), C/G, G7.

Third system of the song. The melody is in the right hand, and the bass line is in the left hand. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The lyrics are: "day. far. (small notes optional) Hark, now hear the an - gels sing, 'New King's born to-". The guitar chords are: C, C, F, G7, C, Am, Dm.

G7 C C7/E F6 D7/F# C/G G7

day, And man will live for- ev - er - more Be - cause of Christ-mas

*mp*

1. C 2. C

Day." While Day." (sing) Now

*pp mp pp*

C F6 G7 C

as is; play 8va higher to end of page)

Jo - seph and his wife Mar - y Came to Beth - le - hem that night; They

(like a music box)

C7/E F D7/F# C/G G7 C

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

(sing and play as is)

By and by, they found a lit-tle nook In a sta-ble all for-lorn, And

in a man-ger cold and dark, Mar-y's lit-tle Boy Child was born. *cresc. molto*

Trum-pets sound and an-gels sing; Lis-ten to what they say, That

man will live for-ev-er-more Be-cause of Christ-mas Day. *slower*

Chords: C, Dm7, G7, C, C7/E, F6, D7/F# 5fr., C/G, G7, C, C, F, G7, C, Am, Dm, G7, C, C7/E, F6, D7/F# 5fr., C/G, G7, C.

## 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 (*Words and Music by Johann Rist and Johann Schop;* *Harmonized by Johann Sebastian Bach*)

Page 240

*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) (*Music by Peter Ilyich Tchaikovsky; adapted and arranged by Dan Fox*)

Page 232

*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 whisks 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

Page 224

(Words by Ballard Macdonald; Music by Leon Jessel)

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

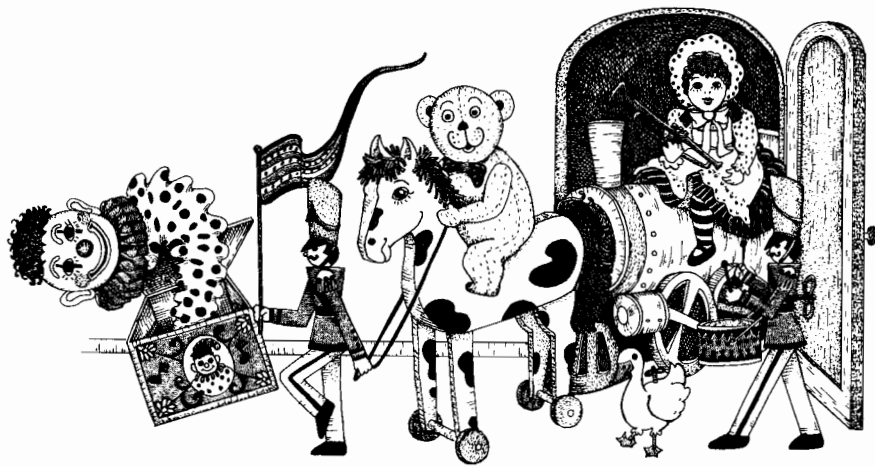
Émile Waldteufel, the Waltz King of France, composed more than 250 waltzes, arranging the more popular ones for piano solo, so that the bourgeoisie could dance in their parlors while the nobility whirled away in the royal ballrooms. One of his most frequently heard waltzes is "Les Patineurs" (The Skaters). 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

Page 237

(English words by Edward Teschemacher; Music by Max Reger)

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

mp

C

N.C.

C

N.C.

Caug

Am

N.C.

Am

E7

Am

E7



March of the Toys

This musical score is for the piece "March of the Toys". It is written for piano and guitar. The score is organized into four systems, each with a piano staff (treble and bass clef) and guitar chords indicated above the staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 4/4.

**System 1:** The piano part begins with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The guitar chords are Am, E7, and Am.

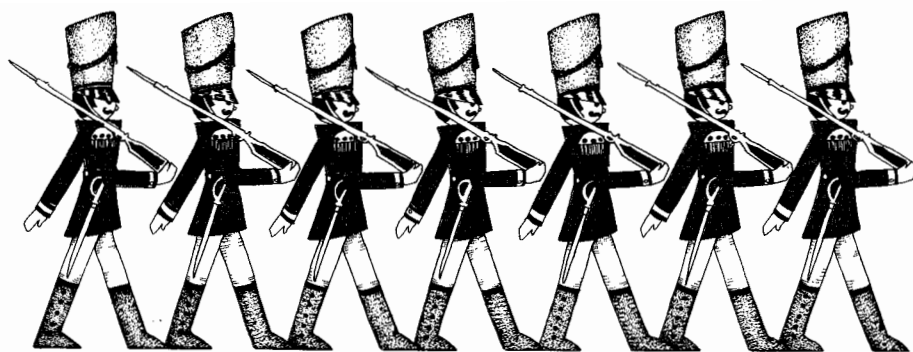
**System 2:** The piano part continues with a similar melodic and bass structure. The guitar chords are E7, Am, E7, Am, C, and E7.

**System 3:** The piano part features a more active melody. The guitar chords are Am, Am/G, Am/F, E7, and Am. The system concludes with a measure marked *mf* (mezzo-forte).

**System 4:** The piano part continues with a steady melody. The guitar chords are Bb, C7, F, and D7.

**System 5:** The final system of the score. The piano part concludes with a final chord. The guitar chords are Gm, C7, F, E7, F, Bb, and C7.

F Bb7-5 A Bb7-5 A Bb7-5 A  
 N.C. Bb C7 F  
 D7 Gm C7 F E7 F N.C. Bb  
 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)

*mf* *decresc.* *The\_ p*

*mf*

toy shop door is— locked up tight And— ev - 'ry - thing is  
dolls are in their— best ar - rayed; There's— going to be a

qui - et for the night. When— sud - den - ly the— clock strikes twelve, The— fun's be -  
won - der - ful pa - rade. Hark— to the drum, oh— here they come, Cries— ev - 'ry -

1. *G* 2. *G* *C*

gun. The— one.

**C**

Hear them all cheer-ing, Now they are near-ing; There's the cap-tain stiff as starch.

*pp*

**G7**

**G7**

Bay-o-nets flash-ing, Mu-sic is crash-ing As the wood-en sol-diers march.

*sim.*

*sim.*

**G7**

**C**

Sa-bers a - clink - ing, Sol-diers a - wink - ing At each pret - ty lit - tle maid.

**Em**

Here they come, Here they come, Here they come, Here they come, Wood-en sol-diers on pa-

*cresc.*

**Em**

**B7**

**Em**

**N.C.**

**C#D**

**Dm7**

**G7**

*rade.*

*f*

*mf*

*decresc.*

Parade of the Wooden Soldiers

(The Parade)

Chord diagrams and musical notation for the piano accompaniment of "Parade of the Wooden Soldiers" (The Parade).

**System 1:** Treble staff has a melody of eighth notes. Bass staff has a simple accompaniment. Chords: C, G7, C, G7, C.

**System 2:** Treble staff continues the melody. Bass staff continues the accompaniment. Chords: G/D, D7, G, C, G7.

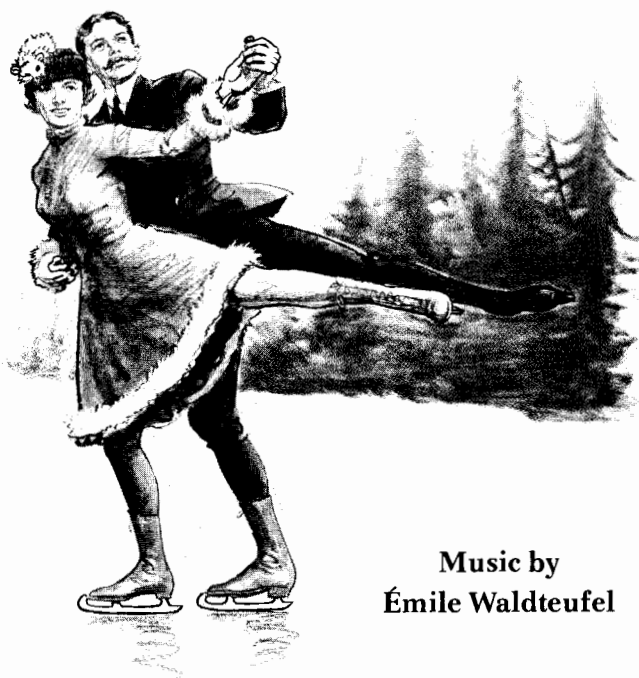
**System 3:** Treble staff continues the melody. Bass staff continues the accompaniment. Chords: C, G7, C, F6.

**System 4:** Treble staff continues the melody. Bass staff continues the accompaniment. Chords: F#dim, C/G, G7, C.

**System 5:** Treble staff continues the melody. Bass staff continues the accompaniment. Chords: C, G7, C.

# THE SKATERS WALTZ

(Les Patineurs)



Music by  
Émile Waldteufel

Moderate waltz tempo

Chord diagrams: C (first system), G7 (second system)

*p espr.*

*sim.*

Chord diagrams: Cmaj7/E (first system), Am (second system), Dm (third system)

Melody

Chord diagrams: G7 (first system), C (1. and Fine), C (2.)

1. and Fine

2.

*last time slower*

*pp*

# The Skaters Waltz

First system of musical notation for "The Skaters Waltz". It consists of two staves (treble and bass clef). The treble staff features a series of eighth notes beamed together, with a slur over the first two measures. The bass staff features a series of eighth notes beamed together, with a slur over the first two measures. Chord diagrams are provided above the first and third measures of the treble staff, labeled "C" and "G7" respectively.

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues with eighth notes and slurs. The bass staff continues with eighth notes and slurs. Chord diagrams are provided above the first and third measures of the treble staff, labeled "G7" and "C" respectively.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff continues with eighth notes and slurs. The bass staff continues with eighth notes and slurs. A chord diagram is provided above the third measure of the treble staff, labeled "Em/B".

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff continues with eighth notes and slurs. The bass staff continues with eighth notes and slurs. Chord diagrams are provided above the first, third, and fifth measures of the treble staff, labeled "B7", "Em", and "G7" respectively.



First system of musical notation. Chord diagrams for C and G7 are shown above the staff. The music consists of a treble and bass staff with various notes and rests.

Second system of musical notation. A chord diagram for C is shown above the staff. The music continues with a treble and bass staff.

Third system of musical notation. Chord diagrams for C7, F, and C/G are shown above the staff. The music continues with a treble and bass staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. Chord diagrams for G7, C, and C are shown above the staff. The system includes a first ending (1.) and a second ending (2.), both marked with a repeat sign. The music concludes with the instruction "D.C. al Fine".

# March of the Kings

Traditional; Arranged by Noble Cain

Briskly

**Chorus:**

Three great kings— I met at ear-ly morn,— With all their  
*Ce ma - tin, — j'ai ren-con-tré le train — De trois grands*

**Verse:**

ret-i-nue were slow-ly march-ing. Three great kings— I met at ear-ly  
*rois qui al-laient en voy-a-ge. Ce ma - tin, — j'ai ren-con-tré le*

**Bridge:**

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*

**Guitar Chords:**

Gm, Dm/F, Eb 3fr., Gm, Bb, F/A, Bb/Ab, Eb 3fr., Cm6, D, Gm, Dm/F, Eb 3fr., Gm, Bb, F/A, Bb/Ab, Eb 3fr., Cm7, D7, Gm, D

**Dynamics:**

*f*, *mf*, *mp*

Gm D Gm D7 Gm Cm 3fr. Gm

gold brought from far a - way— And val - iant war-riors to guard the roy-al  
d'or les sui-vaient d'a- bord,— De grands guer-riers et les gar-des du tré-

D Gm D Gm D7 Gm F/A Bb/Ab

trea - sure; With gifts of gold brought from far a - way,— Their shields all  
sor;— Tout char-gés d'or les sui-vaient d'a- bord,— De grands guer-

1. Eb Cm7 D7 Gm F/A Bb/Ab Eb Cm7 D7 3fr.

shin-ing in their bright ar - ray.— a little more broadly  
riers a-vec leurs bou - cli - ers.—

*mf*

2. Eb Cm7 D7 Gm 3fr.

shin-ing in their bright ar - ray.—  
riers a-vec leurs bou - cli - ers.—

*f*

L. H.

# 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

Chord symbols: 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.

Dynamics and articulation: *p*, *lightly*, *f*, *p*, *cresc.*, *mf*, *p*.

C#7/G# F#m A/E D7 F#m/C# C#7 F#m N.C.

*mf*

D Em7/A A7 G/B A7 D

Em7/A A7 1. Gm/Bb Baug

2. C A7/C# D6/F# F7-5 A7/E A7 D

*cresc.* *sfz*



# Arabian Dance

Allegretto  
Gm

*pp*

# Nutcracker Sweets

$\text{Dm7/G}$   $\text{Gm}$   $\text{Dm7/G}$   $\text{Gm}$   $\text{Dm7/G}$   $\text{Gm}$

*p*

5

$\text{Dm7/G}$   $\text{Gm}$   $\text{Dm7/G}$   $\text{Gm}$   $\text{Dm7/G}$   $\text{Gm}$

To Coda  $\text{Coda symbol}$

5

$\text{Gm}$

*p very expressively*

$\text{D7/G}$   $\text{Gm}$   $\text{D7/G}$   $\text{Gm}$

5

$\text{Gm}$

*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]



# 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 3

2. G/B Am G



D Em A F# Bm Em7 F#m

1.-*p*, but heavily  
2.-*f*

*ff*

Bring out the bass  
(no organ pedals here)

Em/G G#m7-5

1. A7 D A7

2. A7 D

Cm/Eb D Cm/Eb D Cm/Eb D

G

C6 G C6

*f* *p*

3

G Em6 D7 G N.C.

*f* *p*

(L.H.)

2nd time cresc.

1. D7 G6 D7

2. D7 G

*ff*

# The Virgin's Slumber Song

English words by Edward Teschemacher; Music by Max Reger

Gently, in one (each bar = 1 slow beat)

*pp*

A - mid the ros - es

Mar - y sits and rocks her Je - sus-Child, While a -

mid the tree - tops sighs the breeze so warm\_ and mild,

And soft and sweet - ly

*ped. simile throughout*

Guitar chords: C\*, G7/C, C, A, Em, Am7, B7, Em, G7/D, C

The Virgin's Slumber Song

Sheet music for "The Virgin's Slumber Song" featuring guitar chords and piano accompaniment.

**Chords:**

- G7/C
- C
- Am
- Em
- F
- Dm7
- G7
- C
- G7/C
- C

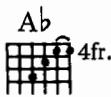



**Lyrics:**

sings a bird up-on the bough, Ah, Ba -






by, dear one,

Slum - ber now.

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









8va----- loco

breast. Ah, Ba - by,

dear one, Slum -

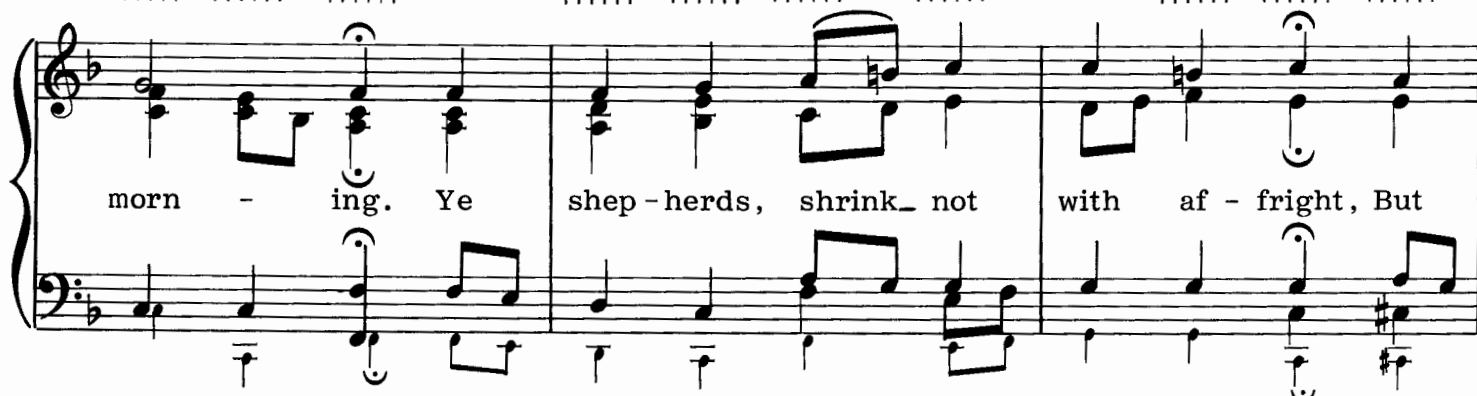
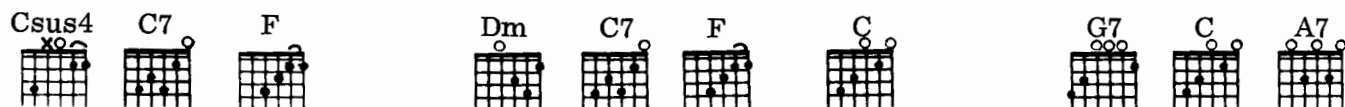
ber now. *ppp*



# *Break Forth, O Beauteous, Heavenly Light*

Words and Music by Johann Rist and Johann Schop  
Harmonized by Johann Sebastian Bach

Firmly



B $\flat$  F C F C $\text{sus}4$  C7 F C D7 G $\text{m}$  C $\sharp$ dim 5fr.

hear the an - gel's warn - ing. This Child now weak in

D $\text{sus}4$  D7 G $\text{m}$  D $\text{m}$  D7 G $\text{m}$  G $\sharp$ dim D $\text{m}$  A7 D $\text{m}$  C7

in - fan - cy Our con - fi - dence and joy shall be; The

F B $\flat$  D $\text{m}$  G7 C F B $\flat$  C7 B $\flat$  F B $\flat$ 6 C7 F

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 (♩ = 1 beat)


Sheet music for "Brazilian Sleigh Bells" by Percy Faith. The music is in 2/4 time, with a tempo of "Bright samba (♩ = 1 beat)". The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 2/4.





The score is written for piano (p) and includes various dynamics: *p*, *mf*, and *f*. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets. The bass line is primarily composed of eighth notes and rests.


Chord diagrams are provided for the following chords: D, A7, and N.C. (No Chord). The chords are indicated above the staff in measures 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527, 529, 531, 533, 535, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551, 553, 555, 557, 559, 561, 563, 565, 567, 569, 571, 573, 575, 577, 579, 581, 583, 585, 587, 589, 591, 593, 595, 597, 599, 601, 603, 605, 607, 609, 611, 613, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673, 675, 677, 679, 681, 683, 685, 687, 689, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699, 701, 703, 705, 707, 709, 711, 713, 715, 717, 719, 721, 723, 725, 727, 729, 731, 733, 735, 737, 739, 741, 743, 745, 747, 749, 751, 753, 755, 757, 759, 761, 763, 765, 767, 769, 771, 773, 775, 777, 779, 781, 783, 785, 787, 789, 791, 793, 795, 797, 799, 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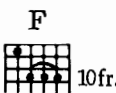
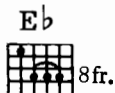
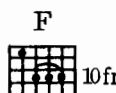
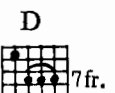
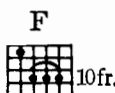
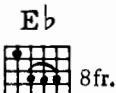
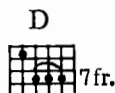
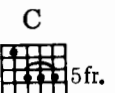








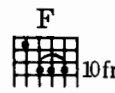
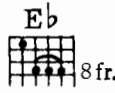
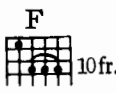
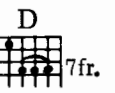
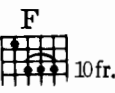
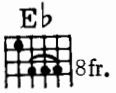
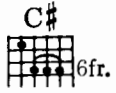
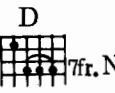








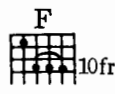
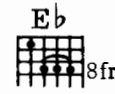
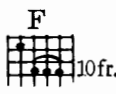
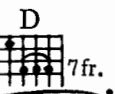
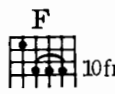
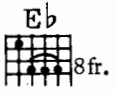
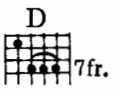
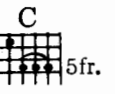














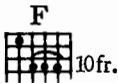
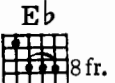
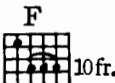
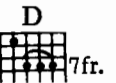
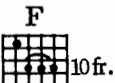
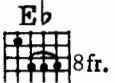

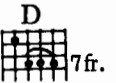




























# Brazilian Sleigh Bells





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






 N.C.


*mp cresc.* *f*







First system of musical notation. Chord diagrams for A7 and D are shown above the staff. The music is in treble and bass clefs, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes with accents.

Second system of musical notation. Chord diagrams for A7 and D are shown above the staff. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. A piano (*p*) dynamic marking is present in the bass staff.

Third system of musical notation. Chord diagrams for A7 and D are shown above the staff. The music features eighth and sixteenth notes. A dynamic marking *(p) gradually getting louder* is present in the bass staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. Chord diagrams for A7 and D are shown above the staff. The music continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. A forte (*ff*) dynamic marking is present in the bass staff.

## 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

1. Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky, The fly - ing  
 2. Ring out the old, ring in the new; Ring, hap - py  
 3. Ring out false pride in place and blood, The civ - ic  
 4. Ring in the val - iant man and free, The larg - er

(1) cloud, — the frost — y — light. The year is dy - ing  
 (2) bells, — a — cross the — snow. The year is go - ing,  
 (3) slan - der and the — spite; Ring in the love — of  
 (4) heart, — the kind - lier — hand; Ring out the dark - ness

(1) in the night; Ring out, wild bells, — and let him die.  
 (2) let him go; Ring out the false, — ring in the true.  
 (3) truth and right; Ring in the com - mon love of good.  
 (4) of the land; Ring in the Christ — that is to be.

*mf*

G D D7 G G7/F

C/E D7 G A7 D G A7 G D A7 D

D7 G D7 Bdim Am/C C#dim G/D D7 G

3fr. 5fr.

# What Are You Doing New Year's Eve

Words and Music by Frank Loesser

Slowly, with a lilt (♩ played as ♩<sup>3</sup>)

*mp*

*F* *FGAbDb* *Eb9* *F* *F6* *F7*

*Bb* *Bbm6* *F/C* *Dm7* *G7sus4* *G7*

1. *C#m7* *F#7-9* *Bm7* *E7-9* *Am7* *D7-9* *Gm7* *C7-9* 2. *C7*

May-be it's much too ear-ly in the game, Ah, but I thought I'd  
Won-der whose arms will hold you good and tight, When it's ex-act-ly

ask you just the same, "What are you do-ing New New Year's,  
twelve o'-clock that night, Wel-com-ing in the New Year's,

New Year's Eve?" New Year's

F6 Gm7 G#dim Am 5fr. D7 3fr. Bb9 5fr. Am 5fr.

Eve. May-be I'm cra-zy to sup-pose I'd ev-er be the

Bm7-5 Bb9 Am 5fr. Am7 D9 G7 5fr.

one you chose Out of the thou-sand in-vi-ta-tions you'll re-

C7 C7+5 F Eb9 6fr.

ceive. Ah, but in case I stand one lit-tle chance,

F6 F7 Bb6 Bbm6 F/C Dm7

Here comes the jack-pot ques-tion in ad-vance, "What are you do-ing

G7sus4 G7 C7 Bm7-5 Bbm6 F6add9

New Year's, New Year's Eve?" slowly slow arpeggio



# For Thy Mercy and Thy Grace

Words by Henry Downton; Music by Georg Christoph Strattner

Firmly, without dragging

Chord progression for the first system: D, G, A7, D, A7, D, A, Bm7, E7, A

For Thy mer - cy and Thy grace, Con-stant through an-oth - er year;  
In our weak-ness and dis-tress, Rock of strength be Thou our stay;

Chord progression for the second system: D, G, B7, Em, D, G, A7, D, G, D, A7, D

Hear our song of thank - ful - ness, Fa-ther and Re-deem-er hear.  
In the path-less wil - der - ness, Be our true and liv - ing way.

Chord progression for the third system: D, G, A, D, A7, D, A, Bm7, E7, A

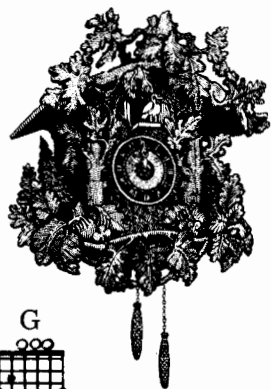
Dark the fu - ture; let Thy light Guide us, bright and morn - ing star.  
Keep us faith-ful; keep us pure; Keep us ev - er - more Thine own.

Chord progression for the fourth system: D, G, B7, Em, D, G, A7, D, G, D, A7, D

Fierce our foes and hard the fight, Arm us Sav - ior for the war.  
Help, O help us to en - dure; Fit us for the prom - ised crown.

# AULD LANG SYNE

Words by Robert Burns; Music Traditional



Moderately

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'

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 Auld— Lang— Syne.

**Chorus**  
For Auld— Lang— Syne, my dear, For Auld— Lang— Syne; We'll  
take a cup of kind - ness yet For Auld— Lang— Syne.

*mf* *f*

Chords: D7, G, Em, Am/C, D7, G, C, G, Em, Am/C, D7, B7, Em, C, D7, G, C, G, Em, Am/C, D7, B7, Em, C, D7, G

# Index of First Lines

	Page		Page
<i>Adeste fideles, /Laeti triumphantes</i> . . . . .	24	Lullay, Thou little tiny Child . . . . .	190
All hail to thee O blessed morn . . . . .	200	Make my mommy's life a song . . . . .	73
All I want for Christmas is my two front teeth . . . . .	102	Maybe it's much too early in the game . . . . .	248
Amid the roses Mary sits and rocks her Jesus-Child . . . . .	237	Mele Kalikimaka is the thing to say . . . . .	188
Angels from the realms of glory . . . . .	168	O Christmas tree, O Christmas tree . . . . .	16
Angels we have heard on high . . . . .	30	O come, all ye faithful . . . . .	24
As lately we watched o'er our fields through the night . . . . .	175	O come, little children, from cot and from hall . . . . .	192
As with gladness men of old . . . . .	183	O come, O come Emmanuel . . . . .	180
Away in a manger, no crib for a bed . . . . .	29	O holy night, the stars are brightly shining . . . . .	166
Break forth, O beauteous, heav'nly light . . . . .	240	O little town of Bethlehem . . . . .	12
Bring a torch, Jeannette, Isabella . . . . .	186	<i>O Tannenbaum, O Tannenbaum, wie treu sind deine Blätter</i> . . . . .	16
Buon Natale means "Merry Christmas to You" . . . . .	202	O thou happy, /O thou holy . . . . .	191
<i>Ce matin, j'ai rencontré le train</i> . . . . .	230	Oh, the weather outside is frightful . . . . .	128
Chestnuts roasting on an open fire . . . . .	41	On the first day of Christmas, my true love sent to me . . . . .	26
Children, go where I send thee . . . . .	210	Once in royal David's city/Stood a lowly cattle shed . . . . .	179
Christians, awake, salute the happy morn . . . . .	172	Out of the East there came riding, riding . . . . .	151
Christmas comes but once a year for ev'ry girl and boy . . . . .	59	Over the river and through the woods . . . . .	136
Christmas is sleigh bells; /Christmas is sharing . . . . .	64	Please take me back to Toyland . . . . .	68
Come, they told me, / (Pa-rum-pum-pum) . . . . .	156	Raindrops on roses and whiskers on kittens . . . . .	114
Dashing through the snow/In a one-horse open sleigh . . . . .	126	Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky . . . . .	247
Deck the halls with boughs of holly . . . . .	13	Rockin' around the Christmas tree . . . . .	78
<i>Estennialon de tsonoue /Jesus ahatonhia</i> . . . . .	196	Should auld acquaintance be forgot . . . . .	251
The first Noël, the angel did say . . . . .	22	Silent night, holy night . . . . .	7
For Thy mercy and Thy grace . . . . .	250	Silver and gold, silver and gold . . . . .	66
Frosty the Snow Man was a jolly, happy soul . . . . .	99	Sleep well, little children, wherever you are . . . . .	117
The garment of life be it tattered and torn . . . . .	160	Sweet little Jesus Boy, /They made You be born in a manguh . . . . .	214
God rest ye merry, gentlemen; let nothing you dismay . . . . .	8	Tall in the saddle we spend Christmas Day . . . . .	62
Good Christian men, rejoice . . . . .	178	There's a star in the East on Christmas morn . . . . .	212
Good King Wenceslas look'd out on the feast of Stephen . . . . .	32	They're tuning up the fiddles now . . . . .	50
Hark! the herald angels sing . . . . .	10	Three great kings I met at early morn . . . . .	230
Haul out the holly; /Put up the tree . . . . .	56	The toy shop door is locked up tight . . . . .	224
Have a holly jolly Christmas . . . . .	94	Toyland, Toyland, /Little girl and boy land . . . . .	106
Have yourself a merry little Christmas . . . . .	44	'Twas in the moon of wintertime when all the birds had fled . . . . .	196
Here comes Santa Claus, here comes Santa Claus . . . . .	90	'Twas the night before Christmas and all through the house . . . . .	110
Here comes Suzy Snowflake . . . . .	104	Up on the housetop reindeer pause . . . . .	98
Here we come a-caroling among the leaves so green . . . . .	34	We three kings of Orient are . . . . .	14
Hey, ho, nobody home . . . . .	194	We wish you a Merry Christmas . . . . .	36
Ho, a song by the fire; /Pass the pipes, pass the bowl . . . . .	138	What Child is this, who laid to rest . . . . .	176
The holly and the ivy, /When they are both full grown . . . . .	174	When I was a sinner, /I prayed both night and day . . . . .	207
The holly green, the ivy green . . . . .	48	When I was but a youngster, Christmas meant one thing . . . . .	70
How'd ja like to spend Christmas on Christmas Island? . . . . .	80	When Santa Claus gets your letter . . . . .	96
I broke my bat on Johnny's head . . . . .	107	While shepherds watched their flocks by night . . . . .	182
I heard the bells on Christmas Day . . . . .	154	Will Santy come to Shanty Town to a poor little boy like me? . . . . .	76
I saw Mommy kissing Santa Claus . . . . .	88	Willie, take your little drum . . . . .	205
I saw three ships come sailing in . . . . .	165	The winter season of the year . . . . .	198
I wish my daddy and mommy would take me all the way . . . . .	112	Winter, winter, /When the snow is softly falling . . . . .	144
I wonder as I wander out under the sky . . . . .	208	You better watch out; you better not cry . . . . .	92
I'll be home for Christmas . . . . .	46	You know Dasher and Dancer and Prancer and Vixen . . . . .	85
I'll have a blue Christmas without you . . . . .	54		
It came upon the midnight clear . . . . .	18		
It's a marshmallow world in the winter . . . . .	130		
It's beginning to look a lot like Christmas . . . . .	123		
Jesus our brother, kind and good . . . . .	193		
Jing, jing-a-ling, jing-a-ling, jing-a-ling . . . . .	146		
Jingle-bell, jingle-bell, jingle-bell rock . . . . .	141		
Joseph dearest, Joseph mild . . . . .	170		
Joy to the world! the Lord has come . . . . .	20		
Just hear those sleigh bells jingling, ring-ting-tingling, too . . . . .	132		
Katy got a doll that cries and blinks its eyes . . . . .	118		
Lo, how a rose e'er blooming . . . . .	169		
Long time ago in Bethlehem/So the Holy Bible say . . . . .	216		

## ART CREDITS

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 Albert Pucci: 24, 30, 66, 78, 80, 106, 112, 132, 141, 158, 176, 192, 233, 235, 240  
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