# Menny Christmas Songbook



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#### INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- THE EDITORS

# Section One Our Best-Loved Carols

#### Angels We Have Heard on High (Traditional)

Page 30

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

#### Away in a Manger (Traditional)

Page 29

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

#### Deck the Halls (Old Welsh Air)

Page 13

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

#### The First Noël (Traditional)

Page 22

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

#### God Rest Ye Merry, Gentlemen (Traditional)

Page 8

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

#### Good King Wenceslas (Words by John Mason Neale; Music Traditional)

Page 32

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

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

Page 10

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

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

Page 34

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

Page 18

(Words by Edmund Hamilton Sears; Music by Richard Storrs Willis)

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;

Page 24

Latin words attributed to John Francis Wade; Music by John Reading)

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

Section One: Our Best-Loved Carols

#### O Little Town of Bethlehem (Words by Phillips Brooks; Music by Lewis H. Redner)

Page 12

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

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

Page 7

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

#### The Twelve Days of Christmas (Traditional)

Page 26

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

#### We Three Kings of Orient Are (Words and Music by John Henry Hopkins) Page 14

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

#### We Wish You a Merry Christmas (Traditional)

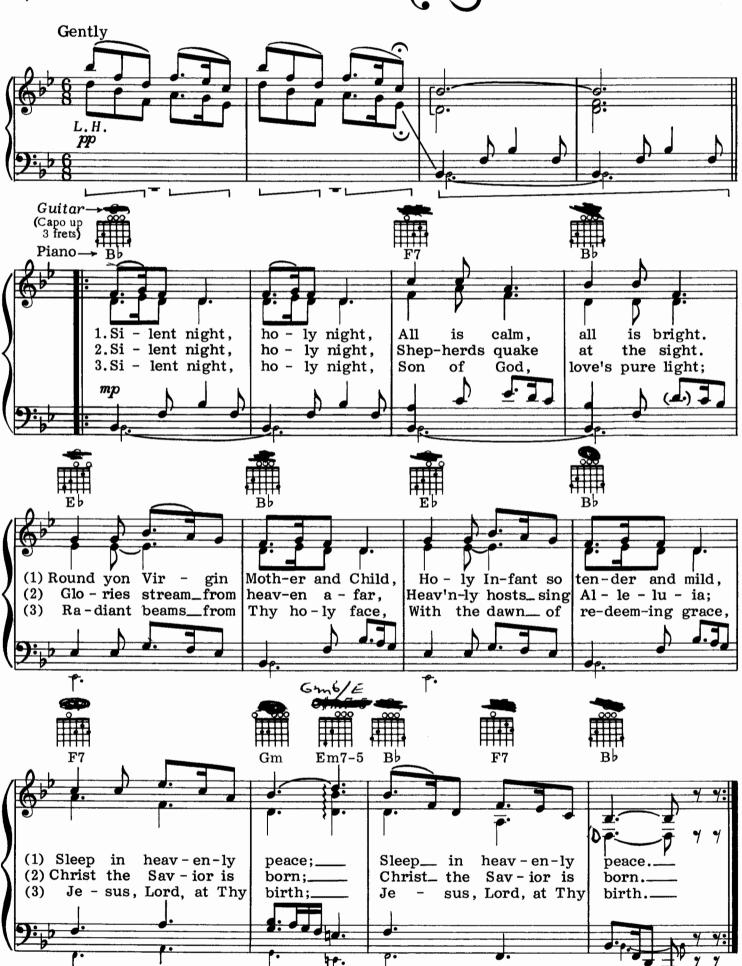
Page 36

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

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# Silent Pight

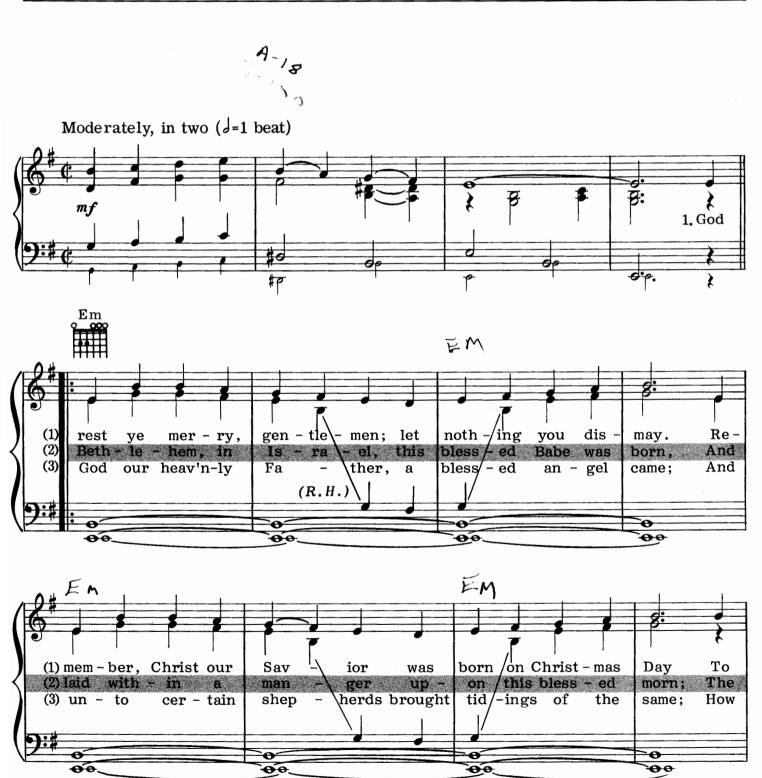
English words adapted from the original German of Joseph Mohr; Music by Franz Gruber



## God Rest Ye Merry, Gentlemen

**Traditional** 

# \* TATATATATATA





Words by Charles Wesley Music by Felix Mendelssohn

# Hark! the Herold Angels Sing





### O Little Town of Bethlehem

Words by Phillips Brooks; Music by Lewis H. Redner

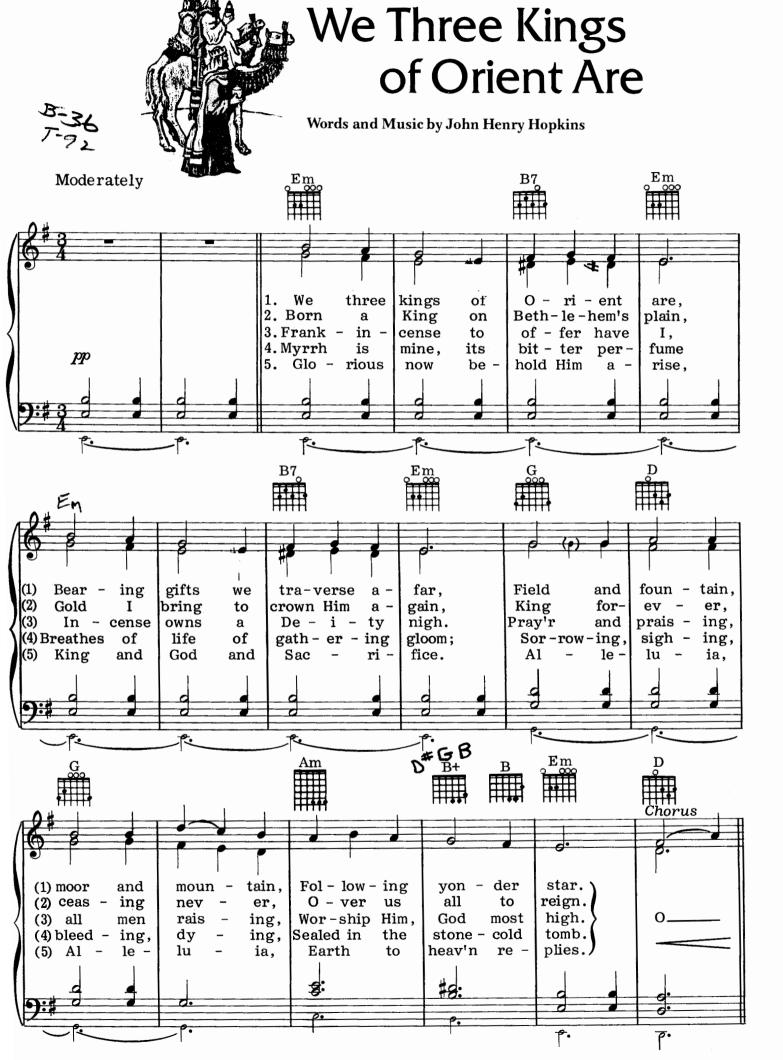


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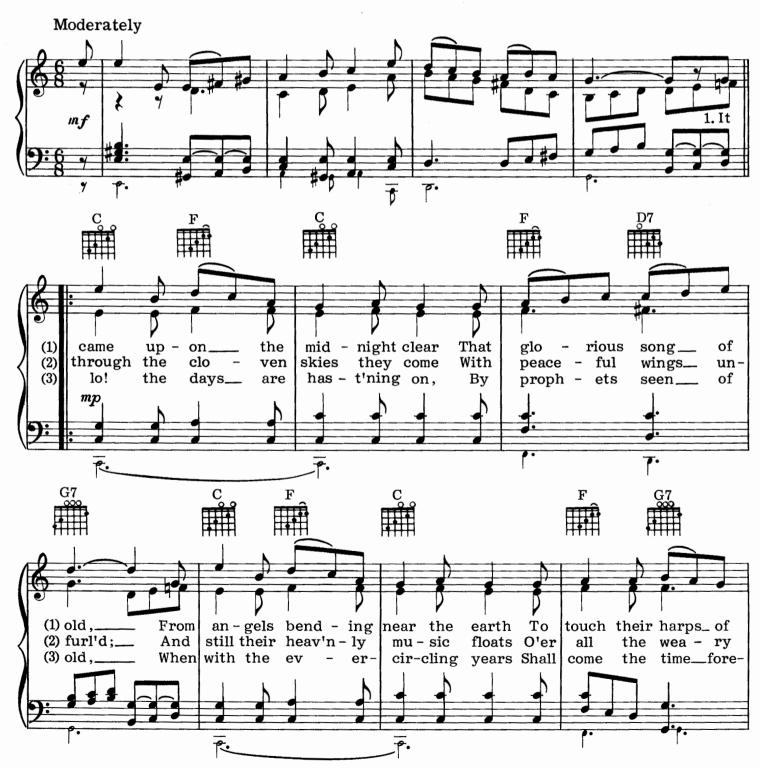
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## It Came Upon the Midnight Clear

Words by Edmund Hamilton Sears

Music by Richard Storrs Willis







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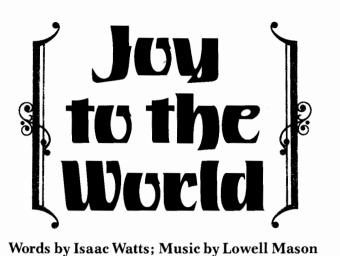
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# O Come, All Ye Faithful

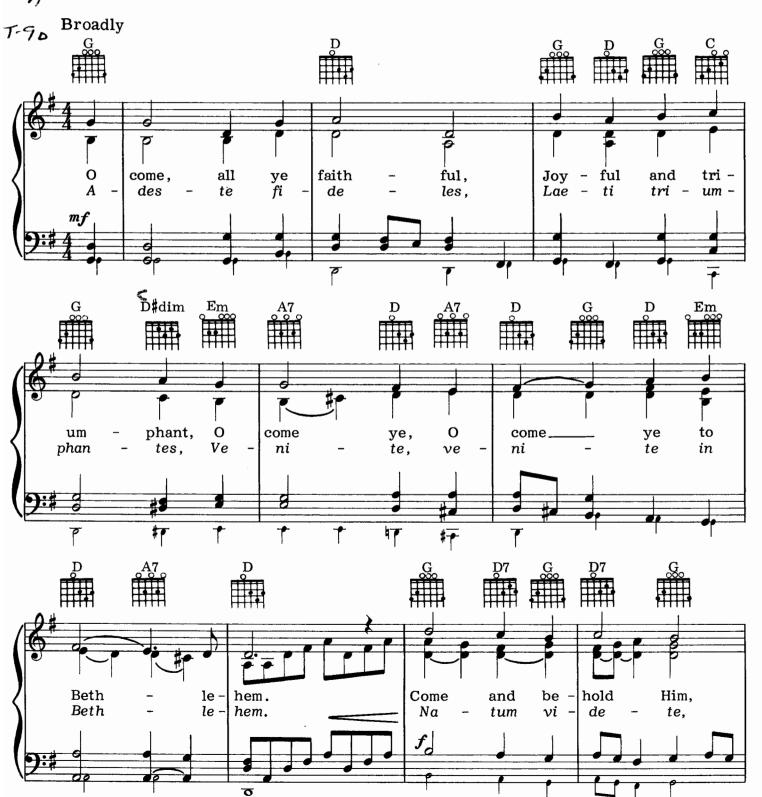
### Adeste Fideles

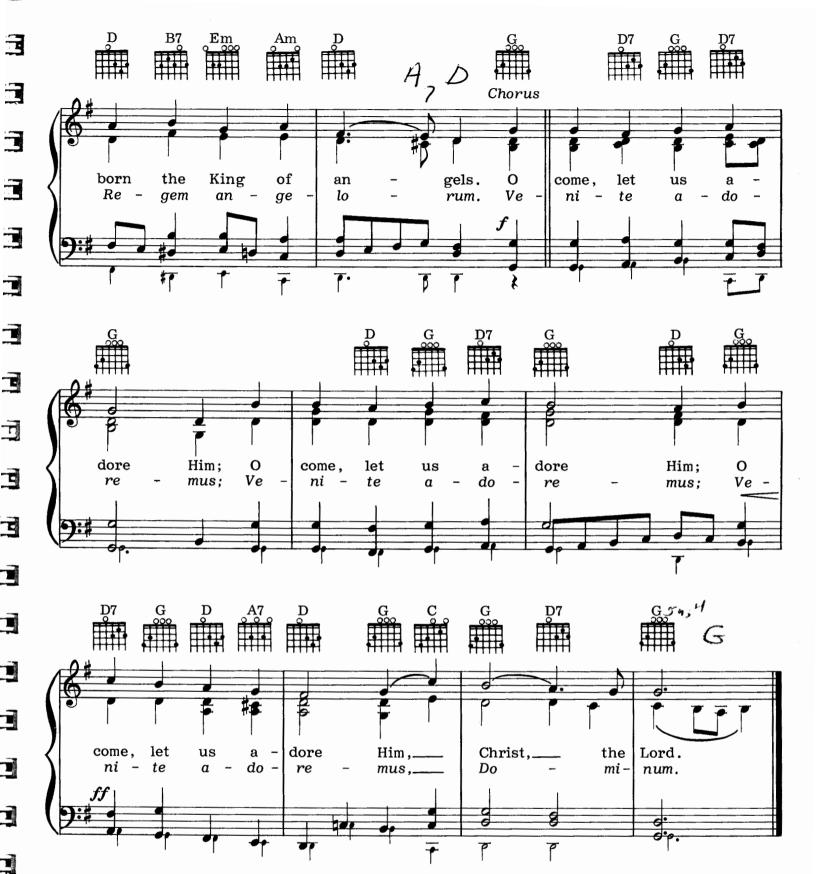
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John Francis Wade; Music by John Reading





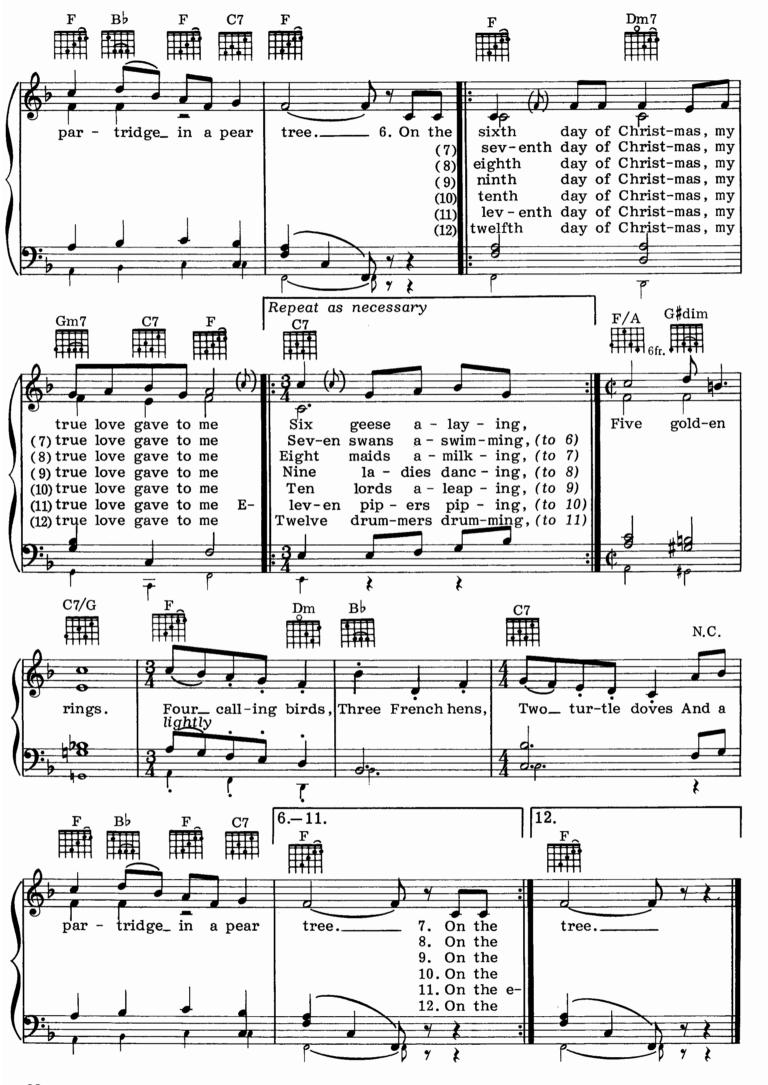


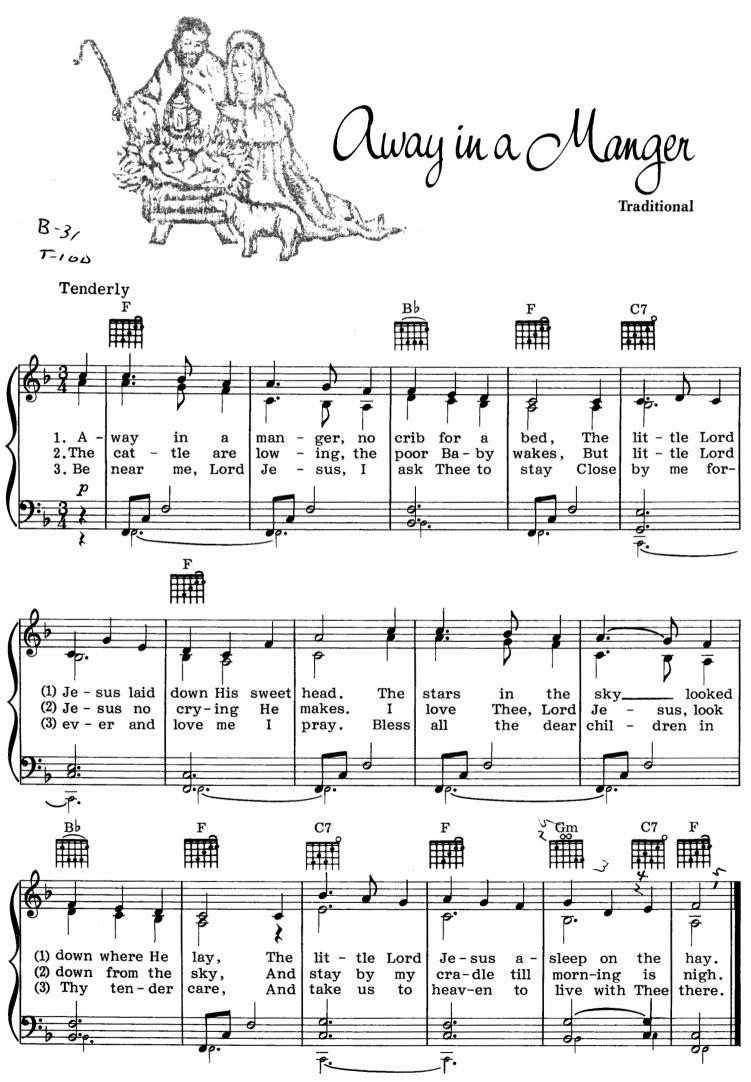
Sing, choirs of angels,
 Sing in exultation;
 Sing all ye citizens of heav'n above:
 Glory to God in the Highest.
 Chorus

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











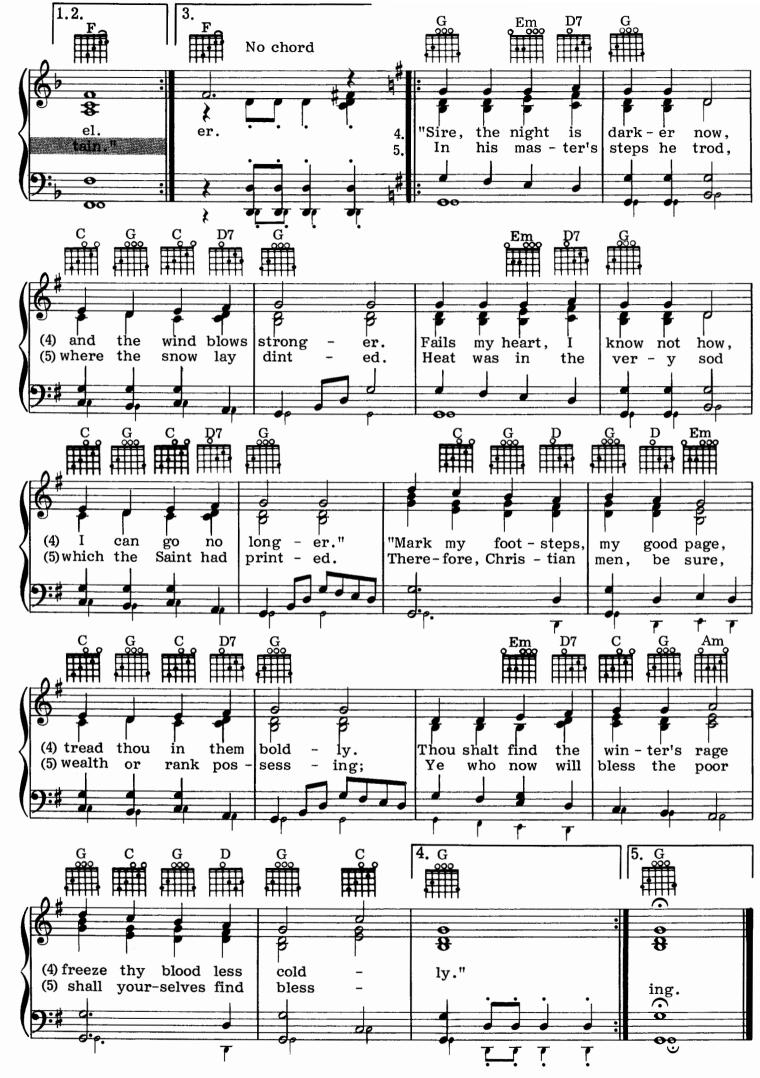
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# Good King Wenceslas

Words by John Mason Neale; Music Traditional

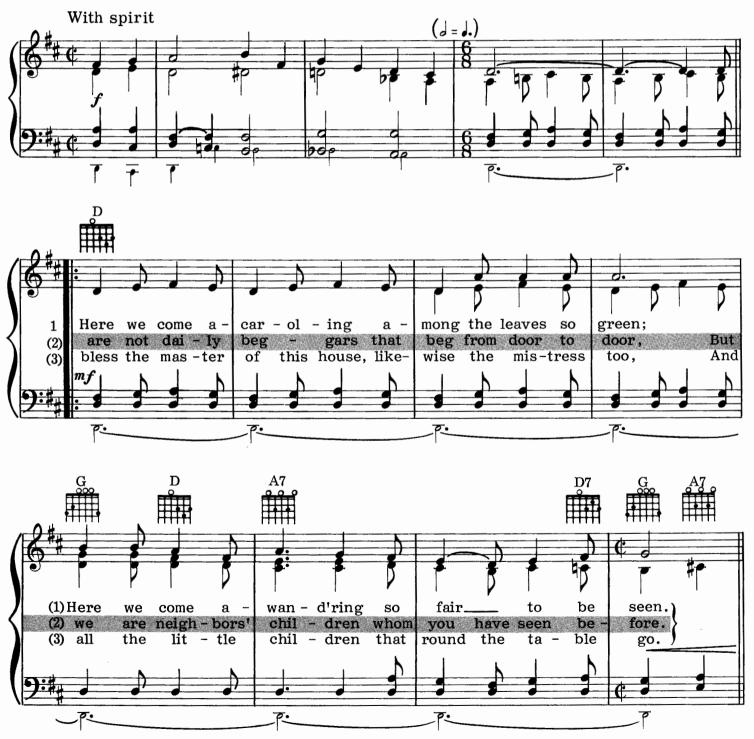


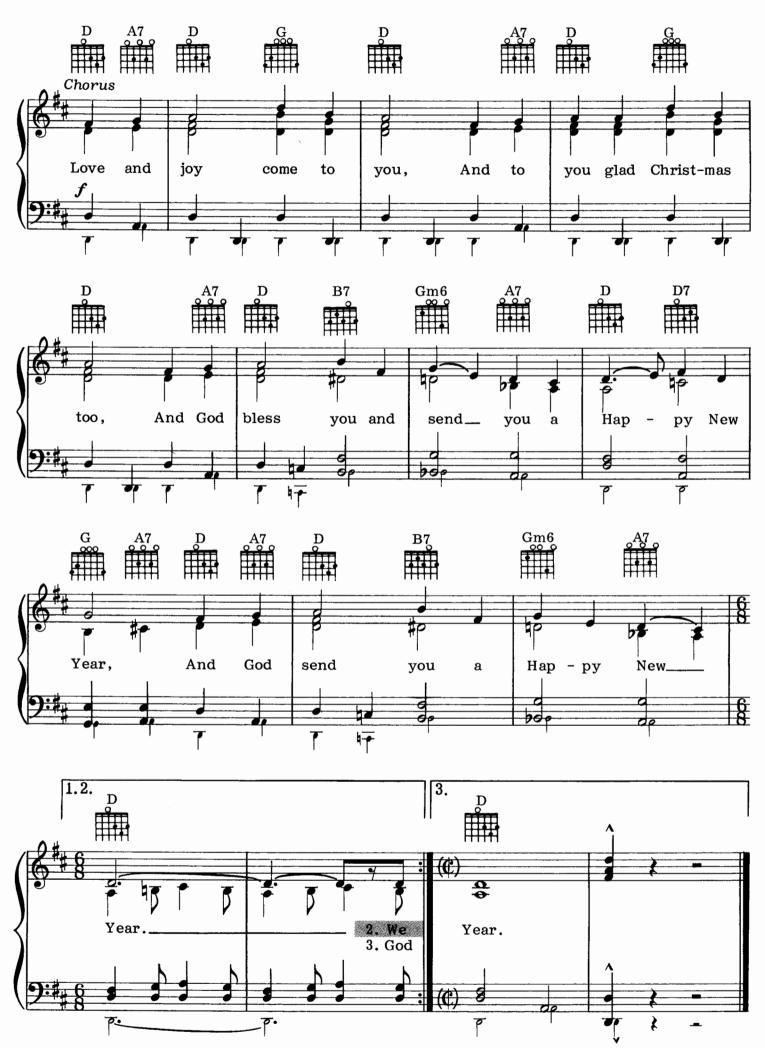




### here we come A-caroling the wassail song

**Traditional** 

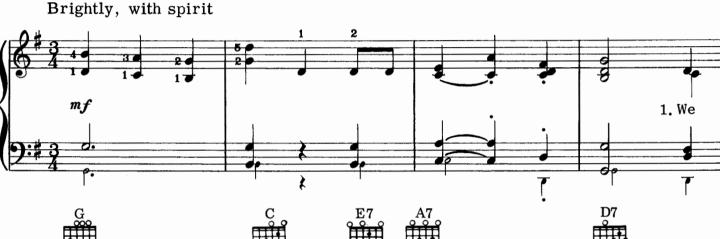




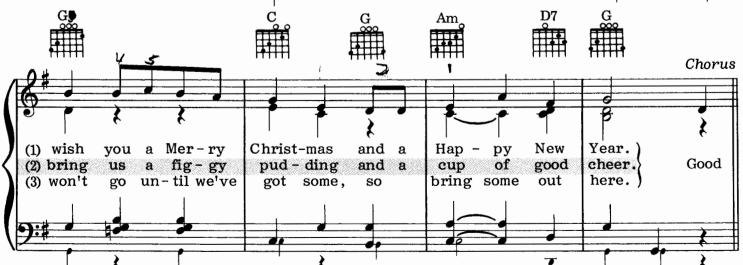
# We Wish You a Merry Christmas &

J. 90 B-35

**Traditional** 









# Section Two Popular Christmas Hits

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

Page 54

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

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

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

#### Christmas for Cowboys (Words and Music by Steve Weisberg)

Page 62

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

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

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

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

Page 64

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

#### Christmas Island (Words and Music by Lyle Moraine)

Page 80

Many of our visions of Christmas center around what are essentially Northern symbols—symbols such as snow and sleighs and firtrees. 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 Gls 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."

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

Page 73

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

Page 76

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.





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## a Menny Bittle Christmas





# I'll Be Home for Christmas



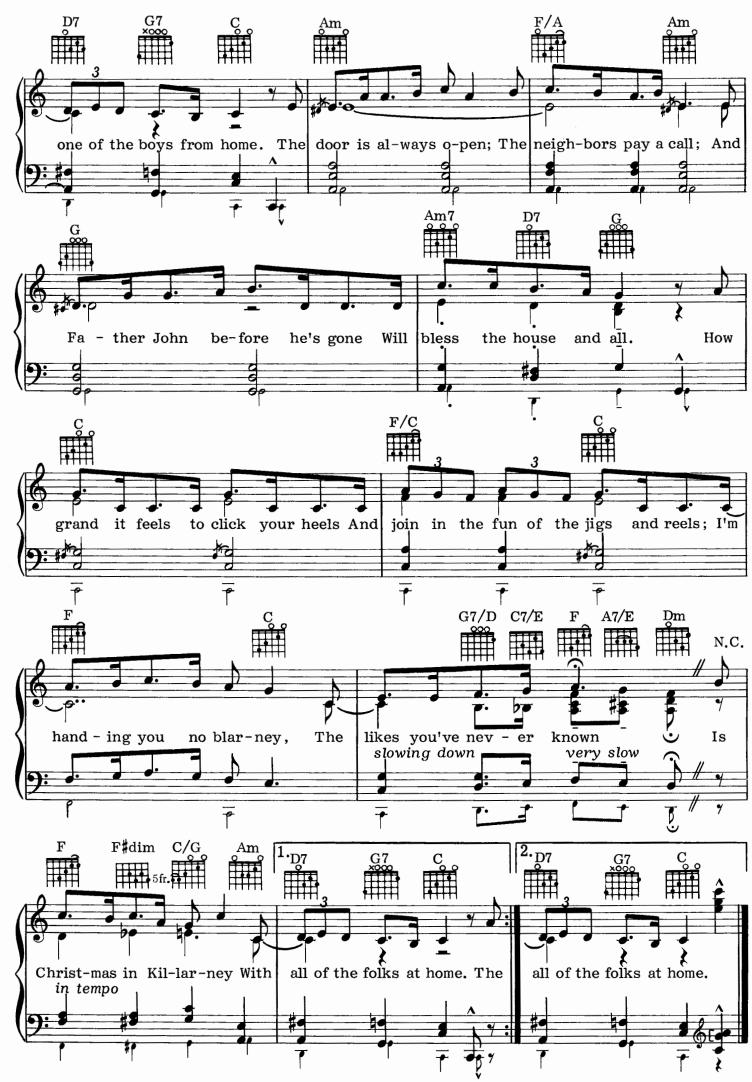


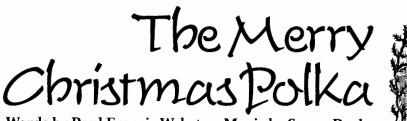
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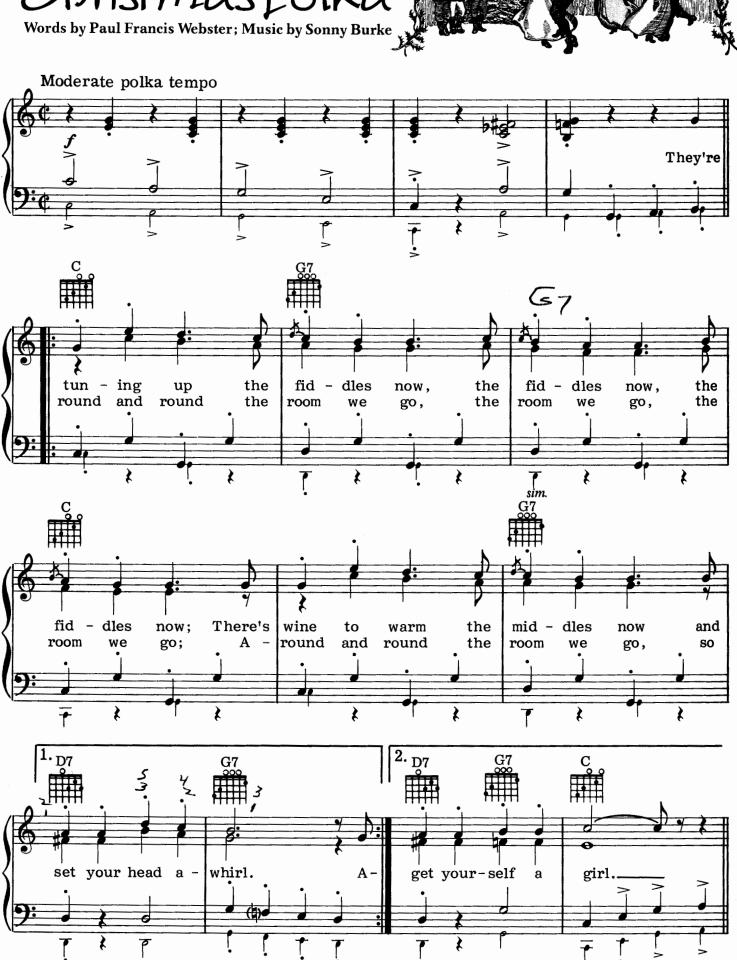
Words and Music by John Redmond, James Cavanaugh and Frank Weldon



















# Blue Christmas

Words and Music by Billy Hayes and Jay Johnson







# We Need a Little Christmas



from the musical production <u>Mame</u>
Music and Lyric by Jerry Herman







# THE LITTLE BOY THAT SANTA CLAUS FORGOT







# Chistmas for Coulous

Words and Music by Steve Weisberg



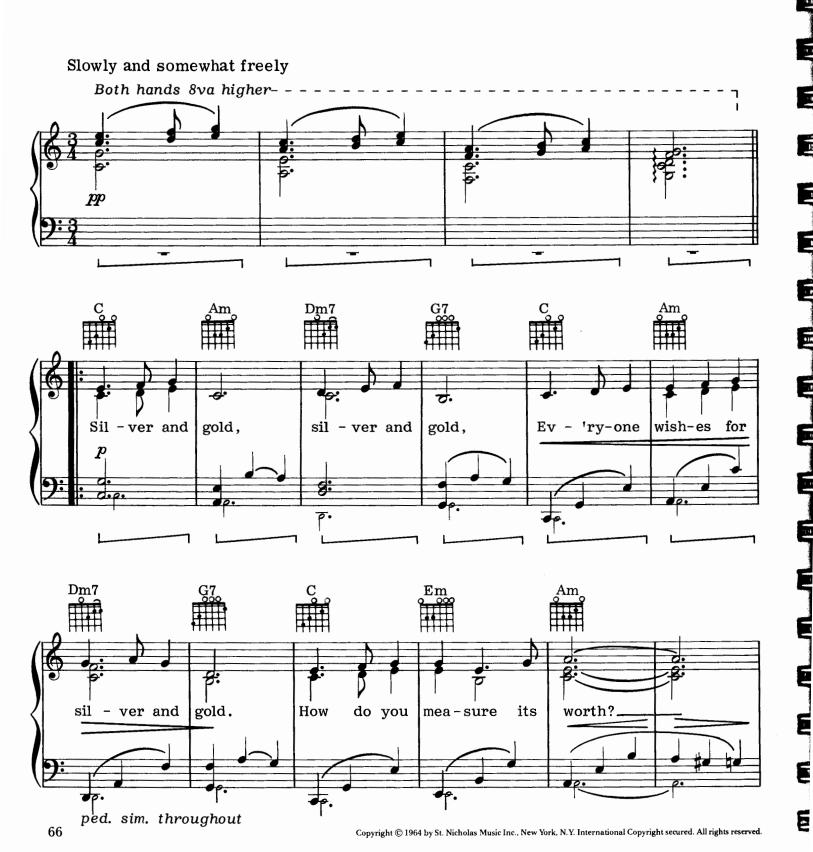




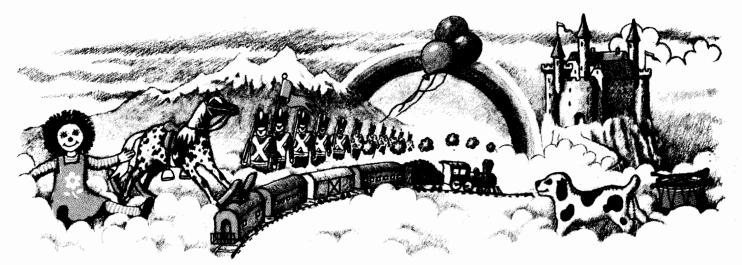


# SILVER and GOLD

Words and Music by Johnny Marks







# Take Me Back to Toyland

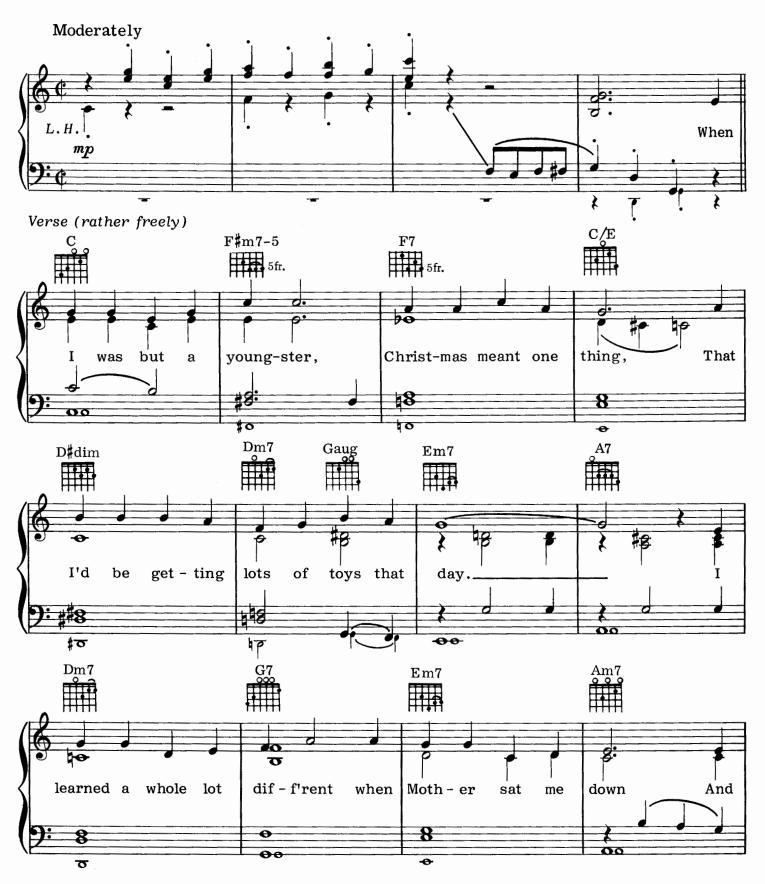
Words by Kal Mann; Music by Bernie Lowe

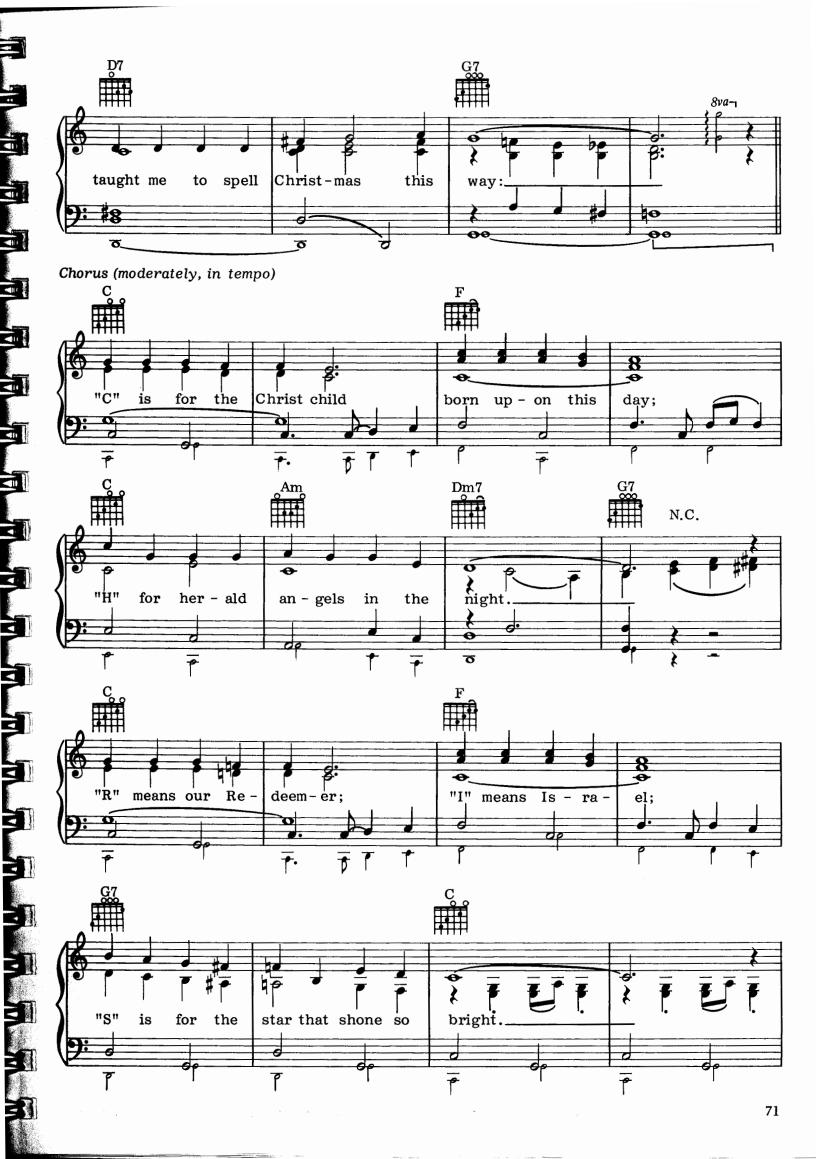


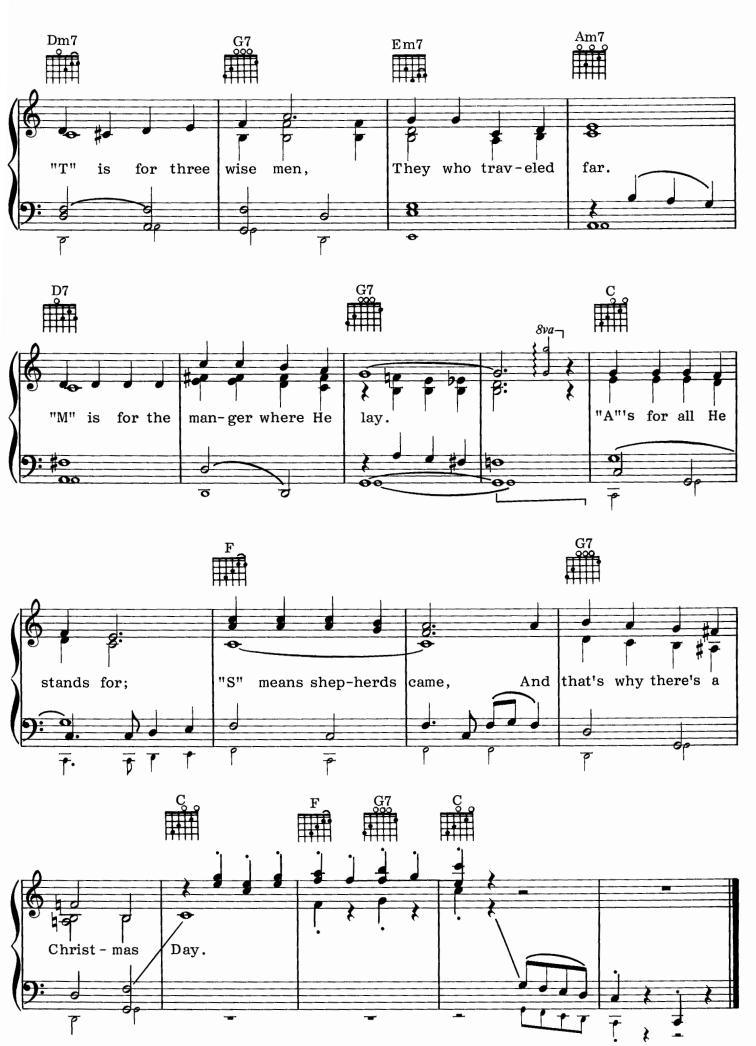


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Words by Jenny Lou Carson; Music by Eddy Arnold



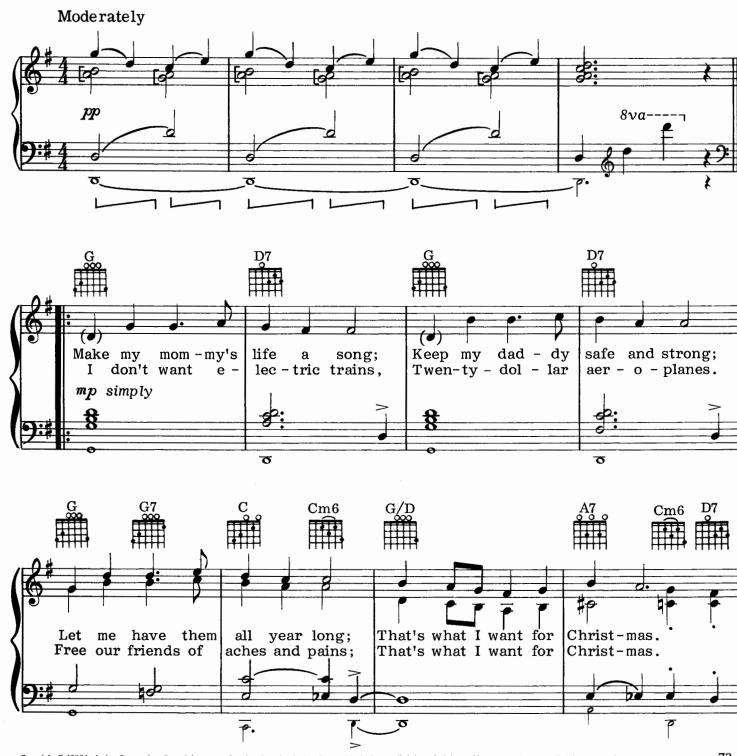


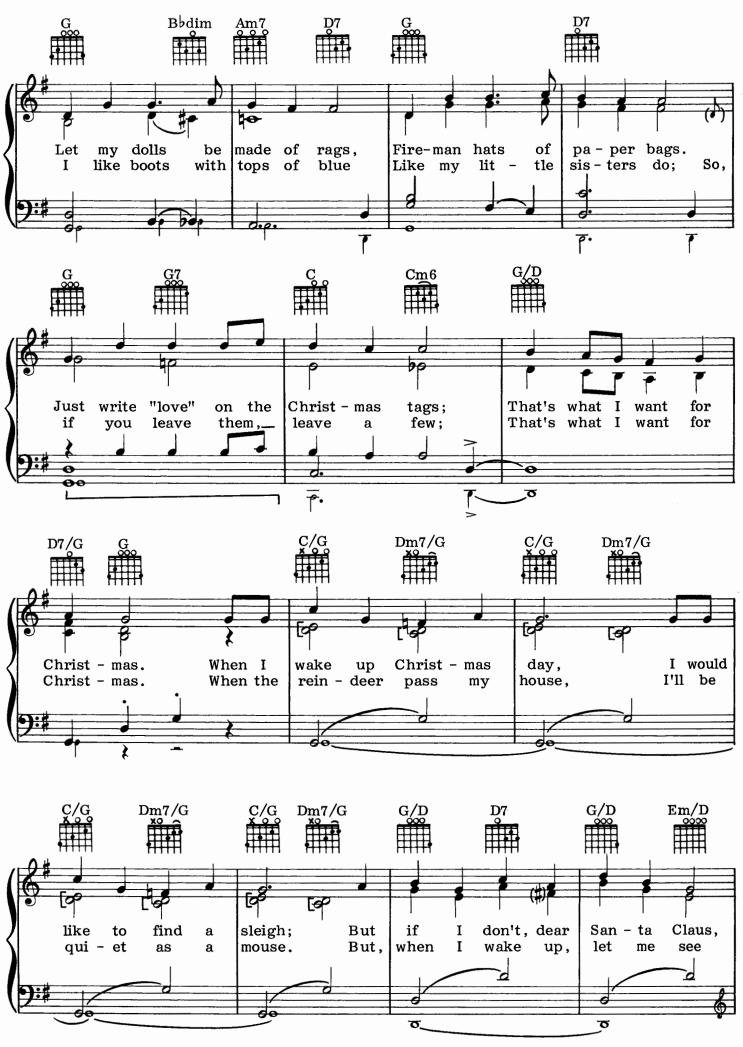


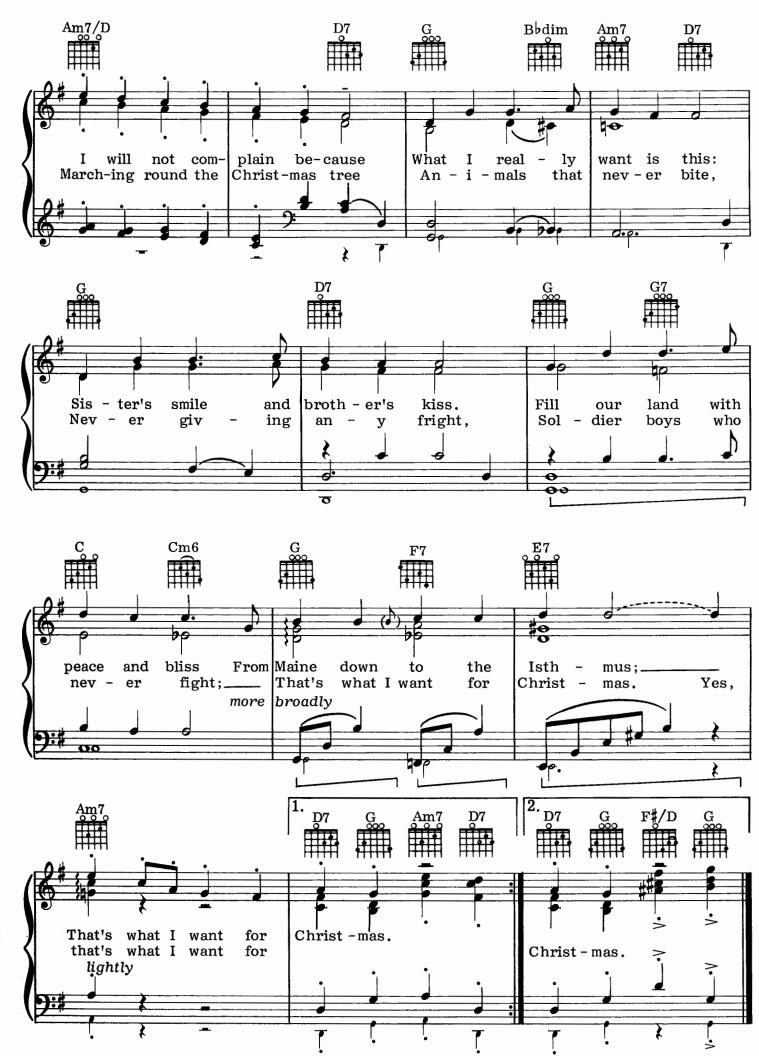


# That's What I Want for Christmas

Words by Irving Caesar Music by Gerald Marks







## Will Santy Come to Shanty Town?

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

















### 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 Page 110 (Words by Clement Clarke Moore, adapted by Johnny Marks; Music by Johnny Marks)

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 "AVisit 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 (Words and Music by J. Fred Coots and Haven Gillespie)

Page 92

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) (Words by Alan Bergman; Music by Leon Klatzkin)

Page 117

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.

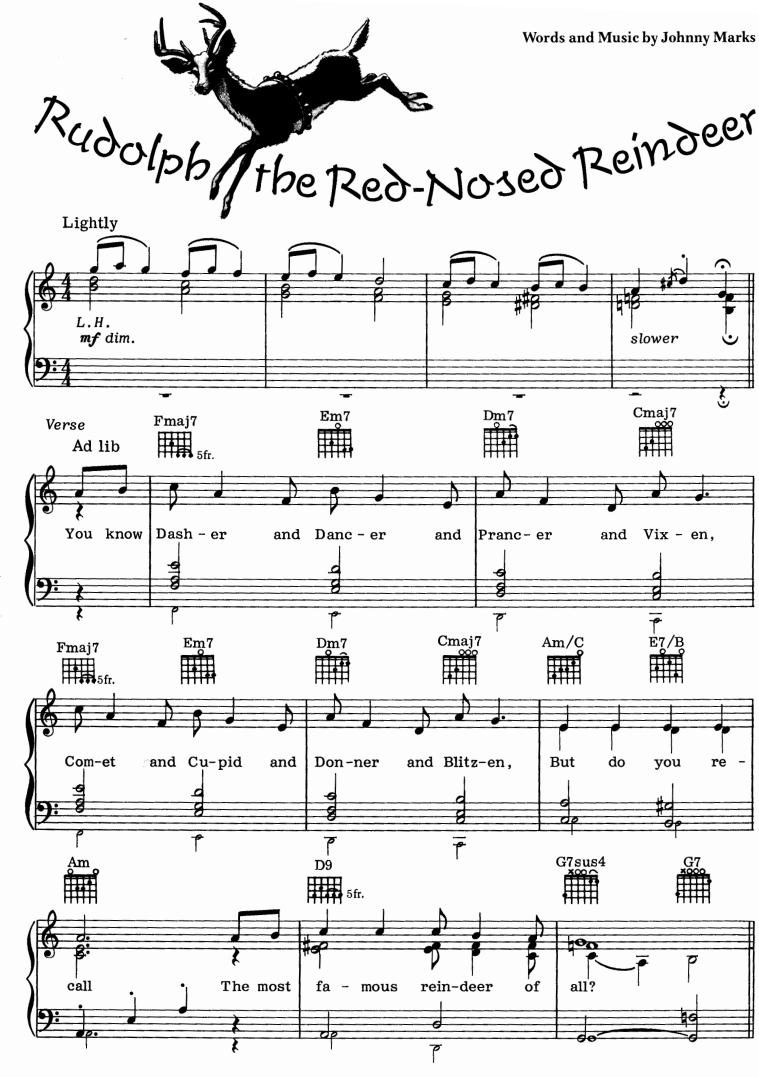
#### Up on the Housetop (Words and Music by Benjamin Russell Hanby)

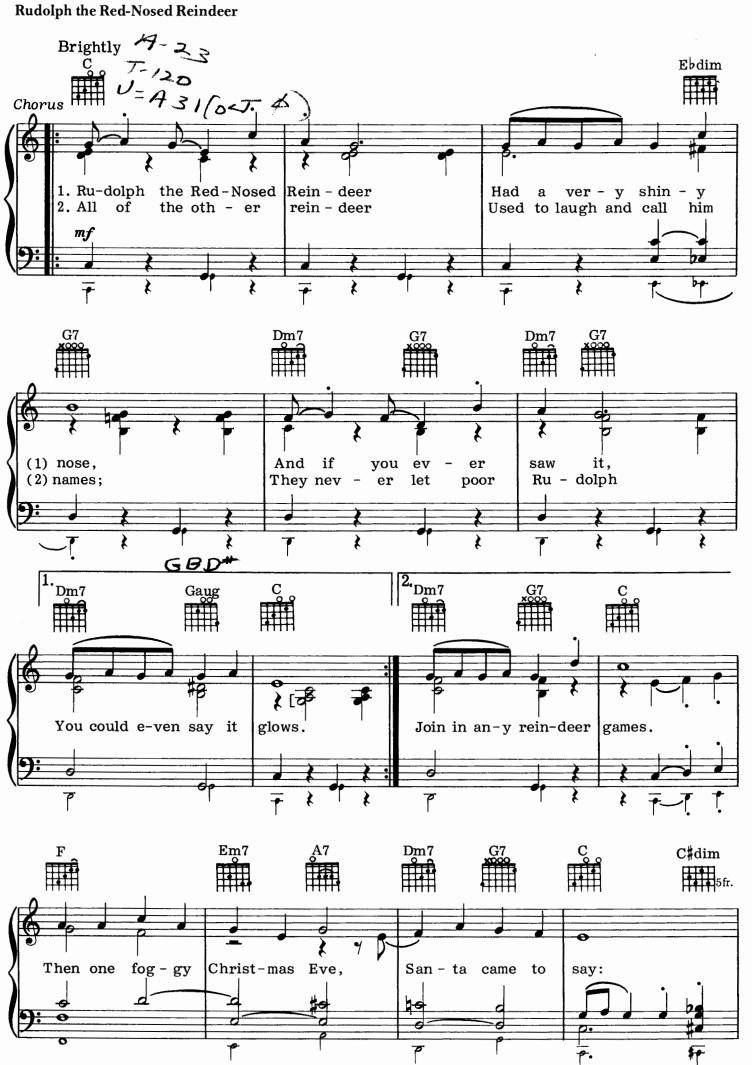
Page 98

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."















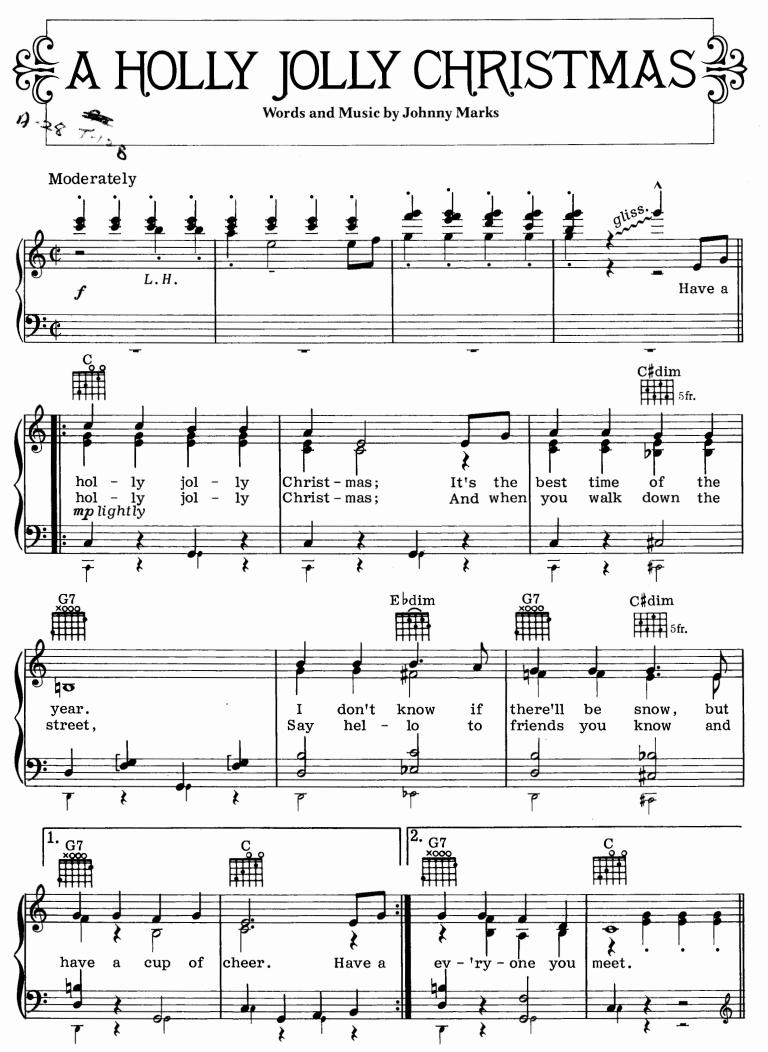


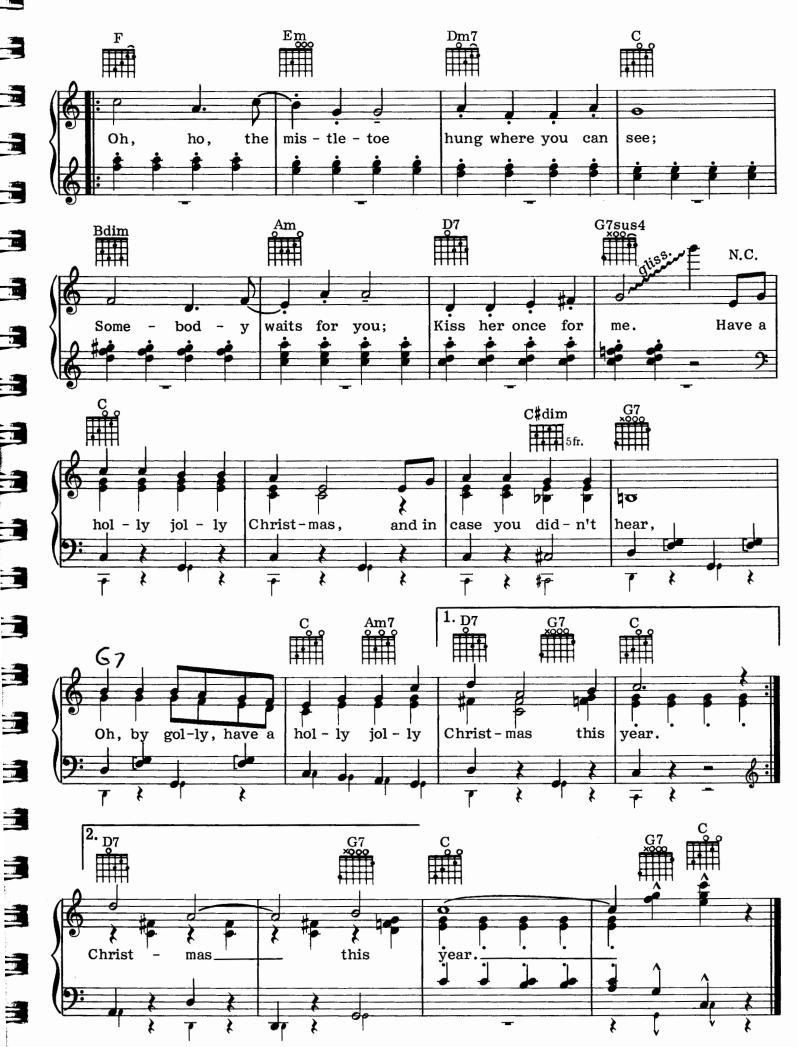
### Santa Claus Is Comin' to Town



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## WHEN SANTA CLAUS GETS YOUR LETTER



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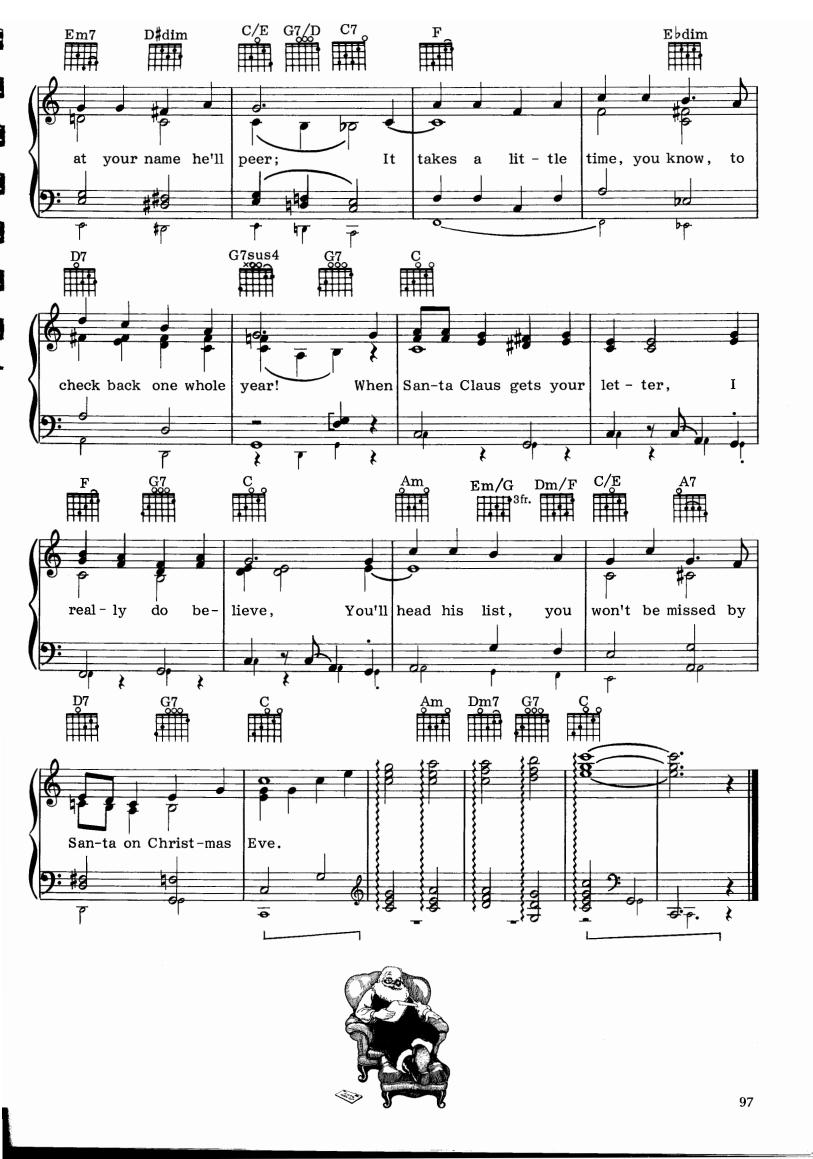
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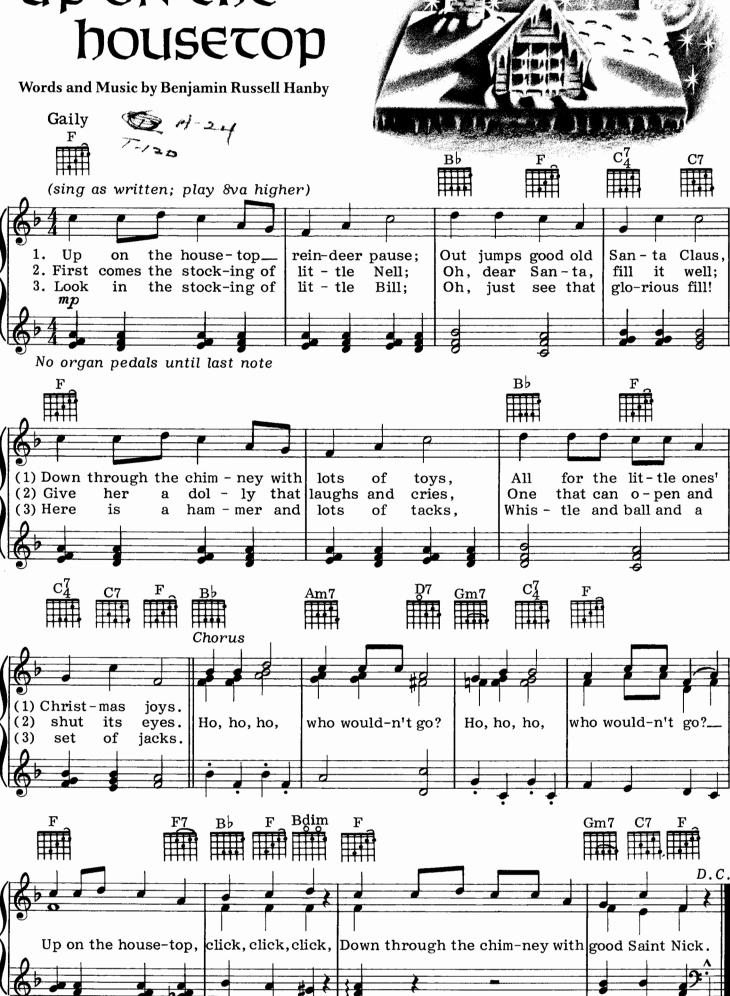
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Words and Music by Johnny Marks







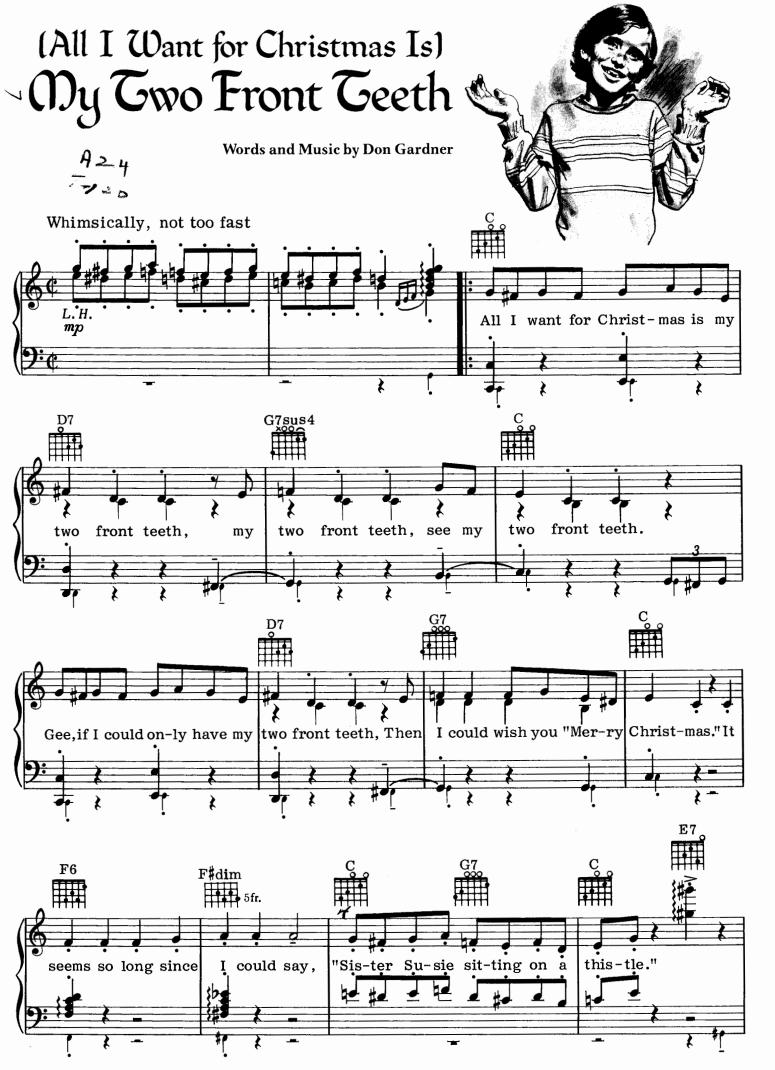




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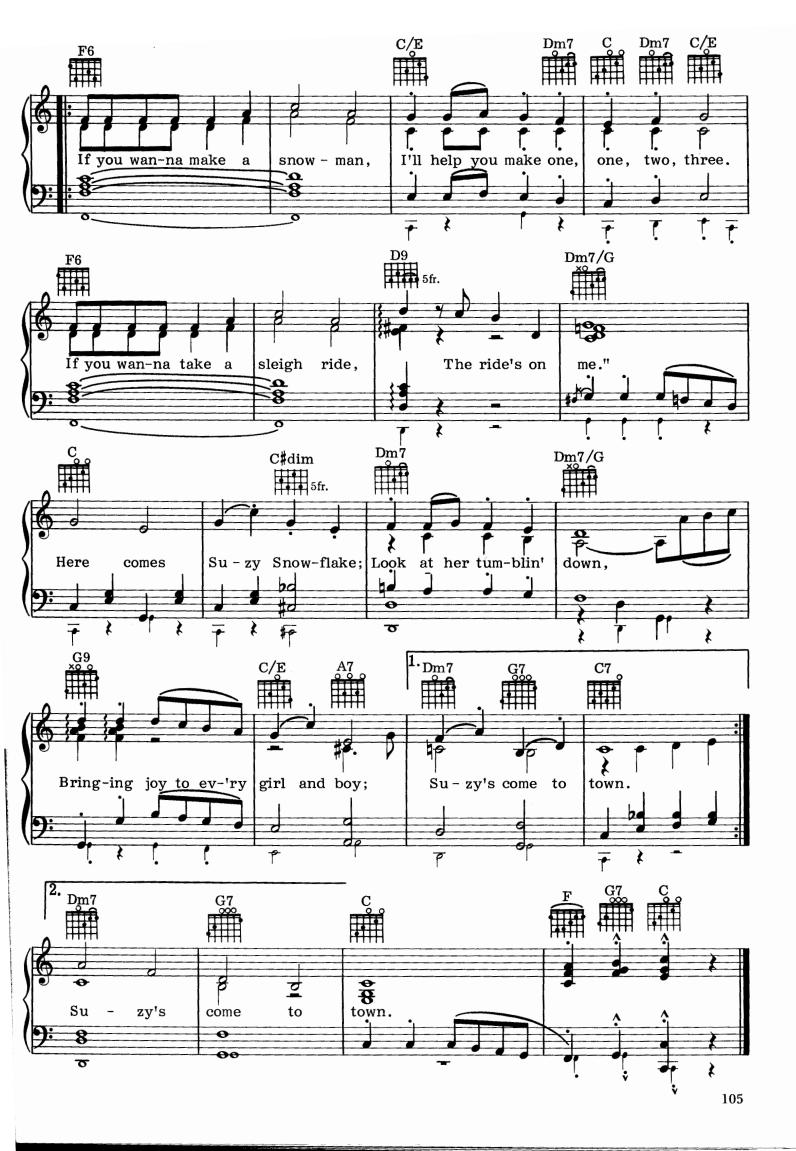
















\*Note: Guitarists tune lowest string  $\frac{1}{2}$  tone higher to F.

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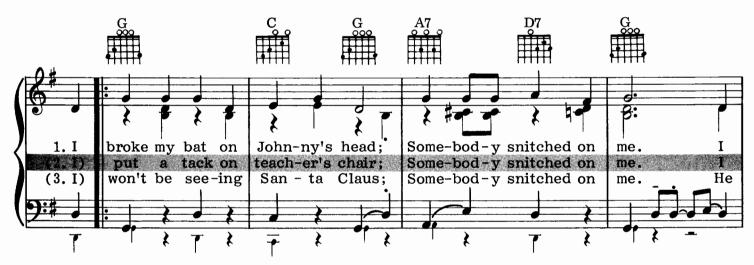
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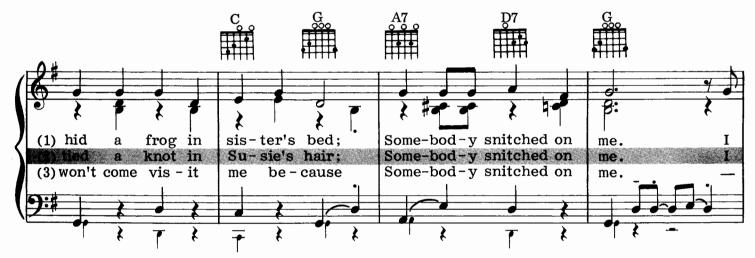
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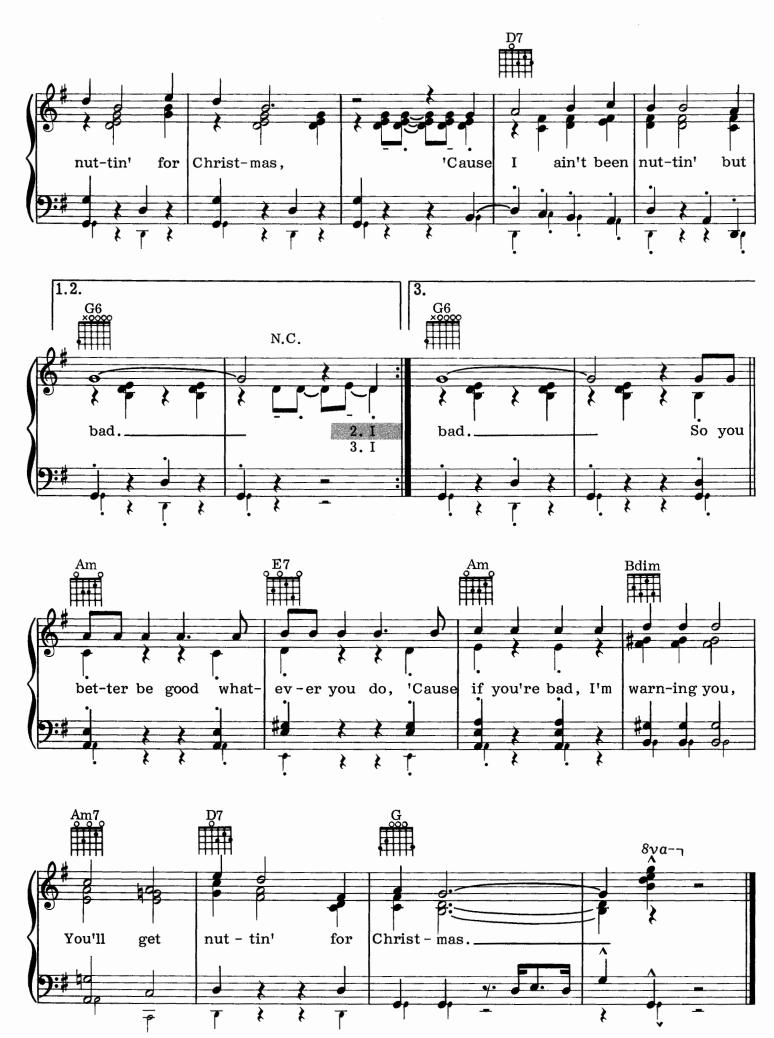
Words and Music by Sid Tepper and Roy C. Bennett





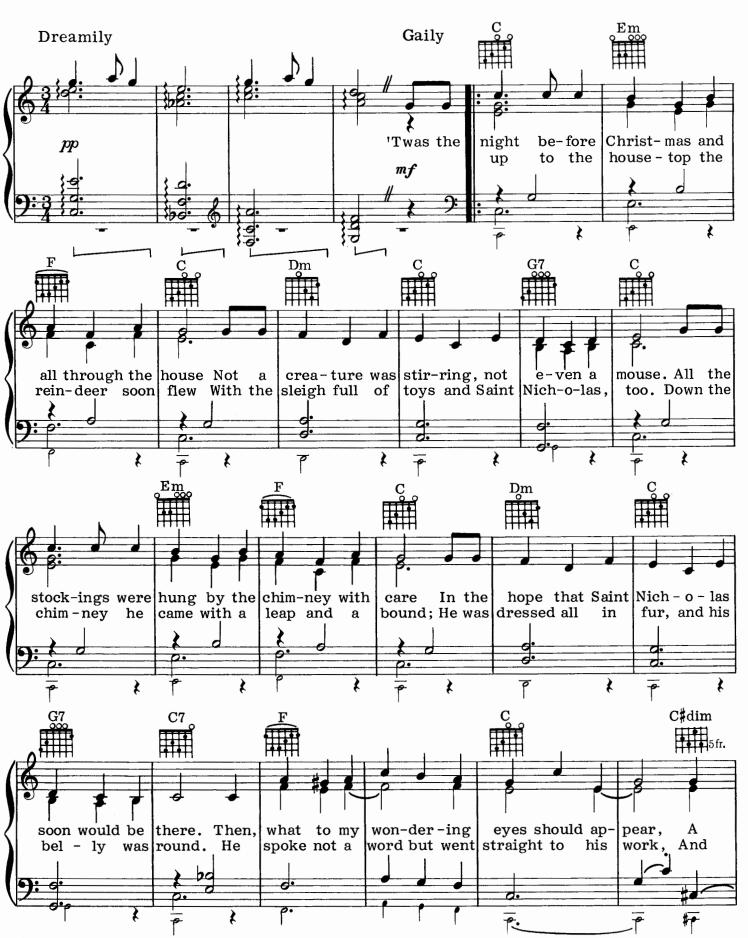


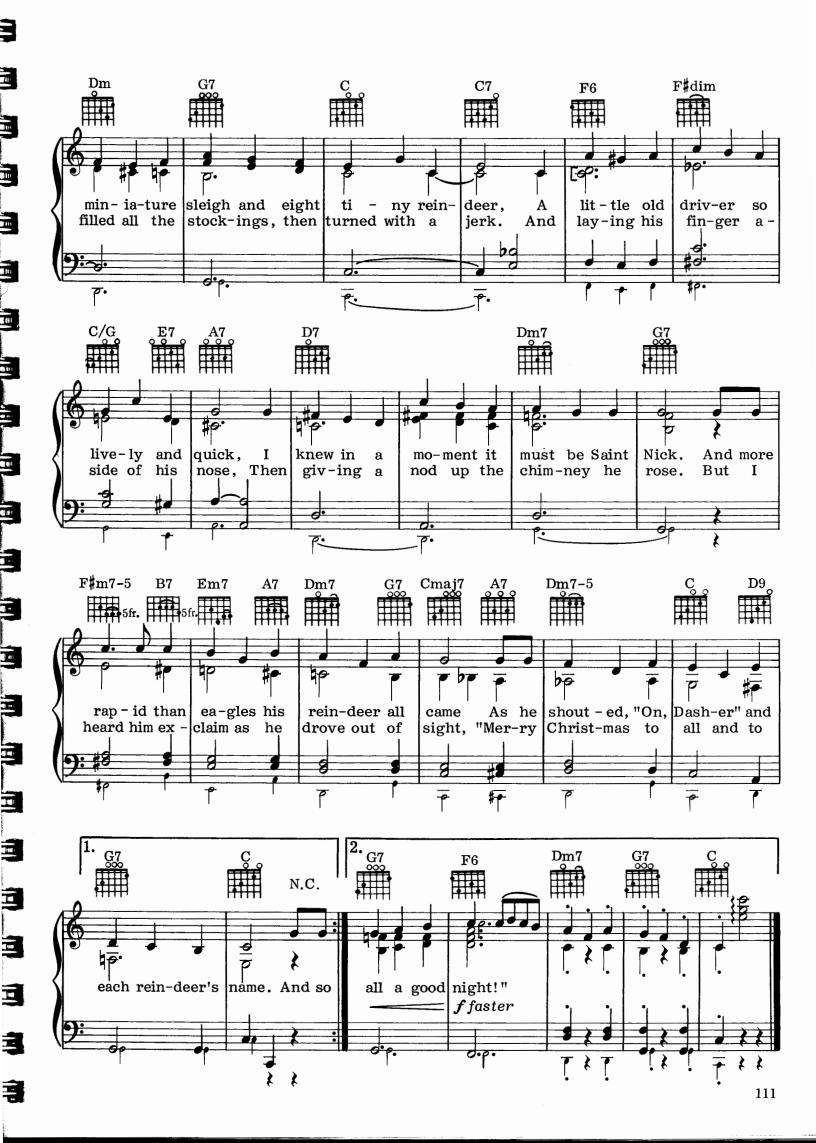


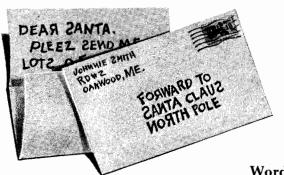


## The Night Before Christmas Song

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

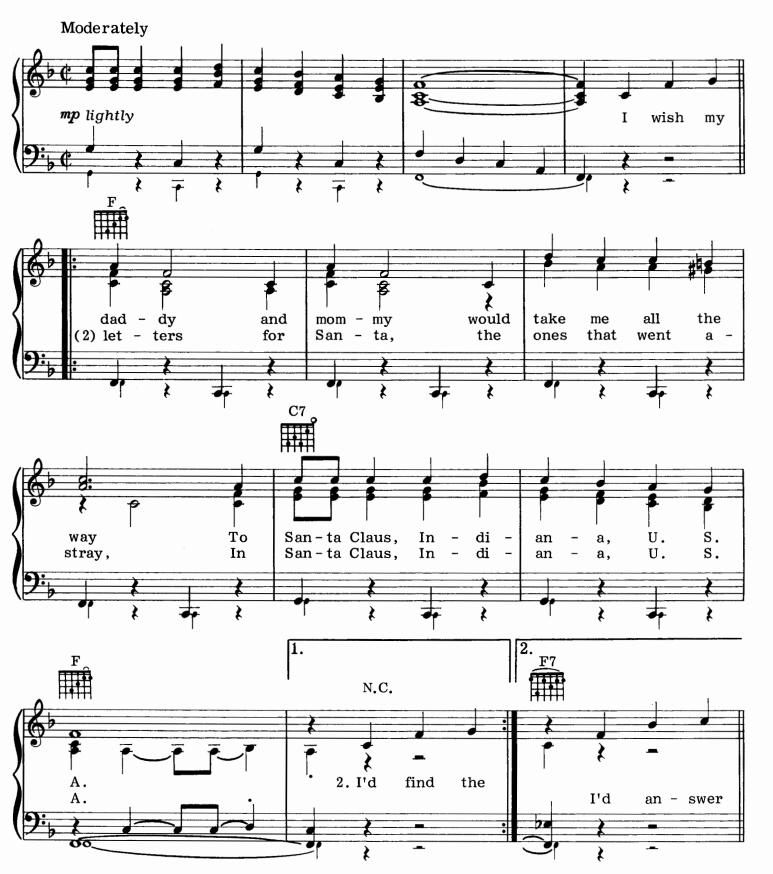






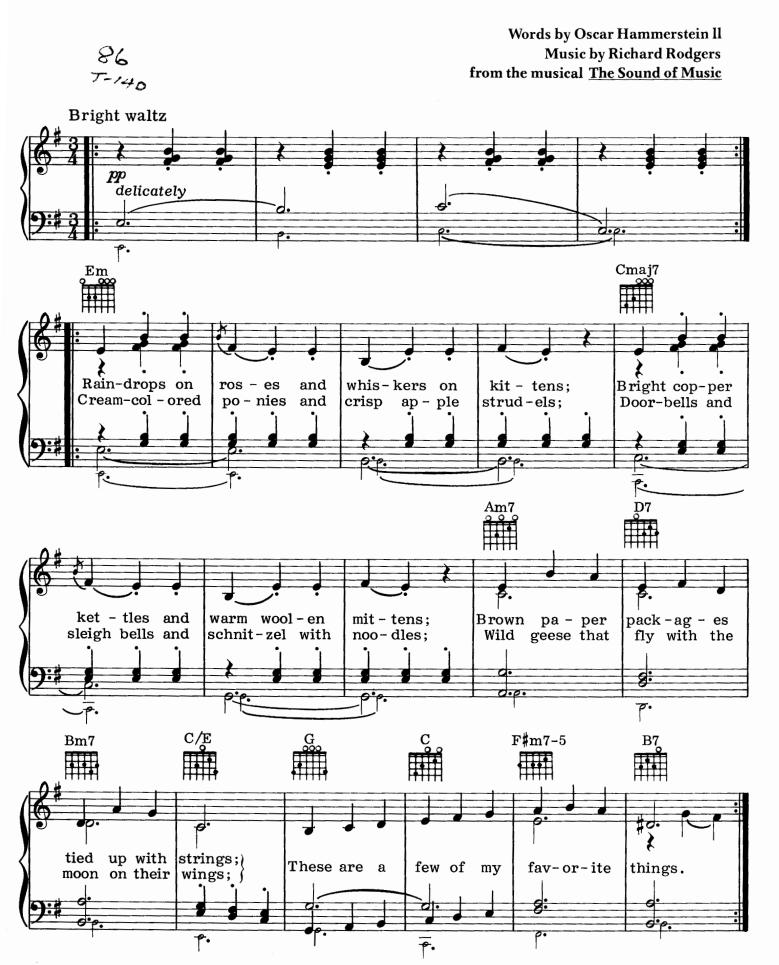
### Santa Claus, Indiana, U.S.A.

Words and Music by Abe Olman and Al Jacobs

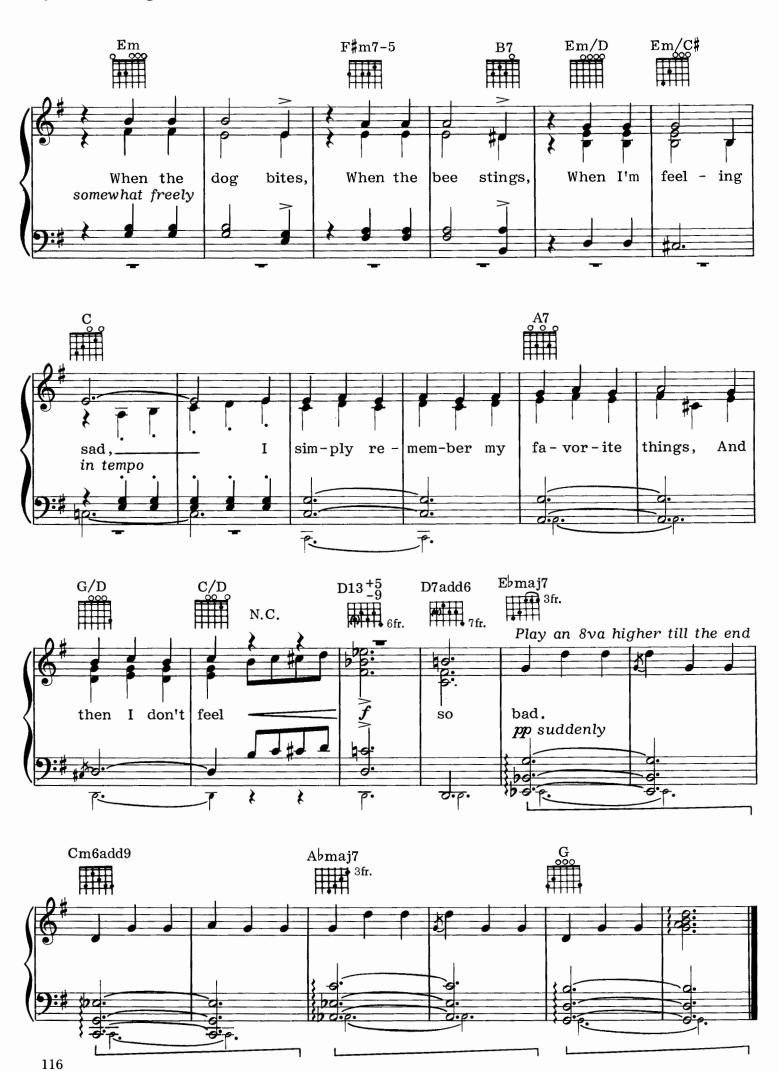




# My Ravorite Things







# Sleep Well, Little Children (A Christmas Lullaby)



## Rappy Birthday, Jesus

Words by Estelle Levitt; Music by Lee Pockriss







## 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.

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

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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)

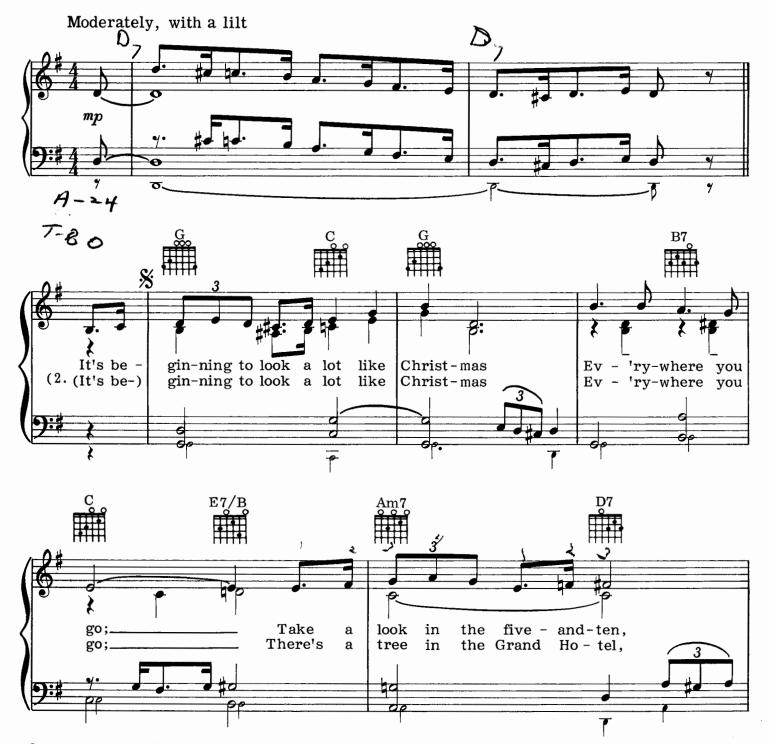
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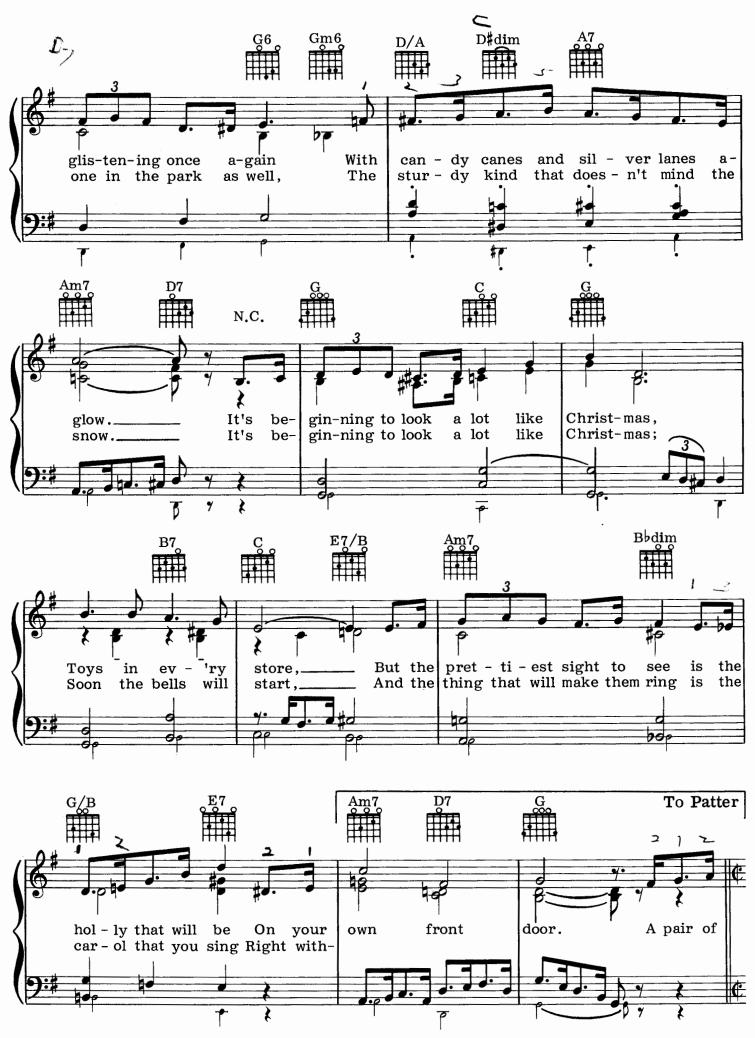
The lyrics to "Winter" were written by Canadian-born Alfred Bryan in 1910, the same year that he wrote "Come, Josephine, in My Flying Machine," and both songs reflect the naïve charm of pre-World War I Tin Pan Alley. Bryan's best-known song is the perennial favorite "Peg o' My Heart." Albert Gumble, 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).

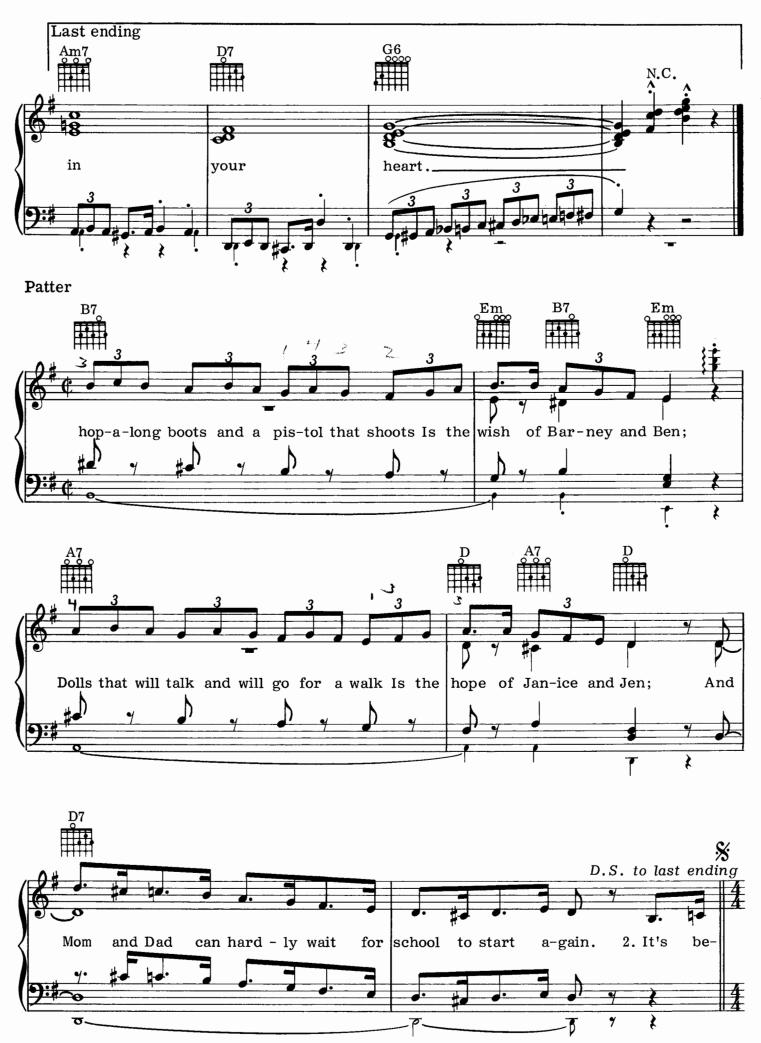


#### IT'S BEGINNING TO LOOK LIKE CHRISTMAS

Words and Music by Meredith Willson











# Let It Snow! Let It Snow!

Moderately, with a lilt ( $\prod$  played like  $\prod^{3} \bigcap$ ) L.H.mpAbdim T-120 Oh, the weath-er out - side fright-ful, But the fire deisis so does-n't show signs stop-ping, And I brought some corn for  $\mathbf{of}$ G± BdimGm3fr. 3fr. light - ful, And Let it since we've no place go, pop - ping; The Let it lights are turned way down low, 2. F <del>\o</del>' 2. It snow, let it snow, let it snow. When we snow, let it snow, let it snow.



## A Marshmallon World

Words by Carl Sigman; Music by Peter De Rose



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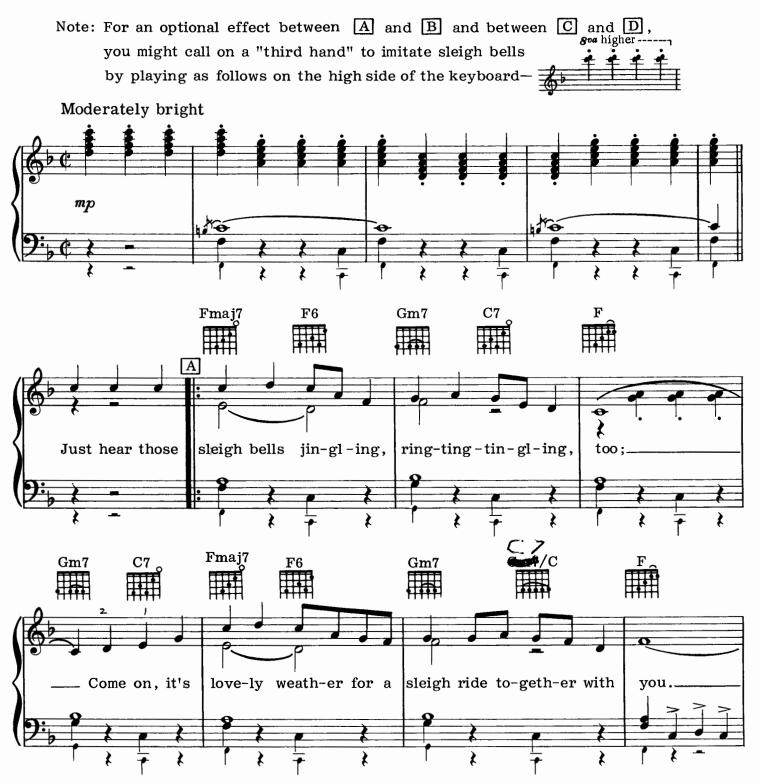


# Sleigh Ride



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words by Mitchell Larish, Music by Leroy Mitchell









# Over the River and Through the Woods

Traditional





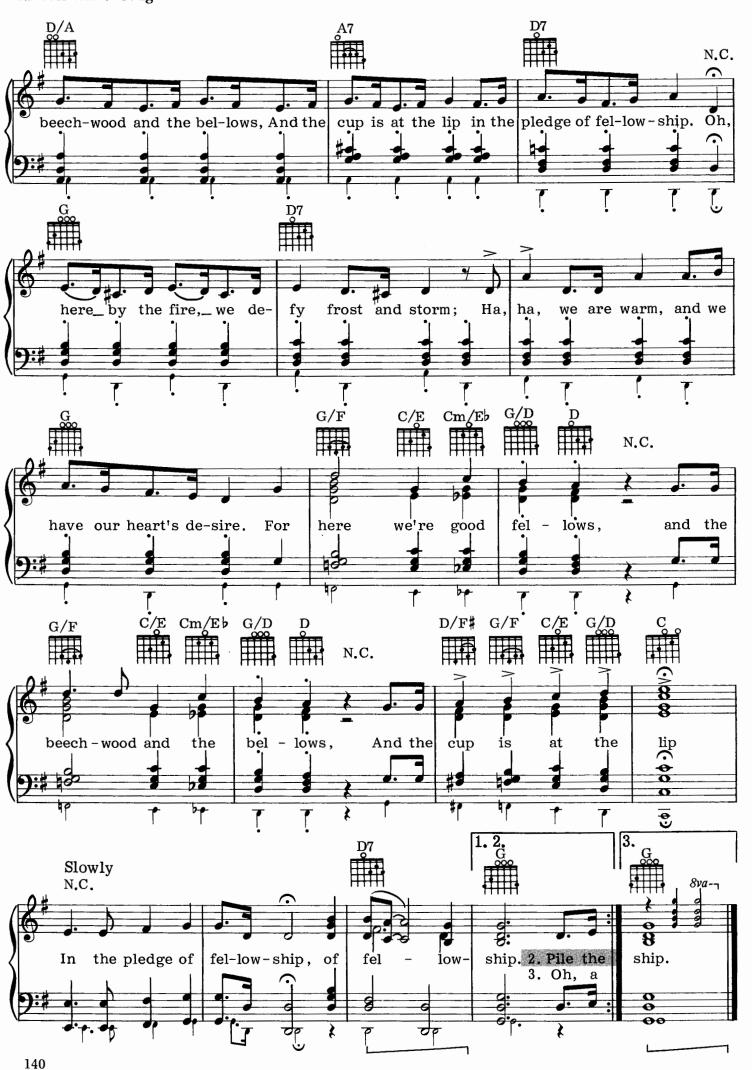


# Hanover Winter Song

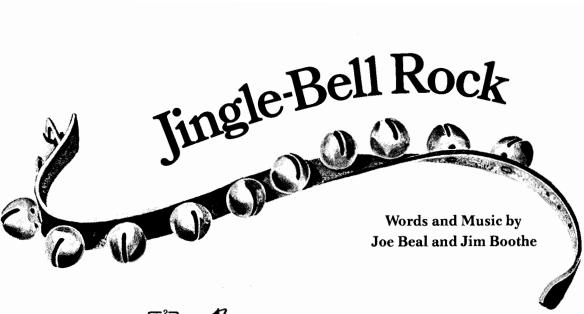
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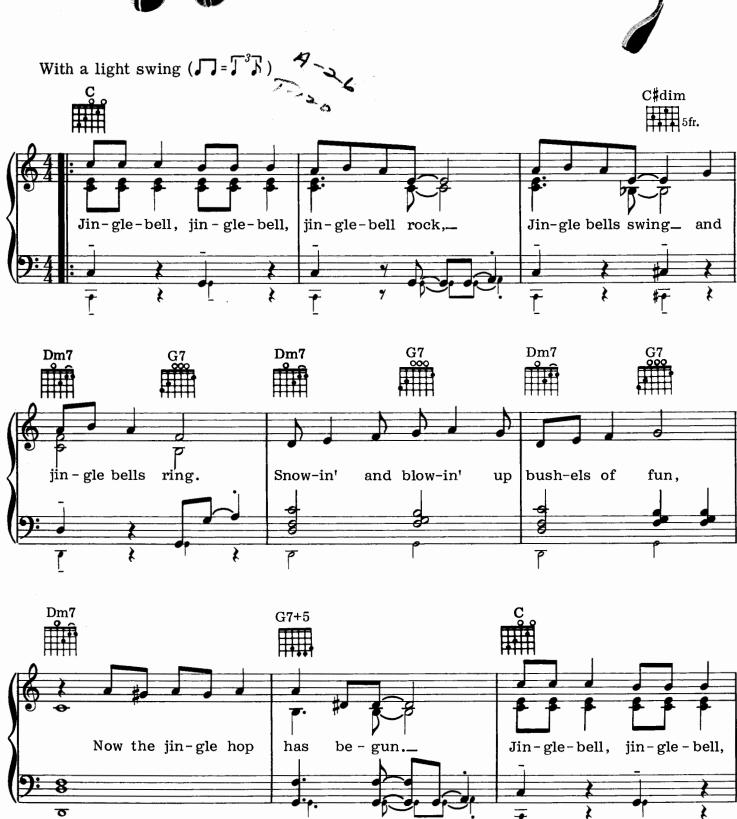






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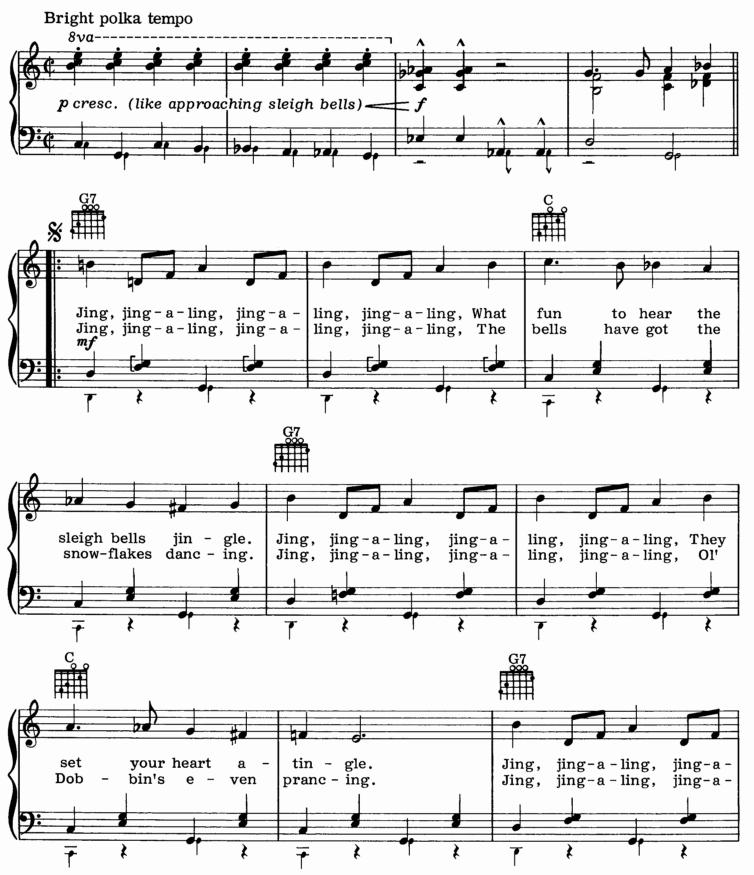
Words by Alfred Bryan Music by Albert Gumble





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# 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)

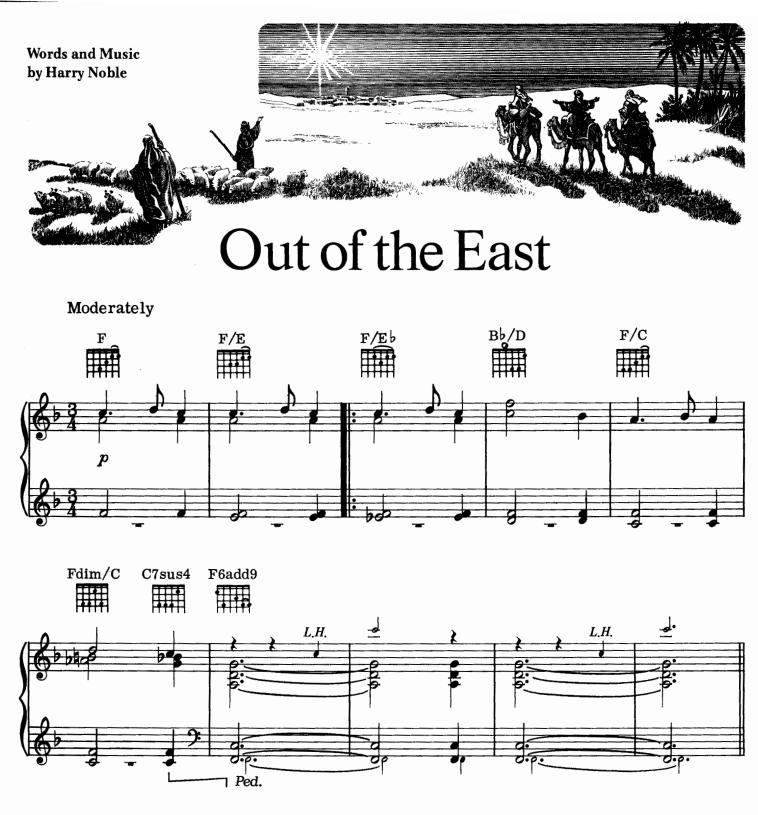
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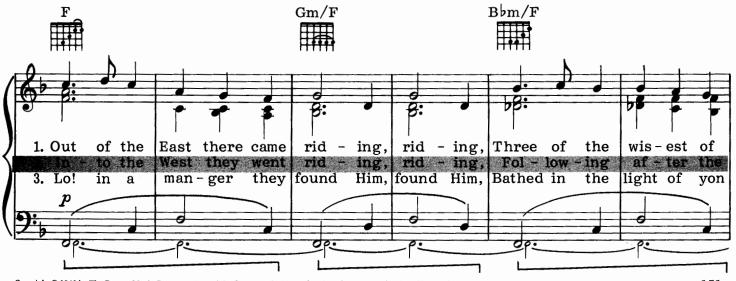
Juilliard-trained songwriter Harry Noble wrote "Out of the East" in 1940. The song describes the trip of the Magi, following the star to the birthplace of Jesus, and is an inspiring song of faith. Noble, born in New York and raised in Jersey City, New Jersey, is best known for his song "Hold Me, Thrill 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.

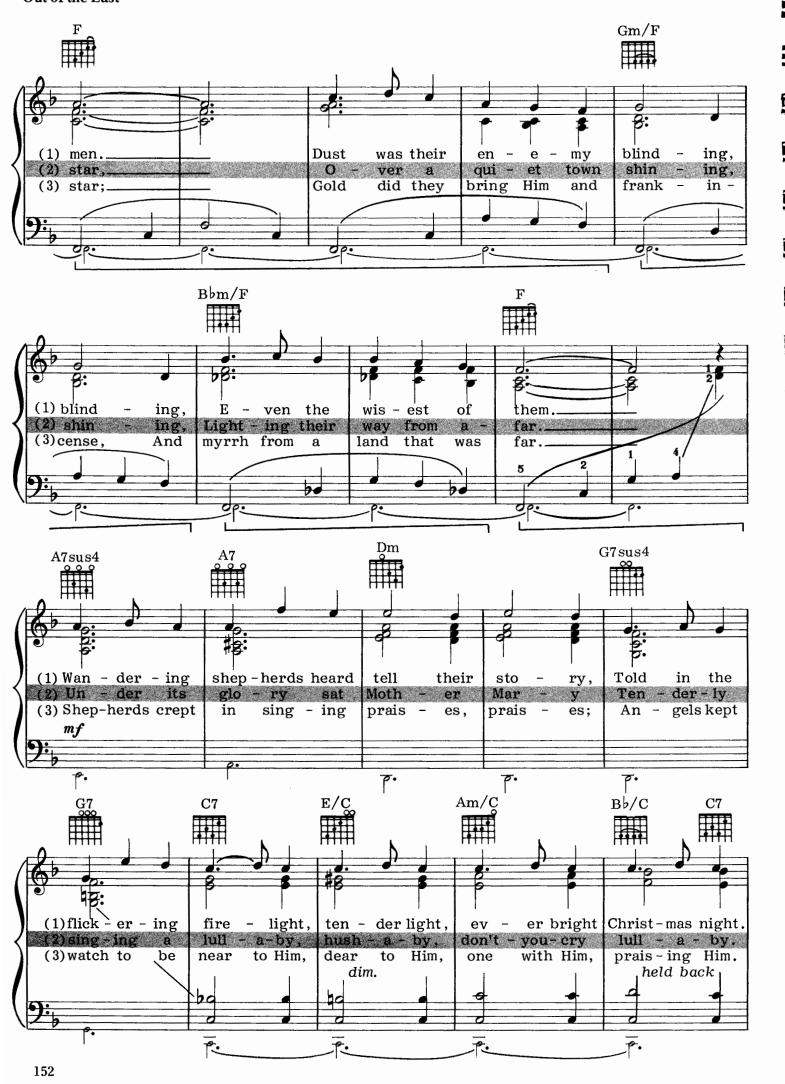
#### The Peace Carol (Words and Music by Bob Beers)

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.

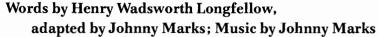








## I Heard the Bells on Christmas Day







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