

Baritone Sax (Bass voice)

<https://DrFeezell.com>

# Good Christian men, rejoice! (In dulci jubilo)

Anonymous  
arr. Mark Feezell, after Bach

$\text{♩} = 68$

*mf* *mp subito*

8 *mf*

12 *f*

Baritone Sax (Bass voice)

<https://DrFeezell.com>

# O come, O come, Emmanuel!

Anonymous  
arr. Mark Feezell

$\text{♩} = 94$

The musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 4/4 time signature. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff starts with a tempo marking of quarter note = 94 and a dynamic marking of *ppp*. The second staff begins at measure 10 and features dynamic markings of *mp* and *mf* with hairpins. The third staff begins at measure 18 and includes the instruction *poco rall.* and dynamic markings of *mp subito* and *p* with hairpins. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

*ppp*

10

*mp* *mf*

18

*mp subito* *p* *poco rall.*

Baritone Sax (Bass voice)

<https://DrFeezell.com>

# Joy to the world!

Traditional pre-1833  
arr. Mark Feezell

$\text{♩} = 82$

The musical score is written on two staves in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 82. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The second staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte) and includes a crescendo hairpin leading to a final *f* marking. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

# Good King Wenceslas looked out

Piae Cantiones (1582)  
arr. Mark Feezell

The musical score is written for Baritone Sax (Bass voice) in the key of D major (indicated by four sharps: F#, C#, G#, D#) and common time (C). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 96. The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a double bar line and a fermata, followed by a measure with a dynamic marking of *mp*. The second staff starts at measure 9 and includes a dynamic marking of *mf*. The third staff starts at measure 13 and includes a dynamic marking of *mf*. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a fermata.

Baritone Sax (Bass voice)

<https://DrFeezell.com>

# What Child is This?

Traditional  
arr. Mark Feezell

$\text{♩} = 60$

*mp*

9

*p*

# Angels We Have Heard on High

Traditional  
arr. Mark Feezell

$\text{♩} = 120$

*mf*

8 **REFRAIN**

*f*

12 1. 2.

Baritone Sax (Bass voice)

<https://DrFeezell.com>

# Noël nouvelet!

French traditional  
arr. Mark Feezell

♩ = 96

*p*

9

*pp subito*

*mp*

# Bring a Torch, Jeannette, Isabelle!

Traditional  
arr. Mark Feezell

♩. = 64

*mf*

8

*mp* *mf*



Baritone Sax (Bass voice)

<https://DrFeezell.com>

# Guillô, pran ton tamborin! (Guillo, Bring Your Drum)

Traditional  
arr. Mark Feezell

♩ = 96

*mf*

7

*f*

Baritone Sax (Bass voice)

<https://DrFeezell.com>

# O Tannenbaum (O, Christmas Tree)

German traditional  
arr. Mark Feezell

$\text{♩} = 96$

The musical score is written for Baritone Sax (Bass voice) in 3/4 time, key of D major (three sharps). It consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps, and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 96. The first measure is marked with a forte *f* dynamic. The melody consists of quarter notes: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. A repeat sign follows. The second measure of the repeat is marked with a mezzo-forte *mf* dynamic. The second staff begins with a measure rest, followed by a treble clef, a key signature of three sharps, and a 3/4 time signature. The melody continues with quarter notes: D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. A forte *f* dynamic is indicated with a hairpin crescendo starting under the first measure of this staff.