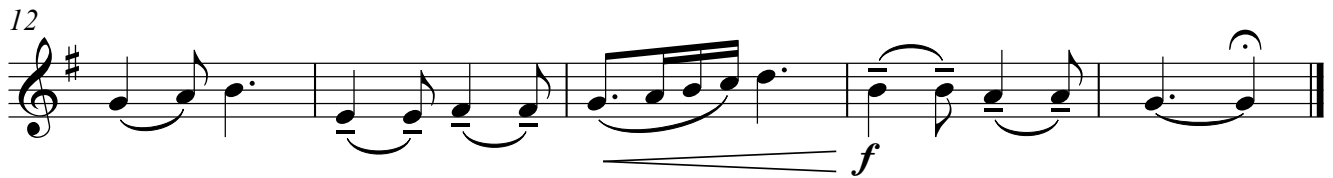


Christmas Carols for Strings

Good Christian men, rejoice! (In dulci jubilo)

Anonymous

arr. Mark Feezell, after Bach

 $\text{♩} = 68$ 

Christmas Carols for Strings

O come, O come, Emmanuel!

Anonymous
arr. Mark Feezell

$\text{♩} = 94$ **3**

The musical score is written for Violin I in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a tempo marking of quarter note = 94 and a 3-measure rest. The music starts with a dynamic of *p*. The second staff begins at measure 9 and has a dynamic of *mp*. The third staff begins at measure 16 and has dynamics of *mf* and *mp sub.*. The fourth staff begins at measure 21 and has a dynamic of *p* and a *poco rall.* marking. The score ends with a double bar line.

9

16

21

p

mp

mf *mp sub.*

p *poco rall.*

Christmas Carols for Strings

Joy to the world!

Traditional pre-1833
arr. Mark Feezell

♩ = 82

f

Musical notation for measures 1-10 of 'Joy to the world!' in G major, 2/4 time. The piece begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The notation includes a tempo marking of quarter note = 82. The melody features eighth and sixteenth notes with accents and a fermata over the final note of the first line.

11

mf

Musical notation for measures 11-15 of 'Joy to the world!'. The dynamic is mezzo-forte (*mf*). The notation includes a fermata over the first note of measure 11 and several accents throughout the passage.

16

f

Musical notation for measures 16-20 of 'Joy to the world!'. The dynamic is forte (*f*). The notation includes a fermata over the first note of measure 16 and accents throughout the passage.

Christmas Carols for Strings

Good King Wenceslas looked out

Piae Cantiones (1582)
arr. Mark Feezell

$\text{♩} = 96$

The musical score is written for Violin I in G major (one sharp) and common time. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a tempo marking of quarter note = 96 and a dynamic marking of *mp*. The second staff starts at measure 7 and includes dynamic markings of *mf* and *mp*. The third staff starts at measure 12 and includes a dynamic marking of *mf*. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Christmas Carols for Strings

What Child is This?

Traditional
arr. Mark Feezell

$\text{♩} = 60$

mp

6

11

p

Christmas Carols for Strings

Angels We Have Heard on High

Traditional
arr. Mark Feezell

$\text{♩} = 120$

mf

This block contains the first line of musical notation for the piece. It is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 120. The dynamics are marked as mezzo-forte (mf). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes with some slurs.

7

REFRAIN

f

This block contains the second line of musical notation, starting at measure 7. It is labeled 'REFRAIN' and begins with a repeat sign. The dynamics are marked as forte (f). The melody continues with eighth and quarter notes, including some slurs.

11

1. 2.

This block contains the third line of musical notation, starting at measure 11. It includes first and second endings, indicated by '1.' and '2.' above the notes. The melody concludes with a final note.

Christmas Carols for Strings

Noël nouvelet!

French traditional
arr. Mark Feezell

♩ = 96

Musical notation for measures 1-8. The piece is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat (Bb). The notation features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Dynamic markings include *p* at the beginning and crescendo/decrescendo hairpins throughout the passage.

Musical notation for measures 9-16. Measure 9 is marked with a *pp subito* dynamic. The notation continues with similar rhythmic patterns. Dynamic markings include *mp* and hairpins.

Christmas Carols for Strings

Bring a Torch, Jeannette, Isabelle!

Traditional
arr. Mark Feezell

$\text{♩} = 64$

mf

7

mp

11

mf

Christmas Carols for Strings

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

Traditional
arr. Mark Feezell

♩ = 96

The musical score is written on two staves in G minor (one flat) and 2/4 time. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 96. The first staff begins with a *mf* dynamic and includes a *V* (vibrato) marking over the first note. The second staff starts at measure 7 and features a *f* dynamic marking. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

Christmas Carols for Strings

O Tannenbaum (O, Christmas Tree)

German traditional
arr. Mark Feezell

$\text{♩} = 96$

The musical score is written for Violin I in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of two staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 96. The first measure starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes. A repeat sign appears after the fourth measure. The second staff begins with a measure rest, followed by a quarter note with a 'v' (accents) above it, and then continues with eighth and quarter notes. The dynamic is marked as mezzo-forte (*mf*) with a 'sub.' (sustained) marking. The second staff starts with a measure rest, followed by eighth and quarter notes. A crescendo hairpin leads to a forte (*f*) dynamic at the end of the piece.