

# Camile Saint-Saëns

**Born:** October 9, 1835, Paris, France

**Died:** December 16, 1921, Algiers, Algeria

**Nationality:** French

**Musical Period:** Romantic

**Compositions:** Symphony No. 3, "Organ,"  
*Carnival of the Animals, Introduction*  
*and Rondo Capriccioso, Danse Macabre*

Camille Saint-Saëns lived during the nineteenth century, known as the Romantic period, when emotion, expression and dynamic range gained greater importance. Music went from the chamber rooms of the wealthy class to large concert halls for the masses.

Saint-Saëns was a child prodigy. He gave his first concert at the age of 10. He studied organ, piano and composition at the Paris Conservatoire and became a church organist, as well as a composer. *The Carnival of the Animals* is one of his most well-known works and includes the beautiful "Swan" for solo cello.

*Danse Macabre* uses a technique known as *scordatura* (mistuning in Italian) where one or more strings is tuned to a different pitch than the standard open strings. In *Danse Macabre*, the "E" string on the violin is tuned down a half-step to "E-flat," creating a tritone between the top two strings (see *Twinkle Pop E-I-E-I-O*, section 8.) This was known as "the devil's interval." In the original version, Saint-Saëns uses *scordatura* in the solo violin part. In this arrangement, it is used in the second violin part.



Lyrics by Steven Kruse

On Halloween the ghosts come out.  
They dance with the goblins and sing and shout.  
The witches spells are cast about.  
It's Halloween evening there is no doubt.

All spirits join in Danse Macabre,  
with skeletons, zombies, there's quite a mob.  
So find the door and turn the knob,  
but watch where you step to avoid the glob.

Halloween is here.  
Jack-o lanterns, skeletons are near. Boo!

Phrases for Rhythms in  
Second Violin Part

I like dancing.  
Halloween dance  
Skeletons, skeletons  
Jack-o Lanterns glowing

# DANSE MACABRE

Waltz Tempo ♩ = 144

Camille Saint-Saëns

*f* I lke Dan - cing. Hal-lo-ween dance, Hal-lo-ween dance

5

skel - e - tons, skel - e - tons Jack-o Lan-terns glo-wing. Jack-o Lan-terns glo-wing

9

Hal - lo - ween the in ghosts Dance come out. They  
Spir - its join in Dance Ma - cabre, with

*p* Lo 2 *f* Lo 2 Lo 2

13

dance with the skel - e - tons, gob - lins and zom - bies there's sing quite and a shout. The So

Lo 2

# Good King Wenceslas



Wenceslas I (907-935) was duke of Bohemia, the region known today as the Czech republic. He was considered a martyr when he was put to death at the young age of 28. Soon after, he was proclaimed a saint.

The Feast of Saint Stephen occurs on December 26 and celebrates the life of St. Stephen, who is considered to be the first Christian martyr when he was stoned to death in 34 AD.

In 1853, English hymn writer John Mason Neale wrote the "Wenceslas" lyrics, in collaboration with his music editor Thomas Helmore. The carol first appeared in *Carols for Christmas-Tide* in 1853. The carol was set to the melody of a 13th-century spring carol "Tempus adest floridum" ("The time is near for flowering"), first published in the 1582 Finnish song collection *Piae Cantiones*.

"Good King Wenceslas" is a favorite of choirs and vocalists. It was included in *The Muppets Christmas Carol*. Several instrumental groups, including Mannheim Steamroller and Trans-Siberian Orchestra, have recorded their own arrangements. There have also been several spoofs of the carol, including "Good King Sauerkraut" and "Good King Winkelhoff."

Good King Wenceslas looked out  
on the Feast of Stephen.  
When the snow lay 'round about  
deep and crisp and even.  
Brightly shone the moon that night  
though the frost was cruel.  
When a poor man came in sight  
gath'ring winter fuel.

"Hither, page, and stand by me,  
if thou know'st it telling,  
"Yonder peasant, who is he?  
Where and what his dwelling?"  
"Sire, he lives a good league hence,  
underneath the mountain,  
right against the forest fence  
by Saint Agnes' fountain."

"Bring me flesh and bring me wine  
bring me pine-logs hither.  
Thou and I shall see him dine  
when we bear them thither."  
Page and monarch, forth they went,  
forth they went together.  
Through the rude wind's wild lament  
and the bitter weather.

"Sire, the night is darker now  
and the wind blows stronger.  
Falls my heart, I know not how  
I can go no longer."  
Mark my footsteps, good my page,  
tread thou in them boldly.  
Thou shall find the winter's rage  
freeze thy blood less coldly."

In his master's step he trod,  
where the snow lay dinted.  
Heat was in the very sod  
which the Saint had printed.  
Therefore, Christian men be sure,  
wealth or rank possessing,  
ye, who now will bless the poor  
shall yourselves find blessing.





# Good King Wenceslas

(Advanced Accompaniment)



Maestoso (♩ = 96)

John Mason Neale

4

Allegro (♩ = ♩)

4

*mf* Good King Wen-ces - las looked out on the feast of

Lo 1 - 1

8

Ste - phen. When the snow lay 'round a-bout deep and crisp and

Lo 1 - 1

12

ven. Bright-ly shone the moon that night though the frost was



One of the best-known holiday songs "Jingle Bells" was composed in 1850 in Medford, Massachusetts by James Pierpont (1822-1893). The song was first copyrighted and published in 1857 under the name "One Horse Open Sleigh." The song refers to the sleigh races held on Salem Street in Medford during the early 1800s.

The song has been recorded by many great artists including Barbra Streisand, Frank Sinatra, Duke Ellington, Ella Fitzgerald and the Beatles. It was the first song to be performed in outer space by Gemini 6 astronauts Tom Stafford and Wally Schirra in 1965. They broadcast a rendition of the song, accompanied by harmonica, after reporting a sighting of Santa Claus and his reindeer.



James Lord Pierpont

Dashing through the snow  
in a one-horse open sleigh.  
O'er the fields we go,  
laughing all the way.  
Bells on bobtail ring,  
making spirits bright.  
What fun it is to ride and sing  
a sleighing song tonight! Oh,

Chorus:

Jingle bells, jingle bells,  
jingle all the way.  
Oh what fun it is to ride  
in a one-horse open sleigh.  
Jingle bells, jingle bells,  
jingle all the way.  
Oh what fun it is to ride  
in a one-horse open sleigh.

A day or two ago,  
I thought I'd take a ride.  
And soon Miss Fanny Bright  
was seated by my side.  
The horse was lean and lank,  
misfortune seemed his lot.  
He got into a drifted bank  
and then we got upsot. Oh,

(Chorus)

A day or two ago,  
the story I must tell.  
I went out on the snow,  
and on my back I fell.  
A gent was riding by  
in a one-horse open sleigh.  
He laughed as there I sprawling lie,  
but quickly drove away. Oh,

(Chorus)

Now the ground is white.  
Go it while you're young.  
Take the girls tonight  
and sing this sleighing song.  
First get a bobtailed bay,  
two forty as his speed.  
Hitch him to an open sleigh  
and crack! you'll take the lead. Oh,

(Chorus)







(Advanced Accompaniment)

James Pierpont

Allegro (♩ = 96)

Harmonics 4

*mf* Da-shing through the

*f* **A** *mp*

6

snow in a one-horse o - pen sleigh. O'er the fields we

Hi 3 Hi 3 Hi 3

**M** **P**

10

go. Laugh-ing all the way. Bells on bob - tail

Hi 3 Hi 3 Hi 3 Hi 3

**L** **B**

14

ring, ma-king spir - its bright. What fun it is to

Hi 3 Hi 3 Hi 3

**V**

# Jingle Bells, DREIDELs

and a Happy New Year

Allegro (♩ = 132)

Steven Kruse

1

5

10

14



# ROCK OF JOY



Allegro moderato (♩ = 116)



Steven Kruse

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The score is in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The first staff (treble clef) contains the melody with notes colored blue, green, red, and cyan. It includes a fermata over the first measure and a '3' above it. The second staff (bass clef) contains the accompaniment with notes colored blue, green, red, and cyan. It includes a fermata over the first measure and a '4' above it. Dynamics include *f* and *mf*. Performance markings include 'HI 3', 'V', and '4'.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. The first staff (treble clef) continues the melody with notes colored blue, green, red, and cyan. It includes a fermata over the first measure and a '3' above it. The second staff (bass clef) continues the accompaniment with notes colored blue, green, red, and cyan. It includes a fermata over the first measure and a '4' above it. Performance markings include 'HI 3', '4', and 'V'.

Musical notation for measures 9-12. The first staff (treble clef) continues the melody with notes colored blue, green, red, and cyan. It includes a fermata over the first measure and a '3' above it. The second staff (bass clef) continues the accompaniment with notes colored blue, green, red, and cyan. It includes a fermata over the first measure and a '4' above it. Performance markings include 'HI 3', '4', and 'V'.

Musical notation for measures 13-16. The first staff (treble clef) continues the melody with notes colored blue, green, red, and cyan. It includes a fermata over the first measure and a '3' above it. The second staff (bass clef) continues the accompaniment with notes colored blue, green, red, and cyan. It includes a fermata over the first measure and a '4' above it. Performance markings include 'HI 3', '4', and 'V'.