

# Fröhliche Weihnacht

zusätzliche Bassstimme für

## Tenorsaxophon in B

für das Zusammenspiel  
im Trio,  
in der Bläsergruppe,  
in der Bläserklasse,  
im Jugendblasorchester

bearbeitet von Michael Loos

Zeichnungen und Kolorierungen:  
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## Freude, schöner Götterfunken

*Melodie: Ludwig van Beethoven (1770 - 1827)*

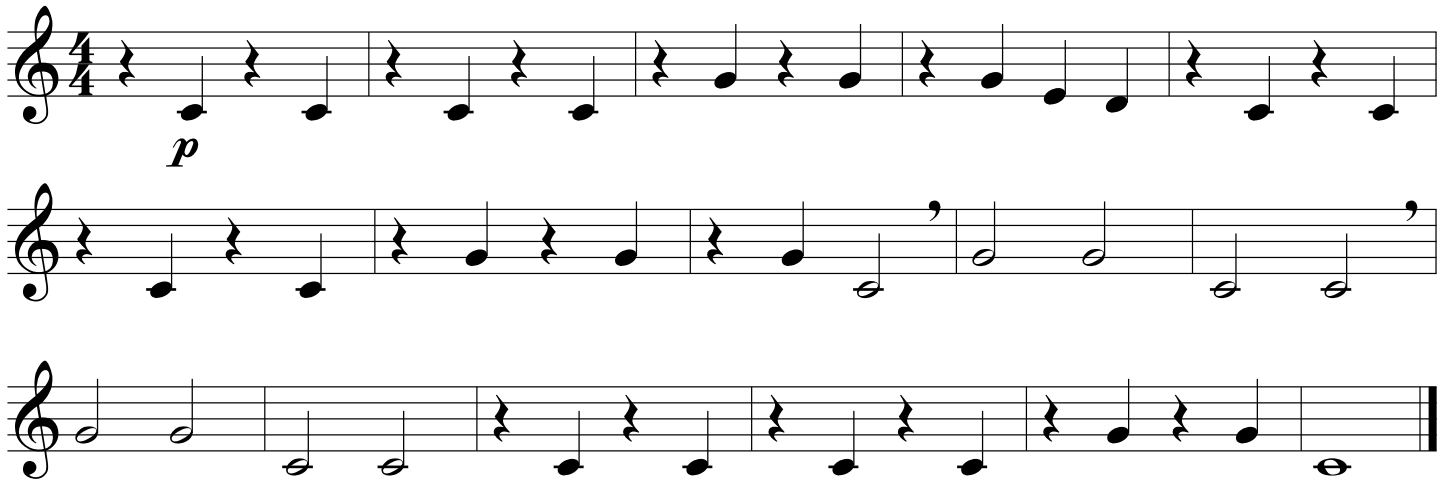
*Text: Friedrich von Schiller (1759 - 1805)*

musical notation for the first piece, starting with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The first staff begins with the dynamic marking *mf*. The melody consists of a sequence of eighth and quarter notes, ending with a whole note.

## Jingle Bells

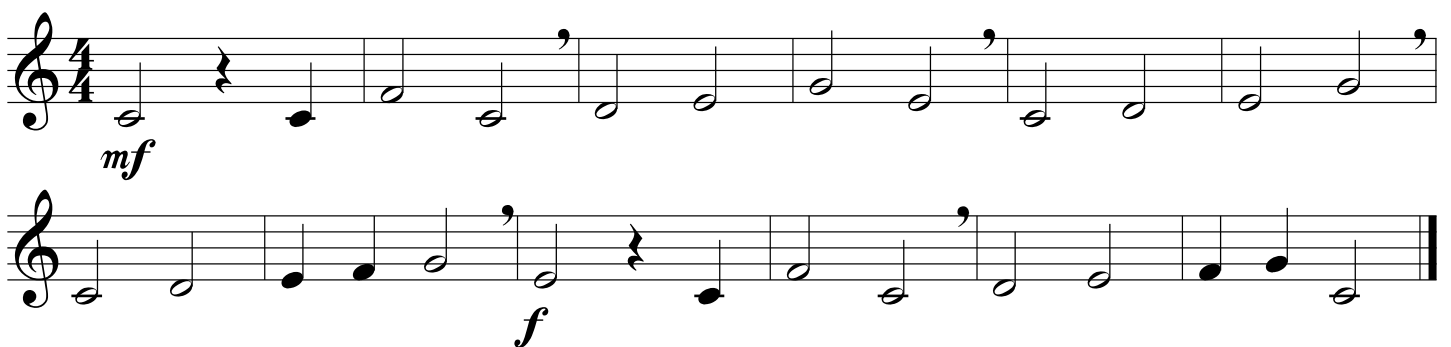
musical notation for the second piece, starting with a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The first staff begins with the dynamic marking *mp*. The melody consists of a sequence of eighth and quarter notes, ending with a whole note.

## Stille, stille, kein Geräusch gemacht



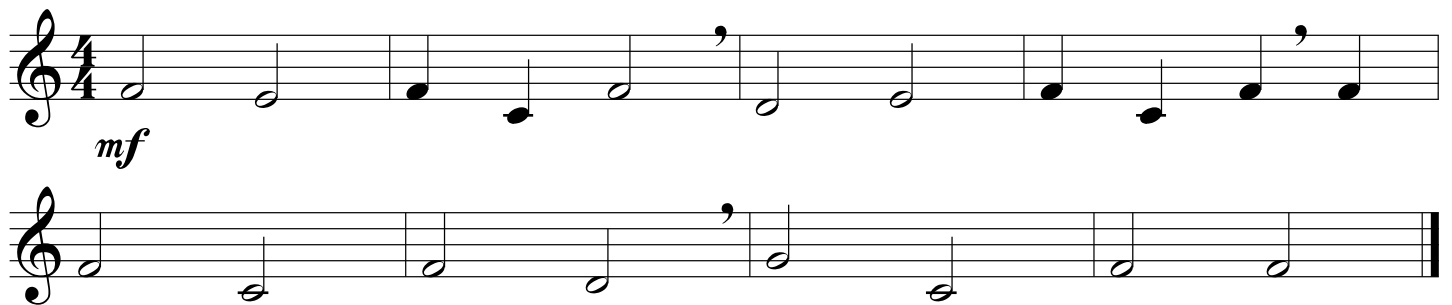
## Morgen kommt der Weihnachtsmann

*Text: Heinrich Hoffmann von Fallersleben  
(1798 - 1874)*





## Lieber, guter Nikolas



## Joseph, lieber Joseph mein

(um 1400)





# Guter, alter Nikolaus

(Jolly Old Saint Nicholas)

aus Amerika

Musical score for "Guter, alter Nikolaus" in 4/4 time. The score consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mp* and ends with *mf*. The second staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mp*. The third staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mf*.

# Nun singet und seid froh

(In dulci jubilo)

(15. Jahrhundert)

Musical score for "Nun singet und seid froh" in 3/4 time. The score consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The second and third staves continue the melody. The fourth staff concludes the piece with a final cadence.



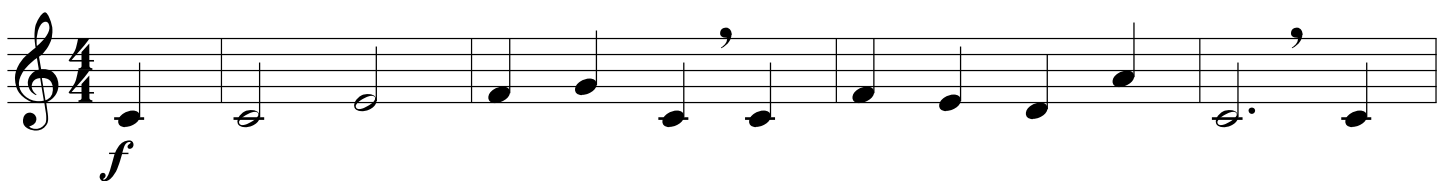
## Leise rieselt der Schnee

*Melodie und Text:  
Eduard Ebel (1839 - 1905)*



## Lobt Gott, ihr Christen, alle gleich

*Melodie und Text:  
Nicolaus Herman (1480 - 1561)*



# Kling, Glöckchen, klingelingeling

Text: Karl Enslin (1814 - 1875)

Musical score for the first system of the song. It consists of three staves of music in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mf* and ends with *mp*. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff concludes the system with a dynamic marking of *mf* and a double bar line.



Was soll das bedeuten?

Musical score for the second system of the song. It consists of three staves of music in treble clef with a 3/4 time signature. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The second staff continues the melody and includes a dynamic marking of *mp*. The third staff concludes the system with a dynamic marking of *mf* and a double bar line.

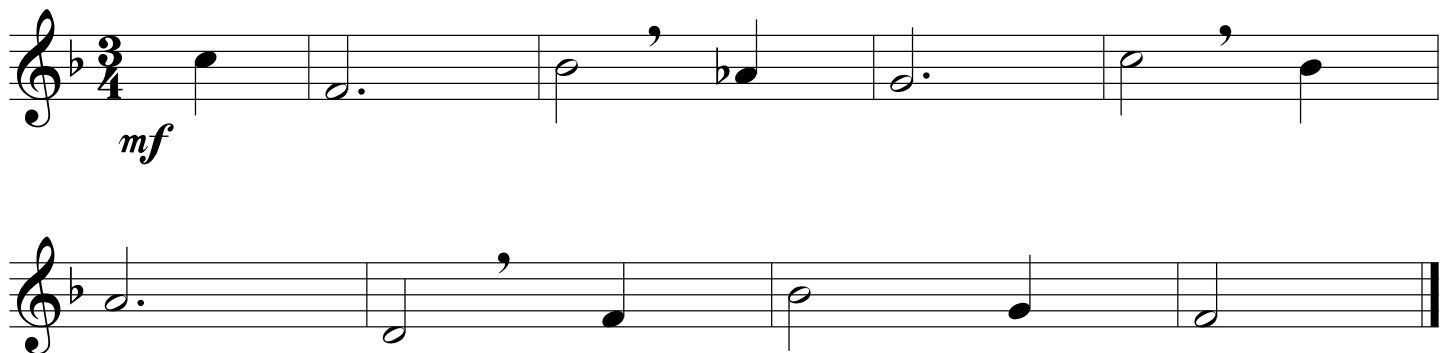




## Wir wünschen Dir „Frohe Weihnacht!“

(We Wish You A Merry Christmas)

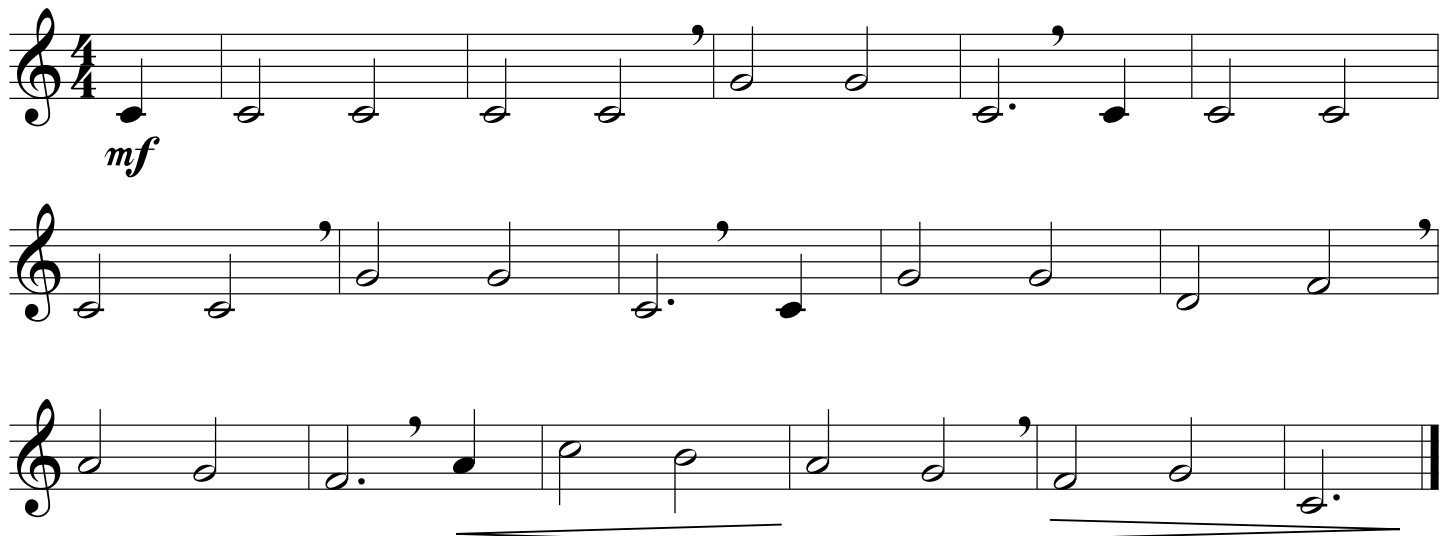
*aus England*



## Ihr Kinderlein, kommet

*Melodie: Johann Abraham Peter Schulz (1747 - 1800)*

*Text: Christoph von Schmid (1768 - 1854)*



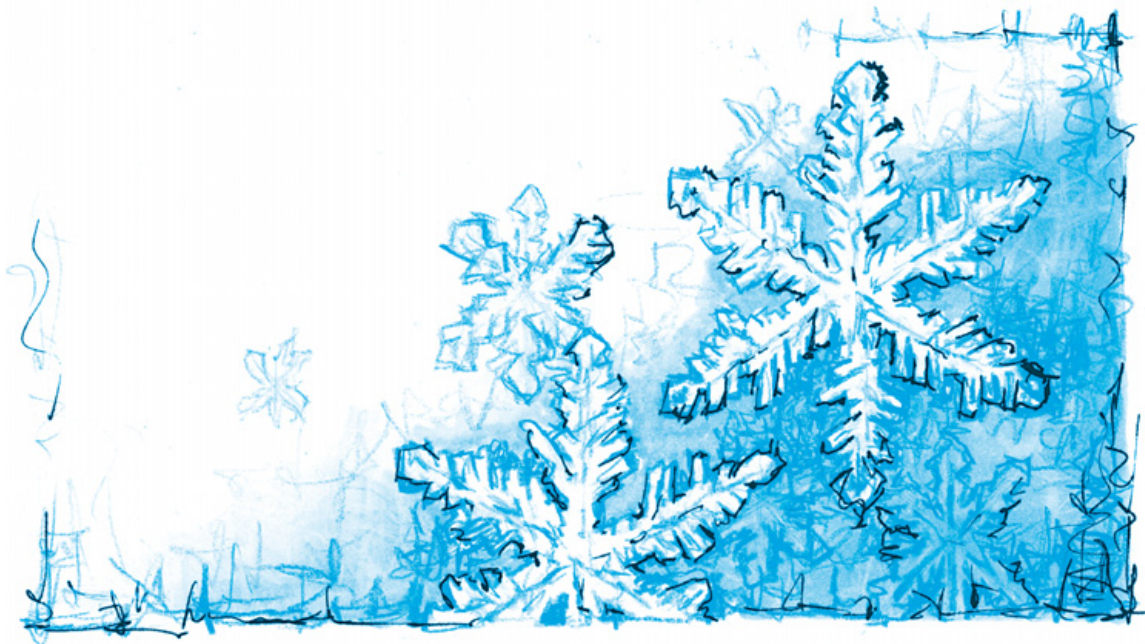
# Lasst uns froh und munter sein

aus dem Hunsrück

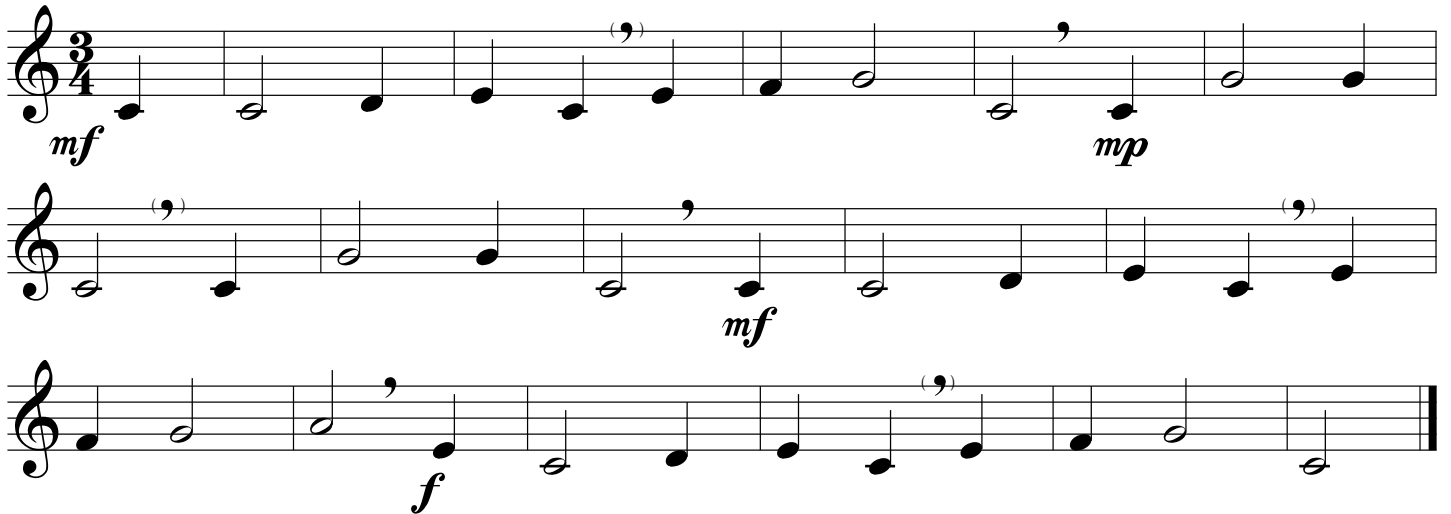
Two staves of musical notation in common time (C). The first staff begins with a treble clef and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The second staff ends with a dynamic marking of *f*. The music consists of a sequence of eighth and quarter notes.

# Schneeflöckchen, Weißröckchen

Two staves of musical notation in 3/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a dynamic marking of *mp*. The second staff features a crescendo hairpin at the beginning and a decrescendo hairpin at the end. The music consists of quarter and eighth notes with rests.



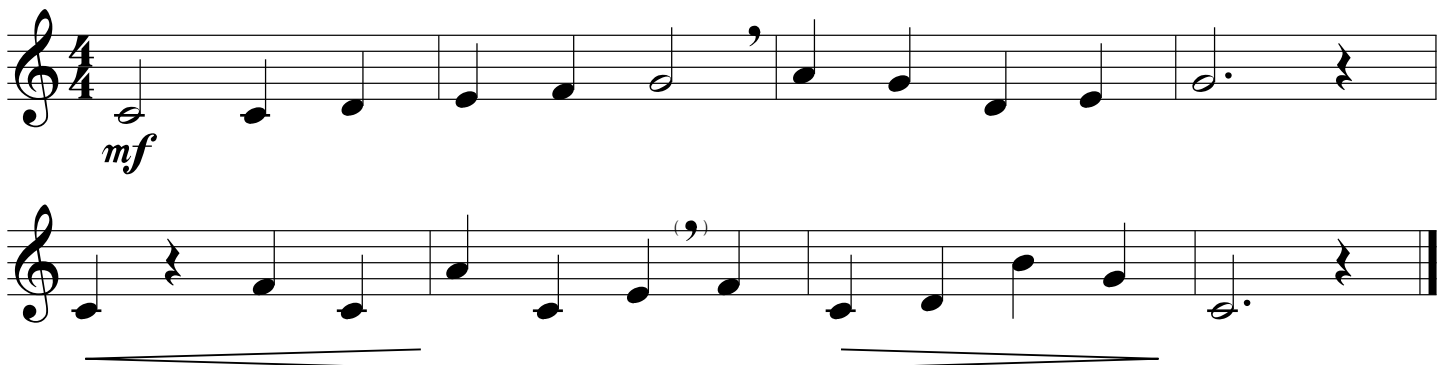
# Ihr Hirten, erwacht!



# Alle Jahre wieder

Melodie: Friedrich Silcher (1789 - 1860)

Text: Wilhelm Hey (1789 - 1854)





## O du fröhliche

*Sizilianische Volksweise*  
Text: Johannes Daniel Falk (1768 - 1826)

Musical score for 'O du fröhliche' in C major, 2/4 time. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature (C), and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The melody is written on a single staff. The second staff continues the melody, featuring a piano (*p*) dynamic marking and a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The third staff concludes the piece with a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

## Freu' dich, o Welt!

(Joy To The World)

Melodie:  
Georg Friedrich Händel  
(1685 - 1759)

Musical score for 'Freu' dich, o Welt!' in C major, 2/4 time. The score consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a common time signature (C), and a forte (*f*) dynamic marking. The melody is written on a single staff. The second, third, and fourth staves continue the melody. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.



# Herbei, o ihr Gläubigen

(Adeste fideles)

aus Portugal (um 1815)

Text: Friedrich Heinrich Ranke (1798 - 1876)

Musical score for "Herbei, o ihr Gläubigen" (Adeste fideles). The score consists of four staves of music in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The first staff begins with a *mf* dynamic. The second staff features a *f* dynamic. The third staff includes a crescendo hairpin. The fourth staff starts with *mf cresc.* and ends with a *f* dynamic.

# Es wird schon gleich dunkel

(Es wird scho glei dumpa)

aus Tirol

Musical score for "Es wird schon gleich dunkel" (Es wird scho glei dumpa). The score consists of three staves of music in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. The first staff begins with a *mf* dynamic. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff includes a *rit.* marking and features dynamics of *mp* and *mf*.

# Maria durch ein' Dornwald ging



(16. Jahrhundert)

Musical notation for the first piece, consisting of two staves in G major and common time. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). It contains several measures of music, including rests and notes. The dynamic marking *mp* is placed below the first staff. The second staff continues the melody with various note values and rests, ending with a double bar line.

# The First Nowell

Musical notation for the second piece, consisting of four staves in G major and 3/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. It contains several measures of music, including rests and notes. The dynamic marking *mp* is placed below the first staff. The second staff continues the melody with various note values and rests, ending with a double bar line. The dynamic marking *mf* is placed below the second staff. The third and fourth staves continue the melody with various note values and rests, ending with a double bar line.



## Still, still, still

aus Salzburg

Musical notation for the first piece, consisting of two staves in 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a dynamic marking of *mp*. The second staff continues the melody with a dynamic marking of *p*.

## Es kommt ein Schiff geladen

(15. Jahrhundert)

Text: Daniel Sudermann (1550 - 1631)

Musical notation for the second piece, consisting of two staves in 4/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (B-flat), and a dynamic marking of *p*. The second staff continues the melody.

# Morgen, Kinder, wird's was geben

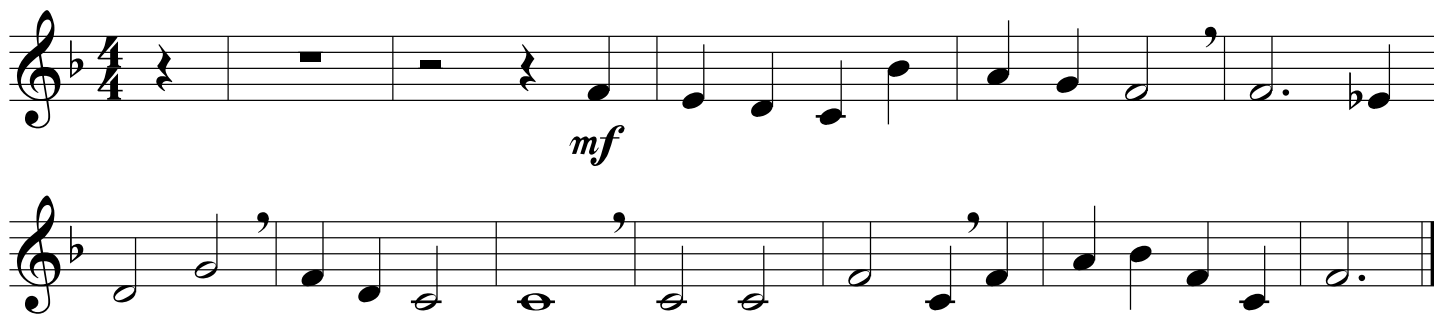
Melodie:  
Carl Gottlieb Hering (1809)

Text:  
Philipp von Bartsch (1770 - 1833)



Zu Bethlehem geboren

(vor 1638)





## Inmitten der Nacht



mf

*p* *mf*

Musical notation for the first part of the piece, consisting of two staves in 3/4 time. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The second staff includes dynamic markings of *p* and *mf*.

## Ein' große Freud verkünd ich euch

*mf*

Musical notation for the second part of the piece, consisting of two staves in 2/4 time. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mf*.

# Es ist ein Ros' entsprungen



(15. Jahrhundert)  
Text: Michael Praetorius (1571 - 1621)

Musical score for three staves in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The first staff begins with a *mf* dynamic. The second staff ends with a *mp* dynamic. The third staff begins with a *f* dynamic.

# Il est né, le divin Enfant

aus Frankreich

Musical score for three staves in common time, key of B-flat major. The first staff has a *mf* dynamic. The second staff has a *mp* dynamic and includes the instruction "Fine". The third staff includes the instruction "D.C. al Fine".



## Am Weihnachtsbaum die Lichter brennen

*Text: Hermann Kletke (1841)*

Musical notation for the song "Am Weihnachtsbaum die Lichter brennen". It consists of two staves in 3/4 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style with quarter and eighth notes.

## Vom Himmel hoch, da komm' ich her

*Melodie und Text:  
Martin Luther (1535)*

Musical notation for the song "Vom Himmel hoch, da komm' ich her". It consists of three staves in 2/2 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 2/2 time signature, and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style with quarter and eighth notes, and includes some rests.



## O Tannenbaum

Text: A. Zarnack

Musical notation for the song 'O Tannenbaum'. It consists of two staves in 3/4 time with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a B-flat key signature. The melody starts with a quarter rest, followed by a series of quarter notes: G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3. The first staff ends with a quarter note G4 and a fermata. The second staff continues the melody with quarter notes: F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *mf* below the first note.

## Kommet, ihr Hirten

aus Böhmen

Text: Carl Riedel (1827 - 1888)

Musical notation for the song 'Kommet, ihr Hirten'. It consists of two staves in 3/4 time with a key signature of two sharps (D major). The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 3/4 time signature, and a D major key signature. The melody starts with a quarter note D4, followed by quarter notes: E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4. The first staff has a dynamic marking of *mp* below the first note and a crescendo hairpin leading to a dynamic marking of *mf* below the eighth note. The second staff continues the melody with quarter notes: C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3. The second staff has dynamic markings of *mp* below the first note, *mf* below the fifth note, and *f* below the eighth note.



## Vom Himmel hoch, o Englein kommt

(1625)

Musical notation for the first piece, consisting of two staves in 6/8 time. The first staff begins with a *mp* dynamic, followed by a *p* dynamic, and ends with a *mp* dynamic. The second staff begins with a *mf* dynamic and ends with a *f* dynamic.

## Fröhliche Weihnacht überall

Musical notation for the second piece, consisting of three staves in 3/4 time. The first staff begins with a *mf* dynamic and includes the instruction *(2. x f)*. The second staff begins with a *f* dynamic and ends with a *mp* dynamic, marked *Fine*. The third staff begins with a *mp* dynamic and includes the instruction *D.C. al Fine*.

# Aba heidschi bumbeidschi

aus dem Böhmerwald

Musical score for 'Aba heidschi bumbeidschi' in 3/4 time, B-flat major. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 3/4 time signature. The music starts with a *mf* dynamic. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff concludes with a *rit.* marking and a double bar line.



# Deck the Halls

aus Wales

Musical score for 'Deck the Halls' in 4/4 time, B-flat major. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. The music starts with a *mf* dynamic. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff concludes with a *f* dynamic and a double bar line.



## Stille Nacht

Melodie: Franz Gruber (1787 - 1863)

Text: Joseph Mohr (1792 - 1848)

Two staves of musical notation for the first part of 'Stille Nacht'. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 6/8 time signature, and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The second staff continues the melody and includes a mezzo-forte (*mp*) dynamic marking.

## Süßer die Glocken nie klingen

Three staves of musical notation for the first part of 'Süßer die Glocken nie klingen'. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a 6/8 time signature, and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music starts with a mezzo-forte (*mp*) dynamic. The second and third staves continue the melody and include dynamic markings.

# Tochter Zion

Melodie:  
Georg Friedrich Händel  
(1747)

Three staves of musical notation in treble clef, common time (C). The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *f*. The second staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The third staff begins with a dynamic marking of *f*. The music consists of a single melodic line with various note values and rests.



Hört ihr die Englein singen?

Melodie und Text:  
L. Papier (1829 - 1878)

Two staves of musical notation in treble clef, 3/4 time. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *f* and a *mp* marking. The second staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mf* and a *f* marking. The music consists of a single melodic line with various note values and rests.



# Go Tell It on the Mountains

aus den USA

Musical score for 'Go Tell It on the Mountains' in G major, common time. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *mf*. The second staff ends with a *Fine* marking. The third staff begins with a *D.C. al Fine* marking. The melody is simple and folk-like, consisting of eighth and quarter notes.

# Gloria in Excelsis Deo

(Les anges dans nos campagnes)

aus Frankreich (18. Jahrhundert)

Musical score for 'Gloria in Excelsis Deo' in G minor, common time. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a dynamic marking of *f* and ends with a *mp* marking. The second staff begins with a *f* marking. The third staff ends with a *rit.* marking. The melody is more complex than the first piece, featuring a mix of eighth, quarter, and half notes.

