

# **Sans Day Carol**

### The Holly Bears a Berry

Traditional English Carol

Arranged by Michael Kamuf (ASCAP)

#### **INSTRUMENTATION**

- 1 Conductor
- 10 Flute
- 2 Oboe
- 10 B♭ Clarinet
- 2 Bb Bass Clarinet
- 6 E Alto Saxophone
- 4 Bb Tenor Saxophone
- 2 Eb Baritone Saxophone
- 8 Bb Trumpet
- 4 F Horn
- 6 Trombone/Baritone/Bassoon

- 2 Baritone Treble Clef
  - (World Part Trombone in B) Treble Clef)
- 4 Tuba
- 1 Mallet Percussion (Bells)
- 1 Optional Timpani (Tune: F, B<sup>1</sup>)
- 3 Percussion 1 (Tambourine/Snare Drum, Bass Drum)
- 3 Percussion 2 (Suspended Cymbal, Crash Cymbals/Sleigh Bells)

#### **WORLD PARTS**

Available for download from www.alfred.com/worldparts

Horn in E

Trombone/Baritone in B Bass Clef

Tuba in E♭ Bass Clef Tuba in E♭ Treble Clef

Tuba in Bb Bass Clef

Tuba in Bb Treble Clef

## PROGRAM NOTES

Sans Day Carol, also known as "St. Day Carol," dates back to the 19th century. It is believed that this carol and its melody were first transcribed from the singing of Thomas Beard, a villager in the parish of Gwennap, which is located in Cornwall county in southwest England. The lyrics most associated with this melody are similar to the text of the carol "The Holly and the Ivy." This beautiful carol is accessible to beginning band students and is fitting for both holiday and festival performances.

#### NOTES TO THE CONDUCTOR

The opening introduction should be played strong and with attention to the accents. The fanfare-like opening gives way to the first statement of the melody that occurs at the end of measure 8 in the clarinet and alto saxophone. Here, the style changes to legato and remains such until the end of measure 55 unless otherwise noted. At measure 17, the melody is passed to flute, oboe, trumpet, and bells while all other instruments provide the accompaniment. Care should be exercised to make sure the melody is never overshadowed in this passage and throughout the piece.

Measure 30 signals the end of the first melodic statement and a transition into the second statement. Here, the accompaniment figures in clarinet, alto saxophone, tenor saxophone, and horn utilize both staccato and tenuto articulations. Low winds begin the second melodic statement on beat 3 of measure 33 before flute, oboe, trumpet, and bells take over at the end of measure 41. At measure 56, the style switches back to the marcato fanfare-like articulation of the opening.

I would highly encourage students to approach this piece in an expressive manner by shaping the phrases throughout using the contour of melodic lines as a guide.

I hope you and your students have fun studying and performing Sans Day Carol.

Michael Hamf





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