

Deck the Halls

From the library of the Three Wise Men Saxophone Quartet

Score

Traditional/Thomas Oliphant (1862)
Arr. Albert Einstein Lassiter (9/21/1996)
adapted from Lee Evans

$\text{♩} = 116$, heavy swing

Bari Sax 1

Bari Sax 2

Bari Sax 3

Bari Sax 4

Deck the HaLLs - Score - page 2 of 4

Musical score for "Deck the HaLLs" featuring four staves of music. The score includes dynamic markings such as *f* (fortissimo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *melody*. Measure numbers 13 and 21 are circled. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns with various rests and grace notes.

13

melody

mf

mf

21

f

mf

f

mf

f

15

Deck the HaLLs - Score - page 3 of 4

Musical score for "Deck the HaLLs" featuring two staves of music. The top staff consists of five lines of musical notation, each starting with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The bottom staff also consists of five lines of musical notation, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps. The score includes several dynamic markings such as *mf*, *f*, and *mf*. Measure numbers 23 and 29 are indicated at the beginning of their respective staves. Measure 29 is circled in red.

23

(29)

29

Deck the HaLLs - Score - page 4 of 4

Musical score for "Deck the HaLLs" page 4 of 4, featuring four staves of music. The score is in common time and consists of four staves, each with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F major). Measure 35 starts with a dynamic of *f*. The first staff contains eighth-note patterns with grace notes and measure numbers 3 and 3 below the staff. The second staff begins with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by eighth notes. The third staff starts with eighth notes and includes measure numbers 3 and 3. The fourth staff begins with eighth notes and includes a dynamic of *f* and a crescendo line. Measures 36 and 37 show more complex patterns with sixteenth and eighth notes, including slurs and grace notes.

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Bari Sax 1 of 4

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The sheet music consists of ten staves of musical notation for Bari Saxophone 1 of 4. The key signature is C major (no sharps or flats). The time signature varies throughout the piece. The music is in common time for most of the staves, indicated by the number '3' below the staff.

- Staff 1:** Dynamics include f and mf . Measure numbers 5 and 13 are circled.
- Staff 2:** Dynamics include mf .
- Staff 3:** Measures 10-17. Dynamics include f and mf . Measure numbers 13 and 21 are circled.
- Staff 4:** Measures 18-25. Dynamics include f and mf .
- Staff 5:** Measures 26-33. Dynamics include f and mf . Measure number 29 is circled.
- Staff 6:** Measures 34-41. Dynamics include f and mf .
- Staff 7:** Measures 42-49. Dynamics include f and mf .
- Staff 8:** Measures 50-57. Dynamics include f and mf .
- Staff 9:** Measures 58-65. Dynamics include f and mf .
- Staff 10:** Measures 66-73. Dynamics include f and mf .

Performance markings include slurs, grace notes, and dynamic swells. Measure numbers are circled at measures 5, 13, 21, and 29. Measures 3 and 10 are marked with '3'. Measures 33 and 50 are marked with '3' below the staff.

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Bari Sax 2 of 4

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5

13 melody

17

21

23

28

32

37

f

mf

mf

f

mf

f

mf

f

f

mf

f

f

mf

f

f

3

3

-4

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Bari Sax 3 of 4

$\text{♩} = 116$, heavy swing

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The musical score for Bari Sax 3 of 4 is written in C major and 2/4 time. It features eight staves of music, each starting with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps. The score includes dynamic markings such as *f* (fortissimo) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). Performance instructions like "3" and "5" are placed above specific notes. Measure numbers 1 through 37 are circled in the left margin. The music includes various note patterns, including eighth-note groups and sixteenth-note figures, with corresponding slurs and grace notes.

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Bari Sax 4 of 4

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5 f
13 3
21
25 f
29
33
37 f

Brian Einstein Lassiter's *Bari Sax Altissimo tips*

Notes:

- These are fingerings that work for me. This isn't intended to be comprehensive.
- I have a Yanagisawa 992 bari sax, which includes a Low A and High F#, and other contemporary bari saxes play similarly (Yamaha, etc). Your results may vary.
- Proper altissimo technique is supported by doing overtones and related exercises, such as those in [Dave Liebman's "Developing a Personal Saxophone Sound"](#). Since overtones are a bit weird on bari, it might be helpful to start doing them on alto or tenor first.
- The fingering for G# isn't great, it's stuffy and doesn't speak well.
- Fork F is good to use when you have an Eb or C before/after it.

Fingerings for F, F#, G, G#, and A. Each set includes a hand diagram with red dots indicating finger placement and a musical staff below it.

"Fork F" "Fork F#" G G# A



Fingerings for Bb, B, C, C#, and D. Each set includes a hand diagram with red dots indicating finger placement and a musical staff below it.

Bb B C C# D

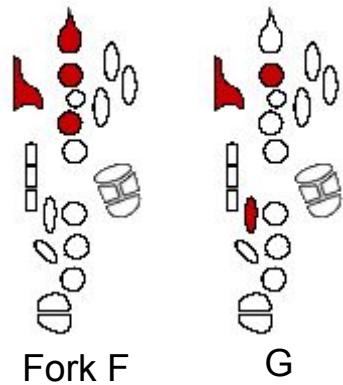
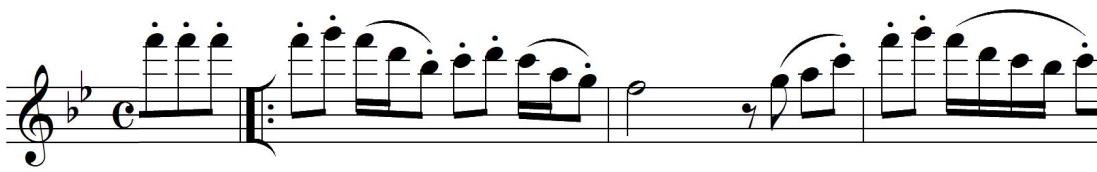
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Here's a few examples from my 4-bari version of Sleigh Ride.
Free sax ensemble sheet music available at <https://esquartet.com/repertoire.html>

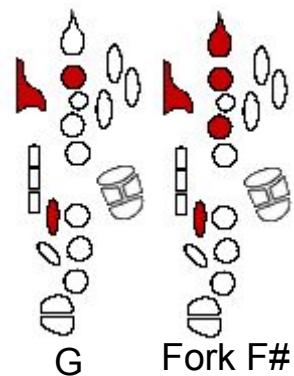
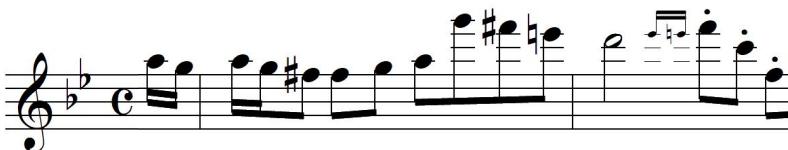
Example 1: Fork F to High G

- Only need to move two fingers to go back and forth, and slide off Fork F



Example 2: High G to Fork F#

- Only need to move two fingers, plus slide onto the Fork F. It can help to slide on from the side.



Example 3: Fork F to High Bb

- Finger off the Fork F, and add left-hand ring finger and high D key

