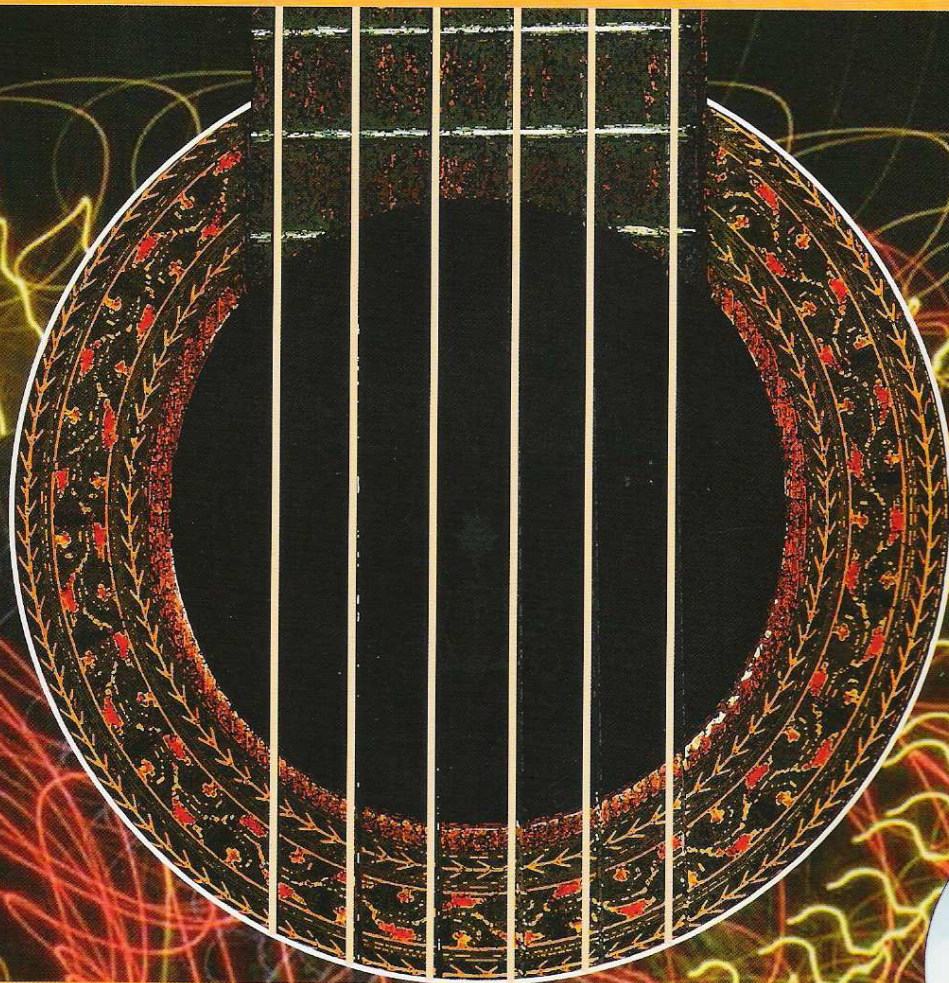


IRISH MUSIC FOR GUITAR

Traditional music, song-airs and O'Carolan tunes. Music notation and guitar tab.
Pieces range from from very easy to recital standard. Recording included



arranged for
solo/classic guitar by
JOHN LOESBERG



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OSSIAN

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Special thanks to Ruairi O'Flaherty for tidying up the recording and always hitting the right note.

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From the Sean Nos - the unaccompanied style of singing from the west coast, with its Arab/Indian overtones - to the Anglo-Irish ballad tradition and the magnificent art of the Irish harpers, Ireland yields a rich harvest to those willing to undergo its musical spell.

Many forms of music dating back centuries have survived in Ireland due to its geographical position on the fringe of Europe and also because of the traditional element in cultural and other matters.

Apart from adding to the repertoire, the arranger hopes that this volume of Irish pieces will also stimulate the player's curiosity so that he or she may want to find out more about the many facets of Irish music.

The completion of this work would have been long and tortuous without the help of Simon Taylor who, as well as performing all of the pieces on the accompanying CD, found the time and energy to straighten me out on fingerings and many of the practicalities of writing for the guitar.

Thanks are also due to Douglas Gunn, an expert on Carolan's music, who himself arranged many Carolan pieces for a variety of instruments. Andrew Shiels - himself a composer and musician - expertly looked after the music-typesetting and helped out in so many other ways.

Do feel free to experiment with the music; many pieces can be played using different techniques, different emphasis and repeats may be adlibbed too, I've given guidelines, but it's up to you to make these wonderful tunes your very own !

John Loesberg
Cork, Ireland 2005

THE RIGHTS OF MAN

traditional Irish
arr. by John Loesberg

Allegro moderato

First system of music notation. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. It begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic marking. The bottom staff is a guitar tablature (TAB) with six lines, showing fret numbers (0, 2, 3, 4) and fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) for the first system.

Second system of music notation. The top staff continues the melody with various ornaments (accents and triplets). The bottom staff continues the guitar tablature with fret numbers and fingerings.

Third system of music notation. The top staff ends with a double bar line and the word "Fine". The bottom staff continues the guitar tablature, ending with a "harm." (harmonic) instruction and a double bar line.

Fourth system of music notation. The top staff continues the melody. The bottom staff continues the guitar tablature, featuring higher fret numbers (5, 7, 8) and fingerings.



First system of musical notation. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff is a guitar tablature (TAB) with six lines. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, along with fret numbers (0, 5, 7, 8) and a 3rd fret bend (3).

Second system of musical notation. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff is a guitar tablature (TAB) with six lines. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, along with fret numbers (0, 5, 7, 8) and a 3rd fret bend (3).

Third system of musical notation. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff is a guitar tablature (TAB) with six lines. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, along with fret numbers (0, 5, 7, 8) and a 3rd fret bend (3). A "harm." (harmonic) symbol is present in the first measure of the bottom staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff is a guitar tablature (TAB) with six lines. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, along with fret numbers (0, 5, 7, 8) and a 3rd fret bend (3).

Fifth system of musical notation. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff is a guitar tablature (TAB) with six lines. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals, along with fret numbers (0, 5, 7, 8) and a 3rd fret bend (3). A "D.C. al Fine" (Da Capo al Fine) instruction is present in the first measure of the bottom staff. A "harm." (harmonic) symbol is present in the first measure of the bottom staff.

THE BOYS OF BLUEHILL

traditional Irish
arr. by John Loesberg

⑥ = D *mf*

TAB

TAB

TAB

TAB



SHE MOVED THROUGH THE FAIR

traditional Irish
arr. by John Loesberg

Adagio

⑤ = G *mf*

mf

molto rit. *pp*

a tempo

TAB: 1 0 0 3 3 1 2 3 0 0 0 0 3 0

R.H. harm.*

TAB: 1 0 3 3 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 1 3 3 0

*optional artificial harmonics

mf

TAB: 1 0 3 3 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 1 3 0 0 2 0

molto rit. *pp*

TAB: 1 0 0 0 1 3 3 1 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

BÁIDÍN PHEILIMÍ

traditional Irish
arr. by John Loesberg

Andante

mf

rit.

a tempo

TAB

3	0	1	0	0	3	1	3	5	7	8	5	3	0	1
2			3	0		0				0	3	2		

mf

TAB

0	3	1	1	3	3	3	3	1	0-1-0	3	1
1		0	2			0					
3		0				3	0	2	2	3	0

rit.

a tempo

TAB

3	5	7	8	8	5	8	5	3	5	1	0	1	1	1
5	6	8		8		6		7	5		0	2	3	0
0				7	0	3	0		3		0	3	3	3

mf grazioso

TAB

1	0	3	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	0	1	2	3	0
3			3			3			3			1		

1 2 2 0 3 2 0 3 1 0 3 0 0 1

0 2 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

1 2 3 0 1 2 1 0 2 3 2 3 3 1 0 2 3

3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

mf *rit.* *a tempo*

3 0 1 0 0 3 1 0 3 5 7 8 5 5 3 0 1

2 3 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

0 3 1 1 3 3 3 0 1 0 1 0 3 1

1 0 2 0 0 2 2 0 1 3 1 3 0

rit. *a tempo*

3 5 7 8 8 5 8 5 3 5 1 0 1 1 1 0 2 1

5 6 8 8 0 5 6 5 0 0 0 0 2 3 2 3 3

FEAR AN BHÁTA

traditional Irish
arr. by John Loesberg

Andante moderato

First system of music notation. Treble clef, 3/4 time signature. The melody begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The bass line is shown in TAB format below the staff.

TAB: 2 0 | 1 2 0 3 | 1 3 0 3 1 | 0 0 2 2 2

Second system of music notation. The melody includes a *rit.* (ritardando) marking followed by a *a tempo* marking. The bass line continues in TAB format.

TAB: 3 0 0 | 2 2 1 0 2 0 | 2 0 3 1 0 3 2 0 0

Third system of music notation. The melody includes a *mf* (mezzo-forte) marking. The bass line continues in TAB format.

TAB: 2 0 2 2 0 2 1 0 3 2 3 0 3

Fourth system of music notation. The melody includes dynamic markings *f* (forte), *mf*, and *p* (piano). It features two endings, labeled 1. and 2., with repeat signs. The bass line continues in TAB format.

TAB: 5 3 0 3 0 3 1 0 2 2 2 5 5 5 0 1 0



THE LARK IN THE CLEAR AIR

traditional Irish
arr. by John Loesberg

Adagio

mf

3

mf

3

rit.

a tempo

p

mf

f

mf

mf

BOULAVOGUE

traditional Irish
arr. by John Loesberg

Andante

mf

rit.

a tempo

rit.

EILEEN AROON

Cearbhaill O'Dalaigh (14th cent)
arr. by John Loesberg

Larghetto

p

harm.-----|

mf

harm.-----|

mf

TAB

7	7 5 3 2 0	0 0 0 3 0	1 3 0 2 3
	7 0	2 0 0 0	4 3 3 1
		3 2	0 2

let ring ...

TAB

3 0 2 0	0 0 0 3 8	7 5 3 2 0	3
3 0 2	0 0 3 2 0 2	7 0	2 3
3	1 3 2 0 2	0	4

TAB

0 0 0 3 0	1 3 0 2 3 1	3 0 2 0	0 0 3 2 0 2
2 0 0 0 0	4 3 0 2 3 1	0 2 0	0 0 3 2 0 2
3 2	0 2	0 2	1 3 2 0 2

A.H. let ring -----

TAB

3 0 3 2 0 2	3 2 0 0	1 0	3 3 2 3 3 4
3 0 3 2 0 2	3 2 0 0	0 0	2 2
3	3	0	2

TAB

5 3 5 2 0	8 7 10 8 8	8 0 0 5 0	3 1 0 3 2
5 0	8 7 10 8 8	0 0 0 5 0	3 1 0 3 2
0	7 7	7 0 3	2 0 0 1

harm.-----|

rit.

let ring ...

A.H.

TAB

8 7 10 8 7 9 5 3 3 5 3 5 3

7 0 0 2 3

p

TAB

3 3 0 3 5 7 3 0 3 3 2 3 2 0 2 3 3

0 4 2 5 3 0 0 2 0 3

harm.-----|

H. H. H.

TAB

3 3 0 3 5 7 12 12 7 3 0 0 3 0 3 3

0 0 0 2 3 0 0 0 0 3

mf

TAB

7 7 7 8 0 0 7 5 7 5 3 3 5 3 0 3 10 8 10 8 7 10 8

0 6 5 8 8 8 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2

harm.-----|

H. H.

TAB

8 10 12 0 3 3 2 3 2 0 2 3 5 5 5

7 9 10 12 3 0 0 0 0 3 3

DID YOU SEE THE BLACK ROGUE

traditional Irish
arr. by John Loesberg

Andante

6 = D *mf*

TAB

TAB

To Coda ⊕

TAB

f

TAB

5 7 5 7 5 7 10 7 10 7 0 5 0 7 5 7 9 10 9 7 0 0 5 4 0 4 5 0 0 5

D. al Coda

mf

TAB

5 7 5 7 0 9 0 10 | 3 3 5 2 3 5 7 5 | 5 3 3 || 2

0 0 0 5 7 9 | 4 0 7 5 | 4 0 4 || 2

0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 || 2

[illegible]

DOWN BY THE SALLY GARDENS

traditional Irish
arr. by John Loesberg

Larghetto

p grazioso

TAB

2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

mf

TAB

2 1 0 2 1 2 0 2 2 3 0 5 0 2 0 2 0 1 2 2 0 5 4 0 2 5

0 4 2 0 4

p

TAB

4 4 0 0 2 0 2 0 2 5 7 5 7 5 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0

2 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

TAB

2 2 3 0 5 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 1 7 7 6 5 5

0 2 4 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

THE SPINNINGWHEEL SONG

John F. Waller (1809-1894)
arr. by John Loesberg

Moderato

mf

p

mf *mp* *p*

rit. 2°

TAB

SPANCIL HILL

traditional Irish
arr. by John Loesberg

Andante

mf

TAB

mf

First system of musical notation. Treble clef staff with a melodic line. Guitar TAB staff with fret numbers: 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 2, 1, 0, 1, 2, 2, 1, 0, 2, 2.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef staff with a melodic line. Guitar TAB staff with fret numbers: 2, 2, 1, 0, 2, 2, 1, 0, 1, 4, 0, 2, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 0, 3, 2, 0, 4, 2.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef staff with a melodic line. Guitar TAB staff with fret numbers: 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 3, 2, 0, 2, 2, 1, 0, 2, 2, 1, 0, 1, 4, 0, 2, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 4.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef staff with a melodic line. Guitar TAB staff with fret numbers: 0, 1, 3, 1, 2, 1, 0, 3, 2, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 4, 2, 2, 1, 0, 2, 2, 2, 1, 0, 2, 2.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef staff with a melodic line. Guitar TAB staff with fret numbers: 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 1, 0, 2, 2, 1, 0, 1, 2, 5, 5, 5, 0, 0.

CARRICKFERGUS

traditional Irish
arr. by John Loesberg

Andante

mf

TAB

5 5 4 2 2 0 0 2 3 0 2 0 2 0 4

rit.

TAB

2 4 2 3 1 2 0 2 1 2 2 0 2 2 0

mf a tempo

TAB

5 5 4 2 2 0 2 1 0 2 3 0 2 0 2 2

mp

TAB

0 2 0 2 3 4 1 2 0 2 1 2 2 0 2 0

System 1: Treble and Bass staves with guitar tablature. The treble staff shows a melody starting on G4, moving up to A4, B4, and then down. The bass staff shows a bass line with notes G2, F2, E2, D2. Dynamics include *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

System 2: Treble and Bass staves with guitar tablature. The treble staff continues the melody from the previous system. The bass staff continues the bass line. Dynamics include *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

System 3: Treble and Bass staves with guitar tablature. The treble staff shows a new melody starting on G4. The bass staff shows a new bass line starting on G2. Dynamics include *p* (piano).

System 4: Treble and Bass staves with guitar tablature. The treble staff shows a new melody starting on G4. The bass staff shows a new bass line starting on G2. Dynamics include *vib.* (vibrato).

THE IRISH WASHERWOMAN

traditional Irish
arr. by John Loesberg

Allegro

First system of music notation. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 6/8 time signature. It begins with a forte (f) dynamic marking. The bottom staff is a guitar tablature (TAB) with six lines. The music consists of four measures. The first measure has a forte (f) dynamic and a 6/8 time signature. The second, third, and fourth measures have a piano (p) dynamic marking.

Second system of music notation. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 6/8 time signature. It begins with a piano (p) dynamic marking. The bottom staff is a guitar tablature (TAB) with six lines. The music consists of four measures. The first measure has a piano (p) dynamic marking. The second, third, and fourth measures have a piano (p) dynamic marking.

Third system of music notation. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 6/8 time signature. It begins with a piano (p) dynamic marking. The bottom staff is a guitar tablature (TAB) with six lines. The music consists of four measures. The first measure has a piano (p) dynamic marking. The second, third, and fourth measures have a piano (p) dynamic marking.

Fourth system of music notation. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 6/8 time signature. It begins with a piano (p) dynamic marking. The bottom staff is a guitar tablature (TAB) with six lines. The music consists of four measures. The first measure has a piano (p) dynamic marking. The second, third, and fourth measures have a piano (p) dynamic marking.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef staff with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The melody consists of eighth notes. The guitar TAB staff shows the following fret numbers: 4, 2, 4, 2, 2, 2, 0, 2, 0, 4, 4, 3, 2, 3, 0, 0, 3.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef staff with a key signature of three sharps. The melody includes a double bar line and a fermata over a half note. The guitar TAB staff continues with fret numbers: 2, 2, 2, 2, 10, 12, 9, 10, 10, 9, 10, 10, 9, 10, 9, 9, 12, 10.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef staff with a key signature of three sharps. The melody continues with beamed eighth notes. The guitar TAB staff shows fret numbers: 7, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 7, 9, 7, 7, 10, 9, 7, 5, 7, 5, 5, 5.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef staff with a key signature of three sharps. The melody concludes with a final chord and a fermata. The guitar TAB staff shows fret numbers: 5, 5, 10, 9, 10, 12, 12, 10, 9, 10, 10, 10, 9, 11, 0.

PLANXTY IRWIN

Turlough O Carolan (1670-1738)
arr. by John Loesberg

Andante

mf

TAB

TAB

TAB

TAB



3 0 1 0 4 2 0 1 2 0 1 3 0 0 0 0

3 0 3 2 0 2 4 3 2 0 2 3

mf

3 3 5 3 3 5 3 5 7 5 5 7 7

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

7 8 7 5 3 3 2 0 3 0 2 3 2 0 1 2 3

0 0 4 2 0 0 3 2 0 3 0 3

D.C. ad lib

3 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0

2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

PLANXTY JUDGE

Turlough O Carolan (1670-1738)
arr. by John Loesberg

Allegro

mf pont. nat.

f tast.

mf nat.

f harm.

mf

TAB

0 2 1 0 0 2 1 0 0 1 3 1 0 2 0 2 3 5 5

0 0 0 0 0 0 5 4 7

1 1 0 3 1 3 3 5 5 5 7 5 3 5 3 5 3 5 3 0 3 0 3

0 2 3 0 3 2

[illegible]

PLANXTY MAGUIRE

Turlough O Carolan (1670-1738)
arr. by John Loesberg

Allegro moderato

First system of musical notation for Planxty Maguire. The system includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is written on a single staff, and the bass line is written on a single staff. The tempo is marked **Allegro moderato**. The dynamics are marked *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). The system concludes with a **TAB** section showing the fretboard positions for the melody and bass line.

Second system of musical notation for Planxty Maguire. The system includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is written on a single staff, and the bass line is written on a single staff. The dynamics are marked *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). The system concludes with a **TAB** section showing the fretboard positions for the melody and bass line.

Third system of musical notation for Planxty Maguire. The system includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is written on a single staff, and the bass line is written on a single staff. The dynamics are marked *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *p* (piano). The system concludes with a **TAB** section showing the fretboard positions for the melody and bass line.

Fourth system of musical notation for Planxty Maguire. The system includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is written on a single staff, and the bass line is written on a single staff. The dynamics are marked *cresc.* (crescendo) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The system concludes with a **TAB** section showing the fretboard positions for the melody and bass line.

Musical notation system 1, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The system includes a staff with a treble clef and a staff with a bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Below the staff, there is a tablature (TAB) section with two staves, labeled 'T' and 'B', containing numerical fret numbers.

Staff 1 (Treble): 0 2 3 5 7 8 8 10 7 8 10 10 10 11 11 11 8 7 5 7 3

Staff 2 (Bass): 3 0 2 4 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 5

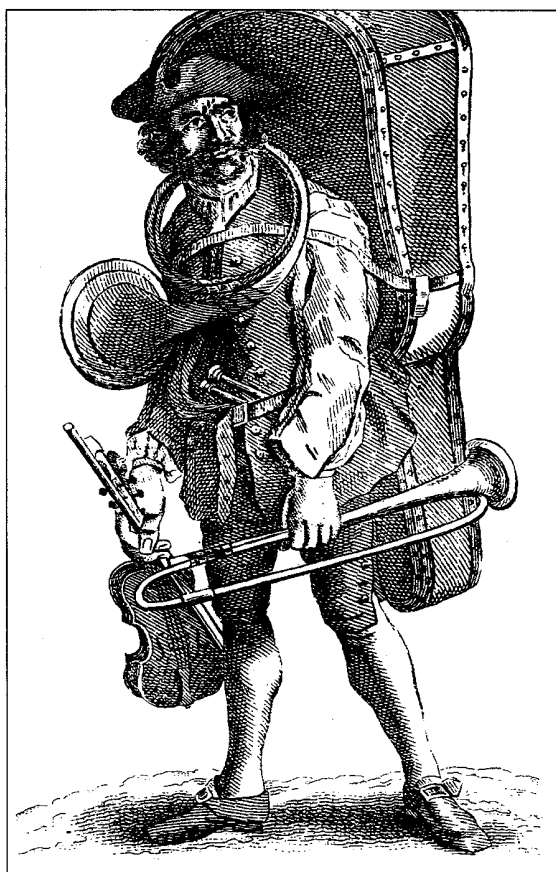
Musical notation system 2, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The system includes a staff with a treble clef and a staff with a bass clef. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Below the staff, there is a tablature (TAB) section with two staves, labeled 'T' and 'B', containing numerical fret numbers. The system also includes dynamic markings: *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte).

Staff 1 (Treble): 3 5 3 5 4 3 3 1 0 1 0 2 3 5 3 2 3

Staff 2 (Bass): 4 5 5 4 4 3 3 1 1 0 2 3 5 3 2 3 0 0 0 3 3 3

Dynamic markings: *mf*, *f*

D.C. al Fine



THE LAMENTATION OF OWEN O'NEILL

Turlough O Carolan (1670-1738)
arr. by John Loesberg

Andante maestoso

First system of music notation. Treble clef, common time (C). The melody is in the upper voice, and the accompaniment is in the lower voice. The tempo is Andante maestoso. The dynamics are *mf* (mezzo-forte) and *f* (forte). The key signature has one sharp (F#).

TAB: 2 0 1 3 0 0 3 1 3 0 2 3 2 3 5 0 0 3 1 3 0 0 2 0 2 0 2 3 2 3 5 0 0 2 3 2 5 3 2

Second system of music notation. Treble clef, common time (C). The melody is in the upper voice, and the accompaniment is in the lower voice. The dynamics are *mf* (mezzo-forte). The key signature has one sharp (F#).

TAB: 2 0 1 3 0 3 1 3 1 0 2 0 0 3 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 1 0 2 2 0 2 0 0 0

Third system of music notation. Treble clef, common time (C). The melody is in the upper voice, and the accompaniment is in the lower voice. The dynamics are *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The key signature has one sharp (F#).

TAB: 2 0 1 3 0 3 1 3 1 2 3 0 2 3 5 5 6 5 3 1 0 2 0 0 3 2 0 3

Fourth system of music notation. Treble clef, common time (C). The melody is in the upper voice, and the accompaniment is in the lower voice. The dynamics are *rit.* (ritardando). The key signature has one sharp (F#).

TAB: 0 1 0 1 3 3 3 0 1 3 1 2 0 2 0 2 1 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 7 0

CAROLAN'S CONCERTO

Allegro

Turlough O Carolan (1670-1738)
arr. by John Loesberg

f

mf *f* Fine

1. 2.

TAB

First system of musical notation. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The bottom staff is a guitar TAB with six lines. The music begins with a *mf* dynamic marking. The TAB includes fret numbers: 10, 14, 12-10, 9, 12, 10, 12, 9, 12, 7, 10, 7, 9, 7, 9, 10, 9, 7, 9, 10, 7, 9, 7, 9.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melody. The bottom staff continues the guitar TAB with fret numbers: 10, 10, 9, 7, 10, 9, 7, 9, 12-12-12, 10, 10, 10, 9, 9, 9, 7, 10, 9, 7, 9, 12-12-12-14, 15, 15.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melody. The bottom staff continues the guitar TAB with fret numbers: 12, 14, 12, 14, 7, 5, 4, 7, 4, 5, 2, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 3, 2, 3, 4, 4. A *mf* dynamic marking is present, and a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking is at the end of the system.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melody, ending with a first and second ending bracket. The bottom staff continues the guitar TAB with fret numbers: 2, 0, 5, 4, 2, 0, 3, 2, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 4, 5, 7, 0, 5, 9, 7, 5, 4, 5, 5, 5, 2, 5, 5, 5, 2, 0, 2, 4. A *f rall.* (forte, rallentando) dynamic marking is present.

First system of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The bottom staff is a guitar TAB. The first measure of the TAB is marked with a forte *f* dynamic. The TAB notes are: 5 5 5 5 4 2 0 2 3 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 4 5 7 5 4 7 5.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melody. The bottom staff TAB notes are: 10 12 9 10 12 9 7 9 10 7 9 10 12 9 10 12 14 10 9 10 9 12 10 9 7 10 10 9 7 9.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melody. The bottom staff TAB notes are: 11 10 10 10 10 11 11 9 9 10 9 9 8 7 8 7 7 9 7 10 10 9 7 9 0 3.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melody. The bottom staff TAB notes are: 2 3 0 2 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 2 3 0 5 9 7 5 4 5 5 5 2 2 2 0 0 0. The first measure of this system is marked with a mezzo-forte *mf* dynamic, and the last measure is marked with a forte *f* dynamic.

PLANXTY CHARLES COOTE

Turlough O Carolan (1670-1738)
arr. by John Loesberg

Tempo di Gavotta

③ = F# *mf*

TAB

mf

p *cresc.*

harm.-----|

mf

TAB

9 10 7 9 12 12 9 10 7 9 12 11 9 7 9 7 10 9 7 0 0

7 7 7 11 0 7 6

mf

2° allargando

TAB

7 5 4 5 7 9 9 7 10 9 7 0 0 4 2 4 0 4 0 4 2 4 0 4 0 0 0 0

6 7 0 2 2 2 3 4 0 4 2 2 2 2 0



HULETH'S HEALTH

Turlough O Carolan (1670-1738)
arr. by John Loesberg

Andante

mf sempre marcato il basso

System 1:

TAB: 2 1 2 2 2 3 0 2 4 0 5 9 9 10 10 9 7 5 7

System 2:

TAB: 5 2 2 3 2 0 2 3 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 1

System 3:

TAB: 2 2 2 3 0 2 4 0 5 9 9 10 10 9 7 5 7

System 4:

TAB: 5 2 2 3 2 0 2 3 2 0 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

First system of music notation. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The bottom staff is a guitar TAB. The music starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The TAB includes fret numbers 0, 2, 4, 5, and 2.

Second system of music notation. The top staff continues the melody. The bottom staff is a guitar TAB. The music starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The TAB includes fret numbers 3, 2, 3, 0, 3, 2, 3, 0, 3, 2, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 2, 2, 2, 4, 0.

Third system of music notation. The top staff includes a trill (*tr*) and a ritardando (*rit.*) marking. The bottom staff is a guitar TAB. The music transitions from mezzo-forte (*mf*) to forte (*f*). The TAB includes fret numbers 3, 2, 2, 4, 2, 3, 4, 2, 0, 2, 4, 0, 3, 3, 10, 9, 7, 9, 10, 12, 10, 9, 7, 5, 7, 6, 7, 9, 11, 9, 7, 4, 2, 4, 0.

Fourth system of music notation. The top staff shows two endings, labeled 1. and 2. The bottom staff is a guitar TAB. The music starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The TAB includes fret numbers 0, 0, 2, 0, 2, 3, 3, 0, 2, 3, 0, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 0, 2, 2, 0.

PLANXTY CONNOR

Turlough O Carolan (1670-1738)
arr. by John Loesberg

Allegretto

⑥ = D *mf*

First system of music notation. The treble clef staff shows a melodic line in D major with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The bass clef staff shows the corresponding guitar fretboard positions. The notation includes a trill (*tr*) on the final note of the first phrase.

mf

TAB

Second system of music notation. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with dynamics *f*, *mf*, *f*, and *mf*. It includes harmonic markings (*harm.*) and a repeat sign. The bass clef staff shows the fretboard positions, including a 12th fret position.

f *mf* *f* *mf*

harm. *harm.*

TAB

Third system of music notation. The treble clef staff shows a melodic line with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The bass clef staff shows the fretboard positions, including a 4th fret position.

mf

TAB

Fourth system of music notation. The treble clef staff features a melodic line with dynamics *f*, *mf*, *f*, and *mf*. The bass clef staff shows the fretboard positions, including a 5th fret position.

f *mf* *f* *mf*

TAB

SI BEAG SI MOR

Turlough O Carolan (1670-1738)
arr. by John Loesberg

Andantino

⑥ = D *mf* *leggero* let ring ...

mf *animato* *f*



First system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melody with a trill (tr) and a tremolo. The guitar TAB staff shows fret numbers for both hands.

TAB

5	5	5	2	5	3	3	0	0	4	2	2	7
6	6	6	3	0	0	4	5	5	4	2	0	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Second system of musical notation. The treble staff includes a trill (tr) and a forte (f) dynamic marking. The TAB staff continues the fret sequence.

TAB

0	0	5	7	5	8	7	0	3	0	3	2	3
0	0	7	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
5	6	7	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff includes a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic marking and a 'let ring...' instruction. The TAB staff continues the fret sequence.

TAB

3	0	2	2	0	3	3	3	0	3	0	0	2	4	2
2	0	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff includes a 'harm.' (harmonic) instruction. The TAB staff continues the fret sequence, including a 12th fret harmonic.

TAB

0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	2	0	2	3	7	12	12	7	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	12	7	7
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

harm.-----|

R.H. R.H.

harm.-----|

TAB

9 0 7 12 12 12 10 9 7 7 12 12 3 0

5 4 0 0 12 12

f

TAB

2 2 0 3 2 0 3 0 2 5 7 5 7 5 3 5 5 5 2 0 3

2 2 0 2 2 3 2 0 7 5 7 7 6 4 5 6 6 6 2 0 3

0 0 0 0 0 0 5 5 7 5 7 0 0 0 0 0

tr

harm.-----|

R.H. R.H.

TAB

3 0 0 4 4 2 7 12 12 5

4 0 5 4 2 0 4 5 6 7 4

0 0 0 0 0 0 5 6 0 4

harm.-----|

harm.-----|

f *p* *mf*

TAB

7 5 8 7 0 3 0 3 2 3 7 12 12 12 11 12 12 12

5 0 0 0 0 0 7 7 7 12 12 0 11 12 12 12

5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 12

harm.-----|

MORGAN MAGAN

Turlough O Carolan (1670-1738)
arr. by John Loesberg

Vivace

⑥ = D *mf*

mf *f*

mf

First system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The guitar TAB staff shows fret numbers for the six strings across four measures.

Measure	String 1	String 2	String 3	String 4	String 5	String 6
1	2	3	3	0	3	2
2	0	4	4	0	0	4
3	7	0	0	0	7	0
4	7	6	0	7	7	6

Second system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The guitar TAB staff shows fret numbers for the six strings across four measures.

Measure	String 1	String 2	String 3	String 4	String 5	String 6
1	7	7	6	7	5	0
2	7	6	0	7	7	0
3	6	7	5	5	0	7
4	6	7	7	7	6	7

Third system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The guitar TAB staff shows fret numbers for the six strings across four measures. Dynamic markings *mf* and *f* are present.

Measure	String 1	String 2	String 3	String 4	String 5	String 6
1	7	0	7	6	7	0
2	7	0	0	0	7	0
3	8	7	5	7	8	5
4	7	0	4	4	0	5

Fourth system of musical notation. The treble clef staff contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes. The guitar TAB staff shows fret numbers for the six strings across four measures. A dynamic marking *mf* is present.

Measure	String 1	String 2	String 3	String 4	String 5	String 6
1	5	7	8	7	0	7
2	0	7	6	0	2	0
3	3	3	2	0	3	0
4	3	2	2	2	2	3

mf *f*

TAB

5	8	7	5	5	7	9	10	7	0	0	8	8	7	5	7	8	10	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	5

mf *decresc.* *cresc.*

TAB

7	8	0	3	5	3	2	3	5	7	2	3	2	0	2	3	5	7	5	4	5	5	3	5	3	2	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

mf

TAB

2	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	7	7	0
4	0	0	0	5	5	7	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0

f D.C. ad lib.

TAB

6	7	7	0	7	8	5	7	5	8	7	8	7	5	7	6	7	5	7	7	5	3	0	2	3	3	2	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

FANNY POWER

Turlough O Carolan (1670-1738)
arr. by John Loesberg

Grazioso

⑥ = D *mf*

TAB

3	3	0	2	3	2	0	3	2	0	0	2	2	3	0	3
0	2	0	2	0	2	0	4	2	0	2	0	2	2	4	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	4	4	0	0	4	2

TAB

2	3	2	0	3	2	3	5	7	0	0	0	7	7	6	0	2	2	0	2	3	3	.
0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	.
5	5	5	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	6	5	5	.

f *mf* *f* *mf*

TAB

5	2	3	5	5	2	3	5	3	3	3	3	7	3	5	7	7	3	5	7	0	0	0	0
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4

f

TAB

2	3	5	7	8	9	10	9	10	12	5	7	5	3	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	3	.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.

First system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The melody is marked *mf*. The guitar tablature (TAB) is shown below the staff, with fret numbers 0, 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 0, 3, 2, 2, 0, 2, 0, 2, 3, 2, 3, 4, 2, 0.

Second system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. The melody is marked *mf*. The guitar tablature (TAB) is shown below the staff, with fret numbers 2, 3, 2, 0, 3, 7, 8, 5, 7, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 3, 2, 0, 2, 1, 2, 2, 4, 7, 8, 0, 5, 0. Harmonic markings (harm.) are present above the staff.

Third system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. The melody is marked *f*, *mf*, and *f*. The guitar tablature (TAB) is shown below the staff, with fret numbers 5, 7, 5, 7, 8, 5, 5, 7, 5, 7, 8, 5, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 8, 7, 8, 10, 7, 7, 8, 7, 8, 10, 7, 0, 0, 8, 10, 7. Harmonic markings (harm.) are present above the staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. The melody is marked *mf*, *cresc.*, and *f*. The guitar tablature (TAB) is shown below the staff, with fret numbers 12, 12, 12, 12, 7, 7, 8, 7, 7, 0, 9, 0, 10, 0, 9, 10, 10, 12, 10, 5, 7, 5, 4, 5, 7, 5, 0, 0, 5, 5, 0, 0, 0, 0. Harmonic markings (harm.) are present above the staff.

Fifth system of musical notation. Treble clef, key signature of two sharps. The melody is marked *rit. e dim.*, *cresc.*, and *allargando*. The guitar tablature (TAB) is shown below the staff, with fret numbers 7, 8, 7, 5, 3, 5, 7, 5, 7, 0, 5, 0, 4, 0, 5, 0, 7, 0, 5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 3, 7, 10, 10, 12, 10, 9, 10, 12. Harmonic markings (harm.) are present above the staff.

AIRDÍ CUAN

traditional Irish
arr. by John Loesberg

Adagio

First system of musical notation for Airdí Cuan. The system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked "Adagio". The dynamics are marked *mf* (mezzo-forte). The notation shows a series of notes and rests, with a final measure containing a repeat sign. Below the staff is a guitar tablature (TAB) with six lines, showing fret numbers (3, 5, 7, 7, 5-7-5, 3, 0, 1, 0, 0, 3) and a "TAB" label.

Second system of musical notation for Airdí Cuan. The system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The dynamics are marked *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The notation shows a series of notes and rests, with a final measure containing a repeat sign. Below the staff is a guitar tablature (TAB) with six lines, showing fret numbers (0, 0, 2, 4, 0, 2, 3, 5, 7, 7, 5, 10, 8, 7, 9, 7, 5) and a "TAB" label. There are also markings for "harm." (harmonics) and "harm.-" (natural harmonics).

Third system of musical notation for Airdí Cuan. The system includes a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The dynamics are marked *p* (piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte). The notation shows a series of notes and rests, with a final measure containing a repeat sign. Below the staff is a guitar tablature (TAB) with six lines, showing fret numbers (7, 0, 0, 5, 5, 7, 7, 8, 7, 5, 5, 3, 0, 0, 2, 0, 3, 4, 3, 5) and a "TAB" label. There are also markings for "harm." (harmonics) and "harm.-" (natural harmonics).



7 5-7-5 3 0 0 3 5 8 8

0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0

0 0 4 0 3 5 8 0

p *mf espressivo*

3 3 0 3 0 3 4 3 0 2 0

0 2 2 2 2 4 7 2 2 2 3

2 3 2 0 7 2 3

p *cresc.* *harm.*

3 0 3 5 7 10 7 5 7 5 5 5 0

0 0 1 0 10 10 0 9 0 0 0 0 0

2 3 2 0 9 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

f

8 3 0 0 2 3 0 0 9 0

0 0 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0

7 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

mf *p*

1. 2.

THE THREE SEACAPTAINS

traditional Irish
arr. by John Loesberg

Allegro moderato

mf

First system of musical notation. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff is a guitar tablature (TAB) with six lines. The music is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The TAB includes various fret numbers and a repeat sign.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff is a guitar tablature (TAB) with six lines. The music is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic, which then transitions to a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The TAB includes various fret numbers and a repeat sign.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff is a guitar tablature (TAB) with six lines. The music is marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The TAB includes various fret numbers and a repeat sign.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff is a guitar tablature (TAB) with six lines. The music is marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The TAB includes various fret numbers and a repeat sign.

Fifth system of musical notation. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff is a guitar tablature (TAB) with six lines. The music is marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The TAB includes various fret numbers and a repeat sign.

SOME NOTES ON THE MUSIC

THE RIGHTS OF MAN

This hornpipe was taken from O'Neill's great collection of Irish Traditional music 'The Dance Music of Ireland' now available in reprint from several publishers.

THE BOYS OF BLUEHILL

A lively hornpipe also taken from O'Neill's 'The Dance Music of Ireland'.

SHE MOVED THROUGH THE FAIR

Traditional Air, Words by P.J. Mac Call.
From its haunting, almost eastern sounding modal melody, this may be an air of some antiquity. The song was collected by Herbert Hughes on Co. Donegal, the words were re-written by Padraic Colum. (From 'Folksongs and Ballads Popular in Ireland' also by John Loesberg)

BAIDIN FHEILIM

The story of Phelim and his little boat.
A song from the North-West of the country.

FEAR AN BHATA

A melancholy song from Donegal which occurs in many versions throughout Scotland as well. The song tells of the plight of the wife of a boatsman lost at sea.

THE LARK IN THE CLEAR AIR

An ancient air, 'An tailliur.' English words by Sir Samuel Ferguson. A tune known to many in Ireland as it has been featured for years as the introduction of Ciaran Mac Mathuna's radio programme 'Mo cheol thu.' (From 'Folksongs and Ballads Popular in Ireland')

BOULAVOGUE

One of the many scattered risings in 1798 took place in Co. Wexford under the leadership of a 'Croppy' priest, Father John Murphy. The tune is the ancient 'Youghal Harbour. (From 'Folksongs and Ballads Popular in Ireland')

EILEEN AROON

The 14th century harper Cearbhaill O'Dalaigh composed the air and wrote the original lyrics of this touching love song. The English version is by Gerald Griffin (1803-1840) better known as the author of 'The Colleen Bawn.' The full lyrics of this song may be found in Volume One of 'Folksongs and Ballads Popular In Ireland'

DID YOU SEE THE BLACK ROGUE

Taken from Bunting's 1840 Collection. This piece was notated by Bunting from the harp playing of H. Higgins in 1792. The author is unknown.

DOWN BY THE SALLY GARDENS

Although the words are in a poem by W. B. Yeats in a publication of 1889, a song called 'The Rambling Boys Of Pleasure' dating back to the 18th century is very much the same tune. Its first verse goes:

It's down in the Sally's garden,

O, there hangs rosies three.

Yeats must have found inspiration in these lines and rewrote and undoubtedly improved the original. The air is 'The Maid Of Mourne Shore.' (From 'Folksongs and Ballads Popular In Ireland')

SPINNINGWHEEL SONG

John F. Waller (1809-1894) composed this ever-popular song. The tune and rhythm really conjure up the footstirring of the girl at the wheel. (From 'Folksongs and Ballads Popular In Ireland')

SPANCIL HILL

On the road between Ennis and Tulla is found the cross of Spancil Hill, where a fair is held every year at the end of July. It has the distinction of being one of the oldest horse fairs in Munster. (From 'Folksongs and Ballads Popular In Ireland')

CARRICKFERGUS

Named after the old town on Belfast Lough in North East Ireland. A very evocative song, parts of the lyrics can be found in the folksong repertoire of many English speaking countries. 'The Water Is Wide' is an Anglo-Scottish version which is quite well known in America. (From 'Folksongs and Ballads Popular In Ireland')

THE IRISH WASHERWOMAN

This Irish jig which, strangely enough is rather well-known abroad in orchestral arrangements but rarely played in Ireland probably because of over-familiarity. It appears in a publication by Brysson in Edinburgh. This volume was printed in 1790 and bears the title 'A curious selection of favourite tunes with variations to which is added fifty favourite Irish airs.' It contains many jigs amongst which 'The Irish Waterman' now called 'The Irish Washerwoman'. The titles of Irish traditional tunes normally have very little to do with their musical content. As a means of identifying a tune out of thousands of others, however, it is quite useful to have so many pieces with exotic names like: The Rights Of Man, Smash The Windows, The Sailor's Cravat etc.

PLANXTY IRWIN

Carolan

Taken from the 1796 Bunting Collection. Like many of Carolan's pieces this is a song, its words are found in 'An Dunaire' by Thaddeus Connellan, 1829. This editor provides the following English translation:

We will take our way without delay,
To see a Noble, brave and gay,
The gallant Colonel near the sea,
Him I mean to treat of;
With mirth and joy he fills his glasses,
Delights to cheer both lads and lasses,
This is John I will answer,
The brave English Irishman.

This piece was for Colonel John Irwin (1680-1752) of Tanregoe house on Ballisodare Bay, Co. Sligo who was high sheriff of Sligo in 1731.

PLANXTY JUDGE

Carolan

Taken from the 1809 Bunting Collection. This is a jig attached to another piece printed separately in the collection as 'Madam Judge'. Mrs Judge was the wife of Thomas Judge of Grangebeg, Co. Westmeath, whom she married in 1707.

PLANXTY MCGUIRE

Carolan

The words of this song can be found in D.J. O'Sullivan's book 'Carolan the Life and Times and Music of an Irish Harper'. The song is dedicated to Constantine McGuire of Tempo, Co. Fermanagh.

THE LAMENTATION OF OWEN O NEILL

Carolan

From the 1796 Bunting Collection. Owen Roe O'Neill was the commander of the Ulster army of Confederates. His death in 1649 was a national disaster and laid Ireland open to the Cromwellian settlement. This piece shows some influence of Tudor and even Elizabethan lute music and it was arranged for the guitar with this in mind.

CAROLAN'S CONCERTO

Carolan

Taken from the 1809 Bunting Collection. This is without doubt the best known of Carolan's works. It was dedicated to Mrs Power of Coorheen House on the shores of the lake at Loughrea, Co. Galway. Fanny Power, her daughter, had a piece dedicated to herself which is also included in this collection (Track 8d, page 50). Carolan's Concerto allegedly resulted from the rivalry between Carolan and one of the many visiting Italian musicians who often called on the Irish noblemen. The musician with whom Carolan apparently had a contest of musical skills may have been Geminiani himself.

PLANXTY CHARLES COOTE

Carolan

From the 1840 Bunting Collection. Dedicated to the descendant of Sir Charles Coote, the first settler of the Coote family in Ireland. The subject of this piece may be either the 4th or 5th baronet of the same name, both of whom lived at Coote Hall, Co. Roscommon.

HULETH'S HEALTH

Carolan

From the 1809 Bunting Collection. A lively drinking song to honour a gentleman who has never been identified. In various other sources the name is spelt 'Hewlett'.

PLANXTY CONNOR

Carolan

From the 1809 Bunting Collection. Nothing much is known about the John O'Connor-Faly to whom this piece is dedicated. More than likely he was one of the O'Connors of Offaly who in Tudor times were a very powerful family. Councillor John O'Connor held the rank of Colonel in King James' army and was slain at the battle of Aughrim in 1691. It is possible that his son Maurice asked Carolan to write the piece to commemorate his father.

SI BEAG SI MOR

Carolan

Spelt in various ways, Sí Beag Sí Mór is allegedly the first piece composed by Carolan. There is an Irish legend describing two 'fairy raths' on hilltops in Co. Leitrim, where a battle was once fought between the 'good people'. In Carolan's lyrics (in An Duanaire, T. Connellan, 1829) we are told of the great contention that arose between the two rival queens of the two Sighbrugh (fairy places). They first indulged in wordy warfare, each claiming superiority over the other. Then ensued a battle between their partisans, fought on the plain between Sí Beag and Sí Mór, "the like of which has not been seen since Troy". Finally a parley or truce is called in view of the hostile approach of the Fairy Host of two neighbouring hills, Ben Aughlin and Carn Clonhugh, and the two sides unite in the face of common danger.

MORGAN MAGAN

Carolan

From the 1809 Bunting Collection. Composed in honour of Morgan Magan of Togherstown, Co. Westmeath, who died in 1738.

FANNY POWER

Carolan

From the 1840 Bunting Collection. Fanny (Frances) Power was the daughter and heiress of David and Elizabeth Power of Coorheen, Loughrea, Co. Galway. Carolan wrote compositions for several members of the Power family. David Power (O'Sullivan No.153) and of course 'Mrs Power' (O'Sullivan No.159) which is better known as Carolan's Concerto and is also included in this volume (CD track 6b, page 35)

AIRDI CUAN

An old song from the North of Ireland.

Like many sean-nos songs this really could be described as a form of Irish 'Blues' with the usual many references to the passionate descriptions of troubled lives and locations.

If I were in Airdí Cuan

Near that mountain that's far away from me

It would be seldom that I wouldn't go

To the Cuckoo's Glen on a Sunday

Chorus:

And och, och, the whole of Ireland O

Melancholy Ireland and O

It's my heart is heavy and sad.

It's many the Christmas that I was

At the bottom of the River Doinne

and me without sense

Hurling on the white beach

And my white hurley in my fist.

THE THREE SEACAPTAINS

This traditional set dance is printed in O'Neill's 'The Dance Music Of Ireland' (No. 961) and various other sources.

O CAROLAN 1670-1738

If your appetite for the music of O Carolan has been whetted by some of these arrangements of his work you may want to check out

'Carolan, the Life and Times and Music of an Irish Harper'
by Donal O'Sullivan (Ossian).

This is a re-edited, complete edition of anything and everything about O Carolan including the music of every single composition known to exist.

IRISH MUSIC FOR GUITAR

arranged for solo/classic guitar by

JOHN LOESBERG

Here is an exciting collection of new material for the guitarist, drawn from Ireland's rich musical tradition. Included are arrangements of harp music, folksongs and traditional dance tunes. This album offer no less than 27 pieces, many of them suitable for players in their first year of study.

Also featured are compositions by the 17th century harper/composer O'Carolan. These are arranged here for more advanced players. The lively, tuneful pieces in this collection will make a welcome addition to the repertoire of beginner and recitalist alike. All arrangements are carefully and lovingly treated by John Loesberg, who already has published collections of folksongs, arrangements and original compositions which received wide recognition.

The accompanying recording made by Simon Taylor illustrates the music perfectly and will give listeners a taste for these arrangements and the music of Ireland in general.

This represents a first-class introduction to Ireland's musical tradition'
Raymond Burley in 'Classical Guitar'

'Mr Loesberg clearly understands what the music is about'
Charles Acton in 'Books Ireland'

- | | |
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