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SIXTY IRISH SONGS

SIXTY IRISH SONGS

EDITED BY
WILLIAM ARMS FISHER

FOR HIGH VOICE



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IRISH MUSIC

*A voice beside the dim enchanted river,
Out of the twilight where the brooking trees
Hear the Shannon's druid water chant forever
Tales of dead kings and bards and shanachies;
A girl's young voice out of the twilight singing
Old songs beside the legendary stream.
A girl's clear voice o'er the wan waters ringing,
Beats with its wild wings at the Gates of Dream.*

.
*Sweet in its plaintive Irish modulations,
Her fresh young voice tuned to old sorrows seems,
The passionate cry of countless generations
Keenes in her breast as there she sings and dreams.
No more, sad voice; for now the dawn is breaking
Through the long night, through Ireland's night of tears.
New songs wake in the morning of her awaking
From the enchantment of eight hundred years.*

JOHN TODHUNTER

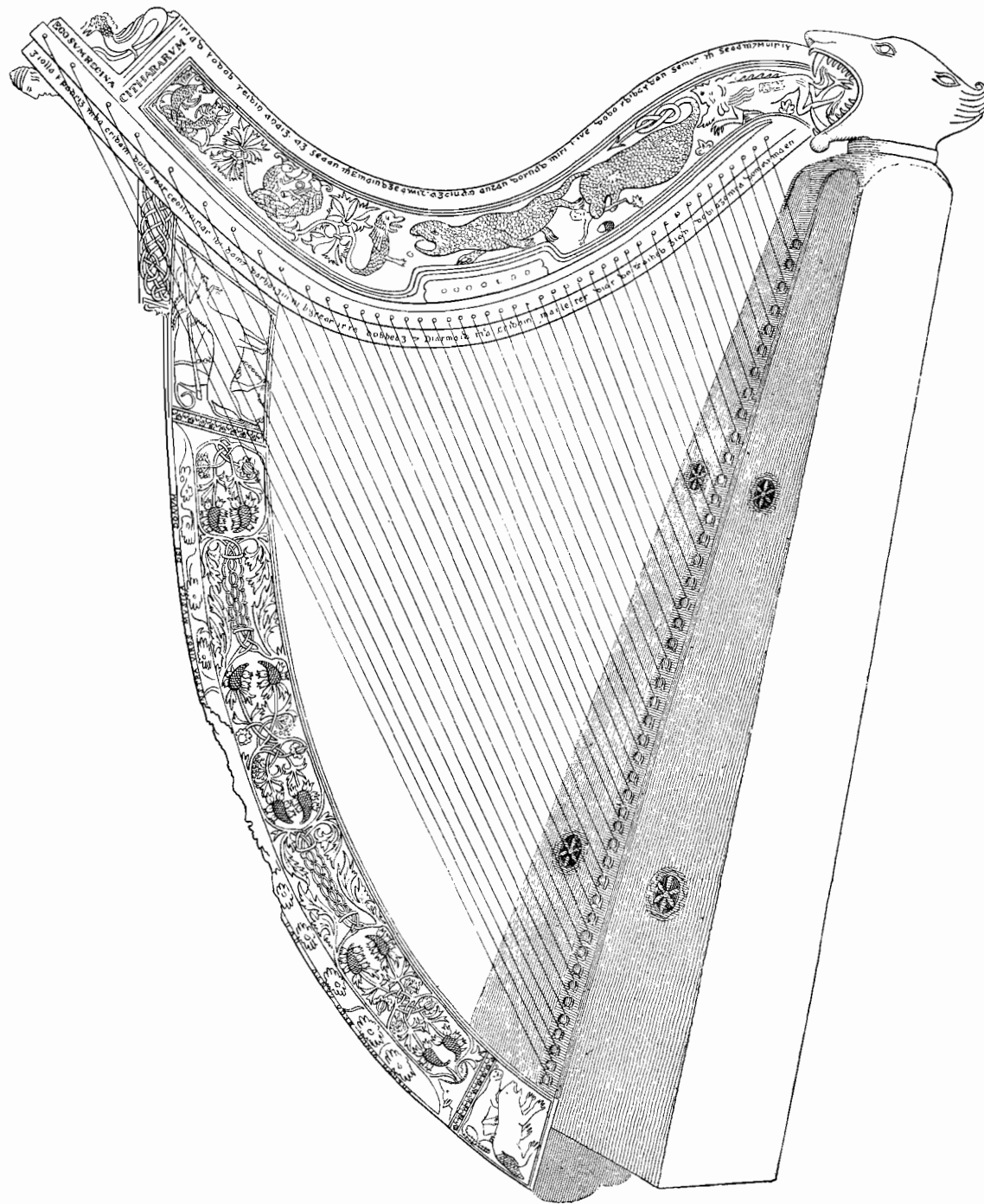
CONTENTS

	PAGE
All in the morning early, O!	I
At dawning of the day	4
Avenging and bright	9
Barney O'Hea	16
Believe me if all those endearing young charms	20
Blatherskite, The	13
Bright Darling of my Heart (<i>A mhuirnin geal mo chroidhe</i>)	22
Broken Song, A	26
By the Lakes of Killarney	29
Curse of Mora, The	32
Dawning of the Day, The	37
Down by the sally gardens	42
Ere the long roll of the ages end (<i>Fainne geal an lae</i>)	45
Farewell to Sliev Morna	48
For Ireland	51
Harp that once through Tara's halls, The	55
Has sorrow thy young days shaded?	58
Heather Glen, The	62
I heard in the night the pigeons	66
I love my love in the morning	68
I love the din of beating drums	72
If I were King of Ireland	74
Lark in Clear Air, The	77
Last Rose of Summer, The	80
Leprehaun, The	83
Little Mary Cassidy	86
Little Red Lark, The	90
Love is cruel, love is sweet	92
Love's Young Dream	94
Low-backed Car, The	96
Maura dhu of Ballyshannon	99
May Eve	103
Minstrel Boy, The	106
Mo Bouchaleen bwee (<i>My Yellow-haired Lad</i>)	108
My fair love leaving me	120
My Little Kerry Cow	112
My love's an arbutus	116
Nelly, my Love, and Me	123
Ninepenny Fidil, The	126
Oh! if I were yon gossamer	134
Ould Plaid Shawl, The	128
Over the Hills and far away	137
Passing of the Gael, The	142
Piper, A	148
Sedges, The	151
Shule Agra	154
Silent, O Moyle, be the roar of thy water	158
Snowy-breasted Pearl, The	162
Song of Glenann, A	166
Soontree (<i>A Lullaby</i>)	169
Sword of Light hath pierced the dark, A (<i>Mo Chraoibhin cno</i>)	172

	PAGE
Time for Love, The	176
Voice of the Sea, The	179
Wearing of the Green, The	181
We're wearin' av the Green	184
When she answered me her voice was low	187
When the West Wind blows	190
Wind from the West, The	194
Wind that shakes the Barley, The	197
Would God I were the tender apple blossom	200

ANCIENT IRISH HARP

IN 1809 THIS INSTRUMENT WAS IN THE POSSESSION OF NOAH DALNIAY, ESQ., OF BELLAHILL, NEAR CARRICKFERGUS. AN ENGRAVING WAS MADE OF IT FOR THE FRONTISPIECE OF EDWARD BUNTING'S ANCIENT IRISH MUSIC, PUBLISHED IN LONDON, NOVEMBER, 1809



TRANSLATION OF THE INSCRIPTIONS

EGO SUM REGINA CITHARUM = I AM THE QUEEN OF HARPS

FROM THE GAELIC, BEGINNING WITH THE UPPER LINE: I, JOHN MCEMGIN, HAD AS MY PATRON, GERALD OF CLUAN, AT THE TIME THAT I PROFESSED POETRY AND MUSIC; AMONG MY OTHER PATRONS WERE JAMES MACSHANE AND MAURICE GILPATRICK, WHO WERE FAMOUS AS MEN OF MUSIC, KNOWN TO ME AS BEING UNEXCELLED; I MAY ALSO MENTION DIARMAID MACCRIDAM AND WITH HIM TWO SAGES OF AN ANCIENT SCHOOL WHO WERE WITH ME AS COLLABORATORS

SIXTY IRISH SONGS



OF the sixty songs included in this volume one-third are familiar to lovers of Irish music, while two-thirds are presented for the first time; that is, nearly forty folk-melodies of Ireland are here united to lyrics by Irish poets and welded with accompaniments that seek to express their spirit.

These melodies were culled by an examination of more than two thousand recorded folk-tunes, most of them wordless.

Songs hitherto published based on Irish folk-tunes have been of two types: the poet seeking melodies to match his lyrics, or the musician seeking lyrics to fit chosen melodies. Thomas Moore was of the first type, though he did not hesitate to change the melodies to fit his own lyrics. His successors have been of the second type, notably Sir Charles Villiers Stanford, who, respecting and cherishing the melodies of his country, has been fortunate in having the co-operation of an Irish lyricist of kindred spirit, Mr. Alfred Perceval Graves, who with uncommon skill and sympathy wrote or adapted lyrics to match the recorded melodies without change.

A third and hitherto untried plan has been followed in the preparation of this volume. Instead of employing lyrics written to order, the editor has turned directly to the wealth of modern Irish lyric poetry, and after examining volumes containing in the aggregate over two thousand poems, he culled nearly two hundred that had the song quality, that were of the music-provoking type. Therefore the lyrics, instead of being by one hand, are the spontaneous work of many Irish poets.

After selecting melodies of charm and lyrics that were songful came the delicate task of finding the right melody for a chosen lyric, or the appropriate lyric for a chosen air, *without changing either melody or lyric* — the *sine qua non* being their mutual fitness, not merely in metre and in rhythm but in spirit, in kinship. The two should so accord as to seem to have been written for each other,

or even written together. With what measure of success this new plan has been carried out the completed songs must evidence.

The fourth stage in the work was the congenial task of welding chosen melody and lyric into a complete union by means of an expressive accompaniment. As folksongs in their natural state are without accompaniment or any harmonic support whatever, the question arises as to the style of accompaniment most appropriate for them, or, indeed, whether they should be accompanied at all. To the extreme position of some folklorists it is enough to say, that unless these folk-tunes are to remain sealed in the silence of antiquarian tomes and the journals of Folksong societies, they must be given not only words but accompaniments. Shall these accompaniments be reduced to a mere skeleton barely sufficient to support the voice, or shall they be enriched with something of the color our sophisticated modern ears demand?

Broadly speaking, there are two ways of writing accompaniments to old melodies: the way of the *arranger*, and the way of the *composer*. The first manufactures a conventional piano part that is as unobtrusive as possible and therefore colorless and dull; the second, with careful regard for the character of both melody and text, creates a colorful accompaniment that enhances both, gives them fresh significance, and when most perfectly done charms the listener with the impression of a fresh and spontaneous creation. The humdrum commonplaceness of the first type suits well the pedestrian mind, and endless examples abound. The danger in the second type is lack of due restraint and forgetfulness of the beauty of simplicity. It may, of course, be argued that the natural sincerity and essential *naïveté* of folk-tunes tend to disappear, the more subtle the supplied accompaniment; that folk-music and art-music are too distinct and separate by nature to merge. These questions can be hotly debated.

The wordless folk-tunes in the first volume of Edward Bunting's *Ancient Irish Music* (London, 1796) led to the writing of Thomas Moore's earlier *Melodies*. In the poet's own words: "They were the mine from which the workings of my labors as a poet have derived their lustre and value."

Sir Charles Villiers Stanford, the eminent Irish musician, in the preface to his revision of Moore's *Irish Melodies* (London, 1894), while acknowledging the value of Moore's work as the first popular presentation of the folksongs of Ireland, says: "There is scarcely a melody which Moore left unaltered, and, as a necessary consequence, unspoilt."

Moore's *Melodies* were published in sections at intervals from 1807 to 1834.¹ The poet's first co-laborer was Sir John Stevenson, who wrote the piano accompaniments in the current style of his day. Dr. Stanford calls him "a remarkable musician," but "much under the influence of the works of Haydn, and he seems to have imported into his arrangements a dim echo of the style of the great Austrian composer. He could scarcely have chosen a model more unsuited for the wildness and ruggedness of the music with which he had to deal." But Sir John, eminent in his own day, wrote in the fashion of his time, just as the eminent Sir Charles has accompanied the very same melodies in the fashion of his later day, stamped of course with his individual traits.

Bunting made his arrangements in the artificial florid style of the period; Beethoven's settings of Irish airs bear his own hallmark; Stevenson's thin and dry harmonizations² doubtless pleased Tom Moore's listeners, as the later arrangements of Bishop, Balfe, Hatton, and Molloy have in turn fitted the ever changing fashion of musi-

cal speech. Professor Stanford's late Victorian arrangements, again, are written in an idiom that his juniors doubtless regard as already passing, and, recently, Irish airs have appeared in London dressed in a garb that shows the influence, not of the remote Handel and Haydn, or the late Johannes Brahms, but of the contemporary Debussy.

In the nature of things no writer can escape his own period, can help inhaling the common air, or avoid writing in the current speech of his day. It is enough, then, to say that the accompaniments in this volume were written not yesterday but to-day, well knowing that to-morrow other hands will with equal enthusiasm set these and other Irish airs in a fashion that, whether simple or complex, will be of to-morrow.

As the writer has prepared these songs for singers to sing, rather than for students of folk-song, he has sought to weld melody, text, and harmonic scheme into songs that would appeal, not because of their source, but because they held something of that beauty the artist forever seeks. These songs were gathered "That all who hear may dream a little while." From a rich abundance a few sprays have been torn—torn

*"from the green boughs of old Eire,
Green boughs of tossing always weary, weary!
The willow of the many-sorrowed world."*

. . .

Few but avowed Celticists know with what lavish richness Ireland has poured out her heart in both melody and poetry. As this volume is a union of both, it is not out of place to say a word regarding each and to quote from those who speak with authority.

As to the abundance of Irish folk-music, none

¹ A Selection of Irish Melodies, with Symphonies and Accompaniments by Sir John Stevenson, Mus. Doc., and characteristic words by Thomas Moore, Esq., London, James Power, was issued in ten parts and a supplement between 1807 and 1834. The piano accompaniments of the first seven parts are by Stevenson. Part Seven is dated, October 1, 1818. Moore's co-laborer for the remaining parts was Sir Henry Bishop, Part Eight bearing the date, May, 1821. A pirated edition of this part appeared in Dublin in the same year, edited by the musician Bishop had supplanted—Sir John Stevenson.

² In A Prefatory Letter to the Marchioness Dowager of D—— that opens the original edition of the first volume of the Irish Melodies Moore feels called upon "to add a few words in defence of my ingenious coadjutor, Sir John Stevenson, who has been accused of having spoiled the simplicity of the airs by the chromatic richness of the symphonies, and the elaborate variety of his harmonies." This letter is dated, January, 1810.

can speak with greater knowledge than the late Dr. P. W. Joyce, long President of the "Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland," himself an indefatigable collector of folk-tunes and an authority on Irish life and history. In his important collection, *Old Irish Folk Music and Songs* (London and Dublin, 1909), he states that over three thousand different Irish airs are now in print, and that from known sources this number could readily be increased to five thousand.

As to the character and quality of this abundance, Sir Hubert Parry writes: "Irish folk-music is probably the most human, most varied, most poetical in the world, and is particularly rich in tunes which imply considerable sympathetic sensitiveness."

Another English writer, Dr. Ernest Walker, is even more eloquent, for in his *History of Music in England* (Oxford, 1907) he says: "Few musicians have been found to question the assertion that Irish folk-music is, on the whole, the finest that exists. It ranges with wonderful ease over the whole gamut of human emotion from the cradle to the battlefield, and is unsurpassed in poetical and artistic charm. . . . In their miniature form the best Irish folk-tunes are gems of absolutely flawless lustre. . . . For sheer beauty of melody, the works of Mozart, Schubert, and the Irish folk-composers form a triad that is unchallenged in the whole range of art. . . . In form, as well as melody, the best Irish folk-music is exceptionally polished. The phrases have a quite exceptional freedom from anything like either vagueness or stiffness of line; the melodies never tie themselves into knots, and the rhythmical basis is always firm and coherent."

They who drink of Irish music draw from an olden fountain; its haunting airs bring back to mind forgotten things from long ago. It is to be regretted that the words of Ireland's recorded folksongs have, for the most part, been lost, yet the records of Irish literature are older far than any surviving music, for, in the words of the eminent Gaelic scholar, Professor Kuno Mayer, "The vernacular literature of ancient Ireland is the most primitive and original among the litera-

tures of Western Europe. Its importance as the earliest voice from the dawn of West European civilization cannot be denied. It is not till the end of the eleventh century that we find the beginnings of a national literature in France and Germany; whereas Ireland had become the heiress of the classical and theological learning of the Western Empire of the third and fourth centuries, and a period of humanism was thus ushered in which reached its culmination during the sixth and following centuries, the Golden Age of Irish civilization." It was then that "Ireland drew upon herself the eyes of the whole world as the one haven of rest, as the great seminary of learning, in a turbulent world overrun by hordes of barbarians."

In the same vein Renan, in his essay *La Poésie de la Race Celtique*, writes: "Ireland is the sole country of Europe where the native can produce authentic documents of his remote unbroken lineage, and designate with certainty, up to prehistoric ages, the source from which he sprang. Restricted by conquest to some islands and peninsulas of the West, the Celtic race has habitually striven to oppose an impassable barrier to all alien influences. This ancient race has come down to our day still faithful to its language, its memories, its ideals, and its genius. In the grand concert of the human species, no family equals this for penetrating voices that go to the heart."

A strange melancholy characterizes the genius of the Celtic race. In the words of William Sharp: "For all the blithe songs and happy abandon of so many Irish singers, the Irish themselves have given us the most poignant, the most hauntingly sad lyric cries in all modern literature. Renan fully recognizes this, and how, even in the heroic age, the melancholy of inappeasable regret, of insatiable longing, is as obvious as in our own day, when spiritual weariness is as an added crown of thorns." Whence comes this sadness, he asks? "Take the songs of the sixth century bards; they mourn more defeats than they sing victories. The history of the Celtic race itself is but a long complaint, the lament of exiles, the

grief of despairing flights beyond the seas. If occasionally it seems to make merry, a tear ever lurks behind the smile." As one of her own poets has said of Eire: "The sorrow of a thousand years makes dark her ever youthful eyes."

The use of English by the native poets of Ireland may be said to have begun toward the end of the eighteenth century. At first the flavor of this Anglo-Celtic poetry was local and national rather than universal. It voiced the passion for nationality, or the cry of the exile in remembrance of his land with its wild and romantic past. Sometimes it voiced the spirit of rebellion, or the pain of misery and famine, the misery of a whole country; or in wild revolt from sadness it sang with rollicking abandon, or pictured the tender idyls of peasant life that appear despite Ireland's turmoil and pain. Much of this poetry is unpretentious and reaches no high level, for, with a few exceptions, it is only lately, in what is called the Celtic Revival, that Irish poetry in English can claim to be a fine art. The poets of this later group for the most part remain distinctively Irish, as they should, but their best work has the universal quality, and by its distinction of form, its haunting beauty, and its wist-

ful charm, it gives them an individual place in the Song of the World.

The poetry of this modern group has what Matthew Arnold calls the "Celtic nearness to Nature and her secret; Celtic aerialness and magic; the sheer, inimitable Celtic note." The contemporary Anglo-Celtic poetry of Ireland, writes William Sharp, "has a quality which no other English poetry possesses in like degree; the quality which Matthew Arnold defined as natural magic — 'Celtic poetry drenched in the dew of natural magic.'"

That "inimitable Celtic note" lurks in the melodies and lyrics of this volume, for they both are Ireland's own. The editor on his part has sought only to enhance that note, and not to obtrude aught that is alien or discordant. In so far as he has succeeded will these songs pass on to others that magic of the Celt which Ireland's native songs have in a peculiar degree.

*"Ne'er forgetful silence fall on thee,
Old music heard by Mona of the sea.
Nor may that eerie, wistful music die;
Still in the far, fair Gaelic places
Its sighing wakes the soul in withered faces,
And wakes remembrance of great things gone by."*

Wm. Armin Fisher

Boston, June 15, 1915

SIXTY IRISH SONGS

ALL IN THE MORNING EARLY, O!

1

KATHARINE TYNAN-HINKSON

Irish Air

Arranged by William Arms Fisher

With brightness *mf*

VOICE

PIANO *mf*

1. The lit - tle red
2. The beard_ of

lark_ is shak - ing his wings, Straight from_ the breast of his
bar - ley is old_ man's - gray, All green_ and sil - ver the

rit. *a tempo*

love_ he springs;_ Lis - ten the lilt of the song_ he_
new - mown hay, The dew from his wings he has sha - ken_

rit. *a tempo*

poco rit. *a tempo*

sings, All in the morn - ing_ ear - ly, O! The_
way, All in the morn - ing_ ear - ly, O! The_

poco rit. *a tempo*

sea is rock-ing a cra - dle_ hark!_ To a hush - ing song, and the
lit - tle red lark is high_ in the sky, No_ ea - gle soars where the

poco rit. *a tempo cresc.*
fields_ are dark, And would I were there with the lit - tle red_ lark,
lark_ may fly. Where are you go - ing to, high, so_ high?

poco rit. *a tempo*
cresc.

All in the morn - ing ear - ly, O!
All in the morn - ing ear - ly, O!

a tempo
mf

mf
3. His wings_ and feath - ers are sun - rise red; He hails_ the

mf

sun and his gold-en head; Good-mor-row, sun, you are long a-bed.

All in the morn-ing ear-ly, O! I would I were where the lit-tle red

lark Up in the dawn, like a rose-red spark, Sheds the
brillante

day on the fields so dark, All in the morn-ing ear-ly, O!
f cresc.
f cresc. *sfz*

Ed.

AT DAWNING OF THE DAY

KATHARINE TYNAN HINKSON

Irish Air

Arranged by William Arms Fisher

With animation

PIANO

 mf

mf

1. As__ I roam'd out one__ morn - ing The__ stars were in the__ sky, But
2. Her__ feet out - vied the__ dai - sies, Her__ hair out-shone the__ sun; Her

f

poco

Chan-ti - cleer his_ warn - ing Had flung it_ low and high. The
beau-ty, like the_ Gra - ces, Did join all_ sweets in one. Her

accel.

lit - tle birds were__ talk - ing, The__ moun - tains yet were__
eyes like twin - stars__ mar - ried, Her__ breath of new - mown__

poco accel.

poco rit.

gray, When *Col-leen Dhas came walk - ing At dawn - ing of the
 hay; A milk - ing pail she car - ried At dawn - ing of the

poco rit.

day.
day.

a tempo

p *cresc.*

mf

3. Now, are you ten - der He - be? Or may - be Ju - no

mf

cresc.

bright? Your name it might be Phoe - be, That robs the sun of

cresc.

* Colleen Dhas:—Pretty, fair-haired maiden.

poco accel.

light. Or_ are you love - ly_ Ve - nus That close be-side me_

poco accel.

poco rit.

stray? With the milk-ing - pail_ be - tween us At_ dawn - ing of the

poco rit.

day.

4. "Young

p

man," she said, "don't flat - ter, Your glance is bold and_ free; No_

3

stran-ger's praise will mat-ter To vir-tuous maids like me. Pray

f *deciso*
go where you were go-ing, I take the oth-er way; And I

cresc.
hear my Crum-my low-ing At dawn-ing of the day."

a tempo
5. Up - on a bunch of

rush - es A - lone I sat and heard Her voice out - sing the

thrush - es And ev - 'ry wak - ning bird. I heard the sweet milk

meno mosso
spurt - ing, The hedge between us lay, And I long'd that we were

court - ing At dawn - ing of the day.

Ad. *

AVENGING AND BRIGHT

THOMAS MOORE

Air: "Cruachàn na Fèine"
Arranged by William Arms Fisher

Con moto

VOICE

PIANO

f

f

1. A - ven - ging and bright fall the swift sword of E - rin, On
2. By the red cloud that hung o - ver Con - or's dark "dwelling" When

sfz

dim.

him who the brave sons of Us - na be - tray'd! For
Ul - ad's three cham-pions lay sleep - ing in gore By the

dim.

ev - 'ry fond eye which he wa - ken'd a tear in, A
bil - lows of war, which so oft - en, high swell - ing, Have

rit.
drop from his heart-wounds shall weep o'er her blade.
waft - ed these he - roes to vic - to - ry's shore!

a tempo *sfz*

3. We swear to re - venge them! no joy shall be tast - ed, The
dim.

harp shall be si - lent, the maid - en un - wed, Our

halls shall be mute, and our fields shall lie wast - ed, Till

ven - geance is wreak'd on the mur - der - er's head!

a tempo
f

4. Yes mon - arch! tho' sweet are our home re - col - lec - tions, Tho' *dim.*

sweet are the tears that from ten - der - ness fall; Tho'

sweet are our friend - ships, our hopes and af - fec - tions, Re - *f cresc.*

venge on a ty - rant is sweet - est of all! *rit.*

THE BLATHERSKITE

ARTHUR STRINGER

Irish Air
Arranged by William Arms Fisher

Animato

VOICE

PIANO

mf

Och, —

nev - er give your whole heart up - take it from one that knows! — The

first may seem a gool-die, but the se - cond's like a rose, And —

Words used by permission of the publisher, Mitchell Kennerly.

kiss - in' still is kiss - in' lad, from An - trim down to Clare, — And the

cresc.

world is full of wom - en so the div - el take the care!

mf

Aye, — kiss a - way their

tears, me lad, and hold them at a song; — The heart that's lov - in'

light - est is the heart that's lov - in' long! So

The first system of the musical score. The vocal line is in G major, starting on a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, and G5. The piano accompaniment consists of a right hand with a descending eighth-note scale (F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4) and a left hand with a descending eighth-note scale (F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3). The key signature has one sharp (F#).

leave the gerri be - yont the hill, and greet the one a -

The second system of the musical score. The vocal line continues with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, and G5. The piano accompaniment continues with a descending eighth-note scale (F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4) and a left hand with a descending eighth-note scale (F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3). The key signature has one sharp (F#).

bove Och, don't be lov - in' wom - en, lad, but

The third system of the musical score. The vocal line starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, and G5. The piano accompaniment continues with a descending eighth-note scale (F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4) and a left hand with a descending eighth-note scale (F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3). The key signature has one sharp (F#).

just try lov - in' Love!

The fourth system of the musical score. The vocal line starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, and G5. The piano accompaniment continues with a descending eighth-note scale (F#5, E5, D5, C5, B4, A4, G4) and a left hand with a descending eighth-note scale (F#4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3). The key signature has one sharp (F#).

BARNEY O'HEA

SAMUEL LOVER

SAMUEL LOVER

Arranged by William Arms Fisher

With spirit *mf*

VOICE

PIANO *mf*

1. Now
2. I

let me a-lone tho' I know you won't, I know you won't, I know you won't,
hope you're not go-ing to Ban - don fair, to Ban - don fair, to Ban - don fair, For in-

Let me a-lone tho' I know you won't, Im - pu-dent Bar-ney O' Hea! —
deed I'm not want-ing to meet you there, Im - pu-dent Bar-ney O' Hea! — *L.H.*

mf

It makes me out-ra-geous When you're so con-ta-gious, And you'd
For Cor-ney's at Cork, And my broth-er's at work, — And my

rit. *a tempo*

bet-ter look out for the stout Cor-ney Creagh, For he is the boy that be-
moth-er sits spin-ning at home all the day, So no one will be there of poor

f

lieves I'm his joy, So you'd bet-ter be-have your-self, Bar-ney O' Hea,
me to take care, So I hope you won't fol-low me, Bar-ney O' Hea,

Im-pu-dent Bar-ney, None of your blar-ney,
Im-pu-dent Bar-ney, None of your blar-ney,

Ped. *

f Im-pu-dent Bar-ney O' Hea, — Im-pu-dent Bar-ney O' Hea! —
Im-pu-dent Bar-ney O' Hea, — Im-pu-dent Bar-ney O' Hea! —

mf

mf

3. But as I was walk - ing up
4. He knew 'twas all right when he

Ban - don street, up Ban - don street, up Ban - don street, Just
saw me smile, he saw me smile, he saw me smile, For

who do you think that my - self should meet But im - pu - dent Bar - ney O' Hea! —
he is the rogue up to ev - 'ry wile, Im - pu - dent Bar - ney O' Hea! — *L.H.*

mf

He said I look'd kill - in'; I called him a vil - lain, And
He coax'd me to choose him, For if I re - fused him, He

bid him that min-ute get out of my way; He said I was jok-ing, And
swore he'd kill Cor-ney the ver-y next day, So for fear'twould go fur-ther, And

rit. *a tempo*

grinn'd so pro-vok-ing I could not help laugh-ing with Bar-ney O' Hea.
just to save mur-ther I think I must mar-ry that mad-cap O' Hea.

f

Im - pu-dent Bar-ney,
Both-er-ing Bar-ney, 'Tis he has the blar-ney, To

Ad. *

Im - pu-dent Bar-ney O' Hea, — Im - pu-dent Bar-ney O' Hea! —
make a girl Mis-tress O' Hea, — To make a girl Mis-tress O' Hea! —

f

BELIEVE ME IF ALL THOSE ENDEARING YOUNG CHARMS

THOMAS MOORE

Air: "My lodging, it is on the cold ground"
Arranged by William Arms Fisher

Moderato e graziosamente

VOICE *mf*

1. Be - lieve me if all those en-
2. It is not while beau - ty and

PLANO *mf*

con Pedale

dear - ing young charms, Which I gaze on so fond - ly to - day, ——— Were to
youth are thine own, And thy cheek un-pro-faned by a - tear, ——— That the

change by to - mor - row and fleet in my arms, Like fair - y gifts fad - ing a -
fer - vor and faith of a soul can be known, To which time will but make thee more

way, _____ Thou wouldst still be a-dored as this mo-ment thou art, Let thy
 dear! _____ Oh! the heart that has tru-ly loved nev-er for-gets, But as

love-li-ness fade as it will, _____ And a-round the dear ru-in each
 tru-ly loves on to the close; _____ As the sun-flow-er turns on her

wish of my heart Would en-twine it-self ver-dant-ly still. _____
 god when he sets, The same look that she turn'd when he rose. _____
 (gave)

L.H.

BRIGHT DARLING OF MY HEART

(A MHUIRNIN GEAL MO CHROIDHE)

SEUMAS MacMANUS

Irish Air.

Arranged by William Arms Fisher

Moderato

PIANO

mf

1. The braes they are a - flame with whin, The glens with flow'rs re -
 2. For whins may flame, and flow'rs may bloom, And sun - flood hill and

mf

joice; In ev - 'ry bush a glad - some bird Lifts
 plain, And birds on ev - 'ry bough may sing, "Sweet

up - a tune - ful voice. Yet whin, and flow'r, and
 sum - mer's come - a - gain;" While I shall shiv - er

bon-ny bird, And each sweet mel - o - dy, But adds an ache to
for the chill That holds the heart of me My Sun has set, my

dim.
my sore heart, *) A mhuir - nin geal mo chroidhe!
Sum - mer fled, A mhuir - nin geal mo chroidhe!

p
3. You were my cher - ish'd
a tempo

Flow'r of Flow'rs, You were my War - bler sweet, You were my Sun of

• *) Pronounced: Avurn-yeen gal mo chree. O, bright darling of my heart.

sum - mer, kind, You were my World com - plete. But the Flow'r has with - er'd

on the brae, The Bird has quit the tree, And all my world to

win - ter worn, A mhuir - nin geal mo chroidhe!

dim. e rit. *a tempo*

4. O sad to think those eyes don't light, And

p *poco rit.* *a tempo*

I,—your Heart, so near. 'Tis sore that I should call, and call, And

you re-fuse to hear! But sleep, *a-ruin*, for sure 'tis Night: And
(my dear)

soon glad Dawn shall be,— When lips will meet and souls will greet, *dim.* A

e rit. mhuir-nin geal mo chroidhe!—
e rit. *p* *pp*

A BROKEN SONG

MOIRA O'NEILL

Irish Air

Arranged by William Arms Fisher

Moderato

VOICE *p* Och, where am I

PIANO *p*

from? From the green hills of E - rin. Then have I no say? My

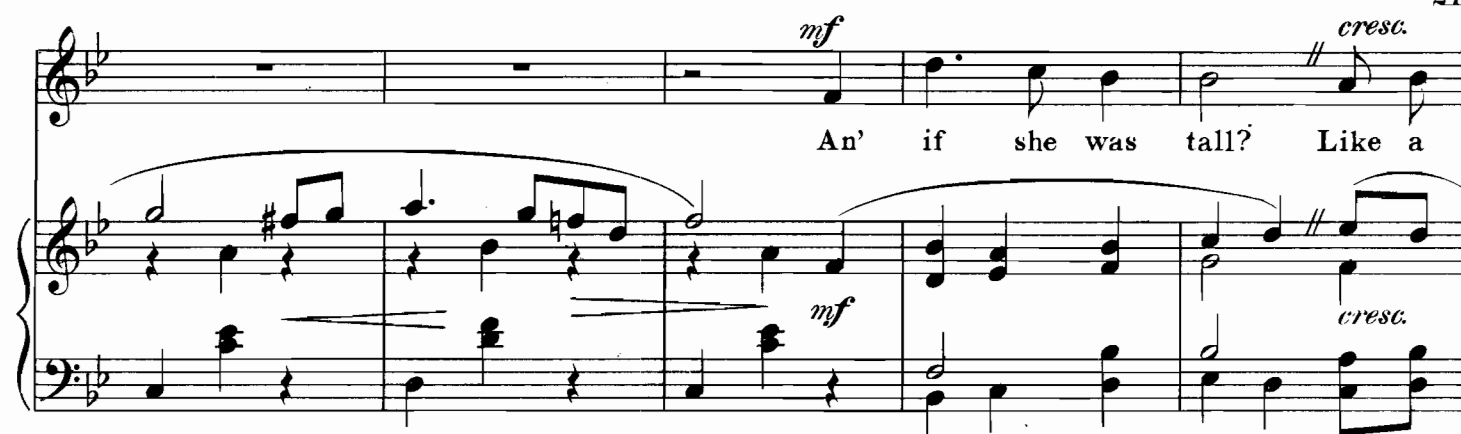
songs are all sung, An' what o' my love? 'Tis a - lone I am

rit. fair-in'. For old grows my heart, an' my voice yet is young.

rit. *a tempo*

mf *cresc.*

An' if she was tall? Like a



King's own daugh-ter. An' if she was fair? Like a morn-in' o'



accel.

May. Och, whin she'd come laugh-in' 'Twas the run - nin' wa-ther, An'



f

when she'd come blush-in' 'Twas the break — o' day.



p slower

Och, where did she dwell? Where onest I had my

dwell-in' An' who loved her best? There's no one now will

know. Oh, where is she gone? Och, why would I be tell-in! For

rit.

where she is gone There I can nev - er go.

p

BY THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY

29

ALFRED PERCEVAL GRAVES

Irish Air
Arranged by William Arms Fisher

Moderato *mf*

VOICE

By the Lakes of Kil-lar-ney one

PIANO *mf*

morn-ing in May On my pipe of green hol-ly I war-bled a-way, While a

black-bird high up on the ar-bu-tus tree Gave back my gay mu-sic with

L.H.

cresc.

gush-es of glee; When my Ei-leen's voice stole From the thick-et of hol-ly And

cresc.

The musical score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in a single staff with lyrics underneath. The piano part consists of two staves (treble and bass clef). The tempo is marked 'Moderato' and the initial dynamic is 'mf'. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score is divided into four systems. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with the voice entering on the first measure. The second system continues the melody with the voice and piano accompaniment. The third system features a 'L.H.' (Left Hand) section in the piano part. The fourth system concludes the piece with a 'cresc.' (crescendo) marking in both parts.

Ed. ❄

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turn'd just the whole Of our flirt - ing to fol - ly; And soft - ly a - long Through the



myr - tle and heath - er The maid and her song Swept up - on us to - geth - er.



'Twas an old I - rish tale full of



pas - sion - ate trust Of two faith - ful lov - ers long laid in the dust, And her



eyes. as she sang look'd so far, far a-way, She went by me, nor knew she went

L.H.

by where I lay. And my - self and the grass And the dee-shy red dai - sies Should

cresc.

let our love pass, On - ly whis-p'ring her prais-es; While the lass and her lay Through the

p

myr - tle and heath - er Like a dream died a-way, O'er the moun - tain to-gether.

rit.

p

THE CURSE OF MORA

ETHNA CARBERY

Irish Airs:
 "The Blind Beggar of the Glen"
 and "The Yellow Blanket"
 Arranged by William Arms Fisher

Misterioso *mf*

VOICE

The fret-ted fires of Mo-ra Blew o'er him in the night, He

PIANO

mf

cresc.

thrills no more at lov-ing, Nor weeps for lost de - light. For when those flames have

cresc.

dim.

bit - ten Both joy and grief take flight; For_ when those flames have

bit - ten Both joy and grief take flight.

mf *meno mosso*
A - - round his path the

dim. *meno mosso*

shad - ows Stalk ev - er grim and high: Spears flash in hands long

f

with - er'd, And dent - ed shields give cry; Or mist - y wo - man -

mf *sfz* *mf*

fa - ces Laugh out and pass him by; Or mist - y wo - man -

cresc. *f*

fa - ces Laugh out and pass him by.

dim. e rit. *p*

mp Tempo I

He hears the wild Green Harp - er Chant

mp

sotto voce

sweet a fair - y rune, And through the sleep - ing si - lence, His

p

feet must track the tune. *cresc.* When the world is barr'd and

speck-led With sil-ver of the moon, When the world is barr'd and

speck-led With sil-ver of the moon. *rit.*

mf meno mosso Thus is he doom'd till Judg-ment Al-

dim. e rit. *meno mosso mf*

though he cairn should hold His fe-ver'd heart in qui-et, And

hide his hair of gold, His soul shall wan-der

seek-ing, And its quest be nev-er told, For his

sou. shall wan-der seek-ing, And its quest be nev-er told.

THE DAWNING OF THE DAY

37

Translated from the Irish by
P. W. Joyce, L.L.D.

*) Irish Air.
Arranged by William Arms Fisher

Moderato

PIANO *mf*

mf

One — morn - ing ear - ly as I walk'd forth By the

rit. *a tempo*

mar - gin of **) Lough Lene — The sun - shine dress'd the

trees in green, And — sum - mer bloom'd a - - gain, I

The musical score is written for piano and voice. The piano part consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) with a key signature of one flat (B-flat major or D minor) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The piano part begins with a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The vocal melody is written on a single staff with a treble clef, starting on a middle C. The lyrics are written below the vocal staff. The score includes dynamic markings such as 'mf' (mezzo-forte) and 'rit.' (ritardando). The tempo changes from 'Moderato' to 'a tempo' after the first line of music. The lyrics are: 'One — morn - ing ear - ly as I walk'd forth By the mar - gin of **) Lough Lene — The sun - shine dress'd the trees in green, And — sum - mer bloom'd a - - gain, I'. The piano part continues with a complex accompaniment, including chords and arpeggios, supporting the vocal melody.

*) As collected by Charlotte Milligan Fox.

**) Lough Lene is the old name of the Lower and Middle Lake of Killarney.

left the town and wan - der'd on Through fields all green and

gay; And_ who should I meet but my *) Cool - een Dhas, By the

dawn - ing of the day.

No_ cap or cloak this_

*) Cooleen Dhas means: Pretty, fair-haired maiden.

maid - en wore, Her neck and feet were bare. Down

cresc.

to the grass in ring - lets fell Her glos - sy gold - en

hair. A milk - ing-pail was in her hand, She was

cresc.

love - ly young and gay; She bore the palm from

f

Ve - nus bright, By the dawn - ing of the day.

The first system of the musical score. The vocal line is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B-flat4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, and a quarter note F5. The piano accompaniment consists of two staves. The right hand starts with a half note G3, followed by a half note A3, a half note B-flat3, and a half note C4. The left hand starts with a half note G2, followed by a half note A2, a half note B-flat2, and a half note C3. The piano part features a variety of chords and melodic lines, including a descending scale in the right hand and a more active line in the left hand.

The second system of the musical score. The vocal line is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B-flat4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, and a quarter note F5. The piano accompaniment consists of two staves. The right hand starts with a half note G3, followed by a half note A3, a half note B-flat3, and a half note C4. The left hand starts with a half note G2, followed by a half note A2, a half note B-flat2, and a half note C3. The piano part features a variety of chords and melodic lines, including a descending scale in the right hand and a more active line in the left hand.

mf
On a moss - y bank I sat me down With this

The third system of the musical score. The vocal line is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B-flat4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, and a quarter note F5. The piano accompaniment consists of two staves. The right hand starts with a half note G3, followed by a half note A3, a half note B-flat3, and a half note C4. The left hand starts with a half note G2, followed by a half note A2, a half note B-flat2, and a half note C3. The piano part features a variety of chords and melodic lines, including a descending scale in the right hand and a more active line in the left hand.

maid - en by my side; With gen - tle words I

The fourth system of the musical score. The vocal line is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B-flat4, a quarter note C5, a quarter note D5, a quarter note E5, and a quarter note F5. The piano accompaniment consists of two staves. The right hand starts with a half note G3, followed by a half note A3, a half note B-flat3, and a half note C4. The left hand starts with a half note G2, followed by a half note A2, a half note B-flat2, and a half note C3. The piano part features a variety of chords and melodic lines, including a descending scale in the right hand and a more active line in the left hand.

court - ed her, And ask'd her for my bride. She

said, "Young man, don't bring me blame, But let me go a -

way, For morn - ing's light is shin - ing bright, By the

dawn - ing of the day."

"DOWN BY THE SALLY GARDENS"

W. B. YEATS

 Air: "The Maids of Mourne Shore"
 Arranged by William Arms Fisher

PIANO

Moderato

mp

rit.

mf

a tempo

mf

cresc.

cresc.

Down by the sal - ly gar - dens my love and I did
 meet; She pass'd the sal - ly gar - dens with
 lit - tle snow-white feet. She bid me take love

*) An extension of three lines sung by an old woman of Ballisodare.

eas - y, as the leaves grow on the tree; But

I, be-ing young and fool - ish, with her did not a -

gree. In a

mf

f *rit.*

field by the riv - er my love and I did stand, And

a tempo

mf

on my lean-ing shoul-der she placed her snow-white

hand. She bid me take life eas-y as the

grass grows on the weirs; But I was young and

fool-ish, and now am full of tears.

ERE THE LONG ROLL OF THE AGES END

(FAINNE GEAL AN LAE)

45

ALICE MILLIGAN

"Until the day break, and the shadows flee away"

Irish Air

Arranged by William Arms Fisher

With passionate exaltation

VOICE

PIANO

f

1. Ere the

long — roll of the a - ges end And the days of time are

dim.

done The Lord shall un - to E - rin send His —

cresc.

own ap - point - ed One, Whose soul must wait the —

dim.

The musical score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in a single line with lyrics. The piano part consists of two staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is common time (C). The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, slurs, and dynamic markings like *f* (forte), *dim.* (diminuendo), and *cresc.* (crescendo). The lyrics are: "1. Ere the long — roll of the a - ges end And the days of time are done The Lord shall un - to E - rin send His — own ap - point - ed One, Whose soul must wait the —".

hour of Fate, His name be known to none; But his

ff feet shall stand on the I - rish land In the ris - ing of the sun. *allargando*

f 2. In —
3. O —

dark - ness of our cap - tive night Whilst storms the watch - tow'r
per - fect pure, ex - alt - ed One, For — whom in pray'r we

dim.

cresc.

shake, wait, Some Of shall not sleep, but vi - gil keep Un -
wait, Of I - rish born thou hap - piest son And

dim.

til the morn - ing break; Un - til through clouds of
no - blest of the great; As night to noon goes

threat - ning hate, And seas of sor - row o'er, The
swift and soon, May years now roll a - way And

ff *allargando*

first red beam of the sun - burst gleam Il - lu - mines E - rin's shore.
bring the hour of thy con - qu'ring pow'r And the dawn - ing of the day.

FAREWELL TO SLIEV MORNA

GEORGE DARLEY (1795-1846)

Irish Air

Arranged by William Arms Fisher

VOICE *Moderato*

Fare -

PIANO *mf* *p*

cresc.

well to Sliev Mor-na, The hills of the winds! Where the hunt-ers of—

f *mf*

U1 - 1 n, Pur - sue the brown hinds! Fare - well to Loch

f *mf*

dim. e rit.

Ern where the wild ea - gles dwell! Fare - well to Shan -

f

a - von, Shan - a - von, fare - well!

f *a tempo*

mf

Fare - well to our cas - tles, Our oak blaz - ing—

mf

cresc. ed accel.

halls, Where the red fox is—prowl-ing A-lone in the

cresc. ed accel.

Tempo I

walls! Fare-well to the joys of the harp—and the shell, Fare-

dim. e rit.

well to *I-er-né, I-er-né, fare-well!

dim. e rit.

Red.

*Ierné:—ancient name, for Ireland.

FOR IRELAND

51

SEUMAS MacMANUS

Irish Air

Arranged by William Arms Fisher

Moderato

VOICE

PIANO

mf

mf

cresc.

fierce flame burnt, at — boy-hood's dawn, with — in my ten — der — breast, Im —

mf

cresc.

pas-sion'd love my — soul con-sumed for — Moth-er-land op — prest. Her —

f

glo-ries gilt my wak-ing hours, her — woes my dreams o'er — cast; And — the

f

3

3

3

love that fed my heart's first fire, please God, shall light my last.

rit.

There's

mf

a tempo

mf

not a lit - tle bell that blows in Ire - land's dew - y glens, There's

mf

not a sa - gan waves a spear a - bove her man - y fens, There's

mp

mp

not a ti - ny blade of grass on — all her thou - sand —

hills But — this fond breast with — ten - der love to — o - ver - flow - ing —

fills.

mf with devotion (a little slower)
O Ire - land, for your ho - ly sake I'll —

joy - ful bear all_ pain. To your high cause I_ con - se - crate my_

heart, my hand, my_ brain. If_ life and strife a - vail me not to_

save tha: soul one_ sigh, Then, - crown-ing joy, in_ your proud name let_

allargando

ff

one in - worth - y_ die.

allargando

dim.

THE HARP THAT ONCE THRO' TARA'S HALLS

THOMAS MOORE

Irish Air: "Gramachree"
Arranged by William Arms Fisher

Moderato

VOICE

PIANO

mf

con Pedale

mf

The harp that once thro' Ta - ra's halls The soul of mu - sic

shed, Now hangs as mute on Ta - ra's walls As

The musical score is written for voice and piano. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Moderato'. The piano part begins with a series of chords and single notes, some marked with a wavy line indicating a tremolo or rapid vibration. The voice part enters with the lyrics 'The harp that once thro' Ta - ra's halls The soul of mu - sic'. The piano part continues with a similar pattern of chords and notes. The voice part continues with 'shed, Now hangs as mute on Ta - ra's walls As'. The piano part continues with a similar pattern of chords and notes. The score is arranged in three systems, each with a voice staff and a piano grand staff. The piano part is marked with 'mf' (mezzo-forte) and 'con Pedale' (with the sustain pedal). The voice part is marked with 'Moderato'.

if that soul were fled. So sleeps the pride of— for- mer days, So

glo- ry's thrill is o'er, And hearts that once beat high for praise Now

f *dim. e rit.*

feel that pulse no more.

dim. e rit. *p* *a tempo*

mp
No more to chiefs and la - dies bright The harp of Ta - ra

swells, The chord a - lone that breaks at night Its tale of ru - in

tells. Thus Free - dom now so sel - dom wakes; The

on - ly throb she gives Is when some heart in -

dig - nant breaks To show that still she lives.

HAS SORROW THY YOUNG DAYS SHADED?

THOMAS MOORE

Irish Air "Sly Patrick"
Arranged by William Arms Fisher

VOICE *A 1dantino* *p*

1. Has
2. Has

PIANO *mf* *poco rit.*

sor - row thy young days shad - - ed, As clouds o'er the morn - ing
love to that soul - so ten - - der Been like our La - ge - nian

a tempo
p

con Pedale

fleet? ——— Too fast have those young days fad - - ed, That
mine, ——— Where spar - kles of gold - en splen - - dor, All

cresc.

e - ven in sor - row were sweet. _____ Does time with his cold - wing
o - ver the sur - face shine? _____ But if in pur - suit we go

L.H.

cresc.

dim.

with - er Each feel - ing that once - was dear? _____ Come,
deep - er, Al - lured by the gleam - that shone, _____ Ah!

dim.

rit.

child of mis - for - tune! hith - er, I'll weep with thee, tear - for tear. _____
false as the dream of the sleep - er, Like love, the bright ore - is gone. _____

rit.

p

3. Has
4. If —

mf

poco rit.

Hope, like the bird in the sto - - ry, That flit - ted from tree to
thus the sweet hours have fleet - - ed, When sor - row her-self look'd

a tempo
p

tree, — With the tal - is-man's glit - t'ring glo - - ry, Has
bright; — If — thus the fond hope — has cheat - - ed, That

cresc.

Hope been that bird — to thee? — On branch aft-er branch a -
 led thee a - long — so light, — If thus the un - kind — world

L.H.

cresc.

dim.

light - - ing, The gem did she still — dis - play, — And when
 with - - er Each feel-ing that once — was dear, — Come,

dim.

rit.

near - est and most in - vit - ing, Then waft the fair gem — a - way. —
 child of mis-for-tune! come hith - er, I'll weep with thee tear — for tear. —

rit.

THE HEATHER GLEN

GEORGE SIGERSON

Irish Air
 "The brown little Mallet"
 Arranged by William Arms Fisher

Allegretto grazioso *mf*

VOICE

PIANO

mf *>* *sfz* *sfz* *>*

1. There
2. There

blooms a bon-nie flow-er, Up the heath-er—glen;— Tho'
 sings a bon-nie lin-net, Up the heath-er—glen;— The

bright in sun, in show-er, 'Tis just as bright a-gain. I
 voice has ma-gic in it, Too sweet for mor-tal men! It

nev-er can pass by it, I nev-er dare go—nigh it, My
 brings joy down be-fore us, With win-some mel-low cho-rus, But

heart it won't be qui - et, Up the heath - er glen.} Sing O, the bloom-ing
flies too far, far o'er us, Up the heath - er glen.}

heath - er, O, the heath - er glen! Where fair - est fair - ies gath - er To

lure in mor - tal men. I — nev - er can pass by it, I — nev - er dare go

nigh it, My — heart it won't be qui - et, Up the heath - er glen.

Ed. *

mf

3. O, might I pull that

mp *sfs* *sfs* *mf*

flow - er Bloom - ing in the — glen, — No sor - rows that could

legato

low - er Would make me — sad a - gain! And might I catch that

lin - net, My heart— my hope are — in it! O, heav'n it - self I'd

Refrain

win it, Up the heath - er glen. Sing— O, the bloom - ing

heath - er, O, the heath - er glen! Where fair - est fair - ies gath - er To

cresc.

lure in mor - tal men. I — nev - er can pass by it, I — nev - er dare go

cresc.

poco rit.

nigh it, My — heart it won't be qui - et, Up the heath - er glen.

poco rit. *a tempo*

Ed. *

I HEARD IN THE NIGHT THE PIGEONS

PADRAIC COLUM

Irish Air
Arranged by William Arms Fisher

Moderato, con molto tenerezza

VOICE *p*

PIANO *p*

heard in the night the pi - geons A - stir with - in their nest. The

wild pi-geons' stir was ten - der Like a child's hand at the breast.

cresc.
I — cried, “O stir no

more! (My — breast was touch'd of tears —) O — pi - geons, make no

rit.
stir — A — child - less wo - man hears.?’ —

I LOVE MY LOVE IN THE MORNING

GERALD GRIFFIN

Irish Air: "The Mountains High"
Arranged by William Arms Fisher

Brightly

PIANO *mf*

mf

I love my love in the morn - ing, For

she, like morn, is fair, Her blush - ing cheek its

crim - son streak, Its clouds, her gold - en hair; Her

The musical score is written for piano and voice. It features a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The piano accompaniment is marked 'PIANO' and 'mf' (mezzo-forte). The melody is marked 'Brightly'. The lyrics are: 'I love my love in the morn - ing, For she, like morn, is fair, Her blush - ing cheek its crim - son streak, Its clouds, her gold - en hair; Her'. The score is divided into four systems, each with a vocal line and a piano accompaniment. The piano accompaniment includes various musical notations such as treble and bass staves, notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

glance, its beam, so soft and kind, Her tears, its dew - y

The first system of the musical score, measures 1-3. It features a vocal line in treble clef and a piano accompaniment in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#). The lyrics are "glance, its beam, so soft and kind, Her tears, its dew - y".

show'rs; And her voice, the ten - der whis - p'ring wind That

The second system of the musical score, measures 4-6. It continues the vocal and piano parts. The lyrics are "show'rs; And her voice, the ten - der whis - p'ring wind That". The tempo marking "rit." (ritardando) appears above the final measure of the vocal line and below the final measure of the piano accompaniment.

stirs the ear - ly bow'rs.

The third system of the musical score, measures 7-9. The lyrics are "stirs the ear - ly bow'rs.". The tempo marking "a tempo" is placed above the piano accompaniment in measure 8. The dynamic marking "mf" (mezzo-forte) is placed below the piano accompaniment in measure 8.

I love my love in the morn - ing, I

The fourth system of the musical score, measures 10-12. The lyrics are "I love my love in the morn - ing, I". The dynamic marking "mf" (mezzo-forte) is placed above the vocal line in measure 10 and below the piano accompaniment in measure 11.

love my love at noon; For she is bright as the lord of light, Yet

mild as au-tumn's moon. Her beau-ty is my bos-om's sun, Her

faith my fos-t'ring shade, And I will love my dar-ling one Till

e'en the sun shall fade. I

love my love in the morn - ing, I love my love at ev'n; Her

smile's soft play is like the ray That lights the west-ern heav'n. I

loved her when the sun was high, I loved her when she rose, But

best of all when eve - ning's sigh Was mur - m'ring at its close.

I LOVE THE DIN OF BEATING DRUMS

SEOSAMH Mac CATHMHAOIL
(Joseph Campbell)

Limerick Air
Arranged by William Arms Fisher

Strepitoso

PIANO *mf*

f

I love the din of beat - - ing drums, The

bel - low - ing pipe, — the shriek - ing life, The dis - cord — and the

sfz

dis - - so - nance is My blood, my breath, my — life! Then a -

way with flutes and dan - cing lutes, Such mu - sic likes but lov - ers'

ears; Give me the beat - ing bat - tle - drum, The

rit. *a tempo*

gun - peal and the cheers! The bel - l'wing pipe and

ff *with breadth*

bat - tle - drum, The gun - peal and the cheers!

rit. *sfz*

IF I WERE KING OF IRELAND

ALFRED PERCEVAL GRAVES

Irish Air

Arranged by William Arms Fisher

Con moto

VOICE

PIANO

mf

My love's a match in beau - ty For

ev - 'ry flow'r that blows. Her lit - tle ear's a

lil - y, Her vel - vet cheek a rose; Her

locks like gil - ly - gow - ans Hang gold - en to her

poco rit. *a tempo with breadth* *f* *rit.*

knee. If I were King of Ire - land, My Queen she'd sure - ly

poco rit. *a tempo f* *rit.*

be.

mf a tempo

mf

Her eyes are fond for - get - me-nots, And no such snow is

mf

seen Up - on the heav - ing haw - thorn bush As

crests her bod - ice green. The thrush - es when she's

talk - ing Sit - lis - t'ning on the tree. If

poco rit. *a tempo with breadth*

poco rit. *f a tempo*

f I were King of Ire - land My Queen she'd sure - ly be.

rit.

THE LARK IN CLEAR AIR

77

Sir SAMUEL FERGUSON

Irish Air: "Kathleen Nowlan"
Arranged by William Arms Fisher

Moderato

PIANO

mf

The piano introduction is in 3/4 time, key of D major. It features a melody in the right hand and a supporting bass line in the left hand. The melody begins with a half note D5, followed by a quarter note E5, a quarter note F#5, and a half note G5. The bass line starts with a half note D4, followed by a quarter note E4, a quarter note F#4, and a half note G4. The tempo is marked 'Moderato' and the dynamic is 'mf'.

mf

Dear— thoughts are in— my— mind, and my

The first system of the vocal melody and piano accompaniment. The vocal melody is in the right hand of the piano part, starting with a half note D5, followed by a quarter note E5, a quarter note F#5, and a half note G5. The piano accompaniment is in the left hand, starting with a half note D4, followed by a quarter note E4, a quarter note F#4, and a half note G4. The tempo is 'Moderato' and the dynamic is 'mf'.

soul— soars en - chant - ed, As I hear the sweet lark—

The second system of the vocal melody and piano accompaniment. The vocal melody is in the right hand of the piano part, starting with a half note D5, followed by a quarter note E5, a quarter note F#5, and a half note G5. The piano accompaniment is in the left hand, starting with a half note D4, followed by a quarter note E4, a quarter note F#4, and a half note G4. The tempo is 'Moderato' and the dynamic is 'mf'.

sing in— the clear air of the day. For a

poco accel.

The third system of the vocal melody and piano accompaniment. The vocal melody is in the right hand of the piano part, starting with a half note D5, followed by a quarter note E5, a quarter note F#5, and a half note G5. The piano accompaniment is in the left hand, starting with a half note D4, followed by a quarter note E4, a quarter note F#4, and a half note G4. The tempo is 'Moderato' and the dynamic is 'mf'. The system concludes with a 'poco accel.' marking.

ten - der, beam - ing smile to my hope - has - been -

grant - ed, And to - mor - row she - shall - hear all - my

fond heart would - say.

I shall tell her all - my - love, all - my

rit.

a tempo

mf

cresc.