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From Mary Child



J. POWER takes the Liberty of announcing to the Public a WORK which has long been a *Desideratum* in this Country. Though the Beauties of the National Music of Ireland have been very generally felt and acknowledged, yet it has happened, through the Want of appropriate English Words, and of the Arrangement necessary to adapt them to the Voice, that many of the most excellent Compositions have hitherto remained in Obscurity. It is intended, therefore, to form a Collection of the best Original IRISH MELODIES, with Characteristic Symphonies and Accompaniments; and with Words containing, as frequently as possible, Allusions to the Manners and History of the Country. Sir JOHN STEVENSON has very kindly consented to undertake the Arrangement of the Airs; and the Lovers of simple National Music may rest secure, that, in such tasteful Hands, the native Charms of the original Melody will not be sacrificed to the Ostentation of Science.

In the Poetical Part, POWER has had Promises of Assistance from several distinguished Literary Characters, particularly from Mr. MOORE, whose Lyrical Talent is so peculiarly suited to such a Task, and whose Zeal in the Undertaking will be best understood from the following Extract of a Letter which he has addressed to SIR JOHN STEVENSON on the Subject:—

“ I feel very anxious that a Work of this Kind should be undertaken. We have too long neglected the only Talent for which our English Neighbours ever deigned to allow us any credit. Our National Music has never been properly collected; and, while the Composers of the Continent have enriched their Operas and Sonatas with Melodies borrowed from Ireland, very often without even the Honesty of Acknowledgment, we have left these Treasures in a great Degree unclaimed and fugitive. Thus our Airs, like too many of our Countrymen, for want of Protection at Home, have passed into the Service of Foreigners. But we are come, I hope, to a better Period both of Politics and Music; and how much they are connected, in Ireland at least, appears too plainly in the Tone of Sorrow and Depression which characterizes most of our early Songs.—The Task which you propose to me, of adapting Words to these Airs, is by no means easy. The Poet who would follow the various Sentiments which they express must feel and understand that rapid Fluctuation of Spirits, that unaccountable Mixture of Gloom and Levity, which compose the Character of my Countrymen, and has deeply tinged their Music. Even in their liveliest Strains we find some melancholy Note intrude, some minor Third or flat Seventh, which throws its Shade as it passes, and makes even Mirth interesting. If BURNS had been an Irishman, (and I would willingly give up all our Claims upon OSSIAN for him,) his heart would have been proud of such Music, and his Genius would have made it immortal.

“ Another Difficulty (which is, however, purely mechanical) arises from the irregular Structure of many of those Airs, and the lawless Kind of Metre which it will in consequence be necessary to adapt to them. In these Instances the Poet must write, not to the Eye, but to the Ear; and must be content to have his Verses of that Description which CICERO mentions, ‘*Quos si cantu spoliaveris nuda remanebit oratio.*’ That beautiful Air, ‘The Twisting of the Rope,’ which has all the romantic Character of the Swiss *Rans des Vaches*, is one of those wild and sentimental Rakes which it will not be very easy to tie down in sober Wedlock with Poetry. However, notwithstanding all these Difficulties, and the very little Talent which I can bring to surmount them, the Design appears to me so truly National, that I shall feel much Pleasure in giving it all the Assistance in my Power.

“ *Leicestershire, Feb. 1807.*”

The Work will be continued in Numbers, containing each Twelve Melodies; several of them arranged for One, Two, or Three Voices.

* * POWER will be much obliged by the Communication of any Original Melodies which the Lovers of Irish Music may have the Kindness to contribute to this Work.

^a The Writer forgot, when he made this Assertion, that the Public are indebted to Mr. BUNTING for a very valuable Collection of Irish Music; and that the patriotic Genius of Miss OWENSON has been employed upon some of our finest Airs.

A Selection of
Irish Melodies.

with Symphonies and Accompaniments by

SIR JOHN STEVENSON Mus. Doc.

and Characteristic words by

Thomas Moore Esq.



(First Number)

London

Price 1s.

Printed & Sold at J. Power's Music & Instrument Ware House, 34, Strand.

Ent^d at Stationers Hall

To the
Nobility and Gentry
of
Ireland.

The following Work

Is respectfully Inscribed

By
The Publisher.

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TO

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[The text on this page is extremely faint and illegible due to low contrast and blurring. It appears to be a list or a series of entries, possibly containing names and dates, but no specific content can be discerned.]

Introduction pour les deux Performers on one Piano Forte.

Carolans Concerto.

First Performer Bold

Second Performer

The musical score is written for two performers on one piano. It consists of six systems of staves. The first system is divided into two parts: the first performer's part (treble clef) and the second performer's part (bass clef). The key signature is two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The first system includes dynamic markings of *ff* (fortissimo) and *pp* (pianissimo). The second system continues the piece with dynamic markings of *p* (piano), *f* (forte), and *pp*. The third system features a *8va* (octave) marking above the first performer's part and dynamic markings of *pp*, *f*, *p*, *f*, *p*, *f*, and *p*. The fourth system has dynamic markings of *f* and *ff*. The fifth system includes a *loco* marking above the first performer's part and dynamic markings of *f* and *ff*. The sixth system features *Cres* (crescendo) markings and dynamic markings of *p*, *ff*, and *fp* (fortissimo piano). The score concludes with a final *fp* marking.

This page of musical notation consists of eight systems of staves, each system containing two staves (treble and bass clef). The music is written in a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a common time signature. The notation includes various rhythmic values, slurs, and dynamic markings such as *f*, *ff*, *Gres*, *tr*, *pp*, and *f*. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs at the end of the eighth system.

Air. The Pleasant Rocks.

First Performer
Second Performer

p *pp* *Cres p* *Cres p*

8va

p *Cres* *pp*

p *pp*

Cres *tr* *f* *p* *ff*

tr *f* *p* *ff*

f *p* *tr*

p *f* *tr*

Air: *Stately Dury.*

Carolus.

First
Violin

Second
Violin

Sicily

Air The Orphan's Boy.

First Performer
Minor
Second Performer

The musical score is written in G minor (two flats) and 6/8 time. It consists of several systems of staves. The first system is for the 'First Performer' and 'Minor' (likely a second voice or instrument), with dynamics *p* and *f*. The second system is for the 'Second Performer', with dynamics *p*, *f*, *pp*, and *ff*. The piano accompaniment is shown in grand staff notation (treble and bass clefs) with dynamics *f* and *ff*. A '8va' marking indicates an octave shift in the piano part. The score concludes with a double bar line.

loco

The first system consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and the lower in bass clef. The key signature has two flats. The music begins with a rest in the upper staff, followed by a melodic line starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and moving to a forte (*f*) dynamic. The lower staff provides harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

The second system continues the piece. The upper staff features a melodic line with an *8va* marking above it, indicating an octave shift. The dynamic starts at piano (*p*) and moves to forte (*f*). The lower staff continues with accompaniment.

The third system shows the continuation of the melodic and accompaniment lines. The upper staff has a melodic line with eighth notes, and the lower staff has a more active accompaniment with eighth notes.

The fourth system features a melodic line in the upper staff and accompaniment in the lower staff. The dynamic marking *ff* (fortissimo) is present in the lower staff. The system concludes with a double bar line.

FINE

The fifth system is the final system on the page. It contains a melodic line in the upper staff and accompaniment in the lower staff. The dynamic marking *ff* is present. The system ends with a double bar line.

7

Go where Glory waits thee.
for one or two Voices.

Tenderly

espress lento.

Go where glo-ry waits thee; But, while fame elates thee, Oh! still remember

Go where glo-ry waits thee; But, while fame elates thee, Oh! still remember

espres lento.

me. When the praise thou meetest To thine ear is sweetest, Oh! then remember

me. When the praise thou meetest To thine ear is sweetest Oh! then remember

me. O-ther arms may press thee, Dear-er friends ca-ress thee,

me. *allegretto* O-ther arms may press thee, Dear-er friends ca-ress thee,

The first system of music features two vocal staves and a piano accompaniment. The vocal staves are in a soprano and alto clef, both in a key signature of one flat (B-flat major). The piano accompaniment is in a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The first vocal line is marked 'me.' and the second 'me. allegretto'. The piano part begins with a forte 'f' dynamic and a piano 'p' dynamic.

All the joys that bless thee Sweeter far may be; But when friends are nearest,

All the joys that bless thee Sweeter far may be; But when friends are nearest,

The second system continues the vocal and piano parts. The vocal staves have the same lyrics. The piano accompaniment continues with various chordal textures and melodic lines.

lento

And when joys are dear-est, Oh! then re-member me.

And when joys are dear-est, Oh! then re-member me.

The third system is marked 'lento'. It features the same vocal and piano parts. The tempo is slower, and the piano accompaniment has a more sustained and expressive quality.

The fourth system shows the final part of the piano accompaniment, ending with a double bar line. It features intricate chordal and melodic patterns.

2^d VERSE.

espress lentando.

When, at eve, thou lov-est By the star thou lov-est, Oh! then remember

When, at eve, thou lov-est By the star thou lov-est, Oh! then remember

me. Think, when home re- turning, Bright we've seen it burning,

me. Think, when home re- turning, Bright we've seen it burning,

Sym

espress lentando

Oh! thus re- member me. Oft, as sum- mer clos- es,

Oh! thus re- member me. Oft, as sum- mer clos- es,

atempo

f *p*

When thine eye re-poses On its ling'ring roses, Once so lov'd by thee,

When thine eye re-poses On its ling'ring roses, Once so lov'd by thee,

The first system of the musical score features two vocal staves and a grand staff for piano accompaniment. The vocal lines are in a single melodic line with lyrics underneath. The piano accompaniment consists of a treble and bass clef staff with chords and moving lines.

lento

Think of her who wove them, Her who made thee love them; Oh! then remember

Think of her who wove them, Her who made thee love them; Oh! then remember

The second system continues the musical score. It begins with the tempo marking *lento*. The vocal lines and piano accompaniment follow the same format as the first system, with lyrics provided for the vocal parts.

me.

me.

The third system concludes the musical score. It features two vocal staves, each with the word "me." written below the first few notes. The piano accompaniment continues with a complex texture of chords and moving lines, ending with a double bar line.

 AIR—*Maid of the Valley.*

I.

Go where glory waits thee ;
 But, while Fame elates thee,
 Oh ! still remember me.
 When the praise thou meetest
 To thine ear is sweetest,
 Oh ! then remember me.
 Other arms may press thee,
 Dearer friends caress thee,
 All the joys that bless thee
 Sweeter far may be ;
 But when friends are nearest,
 And when joys are dearest,
 Oh ! then remember me.

II.

When, at eve, thou rovest
 By the star thou lovest,
 Oh ! then remember me.
 Think, when home returning,
 Bright we've seen it burning,—
 Oh ! thus remember me.
 Oft, as summer closes,
 When thine eye reposes
 On its ling'ring roses,
 Once so lov'd by thee,
 Think of her who wove them,
 Her who made thee love them ;
 Oh ! then remember me.

III.

When, around thee, dying,
 Autumn-leaves are lying,
 Oh ! then remember me :
 And, at night, when gazing
 On the gay hearth blazing,
 Oh ! still remember me.
 Then should Music, stealing
 All the soul of Feeling,
 To thy heart appealing,
 Draw one tear from thee ;
 Then let Mem'ry bring thee
 Strains I us'd to sing thee ;
 Oh ! then remember me.

REMEMBER THE GLORIES OF BRIEN THE BRAVE.

AIR—*Molly Macáipín.*

I.

REMEMBER the glories of Brien the Brave^a,
 Tho' the days of the hero are o'er;
 Tho', lost to Mononia^b, and cold in the grave,
 He returns to Kinkora^c no more!
 That star of the field, which so often has pour'd
 Its beam on the battle, is set;
 But enough of its glory remains on each sword
 To light us to victory yet.

II.

Mononia! when Nature embellish'd the tint
 Of thy fields, and thy mountains so fair,
 Did she ever intend that a tyrant should print
 The footstep of Slavery there?
 No, Freedom, whose smile we shall never resign,
 Go, tell our invaders, the Danes,
 That 'tis sweeter to bleed for an age at thy shrine
 Than to sleep but a moment in chains!

III.

Forget not our wounded companions^d, who stood
 In the day of distress by our side;
 While the moss of the valley grew red with their blood
 They stirr'd not, but conquer'd and died!
 The Sun, that now blesses our arms with his light,
 Saw them fall upon Ossory's plain:—
 Oh! let him not blush, when he leaves us to-night,
 To find that they fell there in vain!

^a Brien Borombe, the great Monarch of Ireland, who was killed at the Battle of Clontarf, in the beginning of the 11th Century, after having defeated the Danes in twenty-five engagements.

^b Munster.

^c The Palace of Brien.

^d This alludes to an interesting circumstance related of the Dalgais, the favourite troops of Brien, when they were interrupted in their return from the Battle of Clontarf, by Fitzpatrick, Prince of Ossory. The wounded men entreated that they might be allowed to fight with the rest.—“*Let stakes*” (they said) “*be stuck in the ground; and suffer each of us, tied to and supported by one of these stakes, to be placed in his rank by the side of a sound man.*”—“Between seven and eight hundred wounded men,” (adds O'Halloran,) “pale, emaciated, and supported in this manner, appeared mixed with the foremost of the troops!—Never was such another sight exhibited.”—HISTORY OF IRELAND, Book XII. Chap. I.

WAR SONG

Remember the Glories of BRIEN the brave.

Bold *p* *stac:*

ff *p* *espress:*

espress:

Remember the glories of BRIEN the brave, Tho' the days of the hero are

p

o'er Tho' lost to Mono-nia and cold in the grave, He returns to Kin-kora no more! That

espress

star of the field, which so often has pour'd Its beam on the battle, is set; But e-

lento. *pa tempo.* *stac:*

nough of its glory remains on each sword To light us to vic-tory yet!

Gres *f* *p* *Gres*

Erin! the tear and the smile in thine eyes.

Slow

p *Cres* *f* *Dim p*

p *Cres* *p* *pp* *Cres*

ERIN! the tear and the smile in thine eyes Blend like the rain-bow that

f *p*

hangs in the skies; Shin-ing thro' sor-row's stream, Sadd'ning thro'

Cres *f* *pp*

pleasure's beam, Thy suns, with doubt-ful gleam, Weep while they rise!

Erin! the tear and the smile in thine eyes. 15
Harmonized for four Voices.
Dim p.

Slow

1st Treble
2nd Treble
Tenor & Alto lower
Bass
Piano Forte Accompt.

E - RIN! the tear and the smile in thine eyes

E - RIN! the tear and the smile in thine eyes

E - RIN! the tear and the smile in thine eyes *p*

E - - - RIN! the tear and the smile in thine eyes Blend.

pp *Cres*

Blend : like the rain - - bow that hangs in thy skies;

Blend like the rain - bow that hangs in thy skies;

Blend like the rain - - bow that hangs in thy skies;

--- like the rain - - bow that hangs in thy skies;

f Shin - ing thro' sorrow's stream, *p* Sadd'n - ing thro' pleasure's beam,

Shin - ing thro' sorrow's stream, Sadd'n - ing thro' pleasure's beam,

Shin - ing thro' sor row's stream, Sadd'n - ing thro' pleasure's beam,

Shin - ing thro' sorrow's stream, Sadd'n - ing thro' pleasure's beam,

Thy suns, with doubt - ful gleam, Weep while they rise!

with doubt - ful gleam, Weep while they rise!

with doubt - ful gleam, Weep while they rise!

Thy suns, with doubt - ful gleam, Weep while they rise!

2^d VERSE.

p
 E -- RIN! thy si -- lent tear ne -- ver shall cease,
 E -- RIN! thy si -- lent tear ne -- ver shall cease,
 E -- RIN! thy si -- lent tear ne -- ver shall cease,
 E -- RIN! thy si -- lent tear ne -- ver shall cease, E --

pp *Cres*
 E -- RIN! thy lan -- guid smile ne'er shall in -- crease,
 E -- RIN! thy lan -- guid smile ne'er shall in -- crease,
 E -- RIN! thy lan -- guid smile ne'er shall in -- crease,
 --- RIN! thy lan -- guid smile ne'er shall in -- crease,

f Till, like the rain - bow's light, Thy va - rious tints u - nite, *p*

Till, like the rain - bow's light, Thy va - rious tints u - nite,

Till, like the rain - bow's light, Thy va - rious tints u - nite,

Till, like the rain - bow's light, Thy va - rious tints u - nite,

Cres And form, in Hea - ven's sight, One arch of peace! *pp*

in Hea - ven's sight, One arch of peace!

in Hea - ven's sight, One arch of peace!

And form, in Hea - ven's sight, One arch of peace!

AIR—*Aileen Aroon.*

I.

ERIN! the tear and the smile in thine eyes
Blend like the rainbow that hangs in thy skies;
Shining thro' sorrow's stream,
Sadd'ning thro' pleasure's beam,
'Thy suns, with doubtful gleam,
Weep while they rise!

II

Erin! thy silent tear never shall cease,
Erin! thy languid smile ne'er shall increase,
Till, like the rainbow's light,
Thy various tints unite,
And form, in Heaven's sight,
One arch of peace!

AIR—*The Brown Maid.*

I.

Oh! breathe not his name—let it sleep in the shade,

Where cold and unhonour'd his relics are laid!

Sad, silent, and dark, be the tears that we shed,

As the night-dew that falls on the grass o'er his head!

II.

But the night-dew that falls, tho' in silence it weeps,

Shall brighten with verdure the grave where he sleeps;

And the tear that we shed, tho' in secret it rolls,

Shall long keep his memory green in our souls.

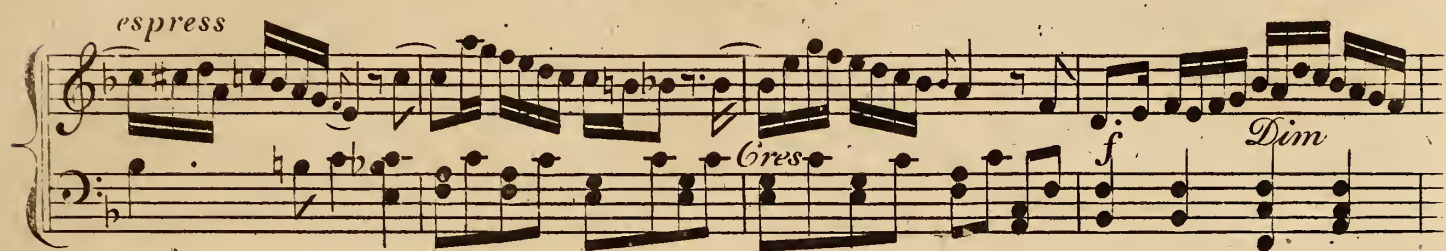
Oh! breathe not his name,

for one or two Voices.

Admiringly



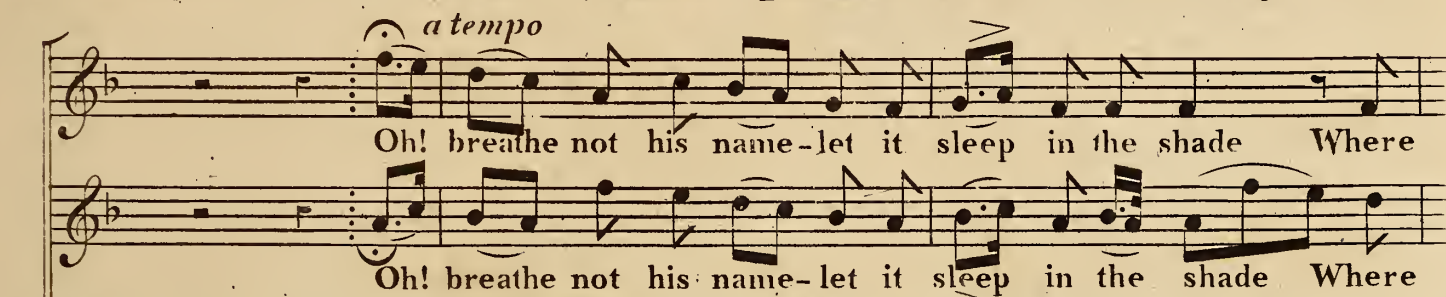
espress



a tempo

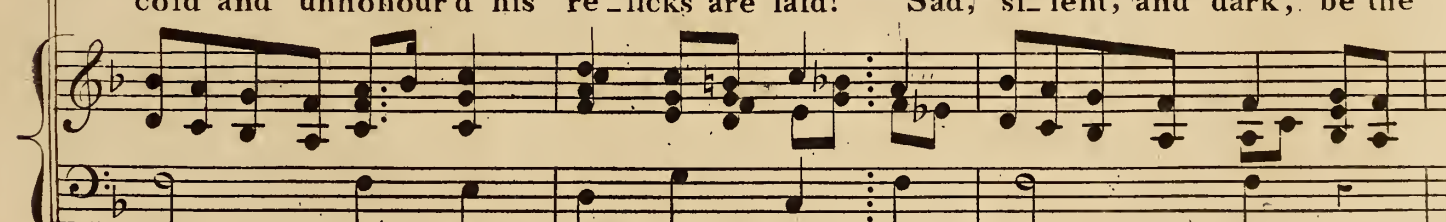
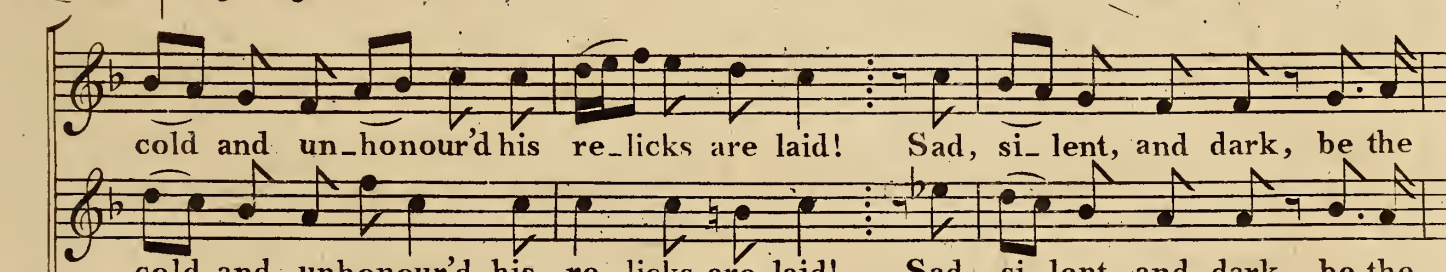
Oh! breathe not his name-let it sleep in the shade Where

Oh! breathe not his name-let it sleep in the shade Where



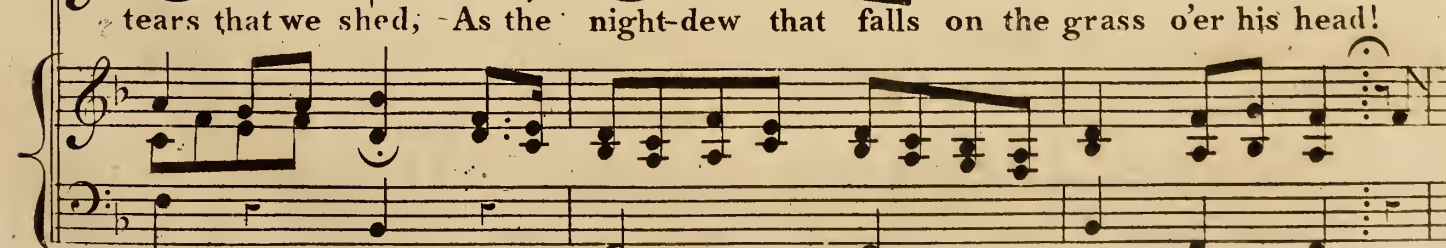
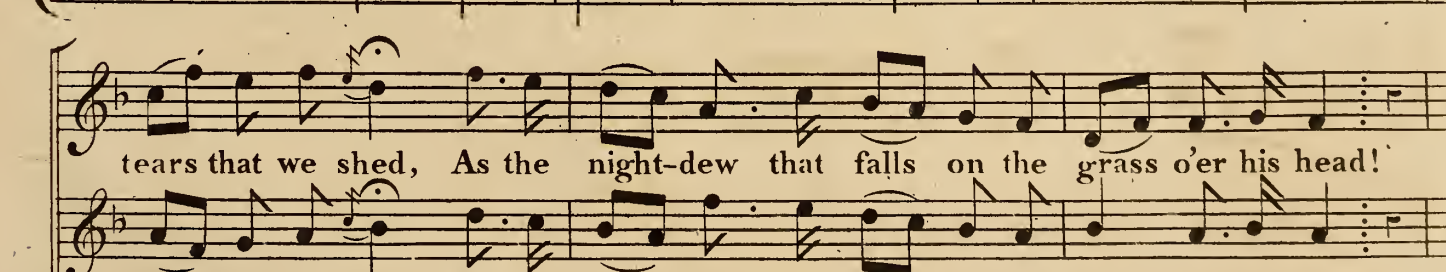
cold and un_honour'd his re_licks are laid! Sad, si_lent, and dark, be the

cold and unhonour'd his re_licks are laid! Sad, si_lent, and dark, be the



tears that we shed, As the night-dew that falls on the grass o'er his head!

tears that we shed; - As the night-dew that falls on the grass o'er his head!



2^d VERSE.

But the night-dew that falls, tho' in silence it weeps, Shall brighten with

But the night-dew that falls, tho' in silence it weeps, Shall brighten with

verdure the grave where he sleeps; And the tear that we shed, tho' in

verdure the grave where he sleeps; And the tear that we shed, tho' in

secret it rolls, Shall long keep his memory green in our souls.

secret it rolls, Shall long keep his memory green in our souls.

Then he who adores thee!

*Slow and
with feeling*

Musical notation for the first system, featuring a treble and bass clef with dynamic markings *f* and *p*.

Musical notation for the second system, featuring a treble and bass clef with dynamic markings *ff* and *p*.

When he who a_dores thee has left but the name .Of his

Musical notation for the third system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment with dynamic markings *p* and *pespress*.

fault and his sorrow be_hind, Oh! say, wilt thou weep when they

Musical notation for the fourth system, including vocal line and piano accompaniment with dynamic marking *h*.

dark_en the fame Of a life that for thee was re_sign'd? Yes,

espress weep! and, how_ever *for* my foes may condemn, Thy tears shall efface their de-

cree; For Heav'n can wit_ness, tho' guil_ty to them, I have

been but too faith_ful to thee!

Cres

p

AIR—*The Fox's Sleep.*

I

WHEN he who adores thee has left but the name
 Of his fault and his sorrows behind,
 Oh! say, wilt thou weep when they darken the fame
 Of a life that for thee was resign'd?
 Yes, weep! and, however my foes may condemn,
 Thy tears shall efface their decree;
 For Heaven can witness, tho' guilty to them,
 I have been but too faithful to thee!

II.

With thee were the dreams of my earliest love,
 Every thought of my reason was thine:—
 In my last humble pray'r to the Spirit above,
 Thy name shall be mingled with mine!
 Oh! bless'd are the lovers and friends who shall live
 The days of thy glory to see;
 But the next dearest blessing that Heaven can give
 Is the pride of thus dying for thee!

* These words allude to a story in an old Irish manuscript, which is too long and too melancholy to be inserted here

AIR—*Gramachree*.

I.

THE harp that once, thro' Tara's halls,
 The soul of Music shed,
 Now hangs as mute on Tara's walls
 As if that soul were fled :—
 So sleeps the pride of former days,
 So glory's thrill is o'er;
 And hearts, that once beat high for praise,
 Now feel that pulse no more !

II.

No more to chiefs and ladies bright
 The harp of Tara swells ;
 The chord, alone, that breaks at night,
 Its tale of ruin tells :—
 Thus Freedom now so seldom wakes,
 The only throb she gives
 Is when some heart indignant breaks,
 To show that still she lives !

The Harp that once thro' Tara's Halls. 27

Slow



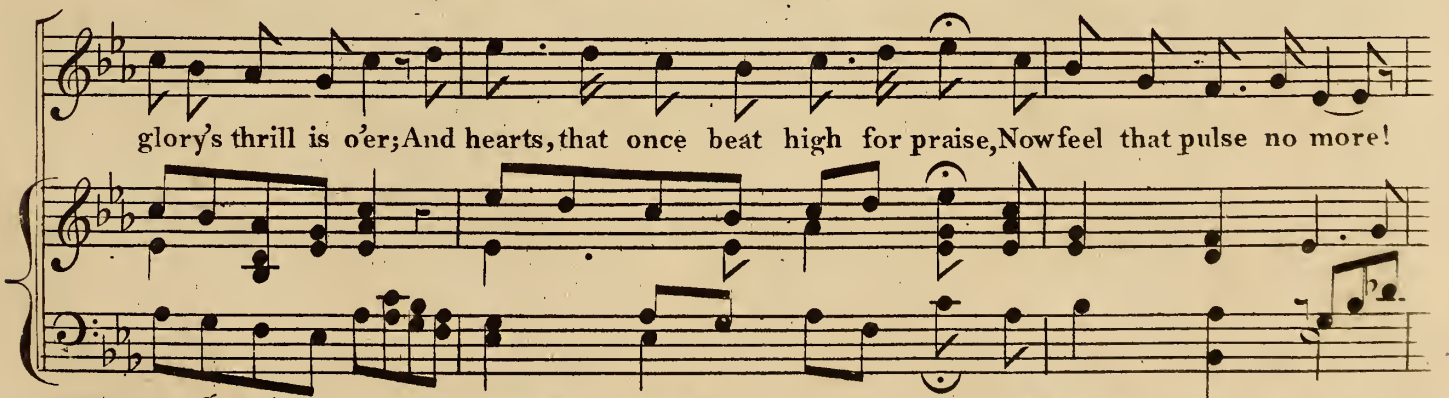
The Harp that once, thro' Tara's halls, The soul of Music shed, Now hangs as mute on



Ta-ra's walls As if that soul were fled:— So sleeps the pride of for-mer-days, So



glory's thrill is o'er; And hearts, that once beat high for praise, Now feel that pulse no more!



The Harp that once thro' Tara's Halls, Harmonized for four Voices.

Now

1st Treble
2nd Treble
Tenors & Alto lower
Bass
Piano Forte
Accomp!

The Harp that once, thro' Ta - ra's halls, The soul of Music shed, Now
 The Harp that once, thro' Ta - ra's halls, The soul of Music shed, Now hangs on
 The Harp that once, The soul of Music shed, Now
 The Harp thro' Ta - ra's halls, The soul of Music shed, Now hangs on

hangs as mute on Tara's walls As if that soul were fled: So sleeps the pride of former days, So
 Ta - - ra's walls As if that soul were fled: So sleeps the pride of former days, So
 hangs on Ta - ra's walls As if that soul were fled: .So - - - sleeps the pride So
 Ta - - ra's walls As if that soul were fled: So sleeps so sleeps the pride So

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

feel that pulse no more!
 feel that pulse no more!
 feel that pulse no more!
 feel that pulse no more!

2^d VERSE.

No more to chiefs and ladies bright The Harp of Tara swells; The
 No more to chiefs and ladies bright The Harp of Tara swells; The chord, a-
 No more to chiefs The Harp of Tara swells; The
 No more to chiefs The Harp the Harp of Ta-ra swells; The chord, a-

Cres *f*

chord, a lone, that breaks at night, Its tale of ruin tells: Thus Freedom now so seldom wakes, The

lone that breaks at night, Its ru - - in tells: Thus Freedom now so seldom wakes, The

chord, that breaks at night, Its tale of ruin tells: Thus - - - Freedom now The

lone that breaks Its tale of ruin tells: Thus Freedom now so seldom wakes, The

f *p*

only thro' she gives Is when some heart indignant breaks, To show that still she lives!

only thro' she gives Is when some heart indignant breaks, To show that still she lives!

only thro' she gives Is when some heart indignant breaks, To show that still she lives!

only thro' she gives Is when some heart indignant breaks, To show that still she lives!

Fly not yet!

Andly

The piano introduction consists of two staves in G major and 6/8 time. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth notes.

Fly not yet, 'tis just the hour When pleasure, like the midnight flow'r, That

The first line of the song features a vocal melody in the treble clef and piano accompaniment in the grand staff. The lyrics are: "Fly not yet, 'tis just the hour When pleasure, like the midnight flow'r, That"

scorns the eye of vul-gar light, Be-gins to bloom for sons of night, And

The second line of the song continues the vocal melody and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "scorns the eye of vul-gar light, Be-gins to bloom for sons of night, And"

maids who love the moon! 'Twas but to bless these hours of shade That

The third line of the song continues the vocal melody and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "maids who love the moon! 'Twas but to bless these hours of shade That"

beauty and the moon were made; 'Tis then their soft at-tractions glowing

The fourth line of the song concludes the vocal melody and piano accompaniment. The lyrics are: "beauty and the moon were made; 'Tis then their soft at-tractions glowing"

Set the tides and gob_lets flow_ing. Oh! stay,— oh! stay,— Joy so seldom

weaves a chain Like this to night, that, oh! 'tis pain To break its links so

soon. Oh! stay,— oh! stay,— Joy so sel_dom weaves a chain Like

this to night, that oh! 'tis pain To break its links so soon.

lento

Fly not yet

Harmonized for two Voices.

Andly

Two staves of piano introduction in G major, 6/8 time. The music is marked 'Andly'.

*Soprano
First Voice*

*Soprano
Second Voice*

*Tenor
Second Voice*

*Piano Forte
Accomp!*

Three vocal staves (Soprano First, Soprano Second, Tenor Second) and a piano accompaniment staff. The lyrics are: "Fly not yet, 'tis just the hour When pleasure, like the".

Three vocal staves and a piano accompaniment staff. The lyrics are: "midnight flow'r, That scorns the eye of vulgar light, Begins to bloom for".

Three vocal staves and a piano accompaniment staff. The lyrics are: "sons of night, And maids who love the moon! 'Twas but to bless these hours of shade That".

* This part to be used if sung by a Male Voice.

beau - ty and the moon were made; 'Tis then their soft at - tractions glow - ing

beau - ty and the moon were made; 'Tis then their soft at - tractions glow - ing

beau - ty and the moon were made; 'Tis then their soft at - tractions glow - ing

Set the tides and gob - lets flow - ing. Oh! stay, — oh! stay, — Joy so seldom

Set the tides and gob - lets flow - ing. Oh! stay, — oh! stay, — Joy so seldom

Set the tides and gob - lets flow - ing. Oh! stay, — oh! stay, — Joy so seldom

weaves a chain Like this to - night, that, oh! 'tis pain To break its links so soon.

weaves a chain Like this to - night, that, oh! 'tis pain To break its links so soon. Repeat the Chorus

weaves a chain Like this to - night, that, oh! 'tis pain To break its links so soon.

a tempo

Cres

2^d VERSE.

Fly not yet; the fount that play'd In times of old thro' Ammon's shade, Tho'

Fly not yet; the fount that play'd In times of old thro' Ammon's shade, Tho'

Fly not yet; the fount that play'd In times of old thro' Ammon's shade, Tho'

i -- cy cold by day it ran, Yet still, like souls of mirth, began To

i -- cy cold by day it ran, Yet still, like souls of mirth, began To

i -- cy cold by day it ran, Yet still, like souls of mirth, began To

burn when night was near; And thus should wo-man's heart and looks At

burn when night was near; And thus should wo-man's heart and looks At

burn when night was near; And thus should wo-man's heart and looks At

noon be cold as win-ter-brooks, Nor kin-dle till the night, return-ing,
 noon be cold as win-ter-brooks, Nor kin-dle till the night, return-ing,
 noon be cold as win-ter-brooks, Nor kin-dle till the night, re-turn-ing,

Brings their ge-nial hour for burn-ing. Oh! stay,— oh! stay,— When did morning
 Brings their ge-nial hour for burn-ing. Oh! stay,— oh! stay,— When did morning
 Brings their ge-nial hour for burn-ing. Oh! stay,— oh! stay,— When did morning

e-ver break, And find such beaming eyes a-wake As those that sparkle here!
 e-ver break, And find such beaming eyes a-wake As those that sparkle here! *Repeat the Chorus*
 e-ver break, And find such beaming eyes a-wake As those that sparkle here!

Cres

AIR—*Planxty Kelly.*

I.

FLY not yet, 'tis just the hour
 When pleasure, like the midnight flower,
 That scorns the eye of vulgar light,
 Begins to bloom for sons of night,
 And maids who love the moon!
 'Twas but to bless these hours of shade
 That beauty and the moon were made;
 'Tis then their soft attractions glowing
 Set the tides and goblets flowing!
 Oh! stay,—oh! stay,—
 Joy so seldom weaves a chain
 Like this to-night, that, oh! 'tis pain
 To break its links so soon.

II.

Fly not yet; the fount that play'd,
 In times of old, thro' Ammon's shade^a,
 Tho' icy cold by day it ran,
 Yet still, like souls of mirth, began
 To burn when night was near;
 And thus should woman's heart and looks
 At noon be cold as winter-brooks,
 Nor kindle till the night, returning,
 Brings their genial hour for burning
 Oh! stay,—oh! stay,—
 When did morning ever break,
 And find such beaming eyes awake
 As those that sparkle here!

^a Solis Fons, near the Temple of Ammon.

AIR—*John O'Reilly the Active.*

I.

OH! think not my spirits are always as light,
 And as free from a pang, as they seem to you now ;
 Nor expect that the heart-beaming smile of to-night
 Will return with to-morrow to brighten my brow :—
 No, life is a waste of wearisome hours,
 Which seldom the rose of enjoyment adorns ;
 And the heart that is soonest awake to the flowers
 Is always the first to be touch'd by the thorns !
 But send round the bowl, and be happy awhile ;
 May we never meet worse in our pilgrimage here
 Than the tear that enjoyment can gild with a smile,
 And the smile that compassion can turn to a tear !

II.

The thread of our life would be dark, Heaven knows !
 If it were not with friendship and love intertwin'd ;
 And I care not how soon I may sink to repose,
 When these blessings shall cease to be dear to my mind !
 But they who have lov'd the fondest, the purest,
 Too often have wept o'er the dream they believ'd ;
 And the heart, that has slumber'd in friendship securest,
 Is happy indeed if 'twas never deceiv'd.
 But send round the bowl ; while a relic of truth
 Is in man or in woman, this prayer shall be mine—
 That the sunshine of Love may illumine our youth,
 And the moonlight of Friendship console our decline !

Oh! think not my spirits are always as light.

Playful

Oh! think not my spirits are always as light, And as

free from a pang, as they seem to you now; Nor ex-

pect that the heart-beam_ing smile of to night Will re - turn with to -

morrow to brighten my brow:— No, life is a wase of

weari-some hours, Which sel - dom the rose of en - joyment a -

dorns; And the heart that is soon - est a - wake to the flow'rs Is

always the first to be touch'd by the thorns! But send round the

bowl, and be happy a -- while; May we never meet worse in our

pil - grimage here Than the tear that en - joy - ment can gild with a

lento smile, And the smile that compas - sion can turn to a tear!

espress

a tempo

Tho' the last glimpse of Erin!

Slow

Tho' the last glimpse of

ERIN with sorrow I see, Yet wher_e _ _ ver thou art shall seem E_RIN to me;

In exile thy bosom shall still be my home, And thine eyes make my climate wher_

e _ _ ver we roam.

Dim

Tho' the last glimpse of ERIN? 43
 Harmonized for four Voices.

Slow

1st Treble
2nd Treble
Tenor
S. Voices lower
Bass

Tho' the last glimpse of E_RIN with sor_row I

Tho' the last glimpse of E_RIN with sor_row I

Tho' the last glimpse of E_RIN with sor_row I

Tho' the last glimpse of E_RIN with sor_row I

Piano Forte
Accomp.^t

see, Yet wher_e_ _ver thou art shall seem E_RIN to me;

see, Yet wher_e_ _ _ver thou art shall seem E_RIN to me;

see, Yet wher_e_ _ _ver thou art shall seem E_RIN to me;

see, Yet wher_e_ _ _ver thou art shall seem E_RIN to me;

In ex__ile thy bo_som shall still be my home, And thine

In ex__ile thy bosom shall still be my home, And thine

In ex__ile thy bosom shall still be my home, And thine

In ex__ile thy bosom shall still be my home, And thine

eyes make my cli__mate wher__e__ver we roam.

eyes make my cli__mate wher__e__ver we roam.

eyes make my cli__mate wher__e__ver we roam.

eyes make my cli__mate wher__e__ver we roam.

Gres

lentando

Gres *Gres* *Dim*

2^d VERSE.

To the gloom of the de - - sert, or cold rock - - y

To the gloom of the de - - sert, or cold rock - - y

To the gloom of the de - - sert, or cold rock - - y

To the gloom of the de - - sert, or cold rock - - y

pia

shore Where the eye of the stran-ger can haunt us no more,

shore Where the eye of the stranger can haunt us no more,

shore Where the eye of the stranger can haunt us no more,

shore Where the eye of the stran - - ger can haunt us no more,

h. Cres h. f p

I will fly with my Cou - lin, and think the rough wind Less

I will fly with my Coulin, and think the rough wind Less

I will fly with my Coulin, and think the rough wind Less

I will fly with my Coulin, and think the rough wind Less

h. h.

rude - - than the foes we leave frown - - ing be - - hind:-

rude - - than the foes we leave frown - - ing be - - hind:-

rude than the foes we leave frown - - ing be - - hind:-

rude than the foes we leave frown - - ing be - - hind:-

Cres

Cres Cres Dim

leptanda

AIR—*Coulin*.

I.

THO' the last glimpse of Erin with sorrow I see,
 Yet wherever thou art shall seem Erin to me ;
 In exile thy bosom shall still be my home,
 And thine eyes make my climate wherever we roam

II.

To the gloom of some desert, or cold rocky shore,
 Where the eye of the stranger can haunt us no more,
 I will fly with my Coulin, and think the rough wind
 Less rude than the foes we leave frowning behind :—

III.

And I'll gaze on thy gold hair, as graceful it wreathes,
 And hang o'er thy soft harp, as wildly it breathes ;
 Nor dread that the cold-hearted Saxon will tear
 One chord from that harp, or one lock from that hair^a.

^a “In the twenty-eighth year of the reign of Henry VIII. an Act was made respecting the habits, and dress in general, of the Irish, whereby all persons were restrained from being shorn or shaven above the ears, or from wearing Glibbes, or *Coulines*, (long locks,) on their heads, or hair on the upper lip, called *Crommeal*. On this occasion a Song was written by one of our bards, in which an Irish Virgin is made to give the preference to her dear *Coulin* (or the youth with the flowing locks), to all strangers (by which the English were meant), or those who wore their habits. Of this Song the Air alone has reached us, and is universally admired.”—WALKER'S HISTORICAL MEMOIRS OF IRISH BARDS, page 134.—Mr. WALKER informs us, also, that, about the same period, there were some harsh measures taken against the Irish Minstrels.

AIR—*The Summer is coming.*

I.

RICH and rare were the gems she wore*,
 And a bright gold ring on her wand she bore;
 But, oh! her beauty was far beyond
 Her sparkling gems and snow-white wand:

II.

“ Lady! dost thou not fear to stray,
 “ So lone and lovely, thro’ this bleak way?
 “ Are Erin’s sons so good or so cold
 “ As not to be tempted by woman or gold?”

III.

“ Sir Knight! I feel not the least alarm;
 “ No son of Erin will offer me harm:
 “ For, tho’ they love woman and golden store,
 “ Sir Knight! they love honour and virtue more!”

IV.

On she went, and her maiden smile
 In safety lighted her round the Green Isle;
 And bless’d for ever is she who relied
 Upon Erin’s honour and Erin’s pride!

* This Ballad is founded upon the following anecdote:—“The people were inspired with such a spirit of honour, virtue, and religion, by the great example of BRIEN, and by his excellent Administration, that, as a proof of it, we are informed that a young Lady of great beauty, adorned with jewels and a costly dress, undertook a journey alone, from one end of the Kingdom to the other, with a wand only in her hand, at the top of which was a ring of exceeding great value; and such an impression had the Laws and Government of this Monarch made on the minds of all the people, that no attempt was made upon her honour, nor was she robbed of her clothes or jewels.”—WARNER’S HISTORY OF IRELAND, Vol. I. Book 10.

Rich and rare were the gems she wore.

Moderate Time

Rich and rare were the gems she wore, And a bright gold

ring on her wand she bore; bore; But, oh! her beauty was far beyond Her

sparkling gems and snow-white wand. But oh her beauty was far beyond Her

sparkling gems and snow-white wand.

2^d VERSE.

1st 2^d

"La_dy! dost thou not fear to stray, So lone and lovely, thro' this bleak way? way? Are ERIN'S

sons so good or so cold As not to be tempted by woman or gold? Are ERIN'S sons so

good or so cold As not to be tempted by woman or gold?"

3^d VERSE.

p 1st 2^d

"Sir Knight! I feel not the least a_larm; No son of ERIN will offer me harm; Sir harm; For,

tho' they love woman and golden store, Sir Knight they love honour and vir_tue more! For

tho they love woman and gold-en store, Sir Knight! they love honour and vir-tue

4th VERSE.

more! On she went, and her maid-en smile In

safety light-ed her round the Green Isle; ^{1st} Isle; And blest for e-ver was she who re-

lied Upon E-RIN'S honour and E-RIN'S pride! And blest for e-ver was she who re-

lied Upon E-RIN'S honour and E-RIN'S pride!

Rich and rare were the gems she wore, *Harmonized for four Voices.*

Moderato
Time

Piano introduction for the first system, consisting of two staves (treble and bass clef) in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and includes a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The melody is characterized by eighth and sixteenth notes.

1st Treble

1st Treble vocal line: Rich and rare were the gems she wore, And a

2nd Treble

2nd Treble vocal line: Rich and rare were the gems she wore, And a

Tenor
or Alto lower

Tenor or Alto lower vocal line: Rich and rare were the gems she wore, And a

Bass

Bass vocal line: Rich and rare were the gems she wore, And a

Piano Forte
Accomp!

Piano accompaniment for the first system, consisting of two staves (treble and bass clef). The music is in 3/4 time with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It features a steady accompaniment with chords and moving lines.

bright gold ring on her wand she bore; But oh! her beauty was

bright gold ring on her wand she bore; But oh! her beau-ty was

bright gold ring on her wand she bore; But oh! her beauty was

bright gold ring on her wand she bore; But oh! her beau-ty was

Piano accompaniment for the second system, consisting of two staves (treble and bass clef). The music continues with the same key signature and time signature, providing harmonic support for the vocal lines.

far be_yond Her sparkling gems and snow-white wand But oh! her
 far be_yond Her sparkling gems and snow-white wand But oh! her
 far be_yond Her sparkling gems and snow-white wand But oh! her
 far be_yond Her sparkling gems and snow-white wand But oh! her

for
 beauty was far be_yond Her sparkling gems and snow-white wand.
 beauty was far be_yond Her sparkling gems and snow-white wand.
 beauty was far be_yond Her sparkling gems and snow-white wand.
 beauty was far be_yond Her sparkling gems and snow-white wand.

Gras *p*

2^d VERSE.

“La _ _ dy! dost thou not fear to stray, So lone and love _ ly, thro’

“La _ _ dy! dost thou not fear to stray, So lone and love _ ly, thro’

“La _ _ dy! dost thou not fear to stray, So lone and love _ ly, thro’

“La _ _ dy! dost thou not fear to stray, So lone and love _ ly, thro’

this bleak way? Are E _ RIN’S sons so good or so cold As not to be

this bleak way? Are E _ RIN’S sons so good or so cold As not to be

this bleak way? Are E _ RIN’S sons so good or so cold As not to be

this bleak way? Are E _ RIN’S sons so good or so cold As not to be

tempted by woman or gold? Are ERIN'S sons so good or so cold As not to be

tempted by woman or gold? Are ERIN'S sons so good or so cold As not to be

tempted by woman or gold? Are ERIN'S sons so good or so cold As not to be

tempted by woman or gold? Are ERIN'S sons so good or so cold As not to be

tempted by woman or gold?"

tempted by woman or gold?"

tempted by woman or gold?"

tempted by woman or gold?"

Gres *p*

As a beam o'er the face of the Waters may glow:

Pensively

Introduction in 3/4 time, marked *Pensively*. The music is in a minor key and features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the bass and a more active melody in the treble.

Continuation of the piano introduction, marked *8va* and *loco Cres*. The treble clef part features a melodic line with some trills and triplets, while the bass clef part provides harmonic support.

As a beam o'er the face of the waters may glow, While the tide runs in

Vocal line and piano accompaniment for the first line of lyrics. The vocal line is in a simple, lyrical style, and the piano accompaniment continues the rhythmic pattern from the introduction.

darkness and coldness below, So the cheek may be ting'd with a warm sunny

Vocal line and piano accompaniment for the second line of lyrics. The piano accompaniment features some chordal textures and moving lines.

smile, Tho' the cold heart to ruin runs darkly the while.

Vocal line and piano accompaniment for the third line of lyrics. The piano accompaniment includes some triplet figures and dynamic markings.

Piano accompaniment ending with dynamic markings *f*, *ff*, *pp*, and *p*. The piece concludes with a final chord in the bass and a melodic flourish in the treble.

As a beam o'er the face of the Waters may glow;

Harmonized for four Voices.

Pensively

8va loco Cres

1st Treble

As a beam o'er the face of the waters may glow, While the

2nd Treble

As a beam o'er the face of the waters may glow, While the

*Tenors
8. Notes lower*

As a beam o'er the face -- of the waters may glow, While the

Bass

As a beam o'er the face of the waters may glow, While the

*Piano Forte
Accomp.^t*

tide runs in darkness and coldness be low, So the cheek may be ting'd with a
 tide runs in darkness and coldness be low, So the cheek may be ting'd with a
 tide runs in dark_ness and coldness be low, So the cheek may be ting'd with a
 tide runs in dark_ness and coldness be low, So the cheek may be ting'd with a

warm sunny smile, Tho' the cold heart to ru_in runs darkly the while.
 warm sunny smile, Tho' the cold heart to ru_in runs darkly the while.
 warm sunny smile, Tho' the cold heart to ru_in runs darkly the while.
 warm sunny smile, Tho' the cold heart to ru_in runs darkly the while.

p *p* *f* *pp* *p*

2^d VERSE.

One fa - - tal re - mem - brance, one sor - row, that throws Its

One fa - - tal re - mem - brance, one sor - row, that throws Its

One fa - - tal re - - - mem - brance, one sor - row, that throws Its

One fa - - - tal re - mem - brance, one sor - row, that throws Its

bleak shade a - - like o'er our joys and our woes, To which

bleak shade a - - like o'er our joys and our woes, To which

bleak shade a - - like o'er our joys and our woes, To which

bleak shade a - like o'er our joys and our woes, To which

espress

life no - thing dark - er or bright - er can bring, For which

life nothing dark - er or bright - er can bring, For which

life nothing dark - er or bright - er can bring, For which

life no - thing dark - er or bright - er can bring, For which

Joy has no balm, and Af - flic - tion no sting:—

Joy has no balm, and Af - flic - tion no sting:—

Joy has no balm, and Af - flic - tion no sting:—

Joy has no balm, and Af - flic - tion no sting:—

for her master. She then went

AIR—*The Young Man's Dream.*

I.

AS a beam o'er the face of the waters may glow,
While the tide runs in darkness and coldness below,
So the cheek may be ting'd with a warm sunny smile,
Tho' the cold heart to ruin runs darkly the while.

II.

One fatal remembrance, one sorrow, that throws
Its bleak shade alike o'er our joys and our woes,
To which life nothing darker or brighter can bring,
For which Joy has no balm, and Affliction no sting:—

III.

Oh! this thought in the midst of enjoyment will stay,
Like a dead leafless branch in the summer's bright ray;
The beams of the warm Sun play round it in vain—
It may smile in his light, but it blooms not again!

THERE IS NOT IN THIS WIDE WORLD.

AIR—*The Old Head of Denis.*

I.

THERE is not in this wide world a valley so sweet
 As that vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet^b
 Oh! the last rays of feeling and life must depart
 Ere the bloom of that valley shall fade from my heart!

II

Yet it *was* not that Nature had shed o'er the scene
 Her purest of crystal and brightest of green;
 'Twas *not* the soft magic of streamlet or hill;
 Oh! no—it was something more exquisite still:—

III.

'Twas that friends, the belov'd of my bosom, were near,
 Who made ev'ry dear scene of enchantment more dear;
 And who felt how the best charms of Nature improve
 When we see them reflected from looks that we love.

IV.

Sweet Vale of Ovoca! how calm could I rest
 In thy bosom of shade, with the friends I love best,
 Where the storms which we feel in this cold world should cease,
 And our hearts, like thy waters, be mingled in peace!

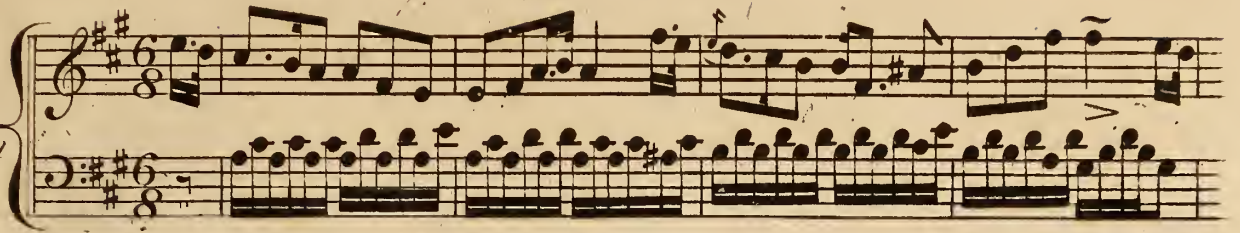
* "The Meeting of the Waters" forms a part of that beautiful scenery which lies between Rathdrum and Arklow, in the county of Wicklow; and these lines were suggested by a visit to this romantic spot, in the summer of the year 1807.

^b The rivers Avon and Ovoca.

The meeting of the Waters.

63

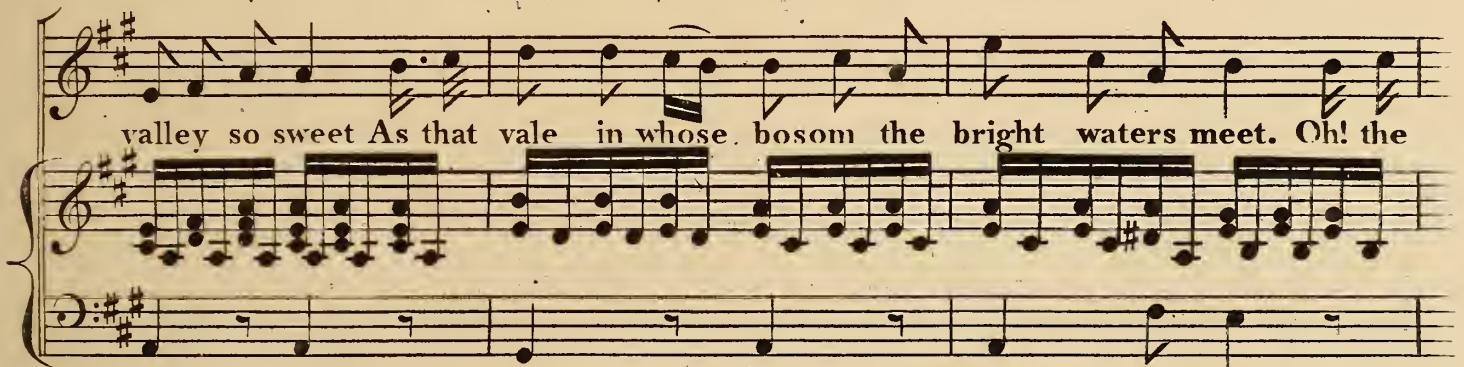
*With
Expression*



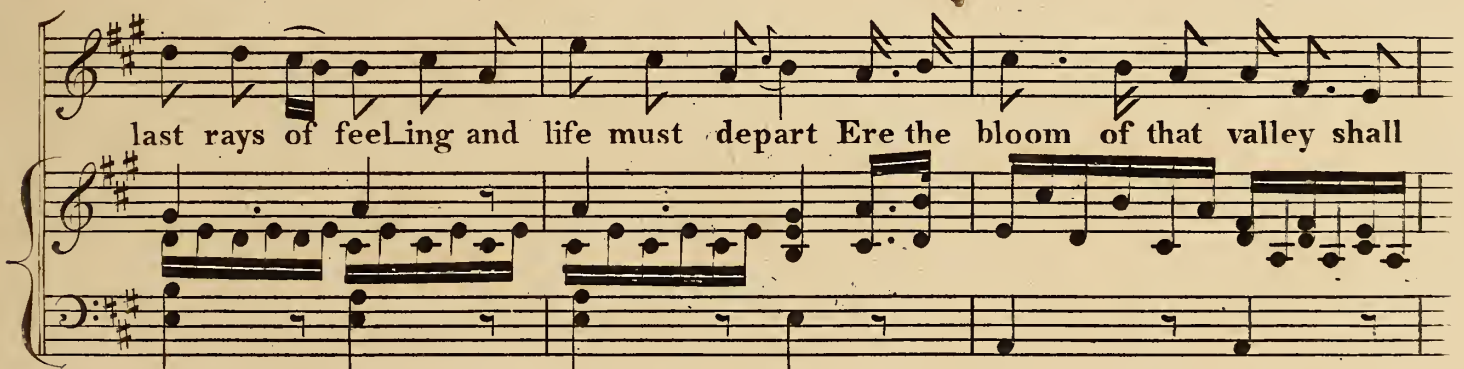
There is not in the wide world a



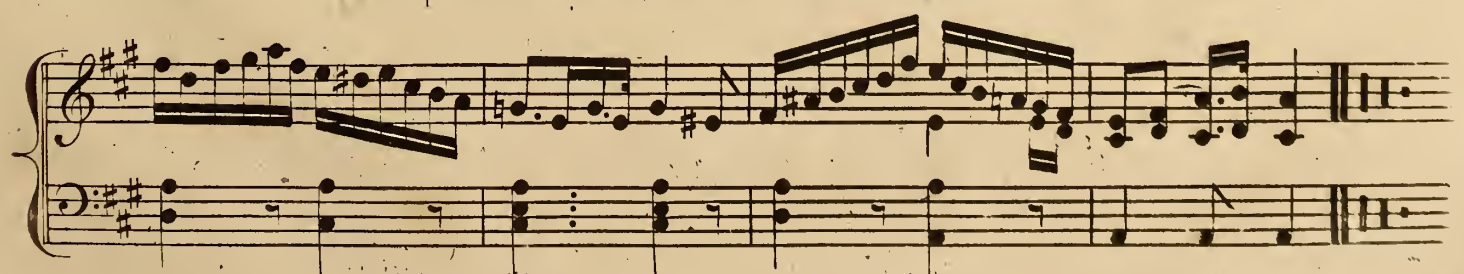
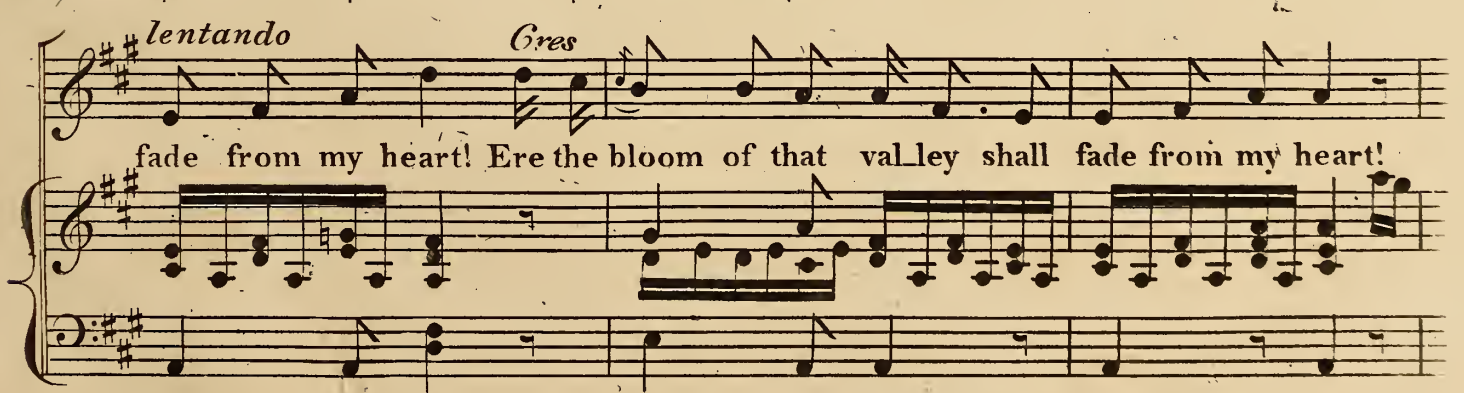
valley so sweet As that vale in whose bosom the bright waters meet. Oh! the



last rays of feeling and life must depart Ere the bloom of that valley shall



lento fade from my heart! *Cres* Ere the bloom of that valley shall fade from my heart!



Faint handwritten text at the top edge of the page.

1833.

J. POWER takes the Liberty of announcing to the Public a **WORK** which has long been a *Desideratum* in this Country. Though the Beauties of the National Music of Ireland have been very generally felt and acknowledged, yet it has happened, through the Want of appropriate English Words, and of the Arrangement necessary to adapt them to the Voice, that many of the most excellent Compositions have hitherto remained in Obscurity. It is intended, therefore, to form a Collection of the best Original **IRISH MELODIES**, with Characteristic Symphonies and Accompaniments; and with Words containing, as frequently as possible, Allusions to the Manners and History of the Country. **SIR JOHN STEVENSON** has very kindly consented to undertake the Arrangement of the **Airs**; and the Lovers of simple National Music may rest secure, that, in such tasteful Hands, the native Charms of the original Melody will not be sacrificed to the Ostentation of Science.

In the Poetical Part, **J. POWER** has had Promises of Assistance from several distinguished Literary Characters, particularly from **Mr. MOORE**, whose Lyrical Talent is so peculiarly suited to such a Task, and whose Zeal in the Undertaking will be best understood from the following Extract of a Letter which he has addressed to **SIR JOHN STEVENSON** on the Subject:—

“ I feel very anxious that a Work of this Kind should be undertaken. We have too long neglected the only Talent for which our English Neighbours ever deigned to allow us any Credit. Our National Music has never been properly collected: and, while the Composers of the Continent have enriched their Operas and Sonatas with Melodies borrowed from Ireland, very often without even the Honesty of Acknowledgment, we have left these treasures in a great Degree unclaimed and fugitive. Thus our **Airs**, like too many of our Countrymen, for want of Protection at Home, have passed into the service of Foreigners. But we are come, I hope, to a better Period both of Politics and Music; and how much they are connected, in Ireland at least, appears too plainly in the Tone of Sorrow and Depression which characterizes most of our early Songs.—The task which you propose to me, of adapting Words to these **Airs**, is by no means easy. The Poet who would follow the various Sentiments which they express must feel and understand that rapid Fluctuation of Spirits, that unaccountable Mixture of Gloom and Levity, which compose the Character of my Countrymen, and has deeply tinged their Music. Even in their liveliest Strains we find some melancholy Note intrude, some minor Third or flat Seventh, which throws its Shade as it passes, and makes even Mirth interesting. If **BURNS** had been an Irishman, (and I would willingly give up all our Claims upon **OSSIAN** for him,) his Heart would have been proud of such Music, and his Genius would have made it immortal.

“ Another Difficulty (which is, however, purely mechanical) arises from the irregular Structure of many of those **Airs**, and the lawless Kind of Metre which it will in consequence be necessary to adapt to them. In these instances the Poet must write, not to the Eye, but to the Ear; and must be content to have his Verses of that Description which **CICERO** mentions, ‘ *Quos si cantu spoliaveris nude remanebit oratio.*’ That beautiful Air, ‘ The Twisting of the Rope,’ which has all the romantic Character of the Swiss *Rans des Vaches*, is one of those wild and sentimental Rakes which it will not be very easy to tie down in sober Wedlock with Poetry. However, notwithstanding all these Difficulties, and the very little Talent which I can bring to surmount them, the Design appears to me so truly National, that I shall feel much Pleasure in giving it all the Assistance in my Power.

“ *Leicestershire, Feb. 1807.*”

The Work will be continued in Numbers, containing each Twelve Melodies; several of them arranged for One, Two, or Three Voices.

* * **J. POWER** will be much obliged by the Communication of any Original Melodies which the Lovers of Irish Music may have the Kindness to contribute to this Work.

^a The Writer forgot, when he made this Assertion, that the Public are indebted to **Mr. BUNTING** for a very valuable Collection of Irish Music; and that the patriotic Genius of **Miss OWENSON** has been employed upon some of our finest **Airs**.

Second Number

A Selection
of
IRISH MELODIES,

with Symphonies and
Accompaniments

by
SIR JOHN STEVENSON Muf. Doc.

and Characteristic Words by

Thomas Moore Esq.



LONDON Printed & Sold at J. Towers Music & Instrument Warehouse, 34 Strand

Price 15s

Bound in 2 Volumes

To the
Ability and Sentiment
of
Ireland.

The following Work

Is respectfully Inscribed

By
The Publisher.

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St. Senanus and the Lady.

Moderate Time

Staccato *Cres*

pp

f *pp* *Gras*

ST. SENANUS

Gras *f* *p* "Oh! haste, and leave this sacred isle Unho-ly

p *Gras* bark! ere morning smile; For on thy deck, tho' dark it be, A female

hr *lento* form I see; And I have sworn this sainted sod Shall ne'er by

woman's feet be trod."

p

The musical score is written in G minor (three flats) and 3/4 time. It begins with a piano introduction marked 'Moderate Time' and 'Staccato'. The piano part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The vocal part enters with the lyrics 'Oh! haste, and leave this sacred isle Unho-ly bark! ere morning smile; For on thy deck, tho' dark it be, A female form I see; And I have sworn this sainted sod Shall ne'er by woman's feet be trod.' The score includes various dynamic markings such as *pp*, *f*, *p*, and *Gras* (crescendo). The tempo changes from 'Moderate Time' to 'lento' for the final lines of the text.

THE LADY

“Oh! Father, send not hence my bark, Through wintry winds, and o’er billows

dark; I come, with hum-ble heart, to share Thy morn and ev’n - - ing

pray’r; Nor mine the feet, oh! ho-ly Saint, The brightness

of - - thy sod to taint.

TRIO

The Lady’s pray’r Senanus spurnd; The wind blew fresh, and the bark re-

The Lady’s pray’r Senanus spurnd; The wind blew fresh, and the bark re-

The Lady’s pray’r Senanus spurnd; The wind blew fresh, and the bark re-

Cres

f

turn'd: But legends hint, that had the maid Till morning's light - - de -

turn'd: But legends hint, that had the maid Till morning's light - - de -

turn'd: But legends hint, that had the maid Till morning's light de -

lento

p

lay'd, And giv'n the Saint one rosy smile, She ne'er had left his lonely

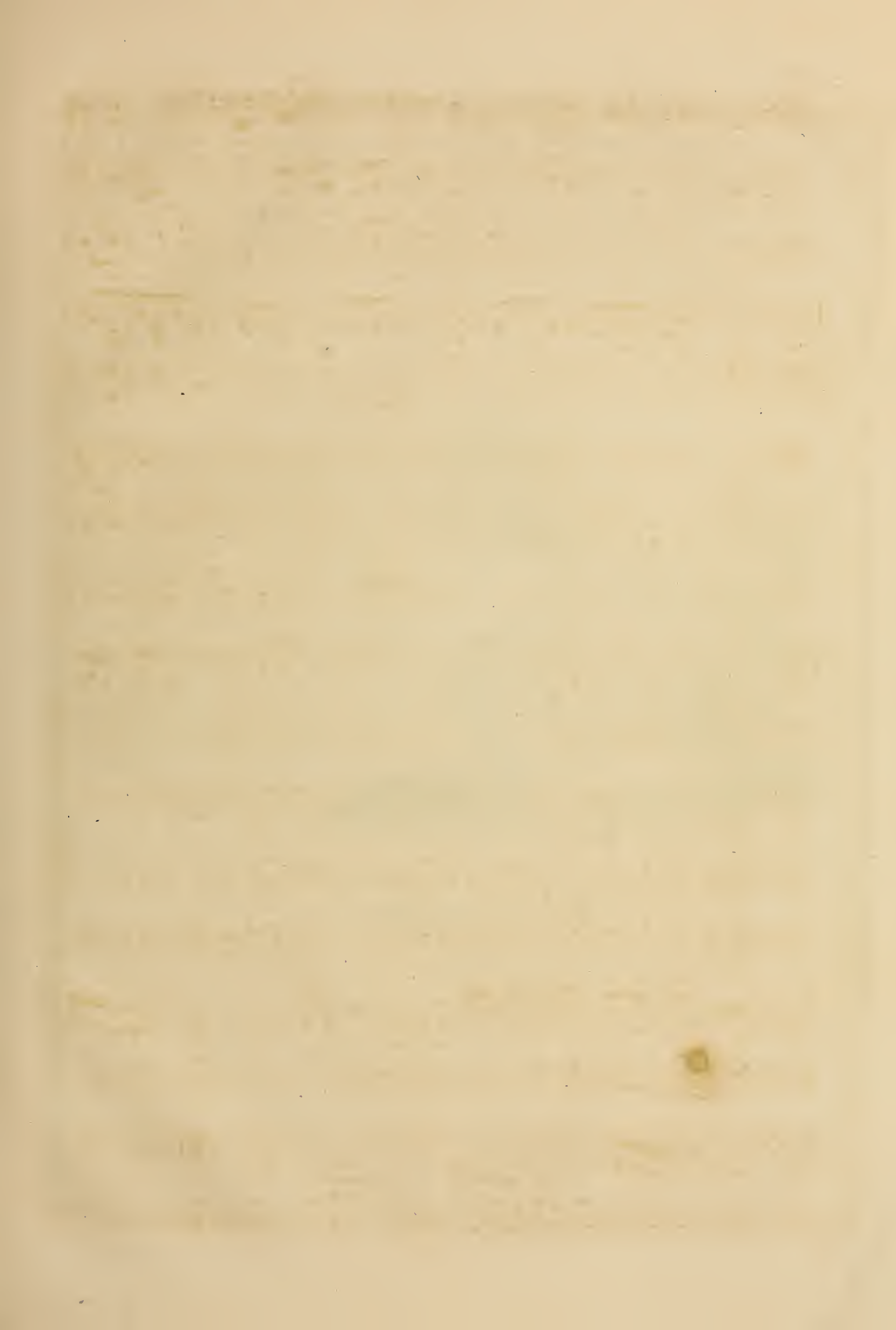
lay'd, And giv'n the Saint one rosy smile, She ne'er had left his lonely

lay'd, And giv'n the Saint one rosy smile, She ne'er had left his lonely

isle. And giv'n the Saint one rosy smile, She ne'er had left his lonely isle.

isle. And giv'n the Saint one rosy smile, She ne'er had left his lonely isle.

isle. And giv'n the Saint one rosy smile, She ne'er had left his lonely isle.



St. Serapius and the Lady



St. Serapius

Oh haste and leave this sacred isle
Unholy bark on morning smite
For on thy deck the dark of eve
A female form I see
And I have sworn this sanctified soil
Shall never by woman's feet be trod!

OH! HASTE, AND LEAVE THIS SACRED ISLE.

AIR—*The Brown Thorn.*

*St. Senanus.** “ OH! haste, and leave this sacred isle,
 “ Unholy bark! ere morning smile;
 “ For on thy deck, tho’ dark it be,
 “ A female form I see ;
 “ And I have sworn this sainted sod
 “ Shall ne’er by woman’s feet be trod !”

The Lady. “ Oh! Father, send not hence my bark,
 “ Thro’ wint’ry winds, and billows dark ;
 “ I come, with humble heart, to share
 “ Thy morn and ev’ning pray’r ;
 “ Nor mine the feet, oh! holy Saint,
 “ The brightness of thy sod to taint.”

The Lady’s pray’r Senanus spurn’d ;
 The winds blew fresh, the bark return’d :
 But legends hint, that had the maid
 Till morning’s light delay’d,
 And given the Saint one rosy smile,
 She ne’er had left his lonely isle.

* In a Metrical Life of St. Senanus, which is taken from an old Kilkenny MS. and may be found among the *Acta Sanctorum Hiberniæ*, we are told of his flight to the Island of Scattery, and his resolution not to admit any Woman of the party ; he refused to receive even a Sister Saint, St. Cannera, whom an Angel had taken to the Island for the express purpose of introducing her to him. The following was the ungracious Answer of Senanus, according to his Poetical Biographer :—

*Cui Præsul, quid fæminis
 Commune est cum monachis?
 Nec te nec ullam aliam
 Admittemus in insulam.*

See the ACTA SANCT. HIB. Page 610.

According to Dr. Ledwich, St. Senanus was no less a Personage than the River Shannon ; but O’Connor, and other Antiquarians, deny this Metamorphosis indignantly.

HOW DEAR TO ME THE HOUR.

AIR—*The Twisting of the Rope.**

I.

HOW dear to me the hour when day-light dies,
And sun-beams melt along the silent sea ;
For then sweet dreams of other days arise,
And Mem'ry breathes her vesper sigh to thee !

II.

And, as I watch the line of light that plays
Along the smooth wave tow'rd the burning west,
I long to tread that golden path of rays,
And think 'twould lead to some bright isle of rest.

* I had not sufficiently considered the structure of this delightful Air, when I asserted (in the Letter prefixed to this Work) that it was too wild for words of a regular metre.

How dear to me the hour when daylight dies.

*Slow and
to be played
very smoothly*

pia

How dear to me the hour when

day - - light dies, And sunbeams melt a - long the si - lent sea;

For then sweet dreams of o - ther days a - rise, And

Mem'ry breathes her vesper sigh to thee! For then sweet dreams of o - ther

lento

days - a - rise, And Mem'ry breathes her ves - per sigh - to

thee!

pia

tenuto Dim

Cres

2^d VERSE.

And, as I watch the line of light that plays Along the smooth wave tow'rd the

burning west, I long to tread that golden path _ _ of rays And

think 'twould lead to some bright isle of rest! I long to tread that golden

lento

path of rays And think 'twould lead to some bright isle of rest!

pp

pia

tenuto pp

Take back the Virgin Page

With Feeling.

Take back the vir - gin page, White and un - written still;

lento

Some hand, more calm and sage, The leaf must fill. Thoughts come as pure as light,

lento

Pure as ev'n you require; But oh! each word I write Love turns to fire. fire.

1st *2d*

Take back the Virgin Page.

With Feeling

Musical notation for the first system, featuring a treble and bass clef with a 3/4 time signature and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Musical notation for the second system, continuing the piano accompaniment.

Take back the vir - gin page, White and un - writ - ten still;

Take back the vir - gin page, White and un - writ - ten still;

Musical notation for the third system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment.

Some hand, more calm and sage, The leaf must fill.

Some hand, more calm and sage, The leaf must fill.

Musical notation for the fourth system, including vocal lines and piano accompaniment.

Thoughts come as pure as light, Pure as ev'n you require;
Thoughts come as pure as light, Pure as ev'n you require;

The first system consists of two vocal staves and a piano accompaniment. The vocal staves are in treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The lyrics are: "Thoughts come as pure as light, Pure as ev'n you require;" repeated on two lines.

lento *1st* *2d*
But oh! each word I write Love turns to fire. fire.
But oh! each word I write Love turns to fire. fire.

The second system features two vocal staves and a piano accompaniment. The tempo marking is *lento*. The first vocal staff has a first ending bracket labeled *1st* and a second ending bracket labeled *2d*. The lyrics are: "But oh! each word I write Love turns to fire. fire." repeated on two lines.

The third system shows the piano accompaniment for the second system, consisting of two staves (treble and bass clefs) with various chords and melodic lines.

The fourth system shows the piano accompaniment for the third system, continuing the musical texture with two staves (treble and bass clefs).

TAKE BACK THE VIRGIN PAGE.

[Written on returning a blank Book.]

AIR--*Dermott.*

I.

TAKE back the virgin page,
 White and unwritten still ;
 Some hand, more calm and sage,
 The leaf must fill.
 Thoughts come as pure as light,
 Pure as even you require ;
 But oh ! each word I write
 Love turns to fire.

II.

Yet let me keep the book ;
 Oft shall my heart renew,
 When on its leaves I look,
 Dear thoughts of you !
 Like you 'tis fair and bright ;
 Like you, too bright and fair
 To let wild Passion write
 One wrong wish there !

III.

Haply, when from those eyes
 Far, far away, I roam,
 Should calmer thoughts arise
 Tow'rds you and home,
 Fancy may trace some line
 Worthy those eyes to meet ;
 Thoughts that not burn, but shine,
 Pure, calm, and sweet !

IV.

And, as the records are,
 Which wand'ring seamen keep,
 Led by their hidden star,
 Thro' winter's deep ;
 So may the words I write
 Tell thro' what storms I stray,
 You still the unseen light,
 Guiding my way !

THE LEGACY.

AIR—*Unknown.*

I.

WHEN in death I shall calm recline,
 O bear my heart to my mistress dear;
 Tell her it liv'd upon smiles, and wine
 Of the brightest hue, while it linger'd here.
 Bid her not shed one tear of sorrow
 To sully a heart so brilliant and light;
 But balmy drops of the red grape borrow,
 To bathe the relic from morn to night.

II.

When the light of my song is o'er,
 Then take my harp to your ancient hall;
 Hang it up at that friendly door
 Where weary travellers love to call: *
 Then if some Bard, who roams forsaken,
 Revive its soft note in passing along,
 Oh! let one thought of its master waken
 Your warmest smile for the child of Song.

III.

Keep this cup, which is now o'erflowing,
 To grace your revel when I'm at rest;
 Never, oh! never, its balm bestowing
 On lips that beauty hath seldom blest!
 But when some warm devoted lover,
 To her he adores shall bathe its brim,
 Oh! then my spirit around shall hover,
 And hallow each drop that foams for him.

* "In every house was one or two Harps, free to all travellers, who were the more caressed, the more they excelled in Music."—O'HALLORAN.

THE LEGACY.

When in Death, shall calm recline.

*With Feeling
and Quietly*

When in death I shall calm recline, O bear my heart to my mistress dear;

Tell her it liv'd upon smiles, and wine Of the brightest hue, while it linger'd here:

Bid her not shed one tear of sorrow To sully a heart so brilliant and light; But

balmy drops from the red grape borrow, To bathe the relic from morn'till night.

2^d VERSE.

When the light of my song is o'er, Then take my harp to your ancient hall;

Hang it up at that friendly door Where wea-ry tra-vel-ers love to call:

Then if some Bard, who roams for-saken, Revive its soft note in passing a-long, Oh!

let one thought of its master waken Your warmest smile for the child of song.

How oft has the Benshee cried?

*Slow and
with
Solemnity*

The first system of music features a vocal line in the upper staff and a piano accompaniment in the lower staff. The key signature has one flat (B-flat) and the time signature is 3/4. The music is characterized by a slow, solemn tempo.

The second system continues the piano accompaniment from the first system, showing the intricate harmonic structure of the piece.

pia

for

How oft' has the Benshee cried! How oft' has Death untied, Bright links that Glory wove,

The third system contains the vocal line and piano accompaniment for the first line of lyrics. The piano accompaniment consists of chords and moving lines in both hands.

pia

pp

Sweet bonds entwin'd by love! Peace to each manly soul that sleepeth! Rest to each

The fourth system continues the piano accompaniment, providing harmonic support for the vocal line.

Cres

for

faithful eye that weepeth! Long may the fair and brave Sigh o'er the hero's grave.

The fifth system contains the vocal line and piano accompaniment for the second line of lyrics. The piano accompaniment features a mix of chords and melodic fragments.

Dim

The sixth system concludes the piano accompaniment with a final cadence, marked with a double bar line.

THE DIRGE.

How oft has the Ben-shee cried!

Harmonized for Four Voices.

Slow and
With Solemnity

How oft has the Ben-shee cried! How oft has Death untied

Bright links that Glo - - ry wove, Sweet bonds en - twin'd by love!

First Voice
Peace to each manly soul that sleep_eth Rest to each

Second Voice

Tenor
or Alto lower
Peace to each manly soul that sleep_eth Rest to each

Bass

Piano
Forté

faithful eye that weepeth! Long may the fair and brave Sigh o'er the

eye that weepeth! Long may the fair and brave Sigh o'er the

p
he_ro's grave. Peace to each manly soul that sleep_eth! Rest to each

Peace to each soul that sleep_eth! Rest to each

he_ro's grave. Peace to each manly soul that sleep_eth! Rest to each

Peace Peace Rest to each

faith-ful eye that weepeth! Long may the fair and brave Sigh o'er the hero's grave.

eye that weepeth! Long may the fair and brave Sigh o'er the hero's grave.

eye that weepeth! Long may the fair and brave Sigh o'er the hero's grave.

eye - - - that weepeth! Long may the fair and brave Sigh o'er the hero's grave.

p *Cres pp*

We're fall'n up - on gloo - my days; Star af - ter star de - cays:

Ev' - ry bright name, that shed Light o'er the land, is fled.

p
 Dark falls the tear of him who mourneth Lost joy or hope that ne'er returneth;

Dark falls the tear of him who mourneth Lost joy that ne'er returneth;

Cres But brightly flows the tear Wept o'er a he-ro's bier! *p* Dark falls the

Dark falls the
 But brightly flows the tear Wept o'er a he-ro's bier! Dark falls the

Dark

tear of him who mourneth Lost joy or hope, that ne'er return_eth;

tear which mourneth Lost joy or hope, return_eth;

tear of him who mourneth Lost joy or hope, return_eth;

Dark Lost joy that ne'er - - - return_eth;

But bright - ly flows the tear Wept o'er a hero's bier!

.But brightly flows the tear Wept o'er a hero's bier!

But bright - ly flows the tear Wept o'er a hero's bier!

But bright - - ly flows the tear Wept o'er a hero's bier!

p *Dim pp*

Oh! quench'd are our bea-con lights, Thou, of the hundred fights!

Thou, on whose burn - ing tongue Truth, peace, and freedom, hung!

But mute— but, long as Va_lour shin_ eth, Or Mer_ cy's

But mute— but, long as Va_lour shin_ eth, Or Mer_ cy's

soul . at war re_ pineth, So long shall E_ rin's pride Tell how they

soul re_ pineth, So long shall E_ rin's pride Tell how they

p liv'd and died! Both mute— but, long as Va_lour shineth,

Both mute— but, while Love shineth,

liv'd and died! Both mute— but, long as Va_lour shineth,

mute— mute—

Cres
 Or Mer - cy's soul at war re - pin - eth, So long shall
 Or Mercy's soul re - pineth, So long shall
 Or Mer - cy's soul re - pineth, So long shall
 Or Mercy's soul - - - re - pineth, So long shall

Dim *p*
 E - - rin's pride Tell how they liv'd and died!
 E - - rin's pride Tell how they liv'd and died!
 E - - rin's pride Tell how they liv'd and died!
 E - - rin's pride Tell - - - how they liv'd and died!

Dim
p *f*

HOW OFT HAS THE BENSHEE CRIED.

AIR—*The dear Black Maid.*

I.

HOW oft has the Benshee cried!
 How oft has Death untied
 Bright links that Glory wove,
 Sweet bonds entwin'd by Love!
 Peace to each manly soul that sleepeth!
 Rest to each faithful eye that weepeth!
 Long may the fair and brave
 Sigh o'er the hero's grave;

II.

We're fall'n upon gloomy days;*
 Star after star decays:
 Ev'ry bright name, that shed
 Light o'er the land, is fled.
 Dark falls the tear of him who mourneth
 Lost joy or hope, that ne'er returneth;
 But brightly flows the tear
 Wept o'er the hero's bier!

III.

Oh! quench'd are our beacon-lights,
 Thou,† of the hundred fights!
 Thou, on whose burning tongue
 Truth, peace, and freedom, hung!‡
 Both mute—but, long as Valour shineth,
 Or Mercy's soul at war repineth,
 So long shall Erin's pride
 Tell how they liv'd and died!

* I have endeavoured here, without losing that Irish character which it is my object to preserve throughout this Work, to allude to that sad and ominous fatality, by which England has been deprived of so many great and good men, at a moment when she most requires all the aids of talent and integrity.

† This designation, which has been applied to LORD NELSON before, is the title given to a celebrated Irish Hero, in a Poem by O'Gnive, the Bard of O'Nial, which is quoted in the "Philosophical Survey of the South of Ireland," Page 433;—"Con, of the hundred fights, sleep in thy grass-grown tomb, and upbraid not our defeats with thy victories!"

‡ FOX, "ultimus Romanorum."

WE MAY ROAM THRO' THIS WORLD.

 AIR—*Garyone.*

I.

WE may roam thro' this world like a child at a feast,
 Who but sips of a sweet, and then flies to the rest,
 And, when pleasure begins to grow dull in the east,
 We may order our wings, and be off to the west;
 But if hearts that feel, and eyes that smile,
 Are the dearest gifts that Heaven supplies,
 We never need leave our own Green Isle
 For sensitive hearts and for sun-bright eyes.
 Then remember, wherever your goblet is crown'd,
 Thro' this world whether eastward or westward you roam,
 When a cup to the smile of dear woman goes round,
 Oh! remember the smile which adorns her at home.

II.

In England the garden of Beauty is kept
 By a dragon of prudery, plac'd within call;
 But so oft this unamiable dragon has slept,
 That the garden's but carelessly watch'd, after all.
 Oh! they want the wild sweet-briery fence,
 Which round the flowers of Erin dwells,
 Which warns the touch while winning the sense,
 Nor charms us least when it most repels.
 Then remember, wherever your goblet is crown'd,
 Thro' this world whether eastward or westward you roam,
 When a cup to the smile of dear woman goes round,
 Oh! remember the smile which adorns her at home.

III.

In France, when the heart of a woman sets sail,
 On the ocean of wedlock its fortune to try,
 Love seldom goes far in a vessel so frail,
 But just pilots her off, and then bids her good-bye!
 While the daughters of Erin keep the boy
 Ever-smiling beside his faithful oar,
 Thro' billows of woe and beams of joy,
 The same as he look'd when he left the shore.
 Then remember, wherever your goblet is crown'd,
 Thro' this world whether eastward or westward you roam,
 When a cup to the smile of dear woman goes round,
 Oh! remember the smile which adorns her at home.

We may roam thro' this World.

Herrily

We may roam thro' this world like a child at a feast, Who but

sips of a sweet, and then flies to the rest, And, when pleasure begins to grow

dull in the east, We may order our wings and be off to the west; But if

hearts that feel, and eyes that smile, Are the dearest gifts that Heav'n supplies, We

never need leave our own Green Isle For sen-si-tive heart and for

sun-bright eyes. Then remember wher-ever your goblet is crown'd, Thro' this

world whether eastward or westward you roam, When a cup to the smile of dear

womangoes round, Oh! remember the smile which a-dorns her at home.

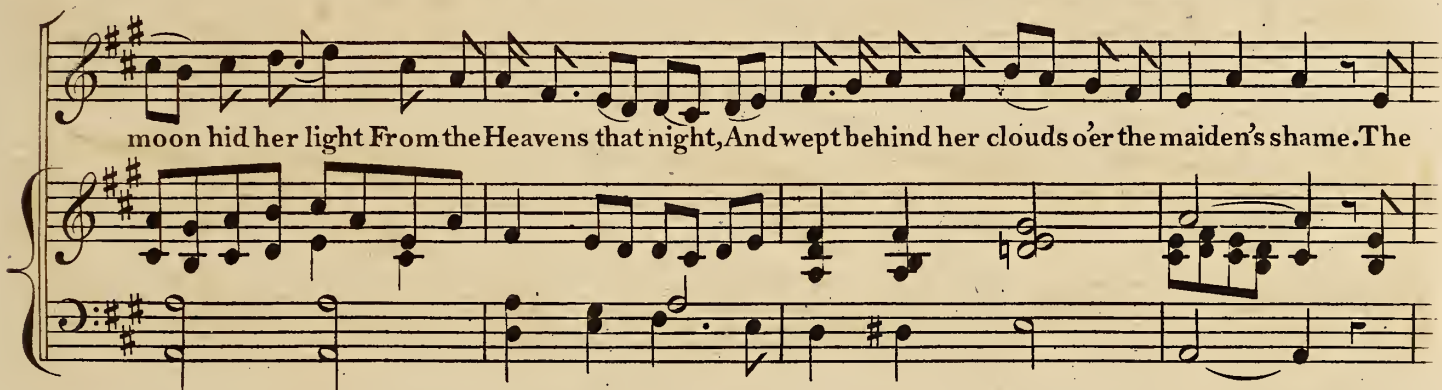
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Robert's Lover

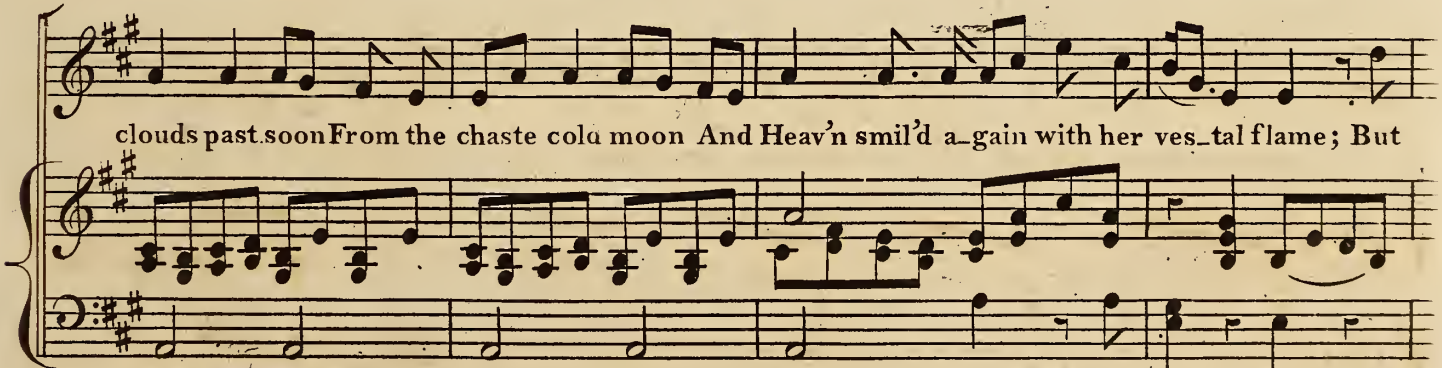
Plainly



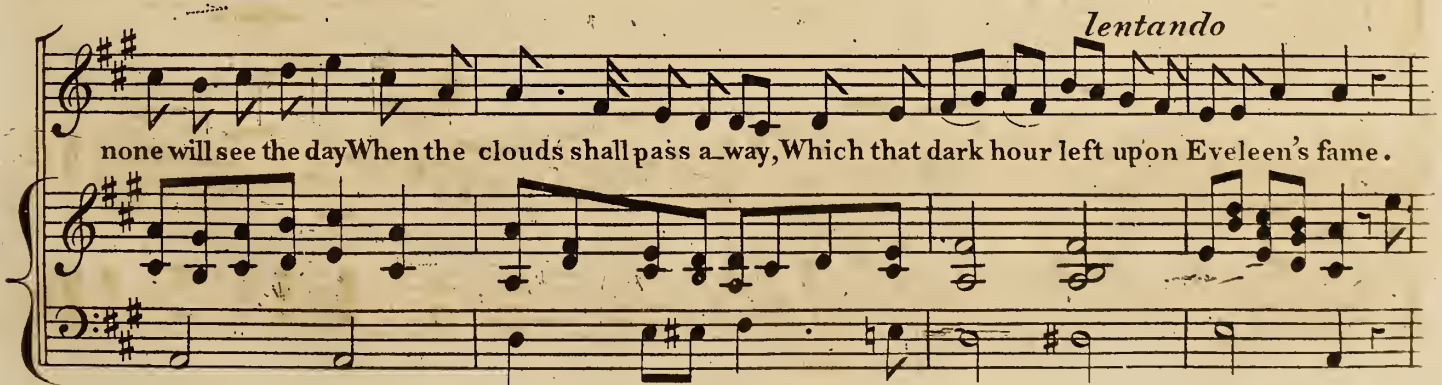
Oh! weep for the hour, When to Eveleen's bow'r The Lord of the Valley with false vows came; The



moon hid her light From the Heavens that night, And wept behind her clouds o'er the maiden's shame. The



clouds past soon From the chaste cold moon And Heav'n smil'd a gain with her ves_tal flame; But



lento

none will see the day When the clouds shall pass a way, Which that dark hour left upon Eveleen's fame.

2^d VERSE.

The white snow lay On the narrow pathway, Where the Lord of the Valley crost o-ver the moor; And

many a deep print On the white snow's tint Shew'd the track of his footstep to Eveleen's door. The

next sun's ray Soon melted a-way Ev'ry trace on the path where the false Lord came; But

lento
there's a light above, Which a-lone can remove That stain upon the snow of fair Eveleen's fame.

Orcut's Power

Harmonized for Three Voices.

Andantino

Oh! weep for the hour, When to E - ve - leen's bow'r The

Lord of the Valley with false vows came; The moon hid her light From the

Heaven's that night, And wept behind her clouds o'er the maiden's shame.

First Voice

*Tenor
& Alto lower*

Bass

*Piano
Forte*

The clouds past soon From the chaste cold moon, And

The clouds past soon From the chaste cold moon, And

The clouds past soon From the chaste cold moon, And

Heav'n smil'd a-gain with her ves-tal flame; But none will see the day When the

Heav'n smil'd a-gain with her ves-tal flame; But no - - - the

Heav'n smil'd a-gain with her ves-tal flame; But none will see the day When the

lento

clouds shall pass a-way, Which that dark hour left upon Eveleen's fame.

clouds ne'er pass a-way, Which that dark hour left upon Eveleen's fame.

clouds pass a-way, Which that hour left upon Eveleen's fame.

lento

2^d VERSE.

The white snow lay On the nar - row path - - way, Where the

Lord of the Val - ley crost o - ver the moor; And many a deep print On the

white snows tint Shew'd the track of his footstep to Eveleen's door

The next sun's ray Soon melted a way Ev'ry trace on the path where the

The next sun's ray Soon melted a way Ev'ry trace on the path where the

The next sun's ray Soon melted a way Ev'ry trace on the path where the

false Lord came; But there's a light above, Which a lone can remove That

false Lord came; But there's a light a bove, can remove That

false Lord came; But there's a light a bove, Which a lone can remove. That

lento

stain upon the snow of fair Eveleen's fame.

stain upon the snow of fair Eveleen's fame.

stain upon fair Eveleen's fame.

lento

EVELEEN'S BOWER.

 AIR—*Unknown*.*

I.

OH! weep for the hour,
 When to Eveleen's bower
 The Lord of the Valley with false vows came;
 The moon hid her light
 From the Heavens that night,
 And wept behind her clouds o'er the maiden's shame.
 The clouds past soon
 From the chaste cold moon,
 And Heaven smil'd again with her vestal flame;
 But none will see the day
 When the clouds shall pass away,
 Which that dark hour left upon Eveleen's fame.

II.

The white snow lay
 On the narrow path-way
 Where the Lord of the Valley cross'd over the moor;
 And many a deep print
 On the white snow's tint
 Shew'd the track of his footstep to Eveleen's door.
 The next sun's ray
 Soon melted away
 Ev'ry trace on the path where the false Lord came;
 But there's a light above,
 Which alone can remove
 That stain upon the snow of fair Eveleen's fame.

* Our claim to this Air has been disputed; but they, who are best acquainted with National Melodies, pronounce it to be Irish. It is generally known by the name of "The Pretty Girl of Derby, O!"

LET ERIN REMEMBER THE DAYS OF OLD.

AIR—*The Red Fox.*

I.

LET Erin remember the days of old,
 Ere her faithless sons betray'd her,
 When Malachi wore the collar of gold,*
 Which he won from her proud invader;
 When her kings, with standard of green unfurl'd,
 Led the Red-Branch Knights† to danger,
 Ere the emerald gem of the western world
 Was set in the crown of a stranger.

II.

On Lough-Neagh's bank,‡ as the fisherman strays,
 When the clear cold eve's declining,
 He sees the round towers of other days
 In the wave beneath him shining!
 Thus shall Memory often, in dreams sublime,
 Catch a glimpse of the days that are over;
 Thus, sighing, look thro' the waves of Time
 For the long-faded glories they cover!

* "This brought on an encounter between Malachi (the Monarch of Ireland in the 10th Century) and the Danes, in which Malachi defeated two of their Champions, whom he encountered successively hand to hand, taking a Collar of Gold from the neck of one, and carrying off the Sword of the other, as trophies of his victory."

WARNER'S HISTORY OF IRELAND, Vol. I. Book 9.

† "Military Orders of Knights were very early established in Ireland: long before the Birth of CHRIST we find an hereditary Order of Chivalry in Ulster, called *Curaidhe na Craoibhe ruadh*, or the Knights of the Red-Branch, from their chief seat in Emania, adjoining to the Palace of the Ulster Kings, called *Teagh na Craoibhe ruadh*, or the Academy of the Red-Branch; and contiguous to which was a large Hospital, founded for the sick Knights and Soldiers, called *Bron-bhearg*, or the House of the Sorrowful Soldier."

O'HALLORAN'S INTRODUCTION, &c. Part I. Chap. 5.

The Inscription upon Connor's Tomb (for the Fac-Simile of which I am indebted to Mr. Murphy, Chaplain of the late Lady Moira) has not I believe, been noticed by any Antiquarian or Traveller.

‡ It was an old tradition, in the time of Giraldus, that Lough-Neagh had been originally a fountain, by whose sudden overflowing the country was inundated, and a whole region, like the Atlantis of Plato, overwhelmed. He says that the fishermen, in clear weather, used to point out to strangers the tall ecclesiastical towers under the water:—*"Piscatores aquæ illius turres ecclesiasticas, quæ more patriæ arcæ sunt et altæ, necnon et rotundæ, sub undis manifeste, sereno tempore conspiciunt et extraneis transeuntibus reique causas admirantibus, frequenter ostendunt."*

TOPOGR. HIB. DIST. 2. C. 9.

Fac Simile

*of an ancient Irish Inscription upon a Tomb stone in the
Abbey of Mullisernon, County of Westmeath, Ireland.*

leoinmbuid isir-sröl uaiene

mepte cur nra crhoibe ruarac

aseao biou as Conc sib q sa acac oca

esior curar sannaibe ac salimurac

F. & J. Williamson Sculp.

Translation

*A yellow Lion upon green Sattin
The Standard of the Heroes of the Red Branch
Which Conor carried in Battle
During his frequent Wars, for the expulsion of Foreigners.*

Let Erin remember the days of Old. 99

Grand and Spirited



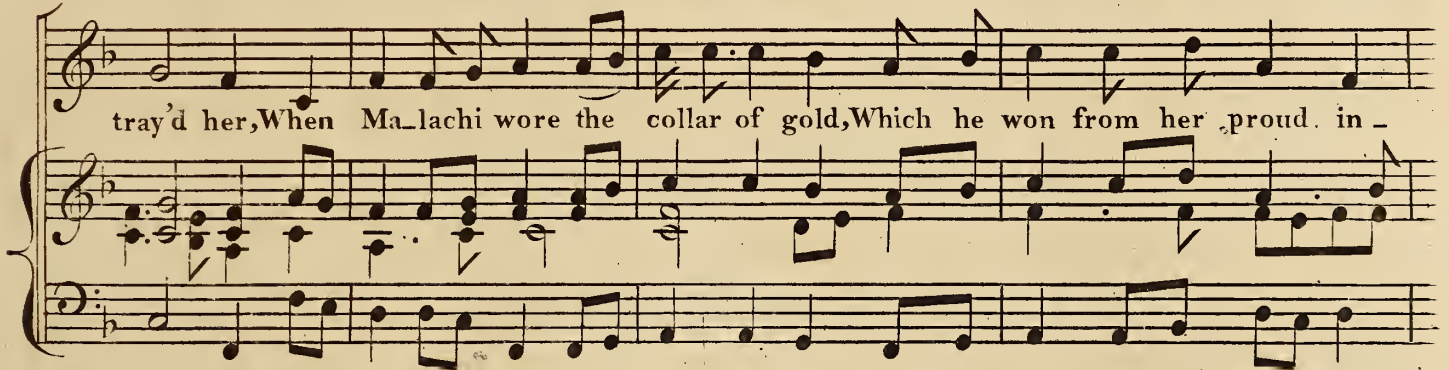
The piano introduction consists of two staves. The right hand features a rhythmic melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment with chords and single notes.

Let Erin remember the days of old, Ere her faith-less sons be-



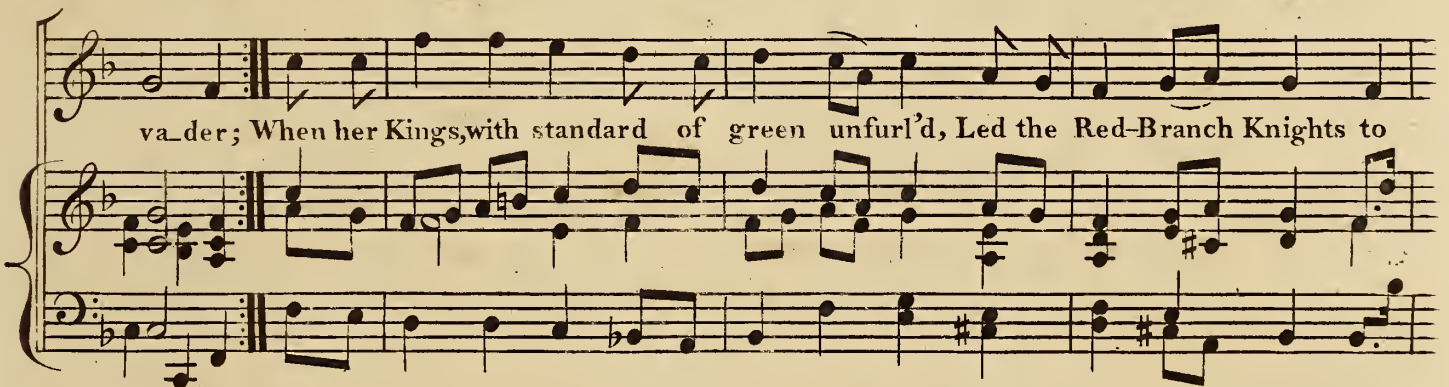
The first system shows the vocal line and piano accompaniment. The vocal line begins with a half rest followed by the lyrics. The piano accompaniment includes dynamic markings *hr* and *p*.

tray'd her, When Ma-lachi wore the collar of gold, Which he won from her proud in-



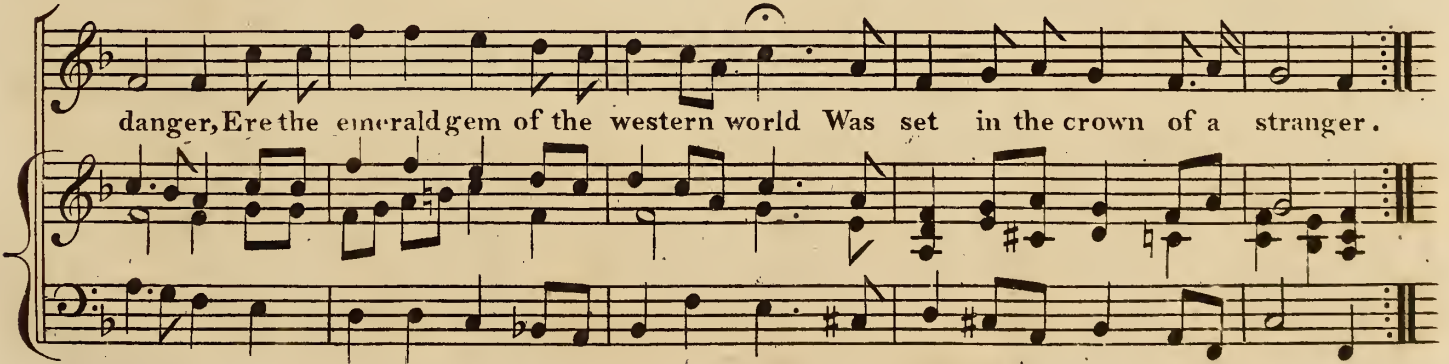
The second system continues the vocal and piano accompaniment. The piano accompaniment features a consistent rhythmic pattern.

va-der; When her Kings, with standard of green unfurl'd, Led the Red-Branch Knights to

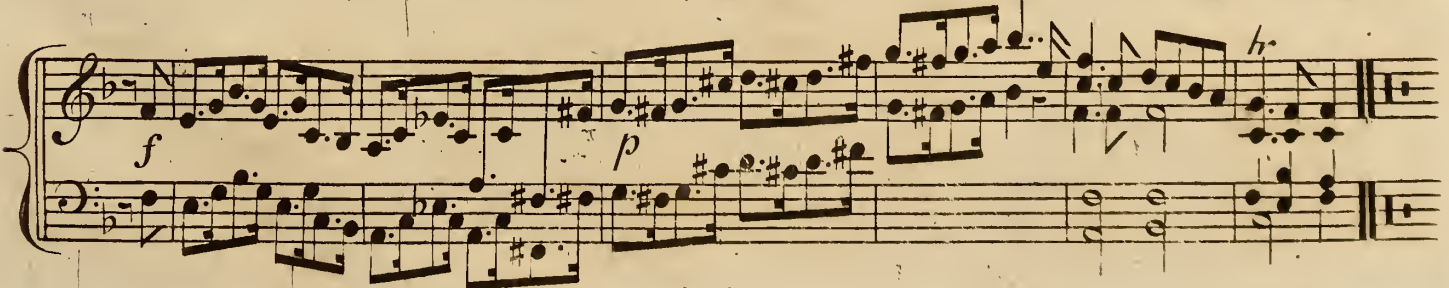


The third system continues the vocal and piano accompaniment. The piano accompaniment includes a repeat sign at the beginning.

danger, Ere the emerald gem of the western world Was set in the crown of a stranger.



The fourth system continues the vocal and piano accompaniment. The piano accompaniment includes a repeat sign at the end.



The piano conclusion consists of two staves. The right hand features a melodic line with dynamic markings *f*, *p*, and *hr*. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment.

2^d VERSE:

On Lough Neagh's bank, as the fisherman strays, When the clear cold eve's de -

On Lough Neagh's bank, as the fisherman strays, When the clear cold eve's de -

On Lough Neagh's bank, as the fisherman strays, When the clear cold eve's de -

pia

clin - - ing, He sees the round tow'rs of o - ther days. In the

clin - - ing, He sees the round tow'rs of o - ther days. In the

clin - - ing, He sees the round tow'rs of o - ther days. In the

wave be - neath him shin - - ing! Thus shall Mem'ry of - ten, in

wave be - neath him shin - - ing! Thus shall Mem'ry often, in

wave be - neath him shin - - ing! Thus shall Mem'ry often, in

dreams sub_lime, Catch a glimpse of the days that are o_ver; Thus
dreams sub_lime, Catch a glimpse of the days that are o_ver; Thus
dreams sub_lime, Catch a glimpse of the days that are o_ver; Thus

sighing, look thro' the waves of Time For the long-faded glories they co_ver!
sighing, look thro' the waves of Time For the long-faded glories they co_ver!
sighing, look thro' the waves of Time For the long-faded glories they co_ver!

for
f
for
h

Silent, oh Moyle! be the roar of thy water.

Mournfully

Silent, oh Moyle! be the roar of thy water, Break not, ye breez-es! your chain of repose, While,

murmuring mournfully, Lir's lonely daughter Tells to the nightstar her tale of woes.

When shall the Swan, her death-note singing, Sleep with wings in darkness furld?

When will Heav'n, its sweet bell ringing, Call my spirit from this stormy world?

Gras *p* *pp*

THE SONG OF FIONNUALA.*

AIR—*Arrah, my dear Eveleen.*

I.

SILENT, oh Moyle! be the roar of thy water,
 Break not, ye breezes! your chain of repose,
 While, murmuring mournfully, Lir's lonely daughter
 Tells to the night-star her tale of woes.
 When shall the Swan, her death-note singing,
 Sleep with wings in darkness furl'd?
 When will Heaven, its sweet bell ringing,
 Call my spirit from this stormy world?

III.

Sadly, oh Moyle! to thy winter-wave weeping,
 Fate bids me languish long ages away;
 Yet still in her darkness doth Erin lie sleeping,
 Still doth the pure light its dawning delay!
 When will that day-star, mildly springing,
 Warm our isle with peace and love?
 When will Heaven, its sweet bell ringing,
 Call my spirit to the fields above?

* To make this story intelligible in a Song, would require a much greater number of verses than any one is authorized to inflict upon an audience at once; the reader must therefore be content to learn, in a note, that Fionnuala, the daughter of Lir, was, by some supernatural power, transformed into a Swan, and condemned to wander, for many hundred years, over certain lakes and rivers of Ireland, till the coming of Christianity, when the first sound of the Mass-bell, was to be the signal of her release.—I found this fanciful fiction among some manuscript translations from the Irish, which were begun under the direction of that enlightened friend of Ireland, the late Countess of MOIRA.

COME, SEND ROUND THE WINE.

AIR—*We brought the Summer with us.*

I.

COME, send round the wine, and leave points of belief
 To simpleton sages and reasoning fools ;
 This moment's a flower too fair and brief
 To be wither'd and stain'd by the dust of the schools.
 Your glass may be purple, and mine may be blue ;
 But, while they are fill'd from the same bright bowl,
 The fool who would quarrel for difference of hue
 Deserves not the comfort they shed o'er the soul.

II.

Shall I ask the brave soldier, who fights by my side
 In the cause of mankind, if our creeds agree?
 Shall I give up the friend I have valu'd and try'd,
 If he kneel not before the same altar with me?
 From the heretic girl of my soul shall I fly,
 To seek somewhere else a more orthodox kiss?
 No! perish the hearts and the laws that try
 Truth, valour, or love, by a standard like this!

Some send round the Wine.

Spirited

pia for pia for pia

Come, send round the wine and leave points of belief To

sim-ple-ton sa-ges and reas'n-ing fools; This mo-ment's a

flow'r too fair and brief, To be wither'd and stain'd by the

flow'r too fair and brief, To be wither'd and stain'd by the

flow'r too fair and brief, To be wither'd and stain'd by the

Scherzand

pia

dust of the schools, Your glass may be pur-ple and mine may be

blue; But while they're both fill'd from the same bright bowl, The

fool that would quarrel for diff'rence of hue De-

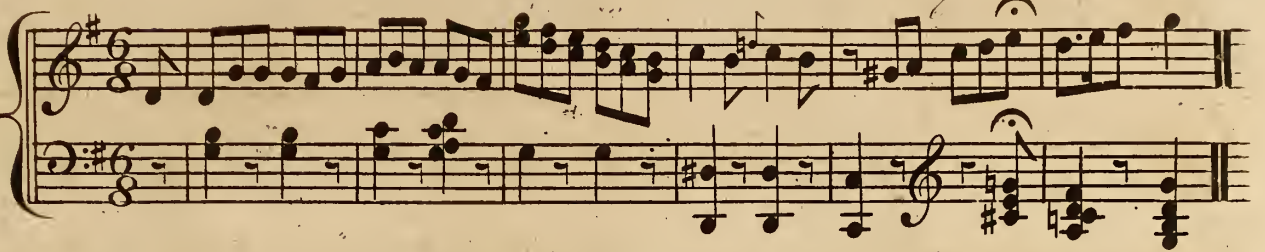
serves not the comfort they shed o'er the soul.

for pia for

tr for pia

Sublime was the warning which Liberty spoke. 109

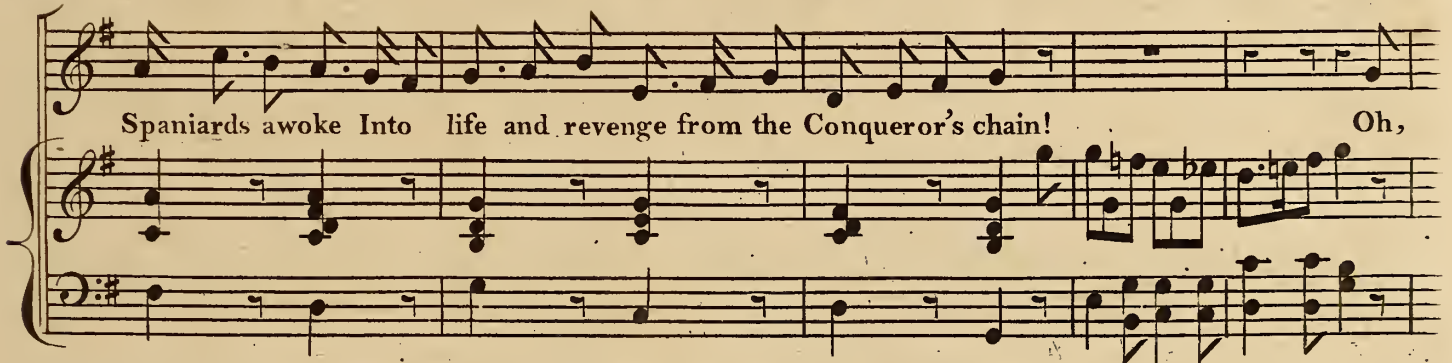
With Spirit



Sub_lime was the warning which Li_ber_ty spoke, And grand was the moment when



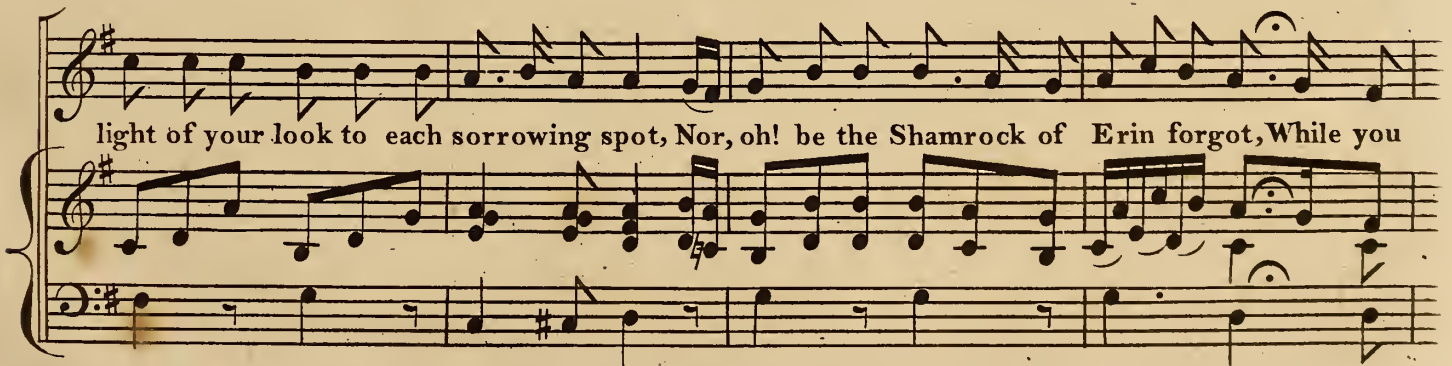
Spaniards awoke Into life and revenge from the Conqueror's chain! Oh,



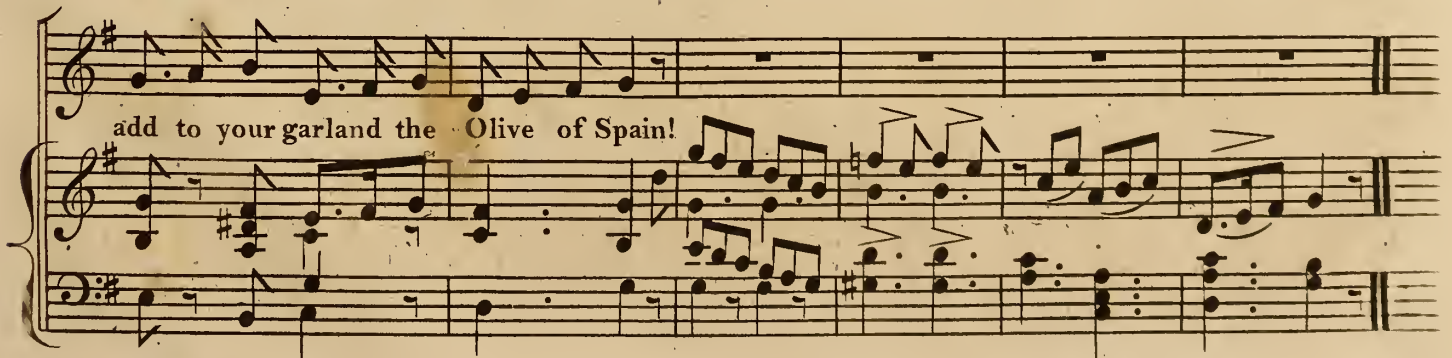
Liberty! let not this spirit have rest Till it move, like a breeze, o'er the waves of the west—Give the



light of your look to each sorrowing spot, Nor, oh! be the Shamrock of Erin forgot, While you



add to your garland the Olive of Spain!



2^d VERSE.

If the fame of our fathers, bequeath'd with their rights, Give to country its charm, and to

home its de_lights; If de_ceit be a wound and sus_picion a stain; Then, ye

men of I_beria! our cause is the same—And, oh! may his tomb want a tear and a name, Who would

ask for a nobler, a holier death, Than to turn his last sigh in_to Victory's breath. For the

Shamrock of E_rin and O_live of Spain!

SUBLIME WAS THE WARNING.

AIR—*The Black Joke.*

I.

SUBLIME was the warning which Liberty spoke;
 And grand was the moment when Spaniards awoke
 Into life and revenge from the Conqueror's chain!
 Oh, Liberty! let not this spirit have rest
 Till it move, like a breeze, o'er the waves of the west—
 Give the light of your look to each sorrowing spot,
 Nor, oh! be the Shamrock of Erin forgot,
 While you add to your garland the Olive of Spain!

II.

If the fame of our fathers, bequeath'd with their rights,
 Give to country its charm and to home its delights;
 If deceit be a wound, and suspicion a stain,
 Then, ye men of Iberia! our cause is the same—
 And, oh! may his tomb want a tear and a name,
 Who would ask for a nobler, a holier death,
 Than to turn his last sigh into Victory's breath
 For the Shamrock of Erin and Olive of Spain!

III.

Ye Blakes and O'Donnells, whose fathers resign'd
 The green hills of their youth, among strangers to find
 That repose which, at home, they had sigh'd for in vain,
 Breathe a hope that the magical flame, which you light,
 May be felt yet in Erin, as calm and as bright;
 And forgive even Albion, while, blushing, she draws,
 Like a truant, her sword, in the long-sighted cause
 Of the Shamrock of Erin and Olive of Spain!

IV.

God prosper the cause!—Oh! it cannot but thrive,
 While the pulse of one patriot heart is alive,
 Its devotion to feel and its rights to maintain:
 Then how sainted by sorrow its martyrs will die!
 The finger of glory shall point where they lie;
 While far from the footstep of coward or slave,
 The young Spirit of Freedom shall shelter their grave
 Beneath Shamrocks of Erin and Olives of Spain!

BELIEVE ME, IF ALL THOSE ENDEARING YOUNG CHARMS.

AIR—*My Lodging is on the cold Ground.*

I.

BELIEVE me, if all those endearing young charms,
 Which I gaze on so fondly to-day,
 Were to change by to-morrow, and fleet in my arms,
 Like fairy-gifts fading away,—
 Thou wouldst still be ador'd as this moment thou art,
 Let thy loveliness fade as it will;
 And around the dear ruin each wish of my heart
 Would entwine itself verdantly still!

II.

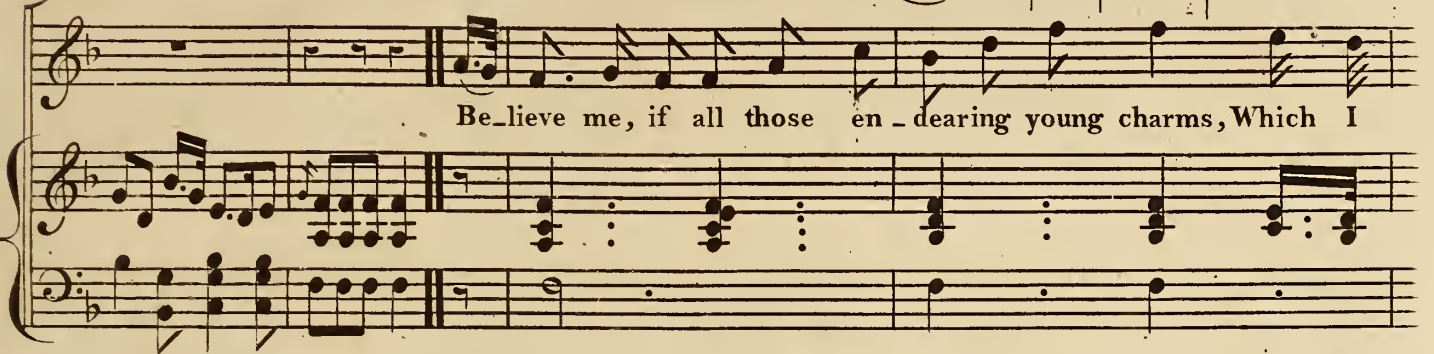
It is not while beauty and youth are thine own,
 And thy cheeks unprofan'd by a tear,
 That the fervour and faith of a soul can be known,
 To which time will but make thee more dear!
 Oh! the heart, that has truly lov'd, never forgets,
 But as truly loves on to the close;
 As the sun-flower turns on her god, when he sets,
 The same look which she turn'd when he rose!

Believe me if all those endearing young charms. 113

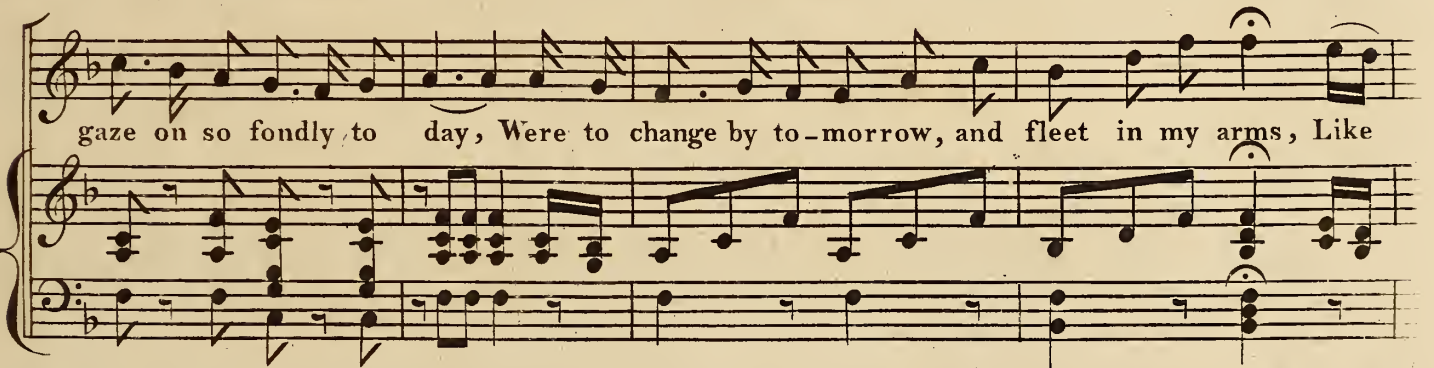
With Feeling



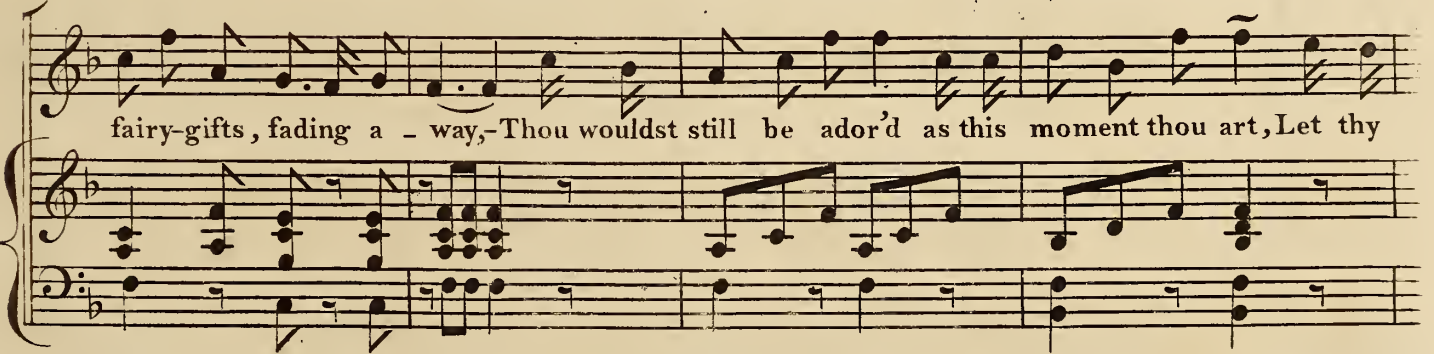
Be-lieve me, if all those en-dearing young charms, Which I



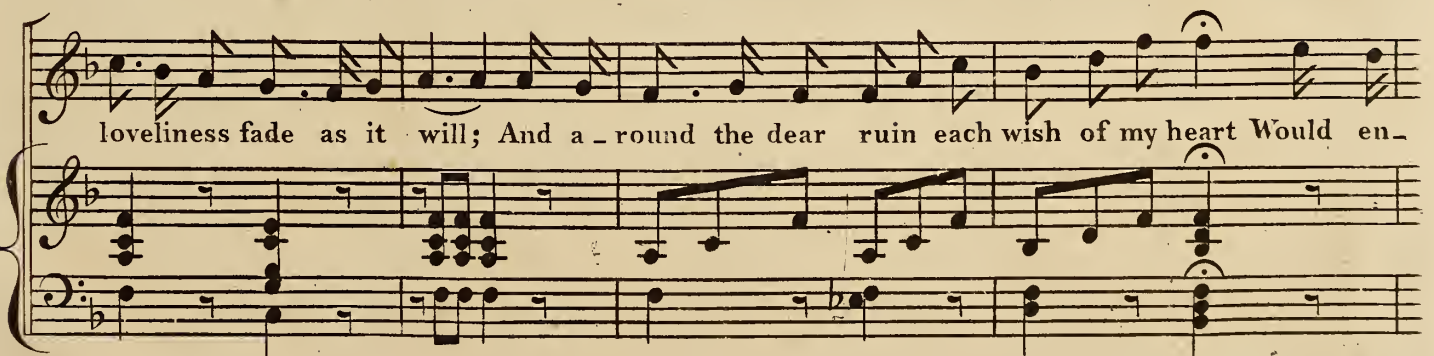
gaze on so fondly to day, Were to change by to-morrow, and fleet in my arms, Like



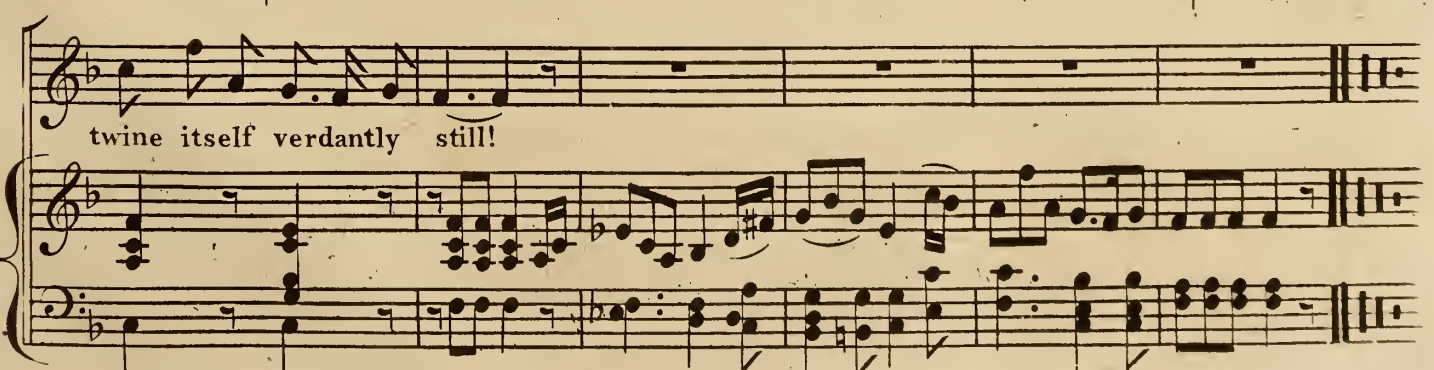
fairy-gifts, fading a-way, -Thou wouldst still be ador'd as this moment thou art, Let thy



loveliness fade as it will; And a-round the dear ruin each wish of my heart Would en-



twine itself verdantly still!



*Believe me if all these endearing young charms,
Harmonized for Two Voices.*

*With
Piano*

Treble

*Tenor
& Notes lower*

*Piano
Forte*

Be- lieve me, if all those endearing young charms, Which I gaze on so

Be- lieve me, if all those endearing young charms, Which I gaze on so

fondly to day, Were to change by to-morrow, and fleet in my arms, Like

fondly to day, Were to change by to-morrow, and fleet in my arms, Like

fai-ry gifts, fading a - way, - Thou wouldst still be ador'd as this moment thou art, Let thy
 fai-ry gifts fading a - way, - Thou wouldst still be ador'd as this moment thou art, Let thy

loveliness fade as it will; And a - round the dear ruin each wish of my heart Would en-
 loveliness fade as it will; And a - round the dear ruin each wish of my heart Would en-

twine itself verdantly still!
 twine itself verdantly still!

pia

2^d VERSE.

It is not while beauty and youth are thy own, And thy cheeks unprofan'd by a
 It is not while beauty and youth are thy own, And thy cheeks unpro-fan'd by a

tear, That the fervour and faith of a soul can be known, To which time will but make thee more
 tear, That the fervour and faith of a soul can be known, To which time will but make thee more

dear! Oh! the heart which has truly lov'd never forgets But as tru_ly loves on to the
 dear! Oh! the heart which has truly lov'd never forgets But as tru_ly loves on to the

close; As the sun-flower turns to her god, when he sets, The same look which she
 close; As the sun-flower turns to her god, when he sets, The same look which she

turn'd when he rose!
 turn'd when he rose!

pia

