



# Mike Magatagan

United States (USA), SierraVista

## "Skibbereen" for Flute, Oboe & Harp Anonymous

### About the artist

I'm a software engineer. Basically, I'm computer geek who loves to solve problems. I have been developing software for the last 25+ years but have recently rekindled my love of music.

Many of my scores are posted with individual parts and matching play-along however, this is not always practical. If you would like individual parts to any of my scores or other specific tailoring, please contact me directly and I will try to accommodate your specific needs.

**Artist page :** <https://www.free-scores.com/Download-PDF-Sheet-Music-magataganm.htm>

### About the piece



<b>Title:</b>	"Skibbereen" for Flute, Oboe & Harp
<b>Composer:</b>	Anonymous
<b>Arranger:</b>	Magatagan, Mike
<b>Copyright:</b>	Public Domain
<b>Publisher:</b>	Magatagan, Mike
<b>Instrumentation:</b>	Flute, Oboe, Harp
<b>Style:</b>	Celtic
<b>Comment:</b>	Skibbereen, also known as Dear Old Skibbereen, 'Farewell to Skibbereen', or 'Revenge For Skibbereen', is an Irish folk song in the form of a dialogue wherein a father tells his son about the famine, being evicted from their home, and the need to flee as a result of the Young Irelander Rebellion of 1848. The first known publication of the song was in a 19th-century publication, The Irish Singer's Own Book (Noonan, Boston, 1880), where the lyrics are (more online)

### Mike Magatagan on [free-scores.com](https://www.free-scores.com)



- listen to the audio
- share your interpretation
- comment
- contact the artist



# "Skibbereen"

Anon. Traditional Irish Folksong

Interpretation for Flute, Oboe & Harp by Mike Magatagan 2022

Air (♩ = 97)

Flute

Oboe

Harp

F

O

H

6

12

*mf*

*mf*

*mf*

The musical score is arranged in three systems. Each system contains staves for Flute (F), Oboe (O), and Harp (H). The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked 'Air' with a quarter note equal to 97 beats per minute. The first system (measures 1-5) features a *mf* dynamic for the Flute and Harp. The second system (measures 6-11) features a *mf* dynamic for the Flute and Harp. The third system (measures 12-17) features a *mf* dynamic for the Flute and Harp. The Harp part consists of a continuous accompaniment of eighth notes in the right hand and quarter notes in the left hand, with some rests. The Flute and Oboe parts play a melodic line, with the Oboe part being mostly rests in the first two systems.

18

F

O

*mf*

H

24

F

O

H

30

F

O

H

36

F

O

H

42

F

O

H

48

F

O

H

54

F

O

H

60

F

O

H

66

F

O

H

*rit.*

Flute

# "Skibbereen"

Anon. Traditional Irish Folksong

Air (♩ = 97)

Interpretation for Flute, Oboe & Harp by Mike Magatagan 2022

The musical score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Air' with a quarter note equal to 97 beats per minute. The dynamics start at *mf* (mezzo-forte). The score includes a 4-measure rest at measure 31. The piece concludes with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking.

Oboe

# "Skibbereen"

Anon. Traditional Irish Folksong

Air (♩ = 97)

Interpretation for Flute, Oboe & Harp by Mike Magatagan 2022

The musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a measure rest of 18 measures, followed by a melodic line starting on G4. A dynamic marking of *mf* is placed below the first few notes. The second staff starts at measure 25. The third staff starts at measure 31. The fourth staff starts at measure 38 and includes a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3' above the notes. The fifth staff starts at measure 47. The sixth staff starts at measure 54. The seventh staff starts at measure 60. The eighth staff starts at measure 66 and includes a *rit.* marking above the staff. The piece concludes with a final note on G4 and a double bar line.

Harp

# "Skibbereen"

Anon. Traditional Irish Folksong

Air (♩ = 97)

Interpretation for Flute, Oboe & Harp by Mike Magatagan 2022

Measures 1-5 of the piece. The music is in D major (two sharps) and common time. The tempo is marked 'Air' with a quarter note equal to 97 beats per minute. The dynamic is marked 'mf'. The melody is in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The melody consists of eighth notes and quarter notes, while the accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line.

6

Measures 6-10. The melody continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. The accompaniment remains consistent with eighth notes and quarter notes. A sharp sign appears in the bass line of measure 10.

11

Measures 11-15. The melody continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. The accompaniment remains consistent with eighth notes and quarter notes. A sharp sign appears in the bass line of measure 14.

16

Measures 16-20. The melody continues with eighth notes and quarter notes. The accompaniment remains consistent with eighth notes and quarter notes.



21

Musical notation for measures 21-25. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The melody in the treble clef consists of eighth notes and quarter notes. The bass clef accompaniment features a steady eighth-note pattern with occasional rests.

26

Musical notation for measures 26-30. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The melody in the treble clef continues with eighth and quarter notes. The bass clef accompaniment maintains the eighth-note pattern.

31

Musical notation for measures 31-35. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The melody in the treble clef continues with eighth and quarter notes. The bass clef accompaniment maintains the eighth-note pattern.

36

Musical notation for measures 36-40. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The melody in the treble clef continues with eighth and quarter notes. The bass clef accompaniment maintains the eighth-note pattern.

41

Musical notation for measures 41-45. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef and a bass clef. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The melody in the treble clef continues with eighth and quarter notes. The bass clef accompaniment maintains the eighth-note pattern, with a sharp sign appearing in the bass line in measure 44.

46

Musical notation for measures 46-50. The piece is in D major (two sharps) and 3/4 time. The right hand plays a melody of eighth notes, and the left hand provides a bass line with eighth notes and rests. Measure 49 features a sharp sign on the F note in the bass line.

51

Musical notation for measures 51-56. The right hand continues the eighth-note melody, and the left hand plays a steady eighth-note bass line.

57

Musical notation for measures 57-61. The right hand continues the eighth-note melody, and the left hand plays a steady eighth-note bass line. Measure 61 features a sharp sign on the F note in the bass line.

62

Musical notation for measures 62-66. The right hand continues the eighth-note melody, and the left hand plays a steady eighth-note bass line. Measure 65 features a sharp sign on the F note in the bass line.

*rit.*

67

Musical notation for measures 67-71. The right hand continues the eighth-note melody, and the left hand plays a steady eighth-note bass line. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs in both staves.