



# Mike Magatagan

United States (USA), SierraVista

## "The Cliffs of Moher" for 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>	"The Cliffs of Moher" for Oboe & Harp
<b>Composer:</b>	Anonymous
<b>Arranger:</b>	Magatagan, Mike
<b>Copyright:</b>	Public Domain
<b>Publisher:</b>	Magatagan, Mike
<b>Instrumentation:</b>	Oboe, harp
<b>Style:</b>	Celtic
<b>Comment:</b>	The Cliffs of Moher (also Mohr) are sea cliffs located at the southwestern edge of the Burren region in County Clare. They run for about 14 kilometres (9 miles). At their southern end, they rise 120 metres (390 ft) above the Atlantic Ocean at Hag's Head, and, 8 kilometres (5 miles) to the north, they reach their maximum height of 214 metres (702 ft) just north of O'Brien's Tower, a stone tower near the midpoint of the cliffs, built in 1834.

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



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# "The Cliffs of Moher"

Anon. Traditional Irish Jig

Interpretation for Oboe & Harp by Mike Magatagan 2021

Jig (♩ = 60)

Oboe

Harp

*mf*

9

O

H

18

O

H

27

O

H

Detailed description: This is a musical score for Oboe and Harp. It consists of four systems of music. Each system has an Oboe staff (labeled 'O') and a Harp staff (labeled 'H'). The Harp staff is written in grand staff notation (treble and bass clefs). The music is in 6/8 time, indicated by the 'Jig' title and the tempo marking '(♩ = 60)'. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score includes dynamic markings such as *mf* and articulation marks like accents and slurs. Measure numbers 9, 18, and 27 are clearly marked at the beginning of their respective systems.

35

O

H

40

O

H

45

O

H

50

O

H

55

O

H

59

O

H

63

O

H

67 *poco a poco rit.*

O

H

# "The Cliffs of Moher"

Oboe

Anon. Traditional Irish Jig

Interpretation for Oboe & Harp by Mike Magatagan 2021

Jig (♩ = 60)

The musical score is written for Oboe in treble clef, key of D major (one sharp), and 6/8 time. It begins with a tempo marking of 'Jig (♩ = 60)' and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The score consists of ten staves of music, with measure numbers 9, 17, 25, 33, 40, 48, 55, and 63 indicated at the start of their respective staves. The piece features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several trills marked with a double wavy line above the notes. The piece concludes with a *poco a poco rit.* marking and a final cadence.

Harp

# "The Cliffs of Moher"

Anon. Traditional Irish Jig

Interpretation for Oboe & Harp by Mike Magatagan 2021

Jig (♩ = 60)

Measures 1-9 of the score. Measure 1 starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The melody begins with a quarter note G4, followed by eighth notes A4 and B4, and a quarter note C5 with a fermata. The bass line is mostly rests. A dynamic marking of *mf* is present in measure 1. Measures 2-9 feature a complex accompaniment with many beamed sixteenth notes in the treble and a steady eighth-note bass line.

Measures 10-19 of the score. The accompaniment continues with intricate sixteenth-note patterns in the treble and a consistent eighth-note bass line. The melody is not present in these measures.

Measures 20-29 of the score. The accompaniment continues with intricate sixteenth-note patterns in the treble and a consistent eighth-note bass line. The melody is not present in these measures.

Measures 30-35 of the score. Measures 30-34 continue the accompaniment. In measure 35, the melody returns with a series of eighth notes in the treble, while the bass line continues with eighth notes.

Measures 36-40 of the score. Measures 36-39 feature a more active melody in the treble, consisting of eighth-note runs. The bass line continues with eighth notes. The piece concludes in measure 40.

39

Measures 39-41: The right hand plays a continuous eighth-note melody in G major, starting on G4 and moving up stepwise to G5. The left hand provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter notes and half notes, primarily in the bass clef.

42

Measures 42-44: The right hand continues the eighth-note melody. The left hand accompaniment remains simple, with some notes moving to the middle clef in measure 44.

45

Measures 45-47: The right hand continues the eighth-note melody. The left hand accompaniment is consistent with the previous measures.

48

Measures 48-50: The right hand continues the eighth-note melody. The left hand accompaniment remains simple and steady.

51

Measures 51-53: The right hand continues the eighth-note melody. The left hand accompaniment is consistent with the previous measures.

54

Musical notation for measures 54-56. The piece is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The right hand features a continuous eighth-note melody, while the left hand provides a simple harmonic accompaniment with quarter notes.

57

Musical notation for measures 57-59. The right hand continues with the eighth-note melody, and the left hand accompaniment remains consistent.

60

Musical notation for measures 60-62. The right hand continues with the eighth-note melody, and the left hand accompaniment remains consistent.

63

Musical notation for measures 63-66. The right hand continues with the eighth-note melody, and the left hand accompaniment remains consistent.

67

*poco a poco rit.*

Musical notation for measures 67-70. The right hand continues with the eighth-note melody, and the left hand accompaniment remains consistent. The piece concludes with a final chord in the right hand and a whole note in the left hand.