

LAMENT for OWEN ROE O'NEILL

T. O'Carolan 1670-1738

slowly and freely (60)

mp

Musical notation for measures 1-3. The piece is in common time (C). The melody is in the treble clef, and the bass line is in the bass clef. The tempo is marked 'slowly and freely (60)'. The dynamics are marked 'mp' (mezzo-piano).

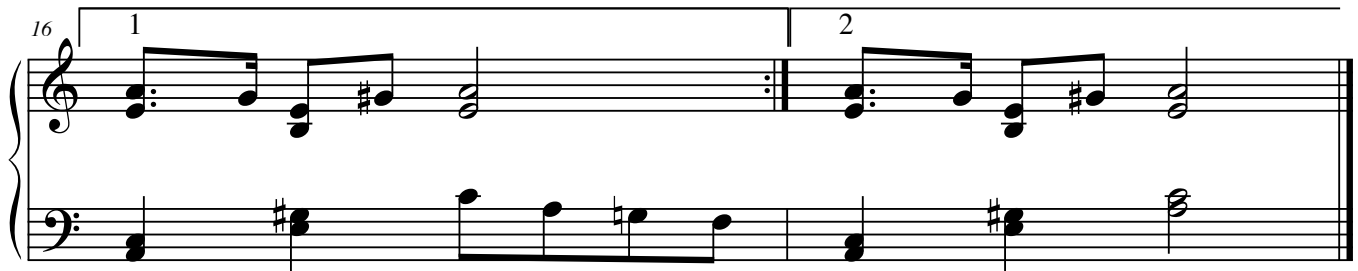
Musical notation for measures 4-6. The melody continues in the treble clef, and the bass line provides harmonic support.

Musical notation for measures 7-9. The melody continues in the treble clef, and the bass line provides harmonic support.

Musical notation for measures 10-12. The melody continues in the treble clef, and the bass line provides harmonic support.

Musical notation for measures 13-15. The melody continues in the treble clef, and the bass line provides harmonic support.

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The "Fiddler's Companion" website furnishes the following:

Owen Roe O'Neill (1582-1649), or, in Irish, Eoghan Rua Ó Neill, was a member of the noble O'Neill family of County Tyrone who as a youth left Ireland for military service on the Continent.

He fought in the Netherlands and distinguished himself as an officer in service with the Spanish, but in 1642 at the age of 60 he returned to Ireland and helped to mastermind the rebellion against the Stuart regime called the Confederation of Kilkenny. O'Neill won an important victory at Benburb in 1646, but died three years later of an illness at Cloughouter, County Cavan, just before he was to campaign against Oliver Cromwell's Roundheads.

It has long been maintained in tradition that O'Neill was in fact poisoned at the hands of a woman who placed the toxin in his shoes before a banquet. O'Neill danced vigorously at the affair for several hours, causing the substance to be absorbed into his skin, leading to his death several days later.