

## Éamonn an Chnoic

SLOWLY

The musical score consists of four staves of music in common time (indicated by 'C'). The key signature changes between G major (two sharps) and A major (one sharp). The first staff starts with a treble clef, the second with an alto clef, the third with a bass clef, and the fourth with a tenor clef. Measures are numbered sequentially from 1 to 32. The music features various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, with rests and slurs.

Cé hé sin amuigh  
A bhfuil faobhar ar a ghuth,  
Ag réabadh mo dhorais dúnta?  
Mise Éamonn a' Chnoic  
Ata báite fuar fliuch  
Ó shiorshiúl sléibhte 's gleannta!  
A lao dhil 's a chuid,  
Cad a dhéanfainnse dhuit,  
Muna gcuirfinn ort beinn dem' ghúna,  
'S go bhfuil púdar go tiubh  
Dá shiorshéideadh leat,  
'S go mbeimis araon muchtta.

This air is the one generally sung. Not the original, it is credited to Margaret Hannagan, and was first sung by her at the Oireachtas in 1901 where it won first prize.

Is fada mise amuigh  
Faoi shneachta is faoi shioc  
'S gan dánacht agam ar aon neach;  
Mo sheisreach gan scor,  
Mo bhranar gan cur  
Is gan iad agam ar aon chor!  
Níl caraid agam  
Is dñanaid liom san,  
Do ghilacfadh mé moch ná déanach  
'S go gcaithfidh mé dul  
Thar farraige soir,  
Ó is ann ná ful aon dem' ghaoltaibh.

A chumann 's a shearc,  
Raghaimidne seal  
Fá choillte na measa gcumhra,  
Mar a bhfaighimid an breac,  
'S an lon ar a nead,  
An fia 'gus an poc ag búireach;  
Na héniní binne  
Ar ghéigíni a' seinnm,  
Is an cuachín ar bharr an iúir ghais;  
Go brách brách ní thiocfaidh  
An bás inár ngoire  
I lár na coille cumhra.



Born at Knockmeal Castle, Co. Tipperary, Edmund Ryan became, in the tumult of Ireland in the late sixteen hundreds, dispossessed of his land and found himself with a price on his head.

Soldier, adventurer, rapparee and poet, he tells here of seeking shelter and of the girl who befriends him.