

AN IRISH TALE

Arranged by
David A. Myers

Instrumentation

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1 - Conductor's Full Score | 3 - F Horn |
| 8 - Flute | 6 - Trombone |
| 2 - Oboe | 2 - Baritone/
Euphonium |
| 1 - Bassoon | 2 - Baritone T.C. |
| 4 - B♭ Clarinet 1 | 3 - Tuba |
| 4 - B♭ Clarinet 2 | 2 - Bells |
| 2 - B♭ Bass Clarinet | 5 - Percussion 1
Snare Drum
Bass Drum
Triangle |
| 3 - E♭ Alto Saxophone 1 | 2 - Percussion 2
Tambourine
Wood Block |
| 3 - E♭ Alto Saxophone 2 | |
| 2 - B♭ Tenor Saxophone | |
| 1 - E♭ Baritone Saxophone | |
| 4 - B♭ Trumpet 1 | |
| 4 - B♭ Trumpet 2 | |

FJH is now using a high-speed sorting system for parts.
As a result, all single page parts are collated before multiple page parts.



Frank J. Hackinson



The Arranger

David A. Myers received his bachelor's and master's degrees from the University of Vermont. A highly respected music educator, composer, guest conductor, and adjudicator throughout the New England region, Mr. Myers is the Bandmaster of the 40th Army Band in the Vermont National Guard. Mr. Myers is extremely active as a composer and arranger of band music with several commissions to his credit. He is also considered an expert on the integration of music in the general classroom. His work at the Shelburne Community School in Shelburne, Vermont, during the last 23 years has earned him several honors, including the Governor's Commendation for Excellence in Arts and Education. Mr. Myers is a member of ASCAP and ACB.

About the Music

An Irish Tale is based on the folk song *While History's Muse*, subtitled *Air: Paddy Whack*. The original folk song is found in *The Irish Melodies of Thomas Moore* published in 1895, which was considered one of the best collections of Irish songs at the time. Originally in $\frac{6}{8}$ time, the tune has been simplified in $\frac{3}{4}$ for the developing band. The tune is typically Irish in both style and feel, having a light bounce with a drive and energy associated with Irish songs.

Care should be taken that tempo is quick and light. Lyrical smoothness should be achieved while executing marked articulations. A tambourine with a head is preferred. If unavailable, the snare drum may lightly double the tambourine part.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David Myers".

Overview

by Deborah A. Sheldon

An Irish Tale

Bars	Section	Comments
1–4	Introduction	Percussion leads off and establishes the lively tempo. A pickup in solo flute at bar 4 must be cued.
5–36	A section	The singable melody is stated by solo flute with sparse drone accompaniment in 1st clarinets. Eight-bar phrasing is an ideal goal. Pickups and snare at 20 leading into the second statement of the A theme must be cued. Accompaniment voices should remain light. Counting is essential for accompaniment at 24 so the $\text{F} \text{ } \text{A} \text{ } \text{C} \text{ } \text{D}$ figure is not late. The entire section should be played gently. Full ensemble playing will carry the <i>mf</i> . Stress dissonances and accidentals. Give a clear release at bar 36.
37–52	B section	Cue pickups in clarinets at 36, triangle, and give dynamics in the next 4 bars. The first half of the B theme is answered with sparse instrumentation at 41. Solid cues give players confidence. A reiteration of the first half of theme follows at 45 with a slight variation in the second half of the theme.
53–68	A'	Pickups in alto saxophones and trumpets bring the return of the A melody, now harmonized. Texture is thicker with a lovely descant line, more percussion and the familiar accompaniment line. It would be worthwhile to isolate the flute/oboe/bell line to ensure accuracy of technique.
69–89	C section	The key changes from B♭ to E♭. Some of the same rhythmic qualities of the A theme are retained. Low voices, brass, snares played on the rim, and woodblock create texture and timbre change. Avoid heavy playing and clearly shape dynamics in bars 73–76. The texture becomes sparse again at 77. Full ensemble sound returns at 85 and leads to the conclusion. Observe the ritard at 89 and encourage players to maintain the dynamic level. The release for the fermata at 90 becomes the preparation for the pickups to the final phrase.
90–97	Conclusion	Solo flute, bells and triangle provide nice contrast to the previous tutti section. Observe the <i>a tempo</i> . A release on 3 of bar 93 is needed. The last four bars should increase in dynamics, but not in speed. Light playing is continued with emphasis on accents in the last two bars. Cue flutes and oboes in bar 95.

AN IRISH TALE

Arranged by
DAVID A. MYERS
(ASCAP)

Con brio ($\text{J} = 156$)

Flute

Oboe

Bassoon

B \flat Clarinets 1

B \flat Clarinets 2

B \flat Bass Clarinet

E \flat Alto Saxophone 1

E \flat Alto Saxophone 2

B \flat Tenor Saxophone

E \flat Baritone Saxophone

B \flat Trumpets 1

B \flat Trumpets 2

F Horn

Trombone

Baritone/Euphonium

Tuba

Bells

Percussion 1 (Snare Drum, Bass Drum, Triangle)

Percussion 2 (Tambourine, Wood Block)

Solo

1 player

Con brio ($\text{J} = 156$)

S.D. 1 player only (in absence of headed tambourine on percussion 2 part)
snares off

p Tambourine w/head - strike on head

mf

5

1

2

3

4

5

6

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Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Cls. 1

Cls. 2

B. Cl.

A. Saxes 1

A. Saxes 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpts. 1

Tpts. 2

Hn.

Tbn.

Bar./Euph.

Tuba

Bells

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

7 8 9 10 11 12

13

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

1

Cls.

2

B. Cl.

1

A. Saxes

2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

13

1

Tpts.

2

Hn.

Tbn.

Bar./Euph.

Tuba

Bells

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

13 14 15 16 17 18

21

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Cls. 1

Cls. 2

B. Cl.

A. Saxos 1

A. Saxos 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpts. 1

Tpts. 2

Hn.

Tbn.

Bar./Euph.

Tuba

Bells

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

tutti

mf

mf tutti

mf

play - snares off

B.D.

mf

29

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Cls.

B. Cl.

A. Saxes

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpts.

Hn.

Tbn.

Bar./Euph.

Tuba

Bells

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

25 26 27 28 29 30

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Cls.

B. Cl.

A. Saxos

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpts.

Hn.

Tbn.

Bar./Euph.

Tuba

Bells

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

31

32

33

34

35

36

37

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

1 player

mp

Cls.

2

B. Cl.

mp

A. Saxes

1

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

mp

Bsn.

37

Tpts.

2

Hn.

Tbn.

Bar./Euph.

mp

Bsn.

mp

Bsn.

Tuba

mp

Bells

Triangle

Perc. 1

mp

Perc. 2

p

41

42

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37

38

39

40

41

42

B1250

45

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Cls. 1

Cls. 2

B. Cl.

A. Saxes 1

A. Saxes 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpts. 1

Tpts. 2

Hn.

Tbn.

Bar./Euph.

Tuba

Bells

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

1 player

mf

mp

f

mp

1 player

mp

Bsn.

mp

45

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43

44

45

46

47

48

53

tutti

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Cls. 1

Cls. 2

B. Cl.

A. Saxes 1

A. Saxes 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpts. 1

Tpts. 2

Hn.

Tbn.

Bar./Euph.

Tuba

Bells

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

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mp

49 50 51 52 53 54

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Cls.

B. Cl.

A. Saxes

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpts.

Hn.

Tbn.

Bar./Euph.

Tuba

Bells

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Cls. 1

Cls. 2

B. Cl.

A. Saxes 1

A. Saxes 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

61

Tpts. 1

Tpts. 2

Hn.

Tbn.

Bar./Euph.

Tuba

Bells

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The top four staves are in common time, featuring Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, and Clarinet parts. The bottom six staves are in common time, featuring two sets of Alto Saxophone, Tenor Saxophone, and Bass Saxophone parts, followed by two sets of Trumpet, Horn, Trombone, and Baritone/Euphonium parts, and finally Tuba, Bells, and two Percussion parts. Measure numbers 61 through 66 are indicated at the bottom of each staff. A large red watermark reading "Preview Use Requires Purchase" is diagonally overlaid across the entire page.

69

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Soli

f

Cls.

B. Cl.

Soli

f

A. Saxes

1

2

mf

mf

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Soli

f

Tpts.

1

2

mf

mf

Hn.

Tbn.

Bar./Euph.

Soli

f

Soli

f

Soli

f

Tuba

Bells

Perc. 1

on rim

f

Perc. 2

Wood Block

67

68

69

70

71

72

77

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Cls. 1

Cls. 2

B. Cl.

A. Saxes 1

A. Saxes 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

77

Tpts. 1

Tpts. 2

Hn.

Tbn.

Bar./Euph.

Tuba

Bells

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

73 74 75 76 77 78

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Cls.

B. Cl.

A. Saxos

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpts.

Hn.

Tbn.

Bar./Euph.

Tuba

Bells

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

79

80

81

82

83

84

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This musical score page contains two staves of music for an orchestra and percussion section.

Measure 85: The score begins with a dynamic of *mf*. The instrumentation includes Flute, Oboe, Bassoon, Clarinet 1, Clarinet 2, Bassoon Clarinet, Alto Saxophone 1, Alto Saxophone 2, Tenor Saxophone, Baritone Saxophone, Trumpet 1, Trumpet 2, Horn, Trombone, Bass Trombone/Euphonium, Tuba, Bells, Percussion 1, and Percussion 2. The bassoon and bassoon clarinet play eighth-note patterns. The alto saxophones play eighth-note patterns. The tenor saxophone has a sustained note. The baritone saxophone and tuba play eighth-note patterns. The bells play eighth-note patterns. The first percussionist plays eighth-note patterns on the head of a cymbal. The second percussionist plays eighth-note patterns on a cymbal.

Measure 86: The instrumentation remains the same. The bassoon and bassoon clarinet continue their eighth-note patterns. The alto saxophones continue their eighth-note patterns. The tenor saxophone continues its sustained note. The baritone saxophone and tuba continue their eighth-note patterns. The bells continue their eighth-note patterns. The first percussionist continues eighth-note patterns on the head of a cymbal. The second percussionist continues eighth-note patterns on a cymbal.

Measure 87: The instrumentation remains the same. The bassoon and bassoon clarinet continue their eighth-note patterns. The alto saxophones continue their eighth-note patterns. The tenor saxophone continues its sustained note. The baritone saxophone and tuba continue their eighth-note patterns. The bells continue their eighth-note patterns. The first percussionist continues eighth-note patterns on the head of a cymbal. The second percussionist continues eighth-note patterns on a cymbal.

Measure 88: The instrumentation remains the same. The bassoon and bassoon clarinet continue their eighth-note patterns. The alto saxophones continue their eighth-note patterns. The tenor saxophone continues its sustained note. The baritone saxophone and tuba continue their eighth-note patterns. The bells continue their eighth-note patterns. The first percussionist continues eighth-note patterns on the head of a cymbal. The second percussionist continues eighth-note patterns on a cymbal.

Measure 89: The instrumentation remains the same. The bassoon and bassoon clarinet continue their eighth-note patterns. The alto saxophones continue their eighth-note patterns. The tenor saxophone continues its sustained note. The baritone saxophone and tuba continue their eighth-note patterns. The bells continue their eighth-note patterns. The first percussionist continues eighth-note patterns on the head of a cymbal. The second percussionist continues eighth-note patterns on a cymbal.

Measure 90: The instrumentation remains the same. The bassoon and bassoon clarinet continue their eighth-note patterns. The alto saxophones continue their eighth-note patterns. The tenor saxophone continues its sustained note. The baritone saxophone and tuba continue their eighth-note patterns. The bells continue their eighth-note patterns. The first percussionist continues eighth-note patterns on the head of a cymbal. The second percussionist continues eighth-note patterns on a cymbal.

Rit. **A tempo Solo** *mf*

85 *mf* 86 87 88 89 90

94

tutti

Fl.

Ob.

Bsn.

Cls. 1

Cls. 2

B. Cl.

A. Saxos 1

A. Saxos 2

T. Sax.

B. Sax.

Tpts. 1

Tpts. 2

Hn.

Tbn.

Bar./Euph.

Tuba

Bells

Perc. 1

Perc. 2

91

92

93

mp

mf

f

94

95

96

97

dampen

B1250