

O'Carolan's Ramble to Cashel

Turlough O'Carolan
(1670 - 1738)

Andante

Intro

Musical notation for the Intro section, measures 1-4. The piece is in 3/4 time. The first measure starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The melody consists of quarter notes and eighth notes. The bass line features chords and single notes. The second measure ends with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic marking.

Verse

Musical notation for the Verse section, measures 5-8. The melody continues with quarter and eighth notes. The bass line includes chords and single notes. Measure 8 ends with a repeat sign.

Musical notation for the Verse section, measures 9-12. The melody continues with quarter and eighth notes. The bass line includes chords and single notes. Measure 12 ends with a repeat sign.

Chorus

Musical notation for the Chorus section, measures 13-16. The melody consists of quarter notes. The bass line features chords and single notes. The first measure starts with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. Measure 16 ends with a repeat sign.

Musical notation for the Verse section, measures 17-20. The melody continues with quarter and eighth notes. The bass line includes chords and single notes. Measure 20 ends with a repeat sign.

Musical notation for the Verse section, measures 21-24. The melody continues with quarter and eighth notes. The bass line includes chords and single notes. Measure 24 ends with a repeat sign.

2

24

Musical notation for measures 24-27. The notation is on a single staff with a treble clef. Measure 24: 0 4 1 0. Measure 25: 2 0 3. Measure 26: 1 0. Measure 27: 2 0 3 2 0 3. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0-4. Chord diagrams are shown below the staff for measures 24, 25, and 26.

28

rit.

Musical notation for measures 28-30. The notation is on a single staff with a treble clef. Measure 28: 3 2 3 0 2 0. Measure 29: 2 3. Measure 30: 1. 2. 0 2 0. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 0-3. Chord diagrams are shown below the staff for measures 28, 29, and 30. A first and second ending bracket is present over measure 30.

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Intro

Am Em Am Em

p *mp*

T 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
A 0 2 2 2 0 0 2 0
B 0 2 2 2 0 2 0 0

Verse

5 Am C Am Em

T 1 0 1 3 0 3 1 0 1 3 0
A 2 0 2 2 0 2 0 1 0
B 0 3 2 3 0 2 0 2 0

9 Dm F Em Am

T 2 0 3 2 0 3 2 3 0 2 0 2 3 0 0 3(2)
A 0 3 2 0 3 3 2 3 0 2 0 2 2 0 2
B 0 3 2 3 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0

Chorus

13 C Am G Dm⁶

mf

T 0 0 0 1 3 1 0 2 0 1 3 1 0
A 0 4 2 0 2 0 1 4 2 0
B 3 0 2 2 0 1 3 2 0

17 Am G F Em

TAB: 1 0 1 3 0 3 | 1 0 3 1 0 | 2 2 0 2 | 0 0

A: 2 2 2 2 2 2 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 3 2 0 2 | 2 2 0

B: 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 3 0 0 0 0 0 | 1 3 1 | 0 0 0

21 Am Em Am

TAB: 0 2 0 2 0 2 | 0 2 0 2 0 2 | 1 0 1 3 0 3

A: 2 2 2 2 2 2 | 2 0 2 0 2 0 | 2 2 2 2 2 2

B: 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 2 0 2 0 2 0 | 0 0 0 0 0 0

24 G F Em Dm

TAB: 1 0 3 1 0 | 2 2 0 2 | 0 1 0 | 2 0 3 2 0 3

A: 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 2 2 0 2 | 0 2 2 2 2 2 | 0 0 3 2 0 3

B: 3 3 1 3 1 | 1 3 1 | 2 2 2 2 2 2 | 0 0 0 0 0 0

28 *rit.* F Em 1. Am 2. Am

TAB: 3 2 3 0 2 0 | 2 3 0 | 3 0 2 0 | 3 2 0

A: 3 2 3 0 2 0 | 2 2 2 2 | 2 0 2 0 | 2 2 2 2

B: 3 2 3 0 2 0 | 2 2 0 | 0 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 0

Fingering Notations



Practice Tips

The 7 Steps to Learn Any Piece:

1. Make small sections
2. Know all the notes and musical markings
3. Clap and count the rhythm aloud
4. Play the right hand alone, counting aloud
5. Play the left hand alone, counting aloud
6. Play hands together, taking corrective pauses (no mistakes! Count aloud.)
7. Play hands together in rhythm, with a slow metronome, counting aloud.

Musical Starting Points:

1. Know which notes are melody (probably stems up), and play the others quieter
2. Connect all melody notes smoothly (no gaps)
3. When a musical line or melody goes up in pitch, get quieter
4. When a musical line or melody goes down in pitch, get louder
5. Don't let the high notes stand out (any note higher than those before and after)
6. Repeated notes get louder (start quiet if you need to)

Practice Tips:

1. Before slowing down or speeding up (rubato) master it at a steady pace.
2. For problem spots, state the problem out: where, what, how. ("What's going on here?")
3. Memorize every piece (even if you don't, you'll learn it faster if you try)
4. Have a purpose behind each repetition (blind repetitions are lazy practice).
5. Record yourself frequently. Listen or watch to decide what to practice next.

If you're planning on playing guitar for years to come, it pays to shore up your basics. We'd love to help. The Woodshed® Classical Guitar Program is a step-by-step method that guarantees flowing music. Train great habits of form, positioning and movement so your hands move freely and you play beautifully.

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