

## McDermott's Hornpipe

The musical score for McDermott's Hornpipe is written in D Major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. It consists of two main sections, A and B, each with first and second endings.

**Section A:** The first line of music is marked with a box 'A'. It begins with a D chord, followed by A7, G, and D. The melody features several triplets (marked '3'). The second line continues with D, A7, G, D, G, D, and G. It concludes with a first ending (marked '1.') consisting of A7, a triplet, and D.

**Section B:** The second line of music is marked with a box 'B'. It starts with a second ending (marked '2.') of A7, a triplet, and D. The melody then continues with D, A7, G, D, and G. The third line of music continues with A7, G, D, G, D, and A7. It concludes with a first ending (marked '1.') of D and A7, and a second ending (marked '2.') of D, A7, and D. The piece ends with a 'Fine' marking and a 'DC. alFine' instruction.

"McDermott's Hornpipe", in Gaelic "*Crannciuil Mic Diarmaid*" also known as "Monkey Hornpipe", "Phillips's Hornpipe", "South Shore", "Taylor's Hornpipe" "Ted Smith's Hornpipe" or "Tite Smith's Hornpipe" is an Irish hornpipe in D Major. The parts are played AABB. Phillip Heath-Coleman, in his article "*Ceol rince na mBreathnach*" (**Musical Traditions** Article MT272), traces the melody in British and Irish tradition, beginning with the cognate "Phillips's Hornpipe" from the 1837 music manuscripts of John Moore (Wellington, Shropshire). Jackie Small found that Irish piper Patsy Touhey (1865-1923) recorded a version (for Francis O'Neill, on wax cylinder) of the hornpipe under the title "Taylor's Hornpipe" (perhaps named for the New York/Philadelphia émigré uilleann pipe-making brothers Billy and Charles Taylor).

It was printed in O'Neill's **Music of Ireland: 1850 Melodies** (1903), O'Neill's **Dance Music of Ireland: 1001 Gems** (1907) and Krassen's **O'Neill's Music of Ireland** (1976).