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PIPE MUSIC

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Glen 332.

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Glen 332.

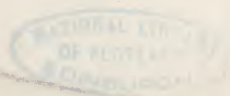
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ROSS'S COLLECTION

PIPE MUSIC



116
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THE BAGPIPE AND ITS MUSIC.

BY THE REV. DR. NORMAN MACLEOD.

The Music of the Highlands is the Pibroch of the Great War Pipe, with its fluttering pennons, fingered by a genuine Celt, in full Highland Dress, as he slowly paces a Baronial Hall, or amidst the wild scenery of his native mountains. The Bagpipe is the instrument best adapted for summoning the Clans from the far off Glens to rally round the standard of their Chiefs, or for leading a Highland Regiment to the attack amidst the roar of Battle. The Pibroch is also constructed to express a welcome to the chief on his return to his Clan; and to wail out a lament for him as he is borne by his people to the old burial place in the Glen, or in the sainted Isle of Graves. To those who understand its carefully composed music there is a pathos and depth of feeling suggested by it which a Highlander alone can fully sympathize with; associated by him as it always is with the most touching memories of his home and country; recalling the faces and forms of the departed; spreading forth before his inward eye panoramas of Mountain, Loch, and Glen, and reviving impressions of his early and happiest years. And thus if it excites the stranger to laughter it excites the Highlander to tears, as no other music can do, in spite of the most refined culture of his after life. It is thus, too, that what appears to be only a tedious and unmeaning monotony in the music of the genuine Pibroch, is not so to one under the magic influence of Highland associations. There is indeed in every Pibroch a certain monotony of sorrow. It pervades even the "welcome," as if the young chief who arrives recalls also the memory of the old chief who has departed. In the "Lament" we naturally expect this sadness; but even in the "summons to battle," with all its fire and energy it cannot conceal what it seems already to anticipate, sorrow for the slain. In the very reduplication of its hurried notes and in the repetition of its one idea, there are expressions of vehement passion and of grief,—“the joy of grief” as Ossian terms it—which loves to brood upon its own loss, and ever repeats the one desolate thought which fills the heart, and which in the end again breaks forth into the long and loud agonising cry with which it began. All this will no doubt seem both meaningless and extravagant to many, but it is nevertheless a deliberately expressed conviction.

The characteristic poetry of the Highlands is Ossian, its music the Pibroch, and these two voices embody the spirit, and sing the praises of Tir na, “m.” Beann, na, “n.” Gleann’s na Gaisgeach.

P R E F A C E .



In laying the present work before the public, the compiler has been actuated by the wishes of several patrons and friends who have from time to time expressed a wish to possess in printed form his Manuscript Collection of Pipe Music. This collection he has amassed and augmented during a period extending over the past thirty years, having gathered his materials from old Highland Pipers and other local sources. From the store thus gathered, comprising about one thousand airs, the following selection of two hundred & Forty-three has been compiled. None of these have been published before, with the exception of a few Marches, Strathspeys and Reels. The compiler is aware of no other existing collection of Piobaireachds, Marches, Strathspeys and Reels; and he therefore ventures to apologize for thus endeavouring to supply the hitherto unfilled need of a Complete Collection of Highland Pipe Music.

It may be stated that all the airs may be played on the Pianoforte or Violin by simply omitting the Grace Notes.

January 1869.

ULLEAM ROSS.

Piobair Na Bhan Righ.

Entered at Stationers Hall Price 30^s/-

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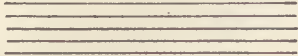
INSTRUCTIONS.

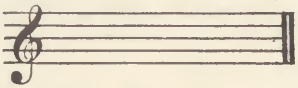
Few instructions are necessary for those who commence playing the Highland Bag Pipe. The winding of the instrument or preserving an equal current of air, so as to produce a continuous sound is its chief requisite, and will be acquired by practice; the arm which supports the bag must be gently relaxed, as it is distended by the air blown into it, and the compressure will naturally succeed in the interval of taking breath.

The pupil must commence by holding up the drones with the hand which he intends to be the lower, at the same time seizing the chanter with the upper; the fingers should not be bent to cover the holes but placed straight over them, so that the notes B, C, & D, are covered by the first joints. The fingers should be raised high above the chanter that they may give the greater report in their fall: in blowing the pipes the cheeks must be kept firmly contracted, with a smile on the countenance. An easy posture should be maintained without twisting the body, or disfiguring the face.

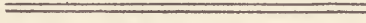
The pupil should practice on the chanter until he has acquired a perfect knowledge of the scale and style of playing, when he may commence lessons and easy tunes, observing with particular attention the Grace Notes which he will find vary in time, some being semiquavers and others demisemiquavers.

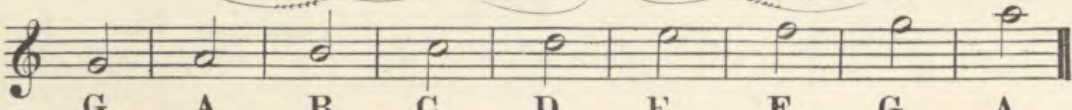
The player should observe that the holes are well closed, otherwise the pipe will never give its proper tone, The Bag-Pipe scale is fixed and does not admit of transposition, therefore no signatures of sharps or flats are used in Bag Pipe music; there are in music; but seven notes denominated by the following

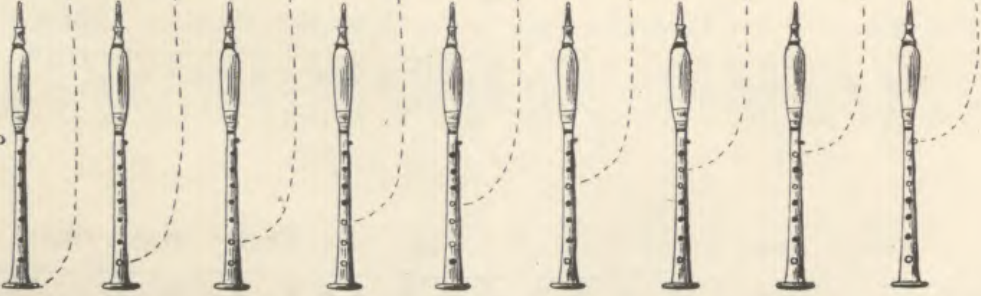
letters. viz: G, A, B, C, D, E, F; these notes are placed on five parallel lines called a stave  the lines being counted from the bottom.

At the beginning of each stave is affixed a certain mark called a Clef, which serves to distinguish the treble part from the bass, and also to determine the pitch and name of each note. The clef used in Bagpipe music is called the G clef and is thus shaped  It is placed on the second line and gives its name to the notes on that line.

The following is a representation of the proper scale and fingering of the chanter of the Highland Bag Pipe.


SCALE for the BAGPIPE.


G A B C D E F G A


Thumb

Notes on the lines. Notes in the spaces. Space above the stave. Line above the stave.

G B D F A C E G A

2 3 4 5

Notes that are made use of in Pipe music.

A Minim. A Crotchet. A Quaver. A Semiquaver. A Demisemiquaver.

The musical note is written six different ways, to indicate the duration of sound to be given to each, The first and longest duration of time is represented by the Semibreve as in common time.

Common time.

1 2 4 8 16 32

Two four time. Six eight time.

1 2 4 8 16 2 6 12 24

Three four time. Nine eight time.

3 6 12 24 3 9 18 36

Six four time. Three two time. Nine four time. Three eight time.

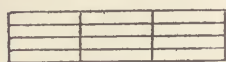
6 3 9 3

Twelve four time. Twelve eight time.

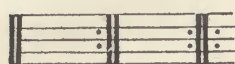
12 12

Simple common time C, $\frac{2}{4}$. Compound common time $\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{12}{8}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{12}{4}$.

Triple time $\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{9}{4}$ $\frac{9}{8}$. $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{12}{4}$ $\frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{9}{4}$ are seldom used in Pipe music.



Single Bars drawn across the stave divide a piece of music into small quantities of equal duration, according to the time marked at the beginning of the piece.

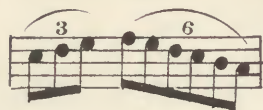


Double Bars divide a piece of music into two or more parts; when dotted on both sides, both parts are to be repeated, but when the dots are only on one side that part only is to be twice played.



A Pause requires that the sound be held out longer than its original value at the pleasure of the performer.

X means to play over again from the part to which it is affixed.



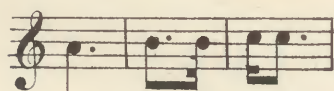
A figure (3) placed over three crotchets or quavers signifies that they must be played in the time of two. a(6) in the time of four.



Signifies that the first time you play to the double bar, and in repeating, you omit the passage marked 1st time, and proceed to that marked 2nd time.



To divide into parts for the convenience of the pupil.



A Dot placed after a note increases its value one half, or a note cut decreases its value one half.

Each musical note has its rest, but rests are not used in Bag Pipe music; the left foot should always go down at the beginning of every bar. There should be 75 paces in a minute in slow time, 108 in quick time, and 150 in double time.

The whole of these instructions should be thoroughly mastered before the pupil proceeds farther.

* Except in Piobaireachds, and very slow airs.

Promiscuous Scales for Exercise.

1st



2nd



3rd

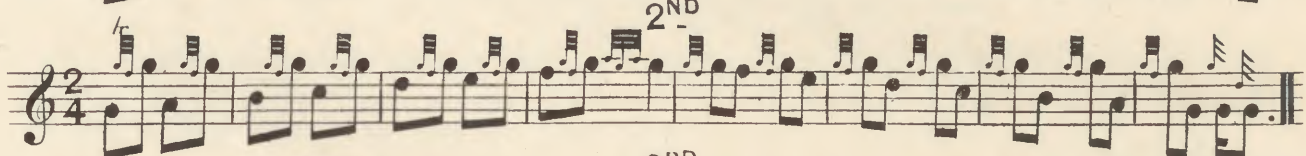


Exercise on the beats and shakes made use of in Marches Strathspeys and Reels in this work.

EXAMPLE 1ST



2ND



3RD



4TH



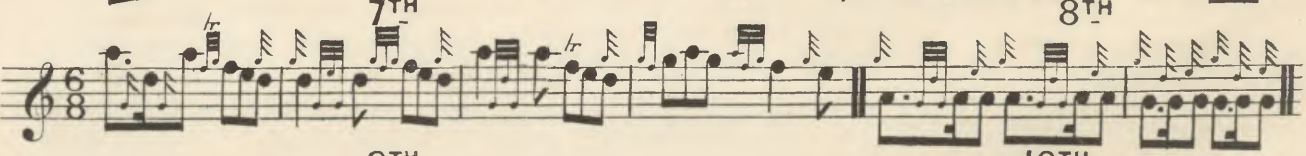
5TH

6TH



7TH

8TH

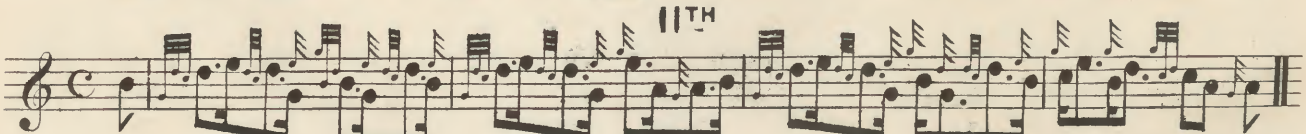


9TH

10TH



11TH



Exercise on the grace notes and Beats made use of in Piobaireachd.

EXAMPLE 1ST

2ND

3RD

4TH

5TH

6TH

7TH

8TH

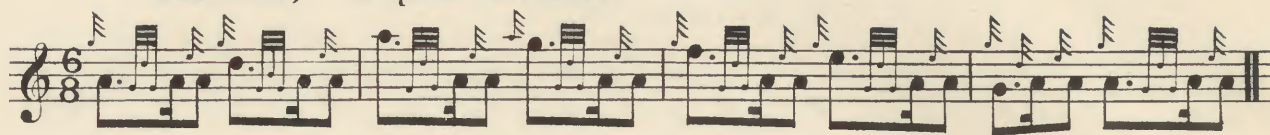
9TH

10TH

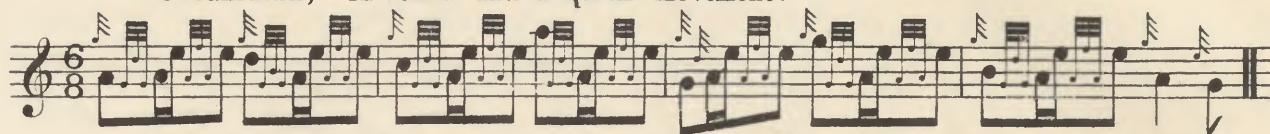
11TH

d

Taurluidh, A quick movement.



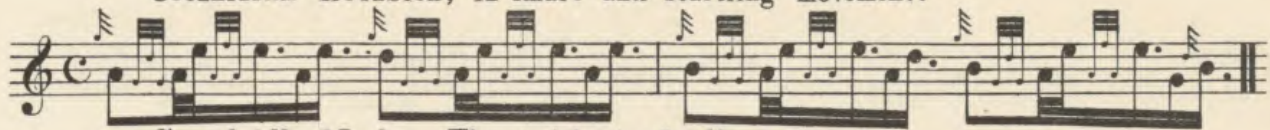
Creanluidh, A round and a quick movement.



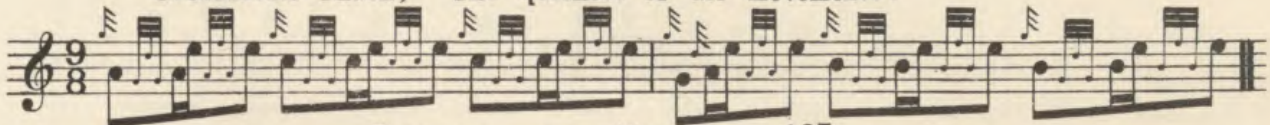
Creanluidh foscilt, An open movement.



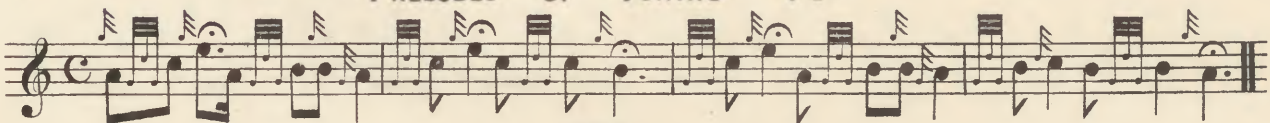
Creanluidh Breabich, A smart and startling movement.



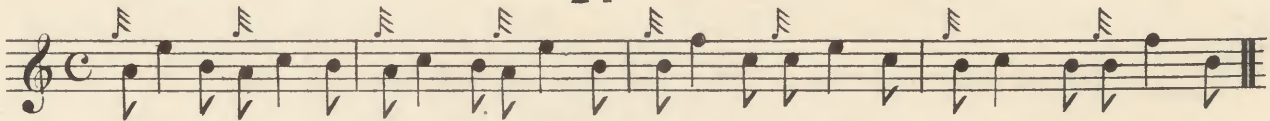
Creanluidh Mach, The quickest of all movements.



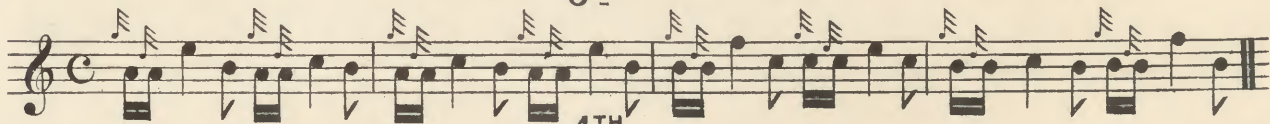
PRELUDES OF TUNING 1ST



2ND



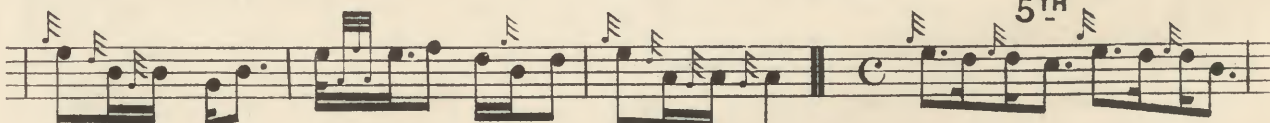
3RD



4TH



5TH



INSTRUCTIONS FOR KEEPING THE PIPES IN ORDER.

To have the pipes in good order the reeds should be made of the best Spanish cane and of a proper shape and size, with tuning strings firmly tied on the Drone Reeds, otherwise they will not keep in Tune. There should be good lapping on the tuning joints with a little grease rubbed on them to make them slide with ease. The chanter reed is of the most importance and should not be taken out of the chanter when it has been fitted in it; if the chanter reed is too flat on the high A, the reed should be let down, and if too sharp it should be raised up. The bag of the pipes being in good order has a great deal to do with the pipes going well; when the stocks are in the bag put about a table spoonfull of warm honey or treacle in the bag and rub it well into the skin, these are the best as they do not throw the damp on the reeds: grease or salt should never be put in the bag as they throw the damp on the reeds.

DICTIONARY OF TERMS PECULIAR FOR PIPE MUSIC.

<i>Gaelic.</i>	<i>Porst</i>	<i>English.</i>	<i>A Tune or Air.</i>
	<i>Porst tiannail</i>		<i>A Gathering.</i>
	<i>Cumha</i>		<i>A Lament.</i>
	<i>Faite</i>		<i>A Salute.</i>
	<i>Cnamh urlar na phoirst</i>		<i>The ground of the tune.</i>
	<i>Na suilechin</i>		<i>The variations.</i>
	<i>Taorluidh</i>		<i>A quick movement.</i>
	<i>Creanluidh</i>		<i>A round and quick movement.</i>
	<i>Creanluidh fogsilt</i>		<i>An open movement.</i>
	<i>Creanluidh breabich</i>		<i>A smart and startling movement.</i>
	<i>Creanluidh mach</i>		<i>The quickest of all movements.</i>
	<i>Deachin ghleust</i>		<i>A prelude of tuning.</i>
	<i>V.S. turn the leaf.</i>		<i>D.C. repeat the first part.</i>

CUMHA PHROINSA COMPANACH.

1

THE PRINCE CONSORT'S LAMENT.

By W^m ROSS. Piper
to Her Majesty.

1.
Very
Slow.



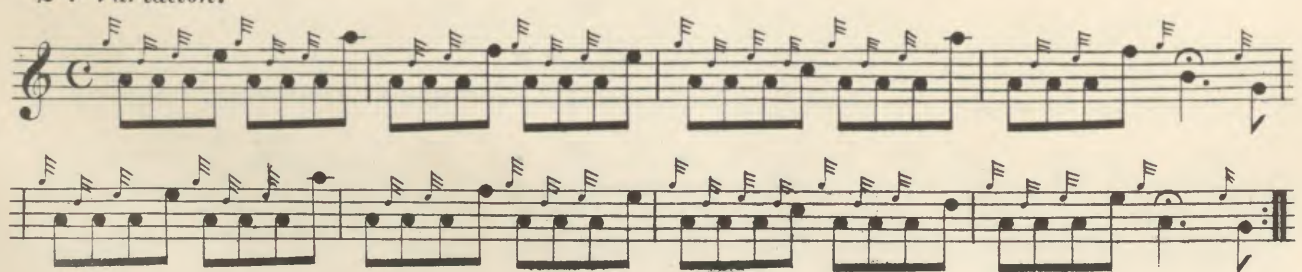
1st Variation.



Doubling 1st Var:

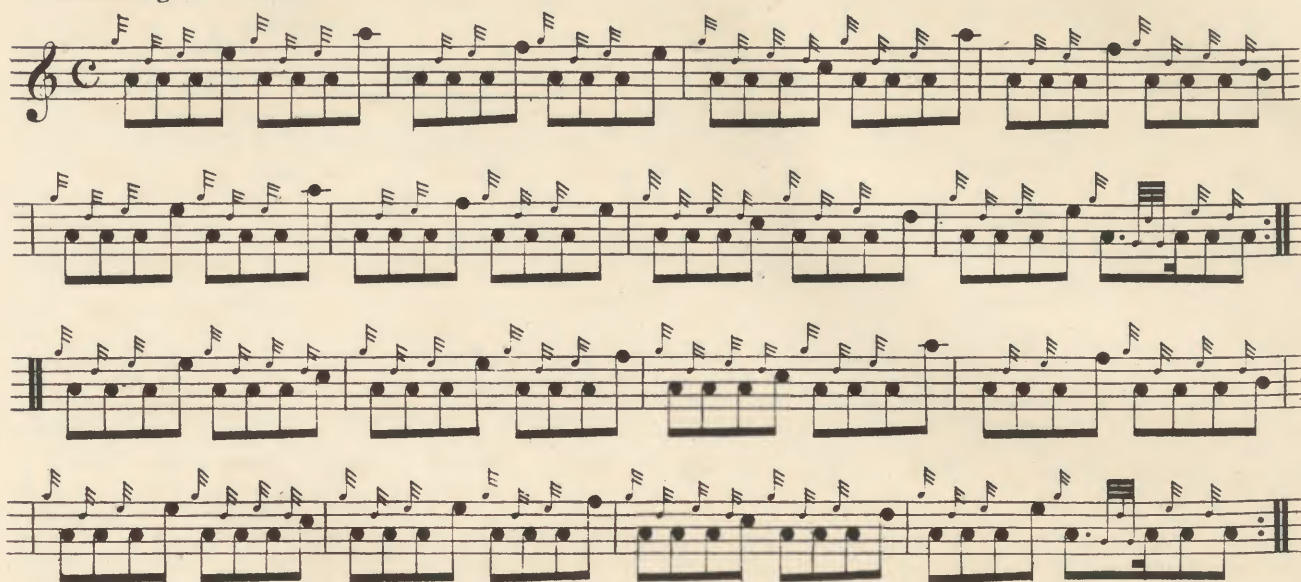


2nd Variation.





Doubling 2nd Var:



Taorluidh. 3rd Var:



Doubling 3rd Var:





Creanluidh.



Doubling of Creanluidh.



RIOBAIN CORM.

THE BLUE RIBAND.

2.
Slow.

Thumb Var:



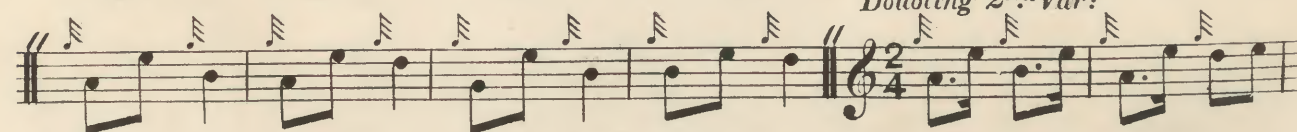
Doubling Thumb Var:



2nd Var:



Doubling 2nd Var:



3rd Var.

Doubling 3rd Var.

4th Var:

Doubling 4th Var:

V.S.

The musical score is written on ten staves. The first two staves contain the initial melody. The third staff begins the 3rd variation, marked with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The fourth staff continues the 3rd variation, with a double bar line and repeat sign. The fifth staff begins the doubling of the 3rd variation, also in 2/4 time. The sixth staff continues the doubling. The seventh staff begins the 4th variation, marked with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The eighth staff continues the 4th variation, with a double bar line and repeat sign. The ninth staff begins the doubling of the 4th variation, also in 2/4 time. The tenth staff continues the doubling. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and triplets, as well as dynamic markings like *f* and *ff*.

5th Var. Taorluidh.*Doubling 5th Var.**6th Var.**Creanluidh. 7th Var.*

The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. Each staff contains a series of rhythmic patterns, primarily consisting of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. The notation is dense and covers the full range of the staves.

Doubling 7th Var:

The second system of musical notation consists of five staves. It continues the complex rhythmic patterns from the first system, with many beamed notes and varying rhythmic values. The notation is dense and covers the full range of the staves.

Trebling 7th Var:

The third system of musical notation consists of six staves. It continues the complex rhythmic patterns from the previous systems, with many beamed notes and varying rhythmic values. The notation is dense and covers the full range of the staves.

CUMHA NA MAIRBH.
THE LAMENT FOR THE DEAD.

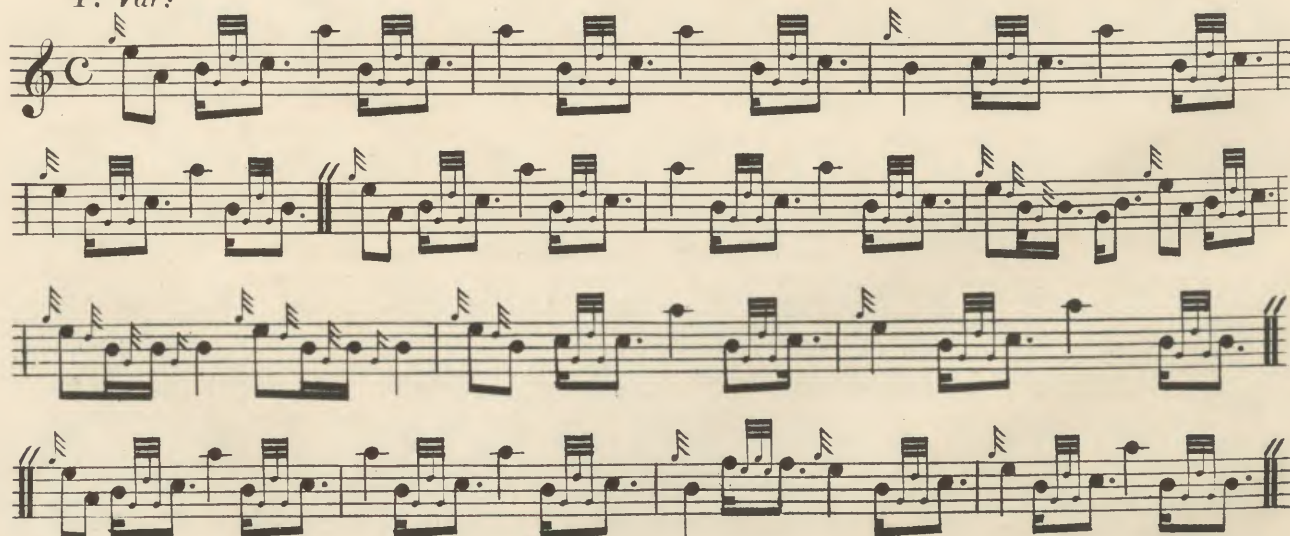
3.
Very
Slow.



Thumb Var:



1st Var:



Doubling 1st Var.

9



Taorluidh 2nd Var.



Doubling 2nd Var.



D.C.
V.S.

10 Creanluidh 3rd Var:



Doubling 3rd Var:



Trebling 3rd Var:



CHAIDH NA FIR A COAL.
THE MEN WENT TO DRINK.

11

4.
Slow.



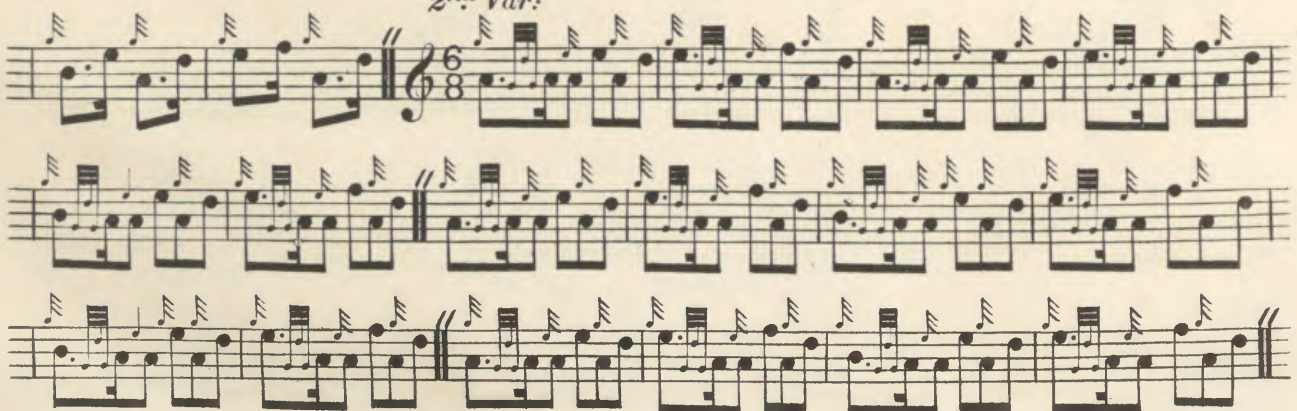
Thumb Var:



1st Var:



2nd Var:



V.S.

12 Taorluidh 3rd Var:

This block contains two musical pieces. The first piece, 'Taorluidh 3rd Var', is written in 2/4 time and consists of six staves of music. It features a repeating rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped in threes. The second piece, 'Creanluidh 4th Var', begins on the third staff and continues to the end of the section on the seventh staff. It is written in 6/8 time and continues the melodic and rhythmic themes of the first piece. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, time signatures, and dynamic markings.

CUMHA NA CHLOINNE.

THE CHILDREN'S LAMENT.

5.

Moderate.

This block contains the musical score for 'The Children's Lament', marked 'Moderate'. It is written in 6/8 time and consists of five staves of music. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures featuring longer note values. The piece concludes with a double bar line. The notation includes treble clefs, a time signature, and various musical symbols.

1st Var:*Doubling 1st Var:**Taorluidh. 2nd Var:*

*Doubling 2nd Var:**Creanluidh 3rd Var:*



Doubling 3rd Var:





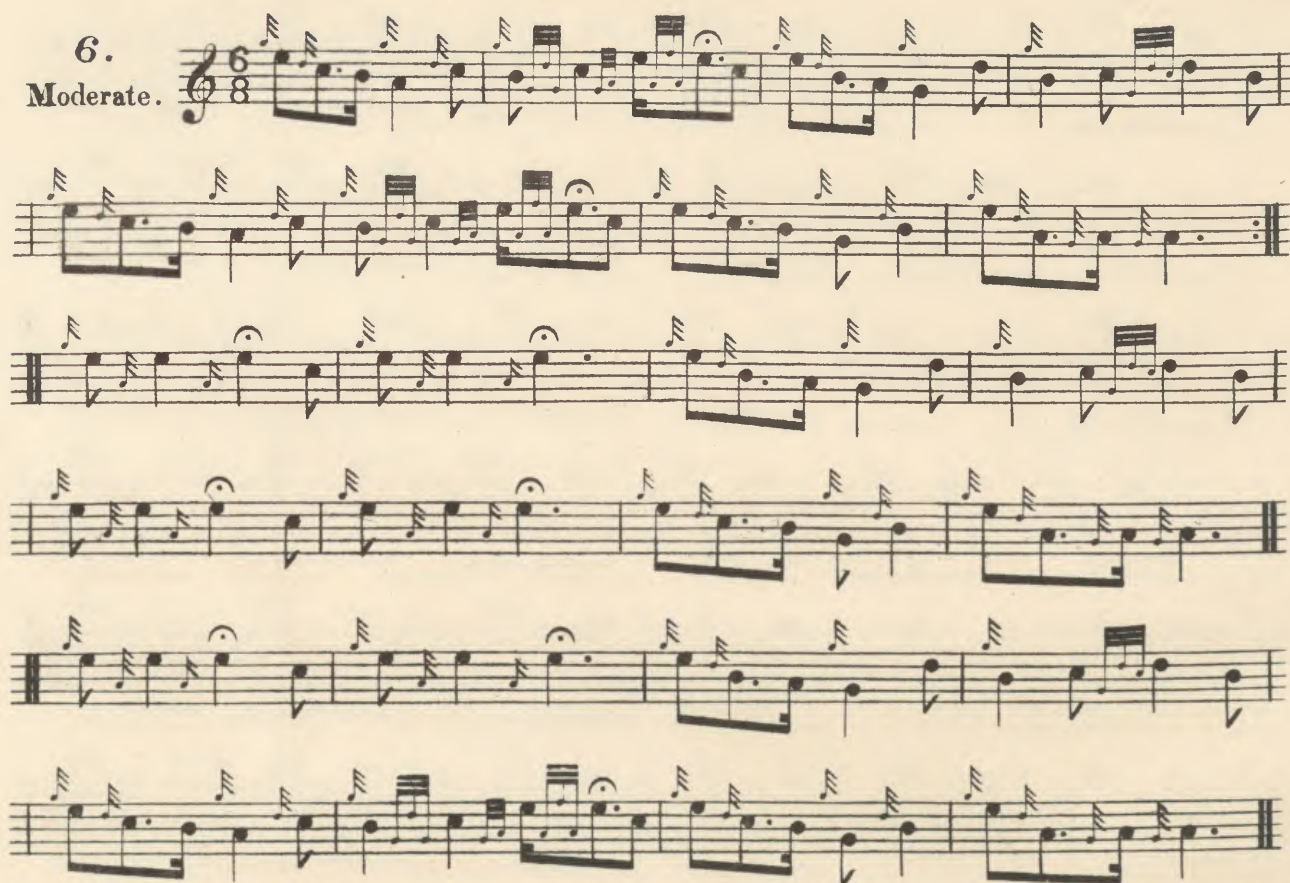
D.C.

FAILTE FEAR BHELBHANK.

MELBANK'S SALUTE.

6.

Moderate.

1st Var:



Doubling 1st Var:



2nd Var:



V.S.

Doubling 2nd Var:

Musical score for 'Doubling 2nd Var'. The score is written on six staves in C major, 2/4 time. It features a series of eighth-note triplets, each marked with a '3' and a slur. The melody is characterized by a constant eighth-note triplet pattern. The first five staves end with double bar lines, and the sixth staff concludes with a double bar line and the marking 'D.C.' (Da Capo).

Creanluidh. 3rd Var:

Musical score for 'Creanluidh. 3rd Var'. The score is written on five staves in G major, 6/8 time. It features a series of eighth-note triplets, each marked with a '3' and a slur. The melody is characterized by a constant eighth-note triplet pattern. The first four staves end with double bar lines, and the fifth staff concludes with a double bar line.



Doubling of 3rd Var:



D.C.

FEAR A BREACAN DUIBH.
THE BATTLE OF THE RED HILL.

7.
Slow.



Doubling of the Ground.



1st and only Var:



Doubling 1st Var:

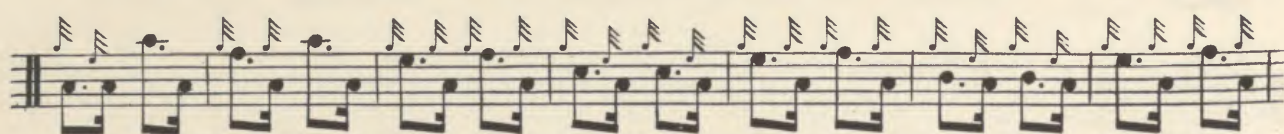
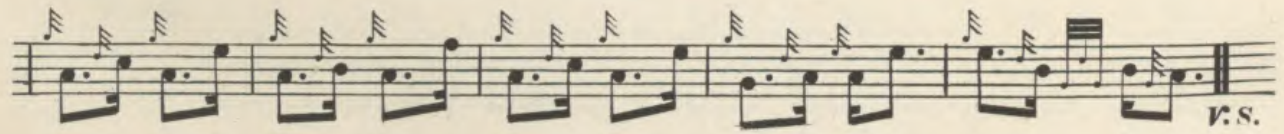
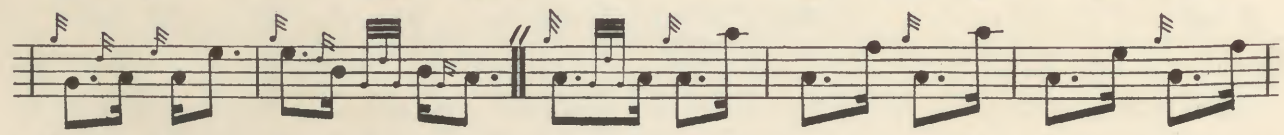
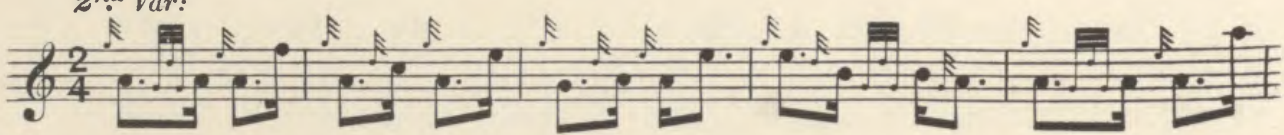


*Creanluidh.**Doubling of Creanluidh.*

SPIOCAIREACHD IASCAICH.

THE FISHERS OF GEOGH BRODINN.

8.
Very
Slow.*Doubling of the Ground.**1st Var:*

*Doubling 1st Var:**2nd Var:*

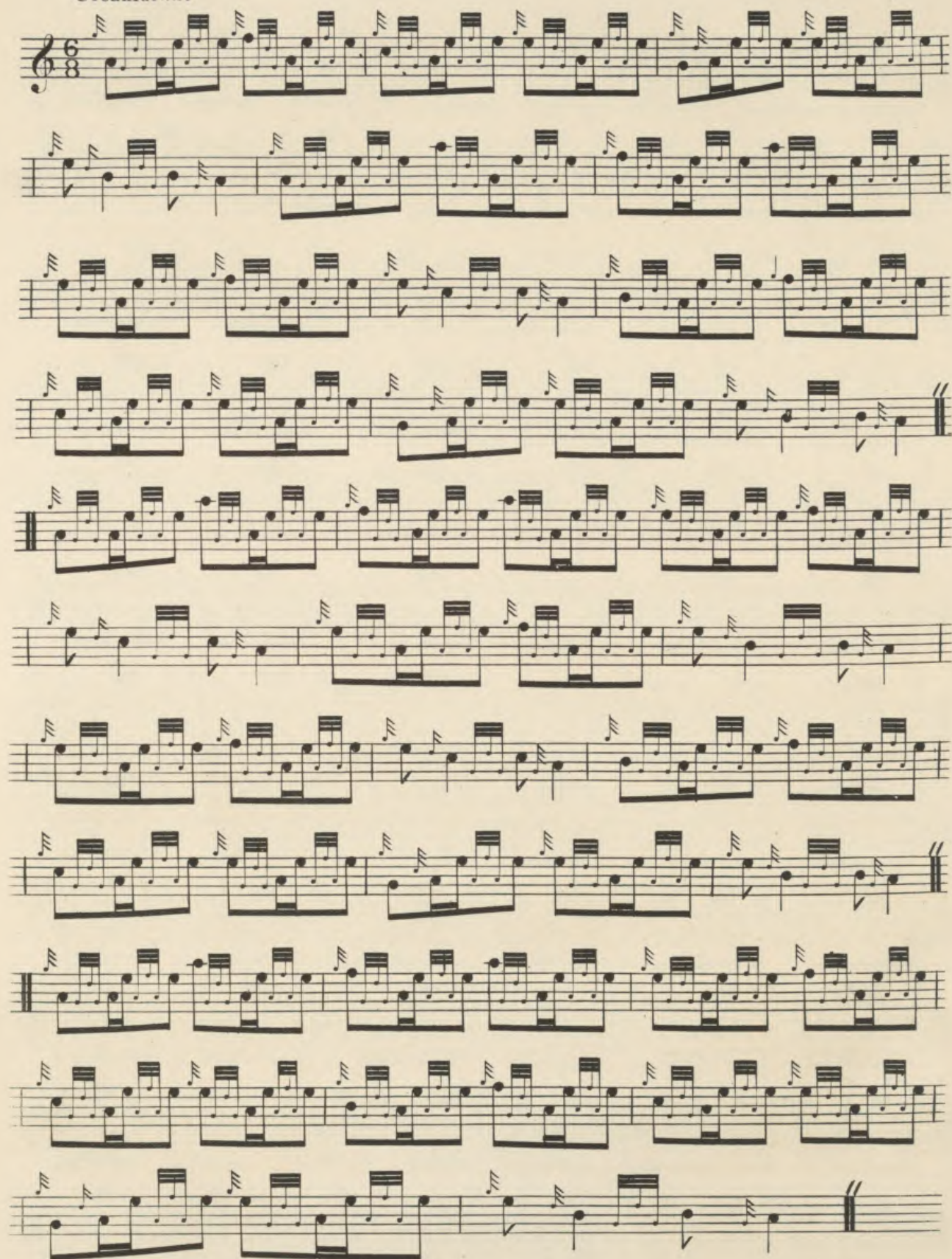
24

Doubling 2nd Var.*3rd Var.*

*Doubling 3rd Var:*

Ten staves of musical notation, arranged in five pairs. The first staff of the pair is in treble clef with a 6/8 time signature. Each staff contains a series of eighth notes, many beamed in groups of four, creating a rapid, rhythmic pattern. The notation is in a single melodic line. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the marking "D.C." (Da Capo).

Creanluidh.



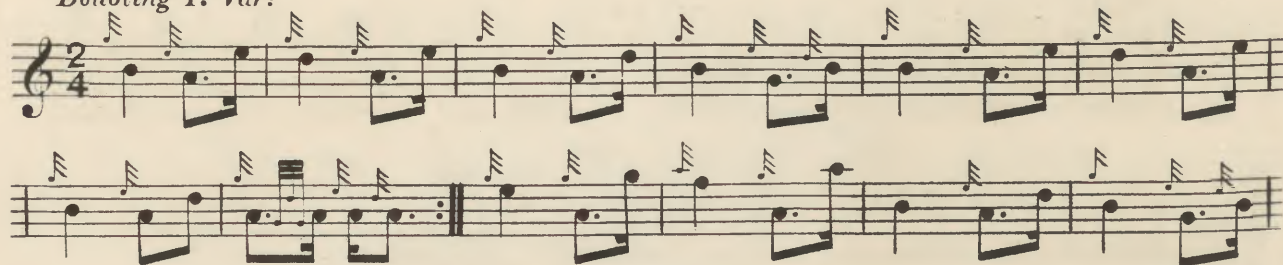
Doubling of Creanluidh.

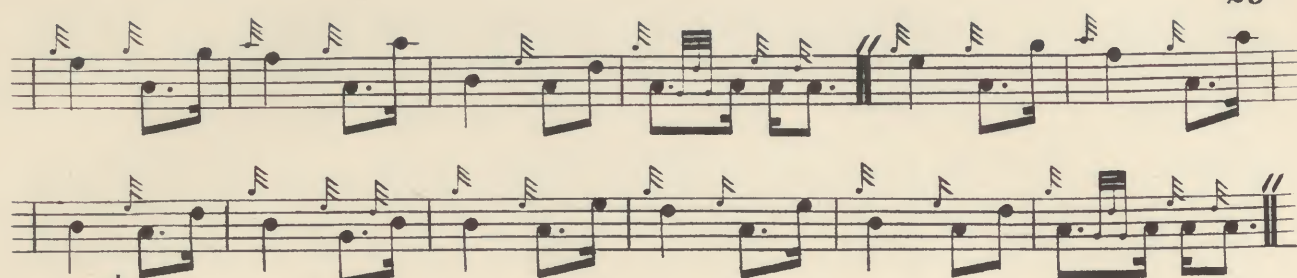
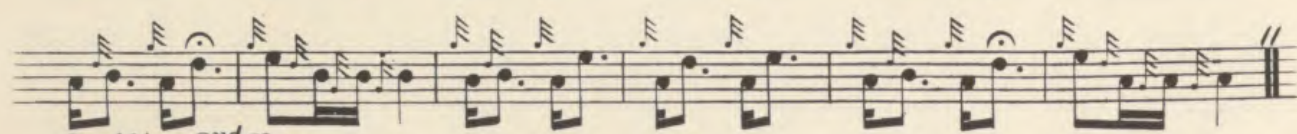
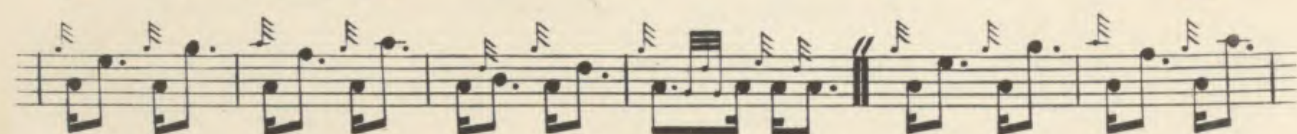
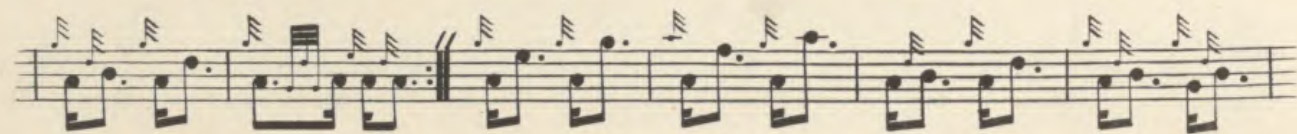
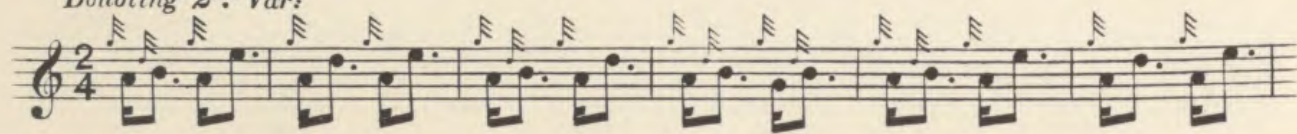
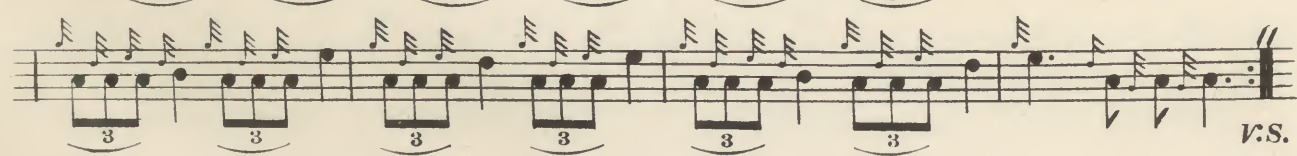
A musical score for a single melodic line in 6/8 time. The piece is titled "Doubling of Creanluidh." and consists of 11 staves of music. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody is characterized by frequent eighth-note patterns, often beamed in groups of four, and includes various rests and accidentals. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the instruction "D.C." (Da Capo).

D.C.

CUMHA FEAR LOCHMUIDART.

KINLOCHMUIDART'S LAMENT.

9.
Slow.*1st Var:**Doubling 1st Var:*

*2nd Var:**Doubling 2nd Var:**3rd Var:*

V.S.



Doubling 3rd Var:



Taorluibh 4th Var:



*Doubling 4th Var:**Creanluidh.*

32 *Doubling of Creanluidh.*

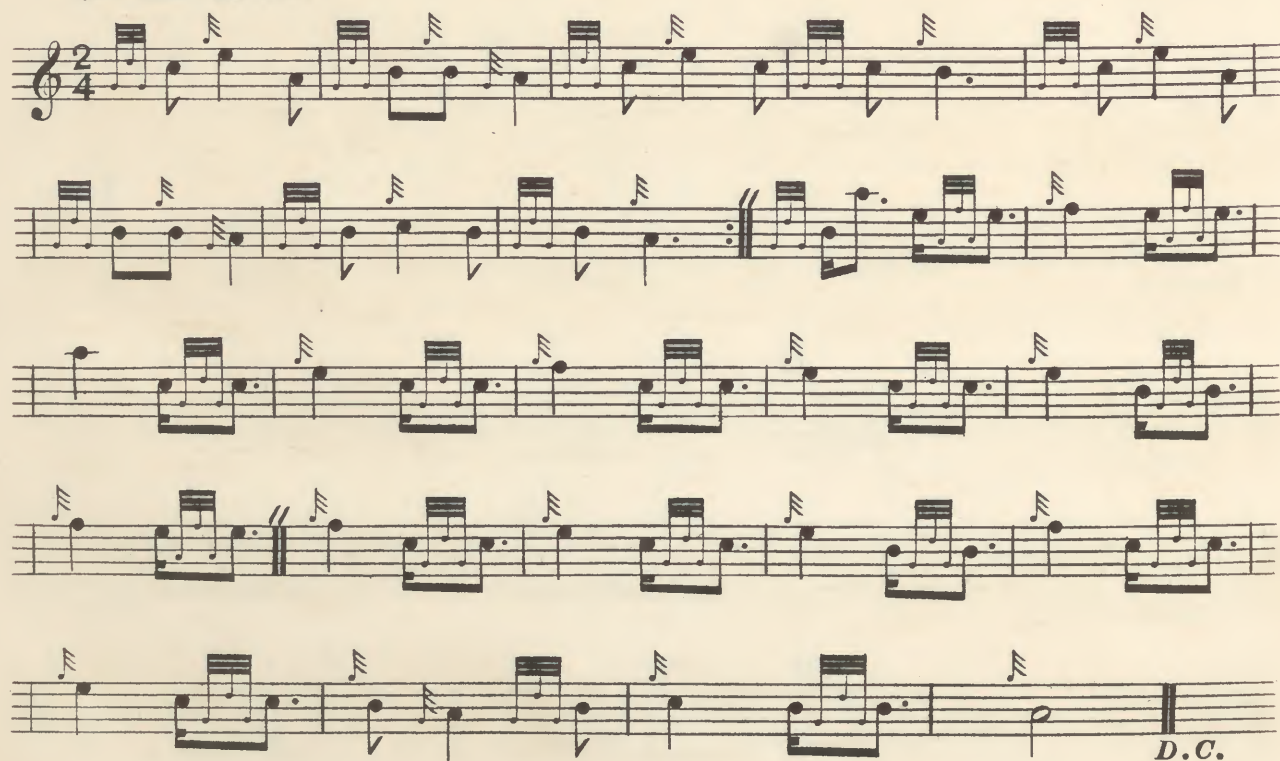


CRONNAN NA CALLAICH A BHAN SA BHEIN BHREACH.

THE OLD WOMAN'S LULLABY.

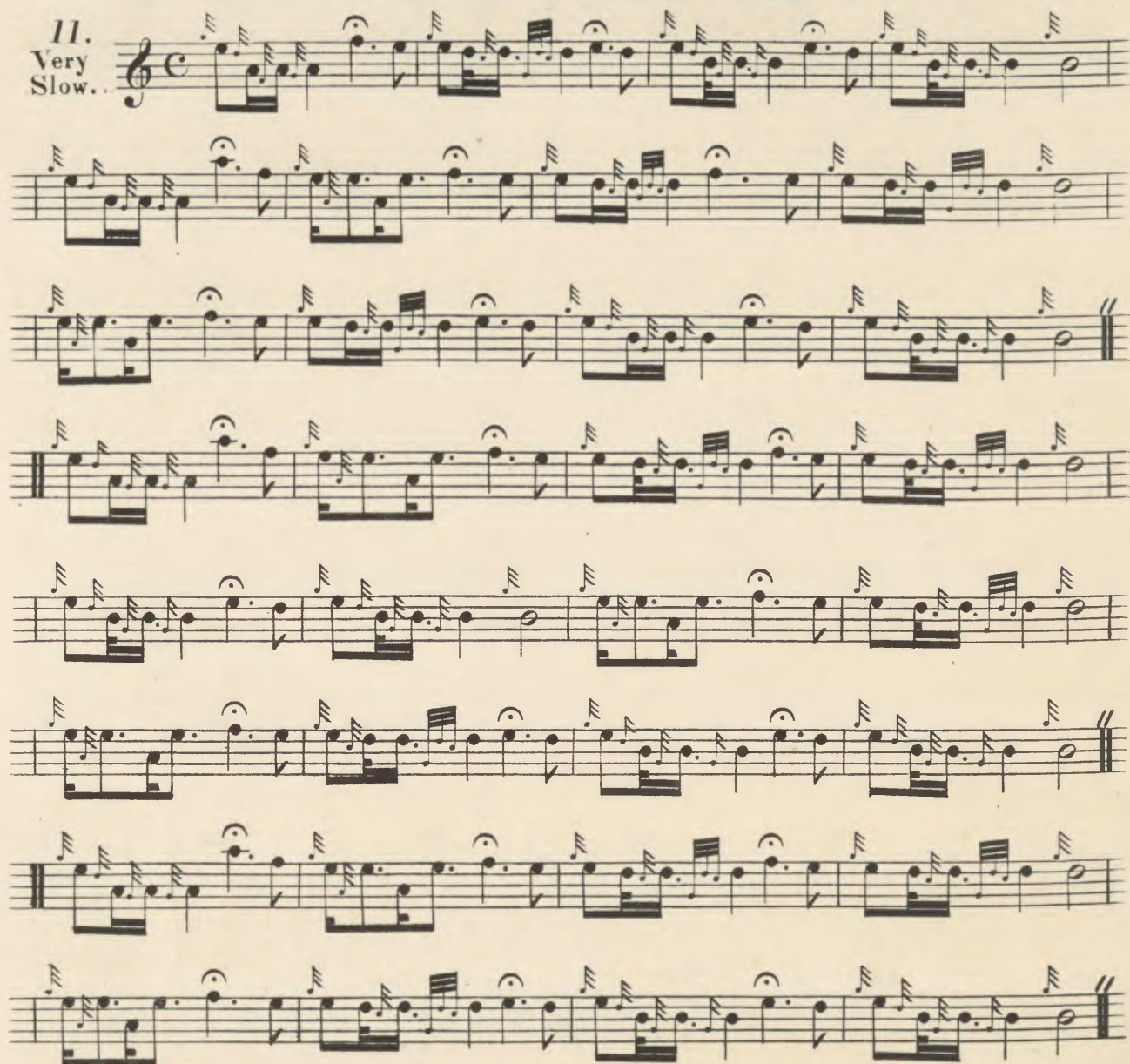
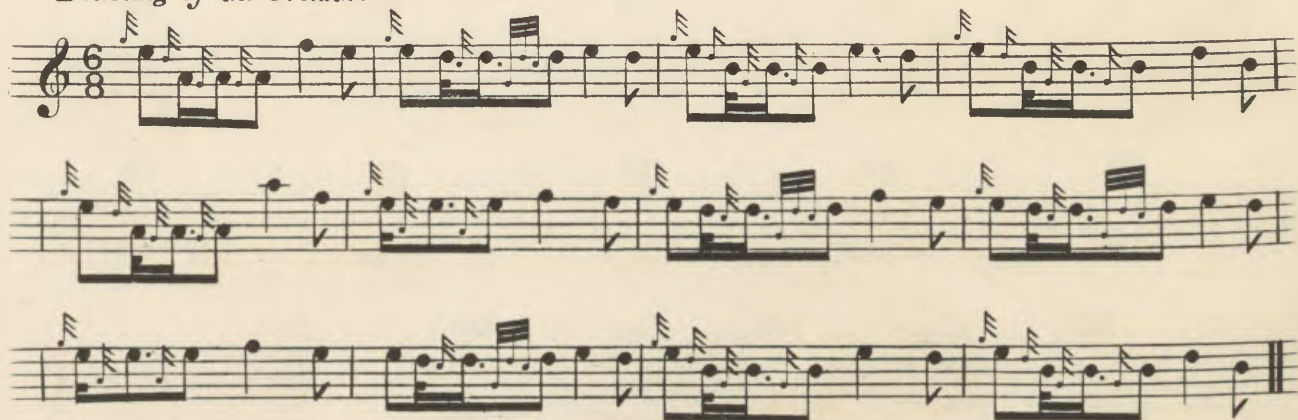
10.
Moderate.

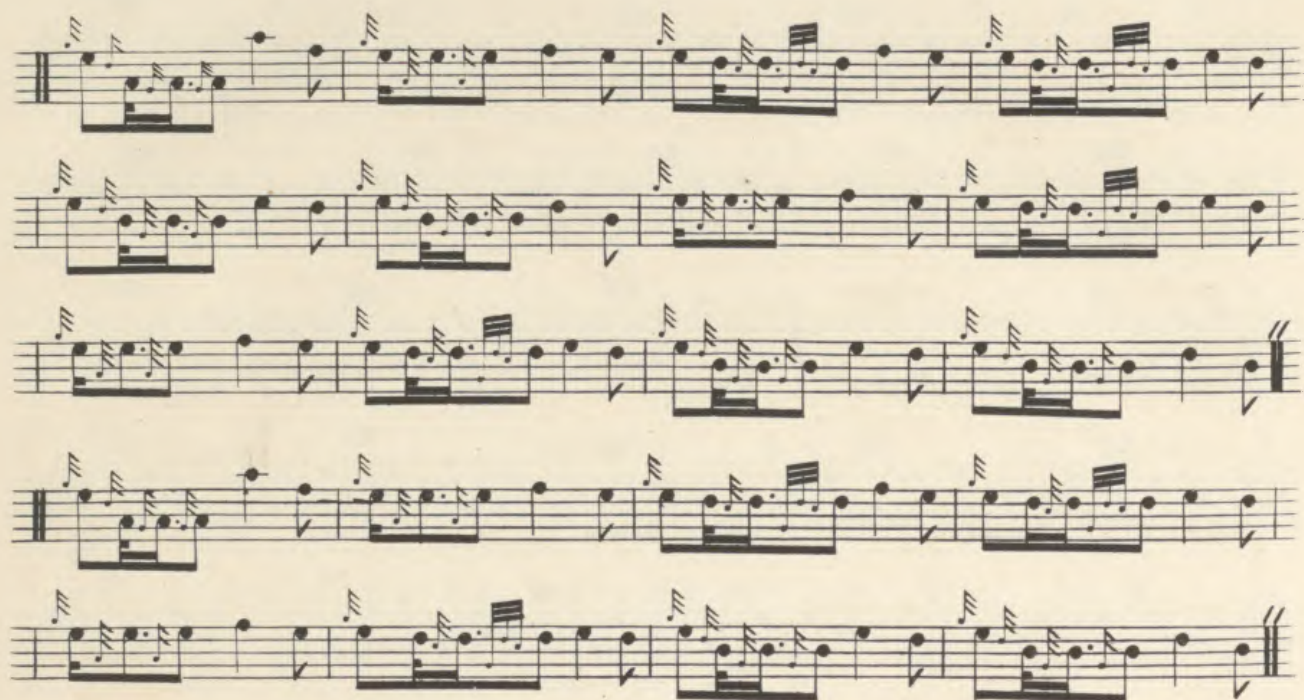


1st Var:*2nd and Last Var:*

CUMHA DHONHNUL BAN MHIC CRUIMMEN.

DONALD BAIN MAC-REMMONDS LAMENT.

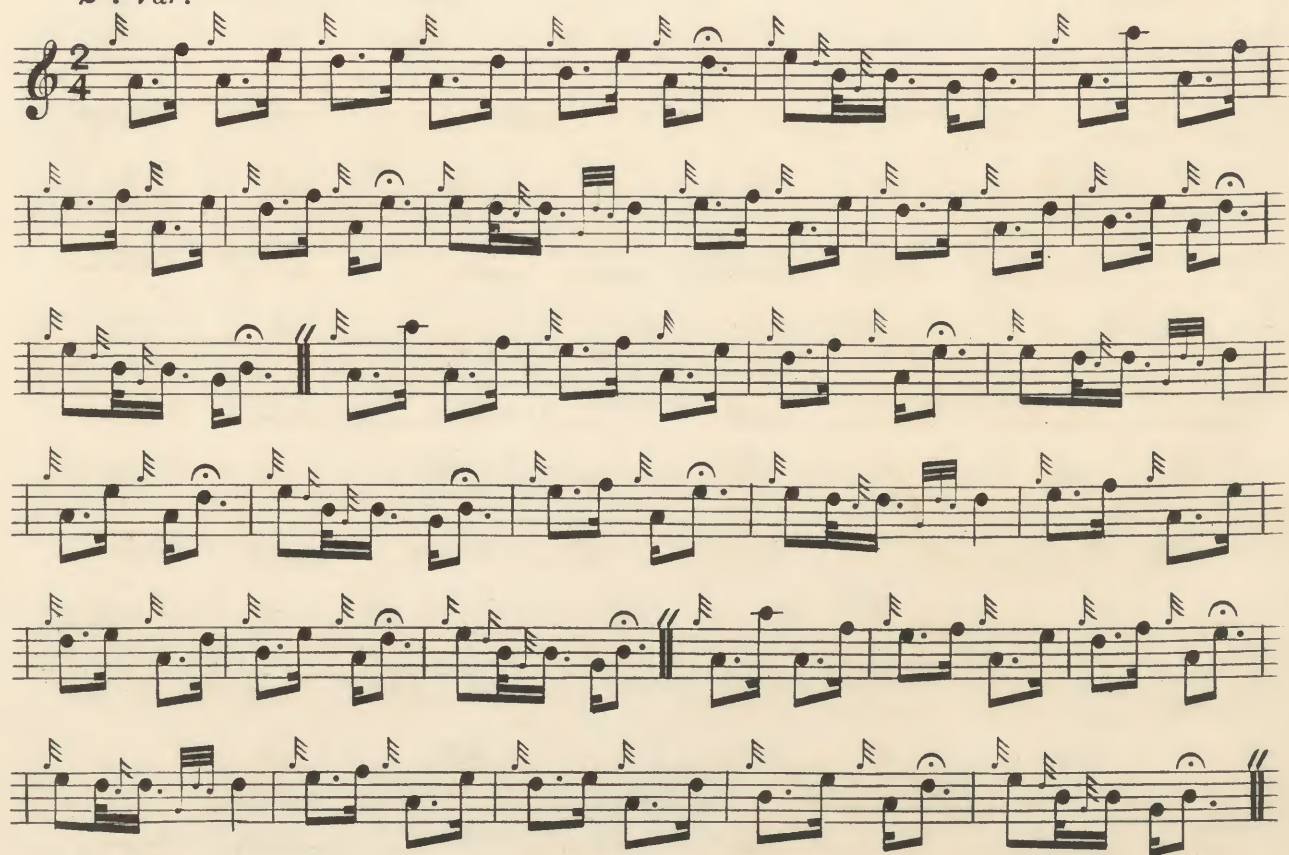
11.
Very
Slow.*Doubling of the Ground.*

*1st Var:*

36 *Doubling 1st Var.:*



2nd Var.:



Doubling 2nd Var:

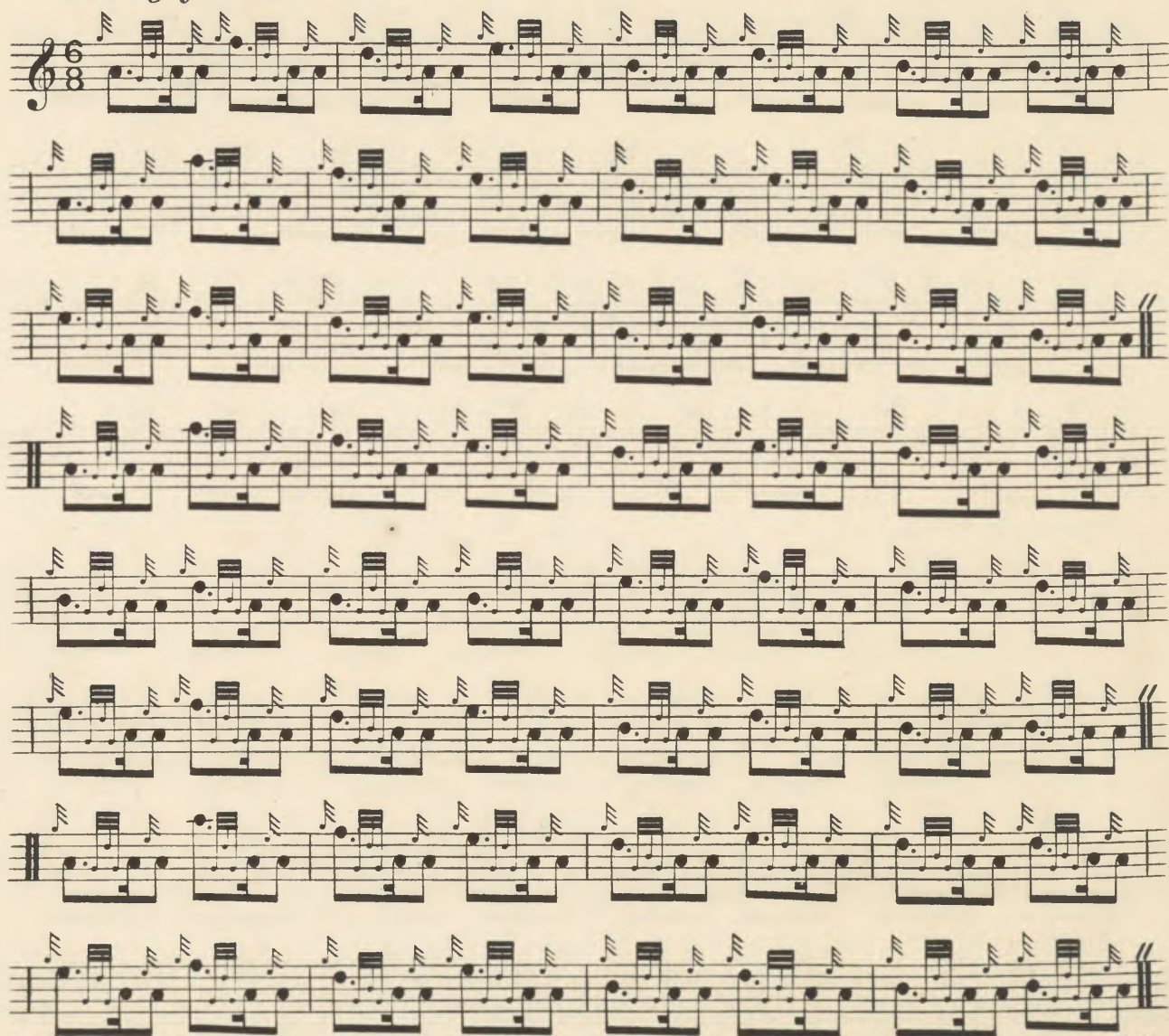
37



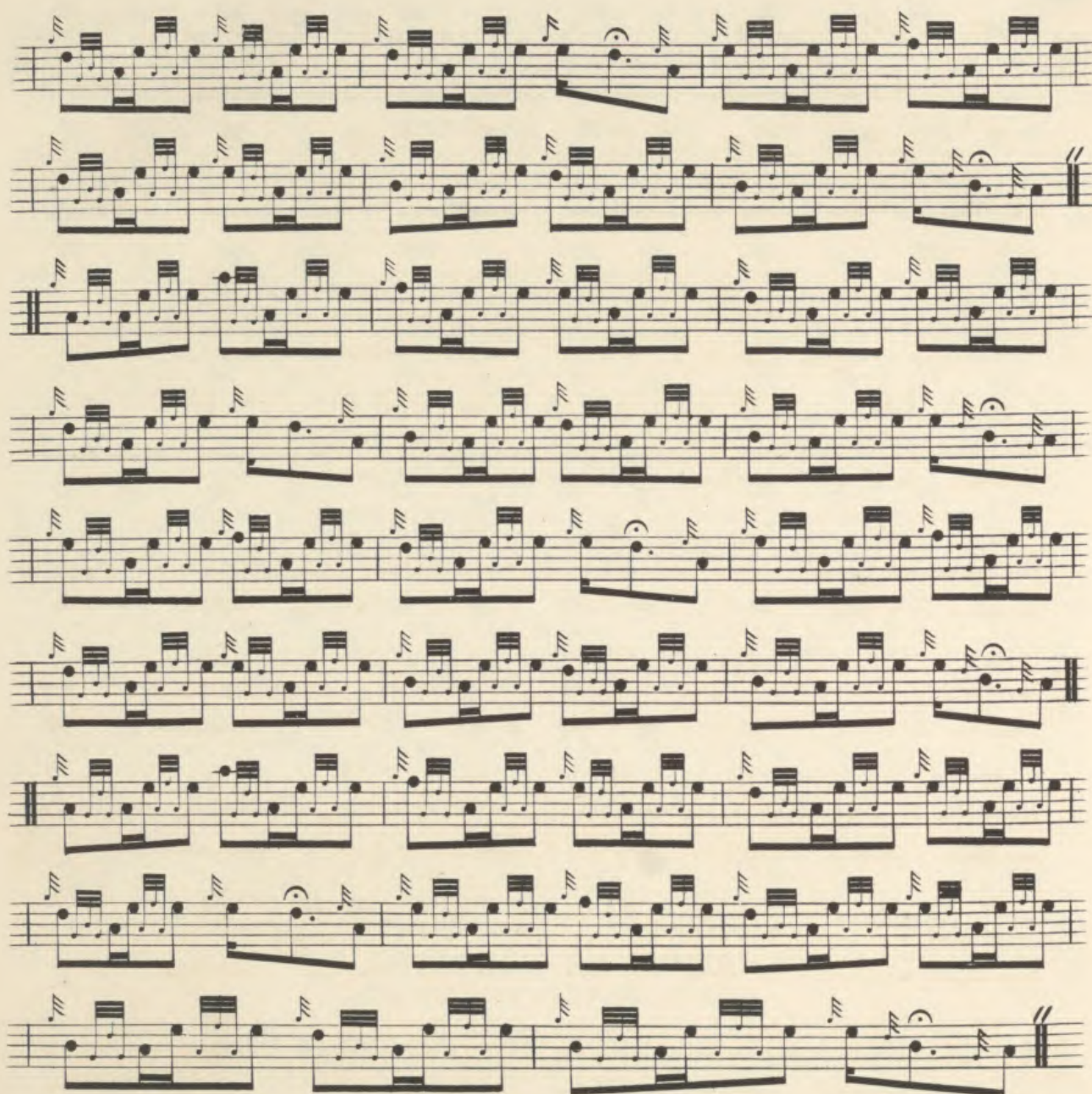
Taorluidh 3rd Var:



V.S.

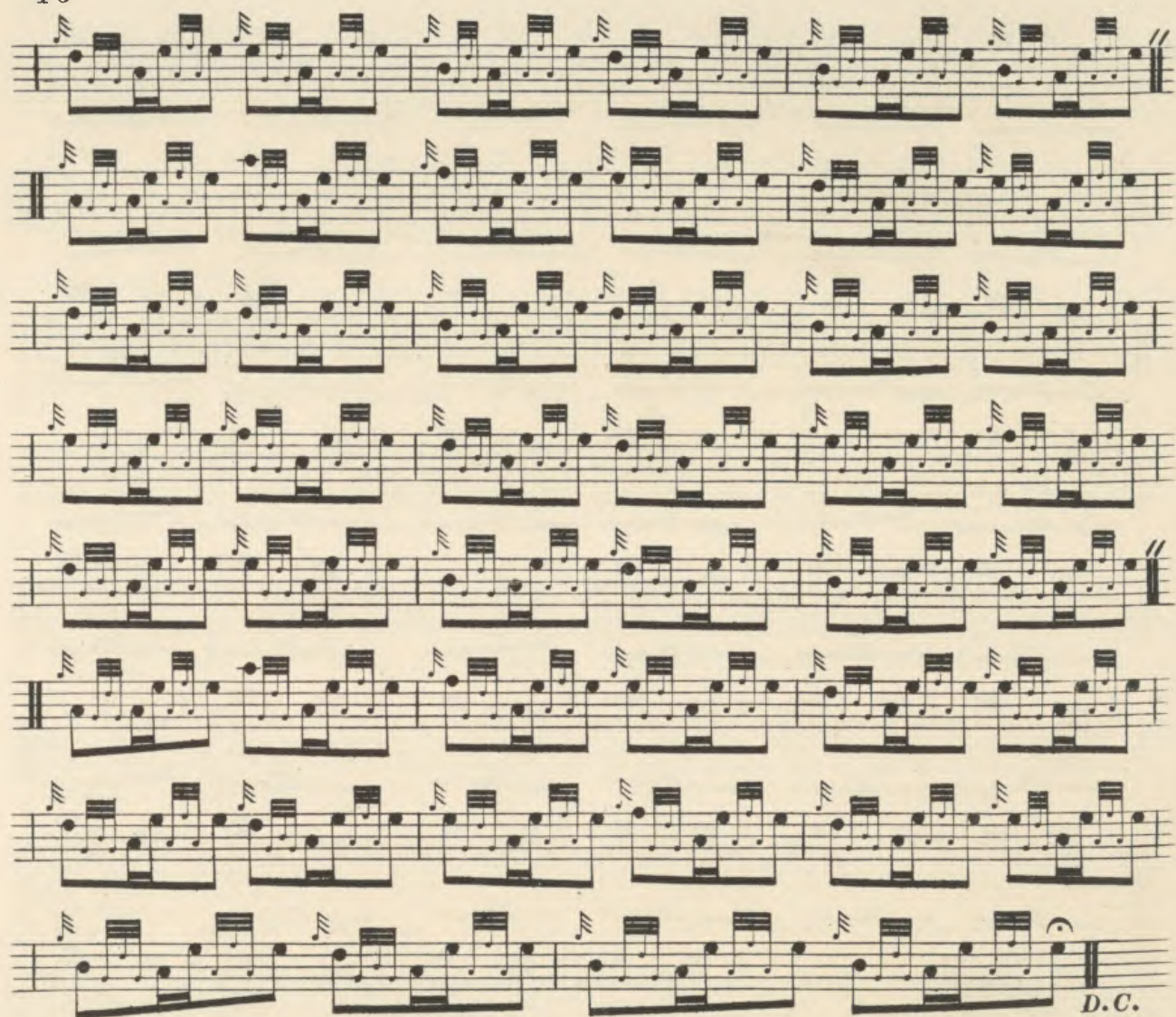
*Doubling of 3rd Var:**Creanluidh 4th Var:*

D.C.



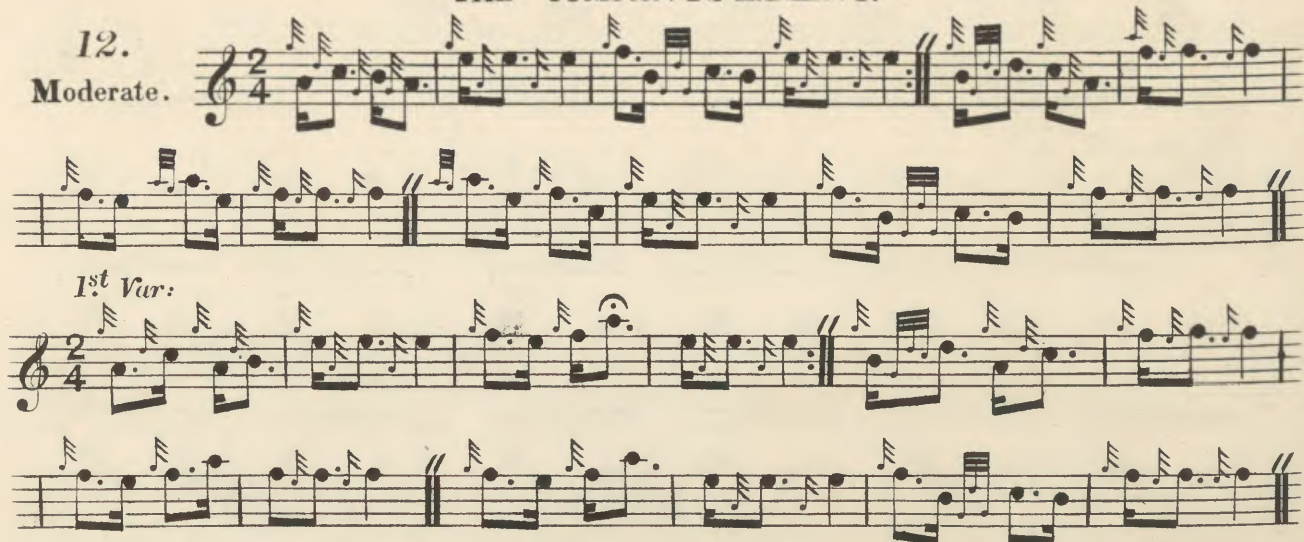
Doubling 4th Var:





CUMHA NA GUIDEACHD.
THE COMPANY'S LAMENT.

12.
Moderate.



Doubling 1st Var:*2nd Var:**Taorluidh 3rd Var:**Creanluidh 4th Var:*

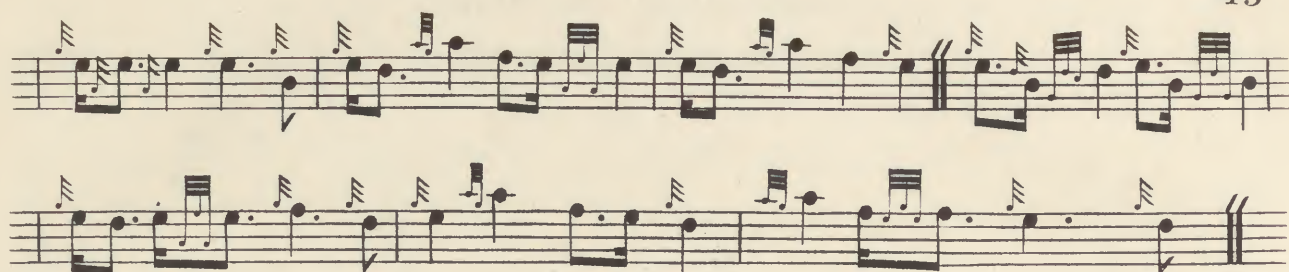
CUMHA NA BHRATHAIR.

THE BROTHERS LAMENT.

13.

Slow.

*1st Var:*



2nd and last Var:



Doubling 2nd Var:



PIOBAIREACHD INERNIESH.

THE INVERNESS PIOBAIREACHD.

14.

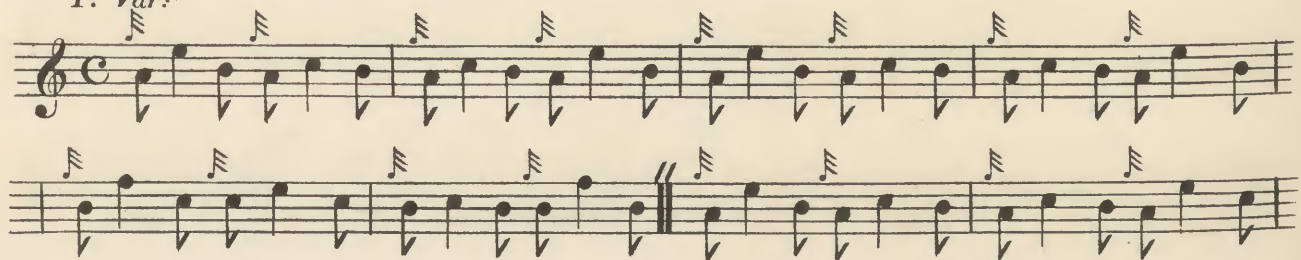
Moderate.

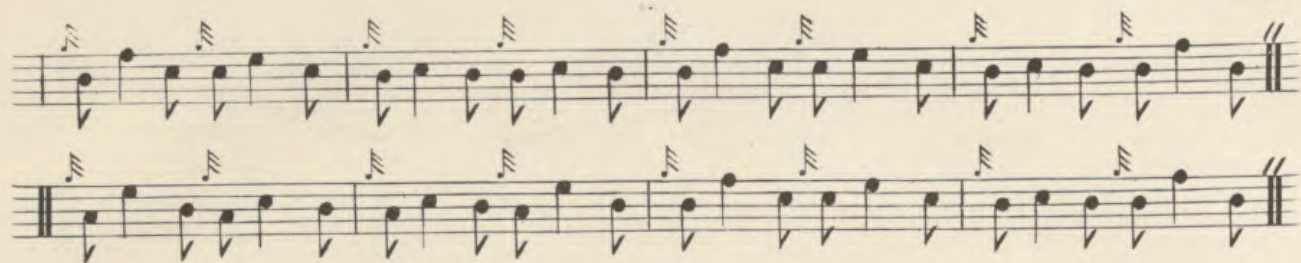
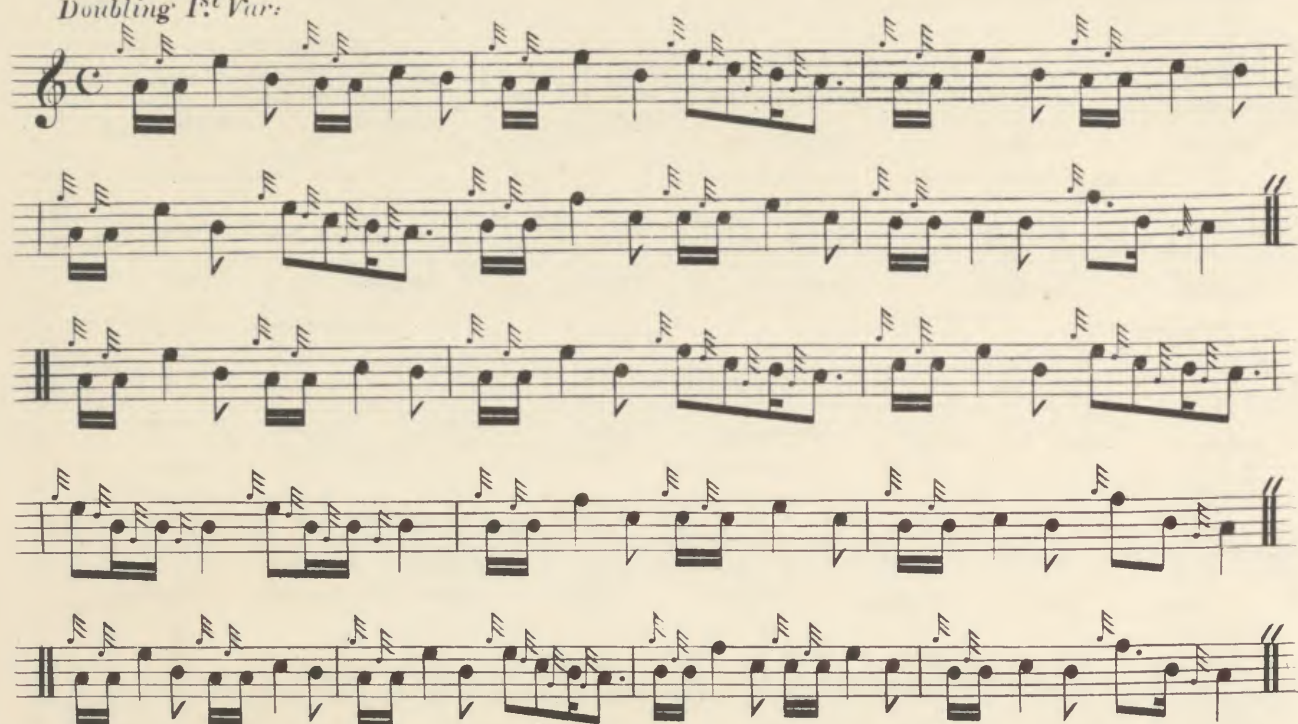


Thumb Var.



1st Var.



*Doubling 1st Var:**Trebling 1st Var:*

46 2nd Var:



Doubling 2nd Var:



Cleanluidh.





Doubling of Creanluidh.



FAILTE REISIMEID DUIBH.
THE BLACK WATCH'S SALUTE.



48

1st Var:*Doubling 1st Var:**2nd Var:**Doubling 2nd Var:**Taorluidh 3rd Var:*

*Doubling 3rd Var:*

D.C.

Creanluidh.*Doubling of Creanluidh.*

D.C.

CATH BLAR ALLT ERUN.
THE BATTLE OF WATER ERN.

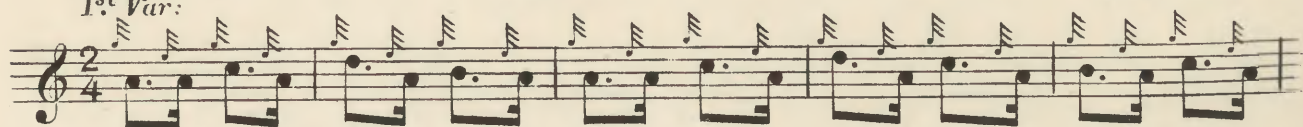
16.
Moderate.



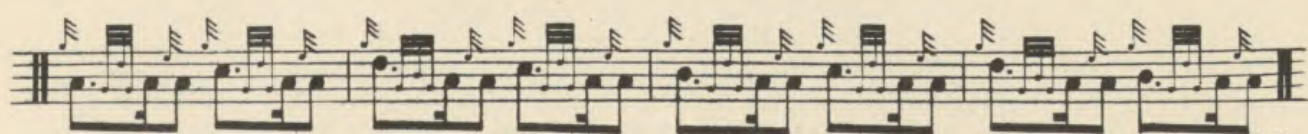
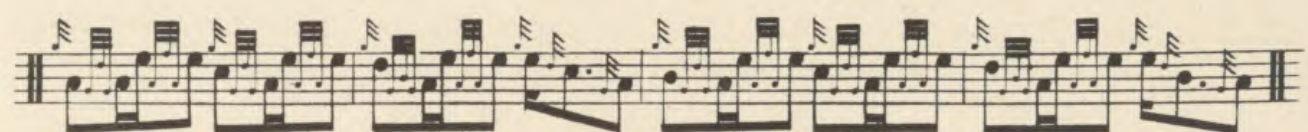
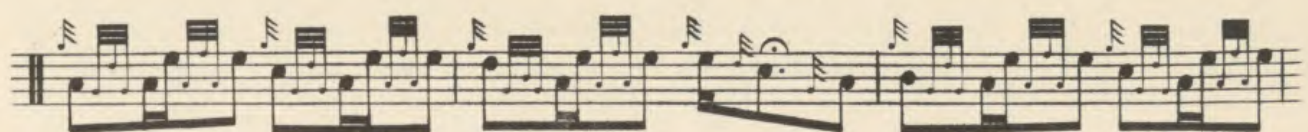
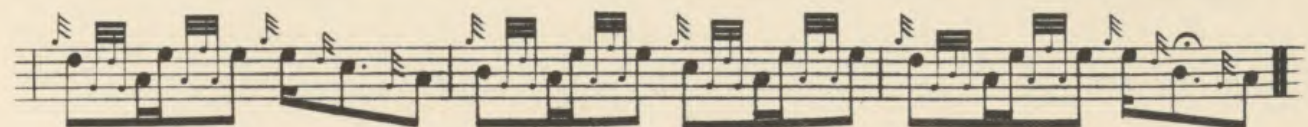
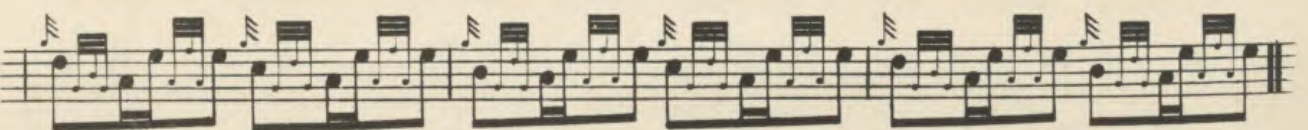
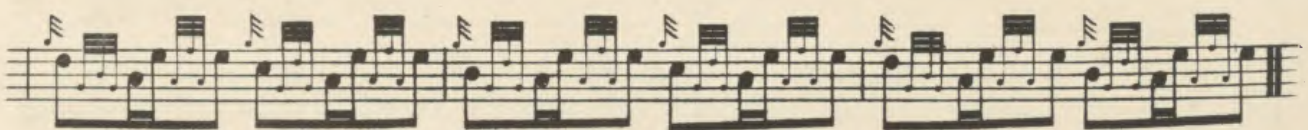
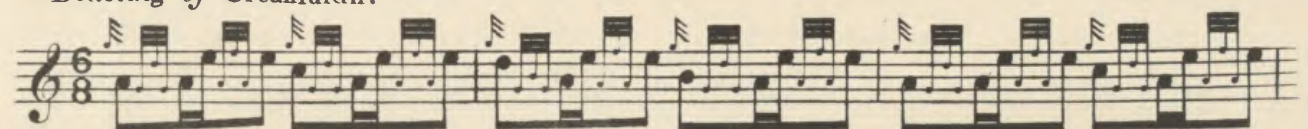
Doubling of the Ground.



1st Var:



*Doubling 1st Var:**Taorluidh 2nd Var:**Doubling 2nd Var:*

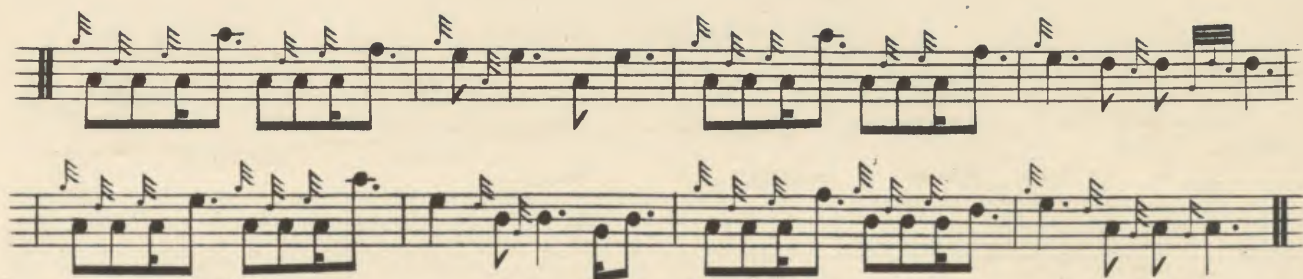
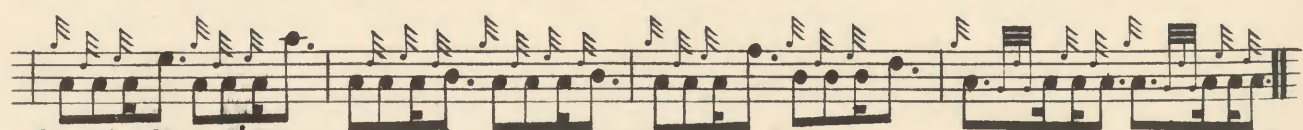
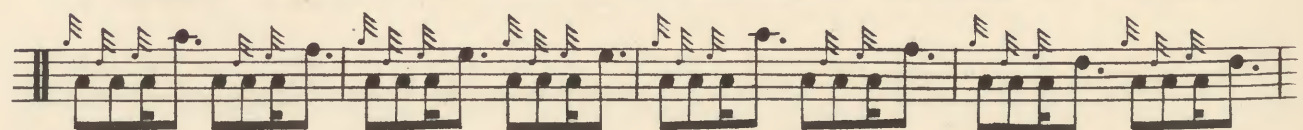
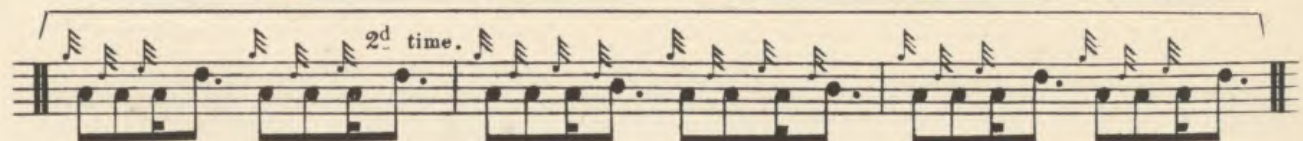
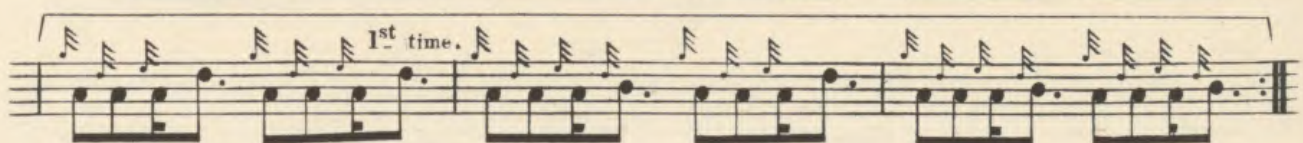
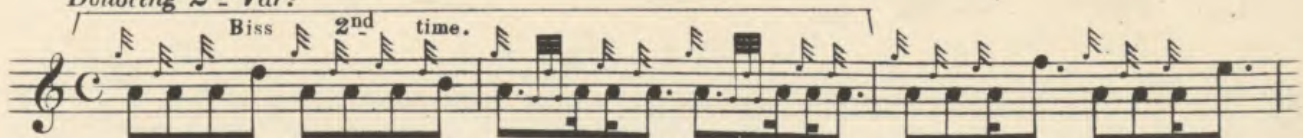
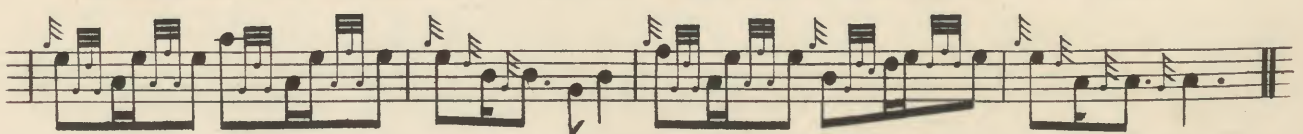
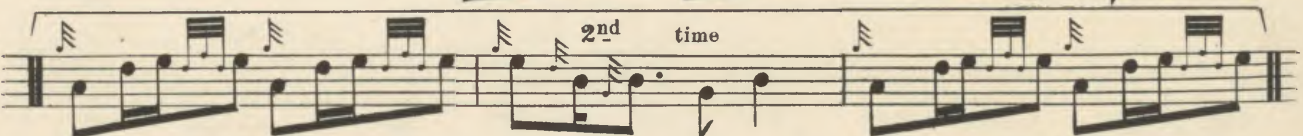
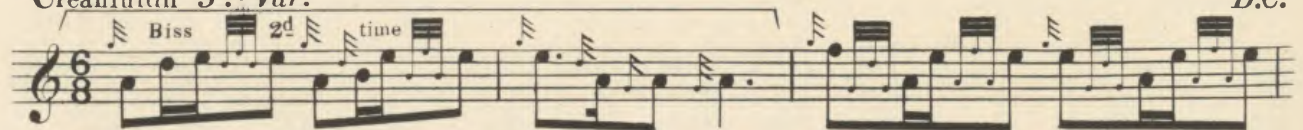
*Creanluidh.**D.C.**Doubling of Creanluidh.**D.C.*

SUGRACH SUIRIDEACH.
THE FRISKEY LOVER.

53

17.
Slow.

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in 2/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo is marked 'Slow.' and the piece is numbered '17.'. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and repeat signs. Brackets indicate repeated sections, with labels such as 'Biss the 2nd time.', '1st', '2nd time', '1st time', '2nd time', '1st time.', '2d time.', '1st time.', '2d time.', and '1st'. The score is divided into several systems, each containing two staves. The first system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The second system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The third system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The fourth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The fifth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The sixth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The seventh system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The eighth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The ninth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The tenth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The eleventh system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The twelfth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The thirteenth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The fourteenth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The fifteenth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The sixteenth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The seventeenth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The eighteenth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The nineteenth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The twentieth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The twenty-first system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The twenty-second system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The twenty-third system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The twenty-fourth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The twenty-fifth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The twenty-sixth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The twenty-seventh system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The twenty-eighth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The twenty-ninth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The thirtieth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The thirty-first system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The thirty-second system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The thirty-third system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The thirty-fourth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The thirty-fifth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The thirty-sixth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The thirty-seventh system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The thirty-eighth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The thirty-ninth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The fortieth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The forty-first system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The forty-second system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The forty-third system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The forty-fourth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The forty-fifth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The forty-sixth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The forty-seventh system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The forty-eighth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The forty-ninth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The fiftieth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The fifty-first system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The fifty-second system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The fifty-third system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The fifty-fourth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The fifty-fifth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The fifty-sixth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The fifty-seventh system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The fifty-eighth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The fifty-ninth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The sixtieth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The sixty-first system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The sixty-second system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The sixty-third system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The sixty-fourth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The sixty-fifth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The sixty-sixth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The sixty-seventh system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The sixty-eighth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The sixty-ninth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The seventieth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The seventy-first system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The seventy-second system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The seventy-third system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The seventy-fourth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The seventy-fifth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The seventy-sixth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The seventy-seventh system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The seventy-eighth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The seventy-ninth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The eightieth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The eighty-first system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The eighty-second system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The eighty-third system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The eighty-fourth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The eighty-fifth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The eighty-sixth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The eighty-seventh system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The eighty-eighth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The eighty-ninth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The ninetieth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The ninety-first system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The ninety-second system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The ninety-third system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The ninety-fourth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The ninety-fifth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The ninety-sixth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The ninety-seventh system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The ninety-eighth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The ninety-ninth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number. The hundredth system includes the tempo marking and the piece number.

*Doubling: 2nd Var:**Creanluidh 3rd Var:**D.C.*

Doubling of 3rd Var.

55

Musical score for the "Doubling of 3rd Var." section. It consists of six staves of music in 6/8 time. The first staff begins with a "Biss" (trill) and is marked "2^d time". The second staff is marked "1st time". The third staff is marked "2^d time". The piece concludes with the initials "D.C." (Da Capo).

CUMHA AN AON MHICH.
 THE LAMENT FOR THE ONLY SON.

18.
 Very
 Slow.

Musical score for "The Lament for the Only Son" (Cumha an Aon Mhich). It consists of five staves of music in 6/8 time, marked "Very Slow". The melody is characterized by long, sustained notes and a somber, plaintive quality.

56 Thumb Var:



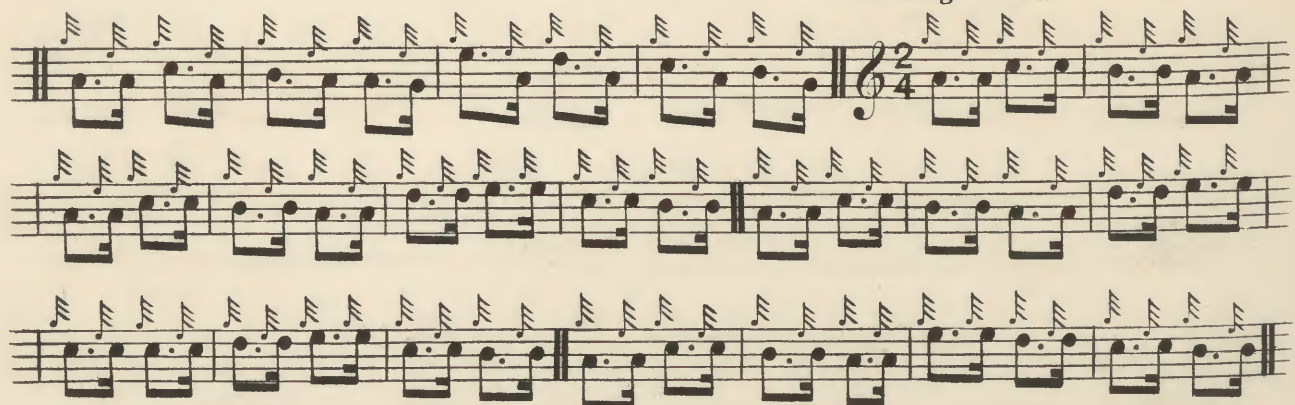
Doubling of Thumb Var:



1st Var:



Doubling 1st Var:



Taorluidh 2nd Var:

57



Doubling of 2nd Var:



Creanluidh.

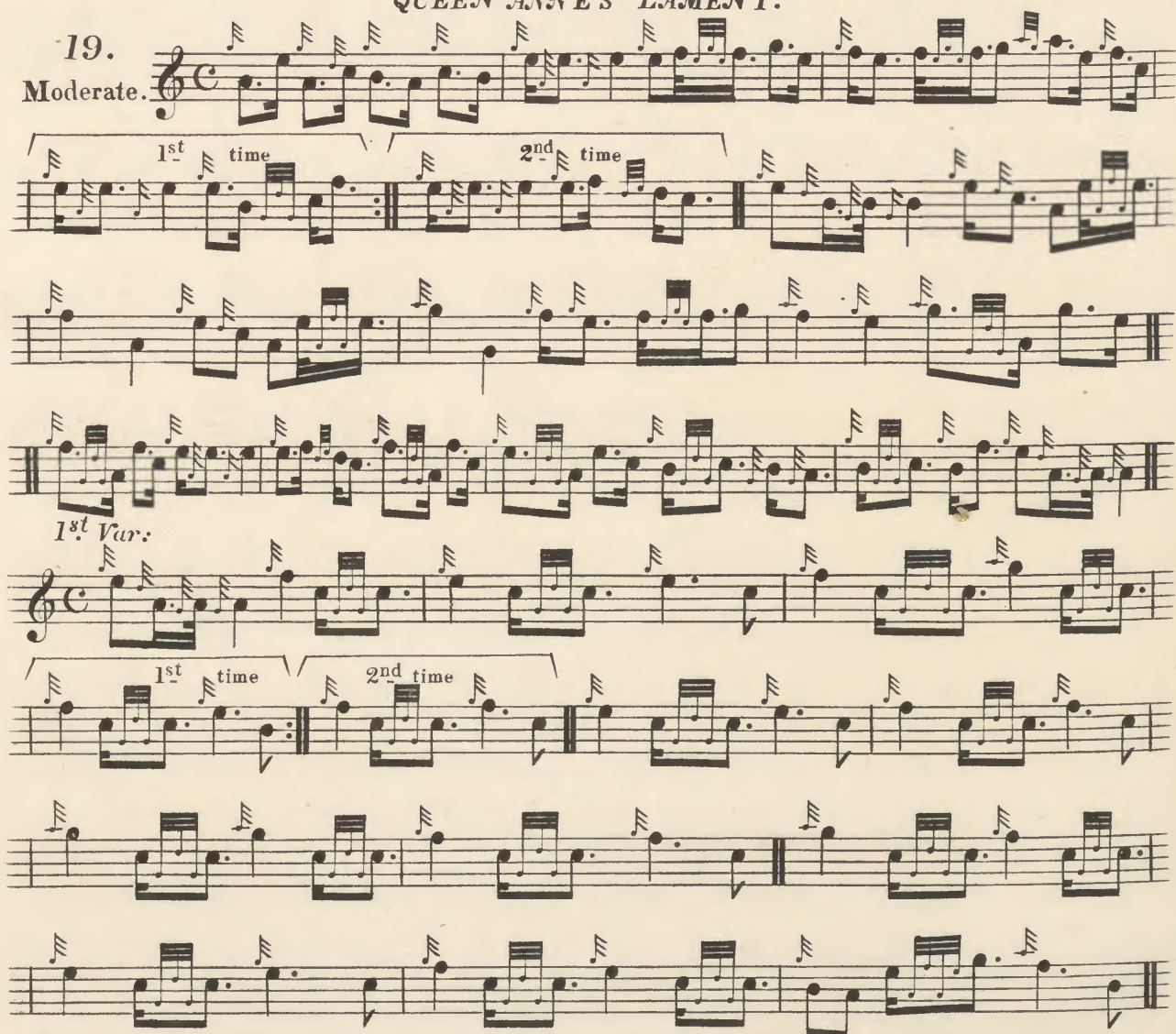


58 *Doubling of Creanluidh.*



CUMHA BHAN RICH ANN.
QUEEN ANNE'S LAMENT.

19.
Moderate.



Doubling 1st Var:

Musical score for *Doubling 1st Var:*. The score is written on four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The second staff includes a bracket labeled "1st time" over the first measure and a bracket labeled "2nd time" over the second measure, indicating a repeat structure. The third and fourth staves continue the melodic line with similar rhythmic patterns.

Taorluidh 2nd Var:

Musical score for *Taorluidh 2nd Var:*. The score is written on four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 6/8 time signature. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff includes a bracket labeled "1st time" and another labeled "2nd time", indicating a repeat structure. The third and fourth staves continue the melodic line.

Doubling 2nd Var:

Musical score for *Doubling 2nd Var:*. The score is written on four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 6/8 time signature. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff includes a bracket labeled "1st time" and another labeled "2nd time", indicating a repeat structure. The third and fourth staves continue the melodic line.

60 Creanluidh.

Musical notation for the first section of 'Creanluidh'. It consists of four staves of music in 6/8 time. The first staff contains measures 1-4. The second staff contains measures 5-8, with a first ending bracket over measures 5-6 and a second ending bracket over measures 7-8. The third staff contains measures 9-12. The fourth staff contains measures 13-16, ending with a double bar line.

Doubling of Creanluidh.

Musical notation for the 'Doubling of Creanluidh' section. It consists of four staves of music in 6/8 time. The first staff contains measures 1-4. The second staff contains measures 5-8, with a first ending bracket over measures 5-6 and a second ending bracket over measures 7-8. The third staff contains measures 9-12. The fourth staff contains measures 13-16, ending with a double bar line and the marking 'D.C.' (Da Capo).

FAILTE FEAR CHLUNNY.
CLUNY MACPHERSON'S SALUTE.

20.
Moderate.

Musical notation for 'Failte Fear Chlunny'. It consists of three staves of music in common time (C). The first staff contains measures 1-4, with a first ending bracket over measures 3-4. The second staff contains measures 5-8, with a second ending bracket over measures 7-8. The third staff contains measures 9-12, ending with a double bar line.

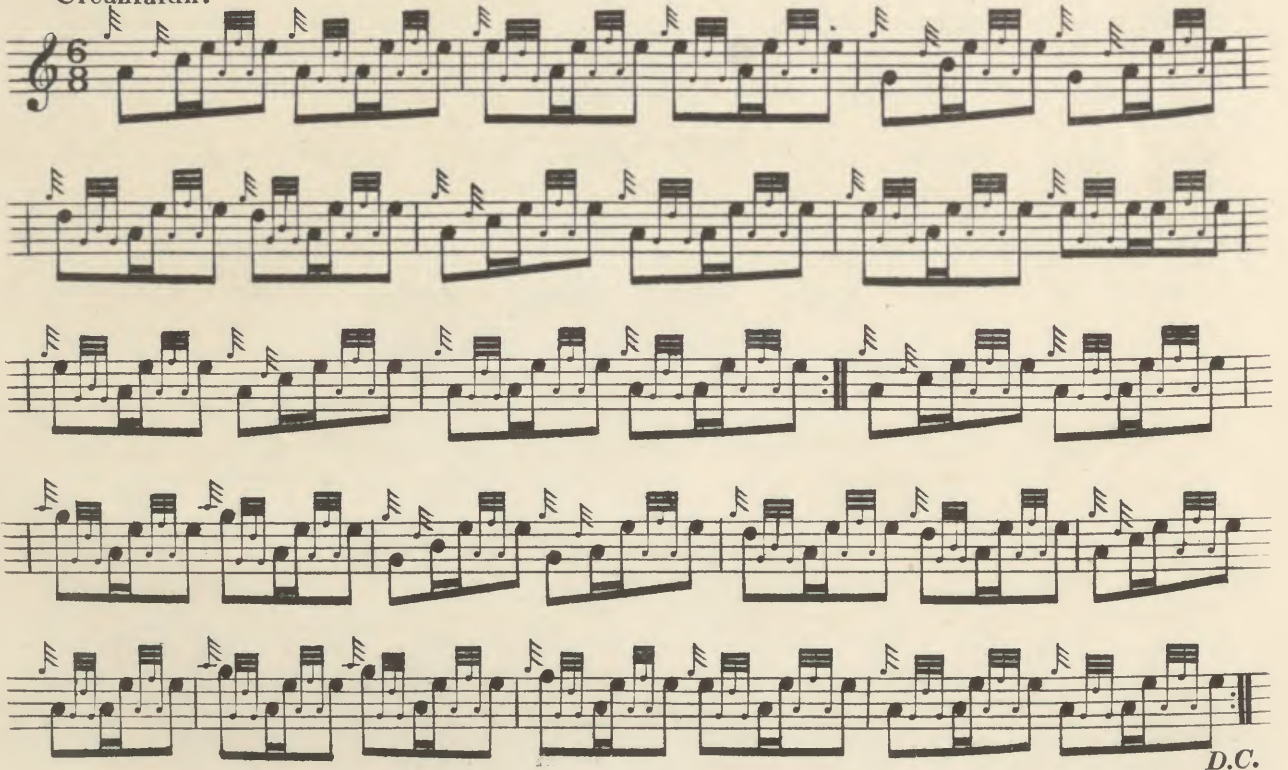
1st Var:



2nd Var:

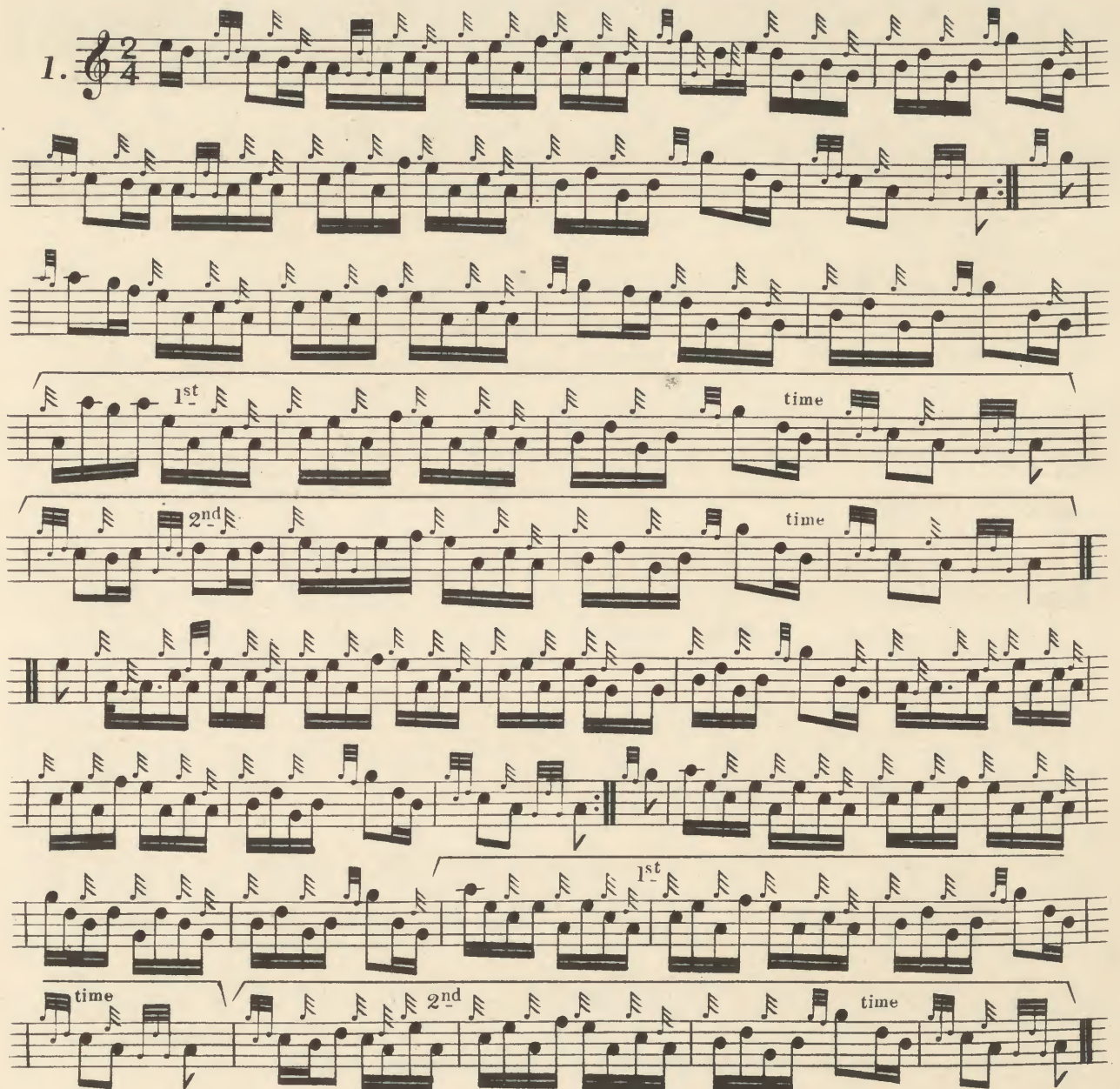


Creanluidh.

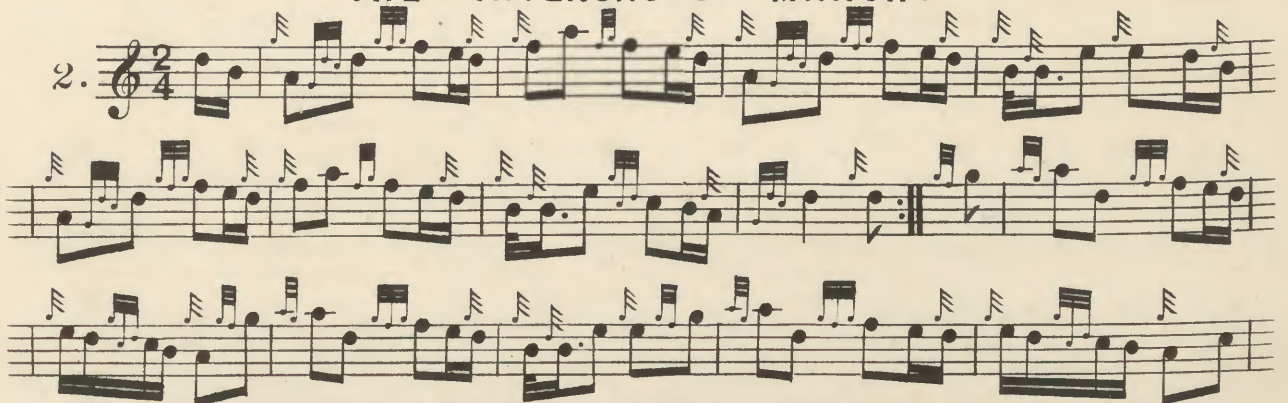


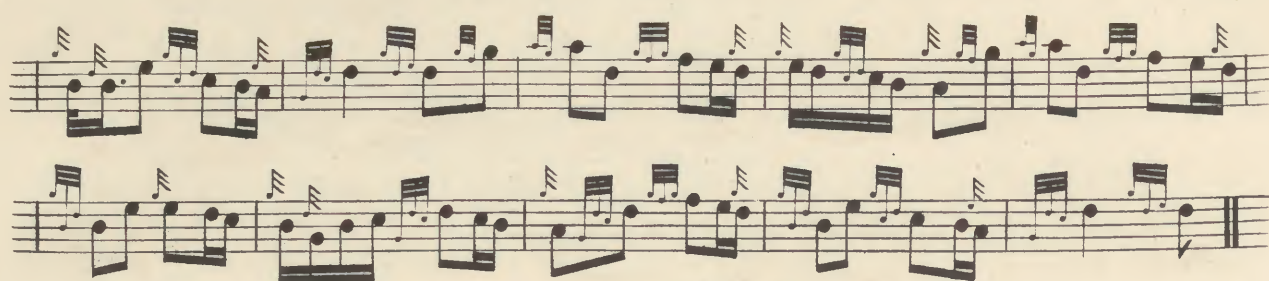
D.C.

THE MARCHIONESS OF TULLYBARDIN. MARCH.

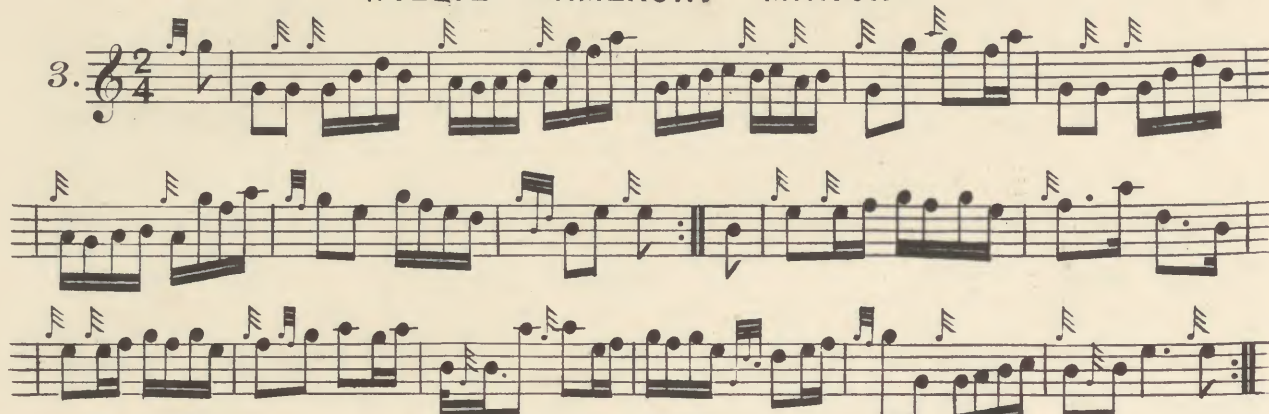
1. 

THE INVERCAULD MARCH.

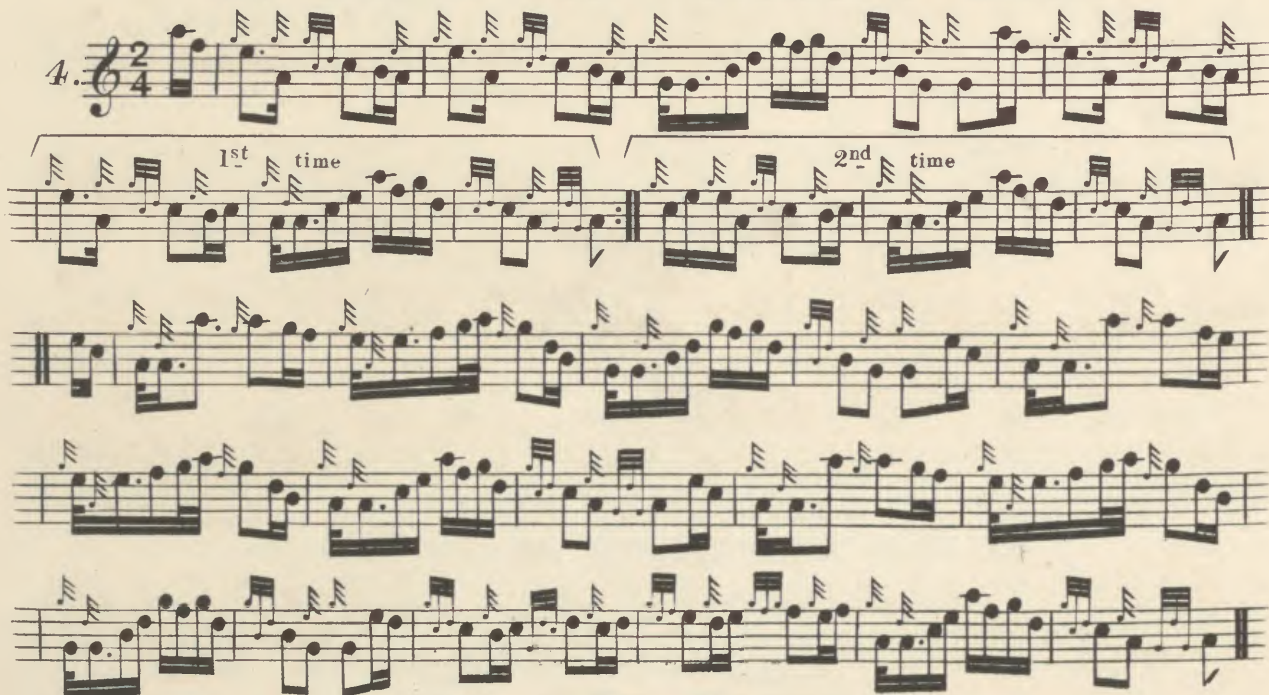
2. 



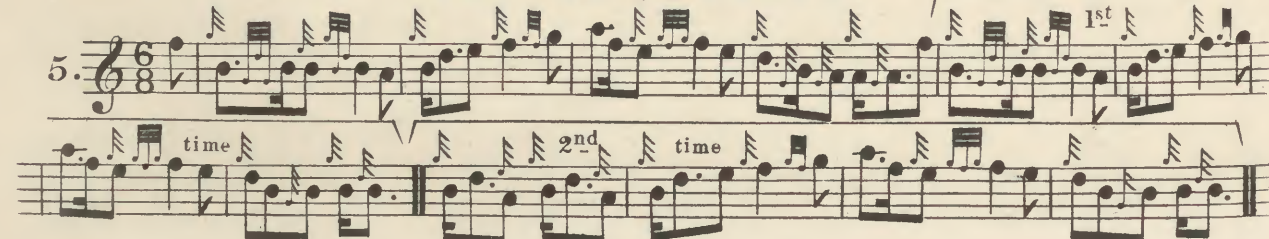
WILLIE CAMERON. MARCH.



THE CLUB OF TRUE HIGHLANDERS MARCH.



TOM GLEN, MARCH.





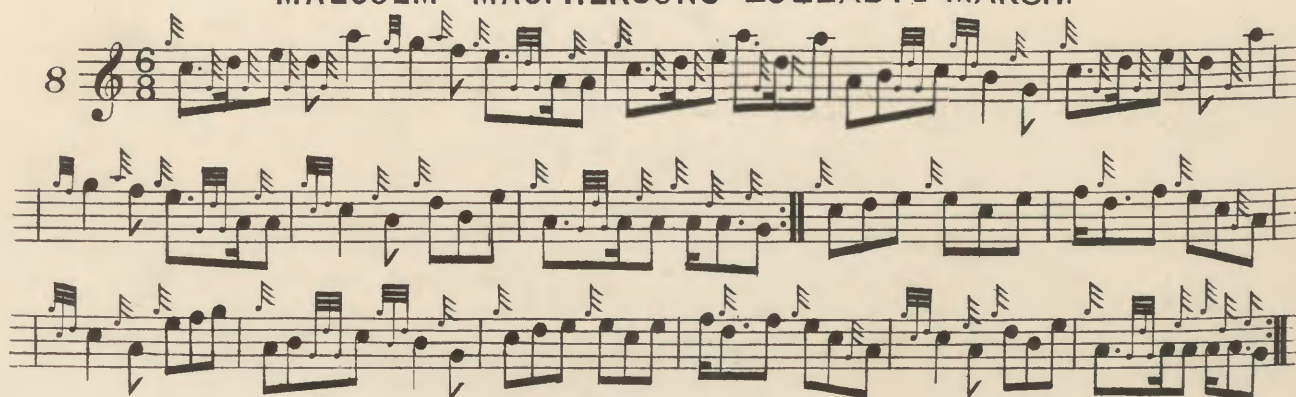
MACKENZIE'S FAREWELL TO ROSS-SHIRE. MARCH.



AND SAE WILL WE YET. SLOW MARCH.



MALCOLM MACPHERSON'S LULLABY. MARCH.



CAPTAIN LAMONDS MARCH.

65

9

1st time

2nd time

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 9 and 10 of 'Captain Lamonds March'. It is written in 2/4 time. Measure 9 is a single staff with a treble clef. Measure 10 is a double staff (treble and bass clefs). Both measures contain complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. The first ending for measure 10 is marked '1st time' and the second ending is marked '2nd time'.

THE STEAM BOAT, MARCH.

10

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 10 and 11 of 'The Steam Boat March'. It is written in 6/8 time. Measure 10 is a single staff with a treble clef. Measure 11 is a double staff (treble and bass clefs). Both measures contain complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes.

THE EARL OF ROSS'S MARCH.

11

1st time

2nd time

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 11 and 12 of 'The Earl of Ross's March'. It is written in 2/4 time. Measure 11 is a single staff with a treble clef. Measure 12 is a double staff (treble and bass clefs). Both measures contain complex rhythmic patterns with many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. The first ending for measure 12 is marked '1st time' and the second ending is marked '2nd time'.

66 THE HIGHLAND BRIGADE'S MARCH TO THE BATTLE OF ALMA.

by Wm ROSS.

12

1st time

2nd time

This musical score is for a march in 2/4 time, starting on a treble clef. It consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets. A repeat sign is present after the second staff. The third staff is marked '1st time' and the fourth staff is marked '2nd time', indicating a first and second ending. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

THE BONNIE HOUSE OF AIRLIE, MARCH.

13

This musical score is for a march in 2/4 time, starting on a treble clef. It consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets. A repeat sign is present after the second staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

THE HIGHLAND PLAID, MARCH.

14

This musical score is for a march in 2/4 time, starting on a treble clef. It consists of five staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets. A repeat sign is present after the second staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

THE 92ND GORDON HIGHLANDERS' MARCH.

67

15

This musical score is for 'THE 92ND GORDON HIGHLANDERS' MARCH'. It is written in 2/4 time and consists of five staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, time signatures, and notes with stems and beams. The music is a march, characterized by its rhythmic and melodic structure.

THE MACDONALDS' MARCH.

16

This musical score is for 'THE MACDONALDS' MARCH'. It is written in 2/4 time and consists of three staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, time signatures, and notes with stems and beams. The music is a march, characterized by its rhythmic and melodic structure.

HIGHLAND RORY, MARCH.

17

This musical score is for 'HIGHLAND RORY, MARCH'. It is written in 2/4 time and consists of four staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, time signatures, and notes with stems and beams. The music is a march, characterized by its rhythmic and melodic structure.

THE EDINBURGH VOLUNTEERS' MARCH.

18

This musical score is for a march in 2/4 time, starting at measure 18. It consists of seven staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several repeat signs and first/second endings indicated by brackets and the words '1st' and '2nd'. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL'S MARCH.

19

This musical score is for a march in 2/4 time, starting at measure 19. It consists of five staves of music. The notation features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing rests. The piece ends with a double bar line.

THE BRAES OF MAR, MARCH.

69

20

1st time.

2nd

time.

1st

time.

2nd time.

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for 'THE BRAES OF MAR, MARCH.' It consists of seven staves of music in 2/4 time. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, notes, rests, and bar lines. There are first and second endings indicated by '1st' and '2nd' above the staves, and 'time.' is written above some staves to indicate tempo changes. The music is written in a single melodic line.

THE STRATH HERRICK HIGHLANDERS' MARCH.

21

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for 'THE STRATH HERRICK HIGHLANDERS' MARCH.' It consists of five staves of music in 2/4 time. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, notes, rests, and bar lines. The music is written in a single melodic line.

THE ATHOLE HIGHLANDERS' MARCH.

22

1st time.

2nd time.

1st 2nd

1st time 2nd

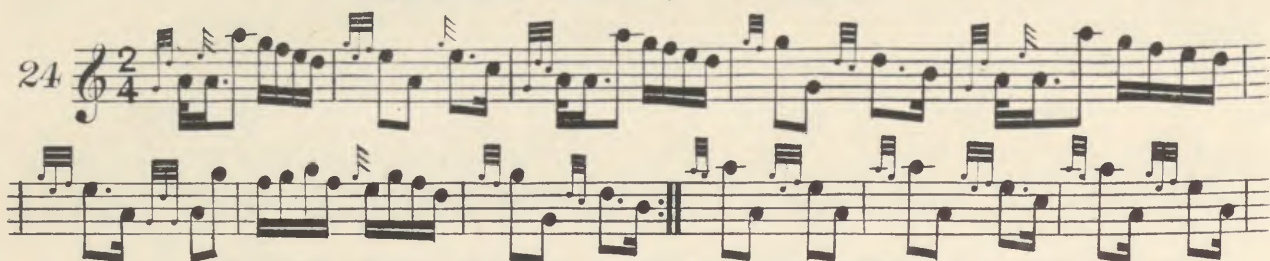
time

THE FOOT OF GERNOCK, MARCH.

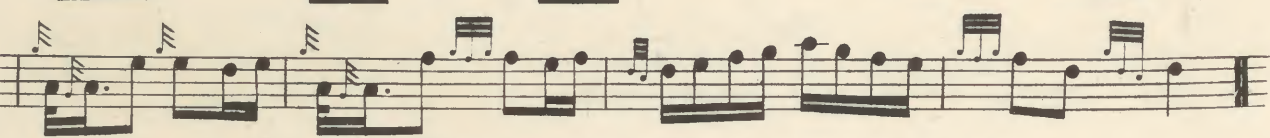
23



DELVIN SIDE, MARCH.

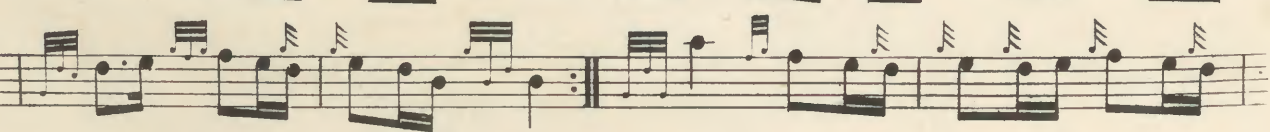


POLKA OR MARCH.

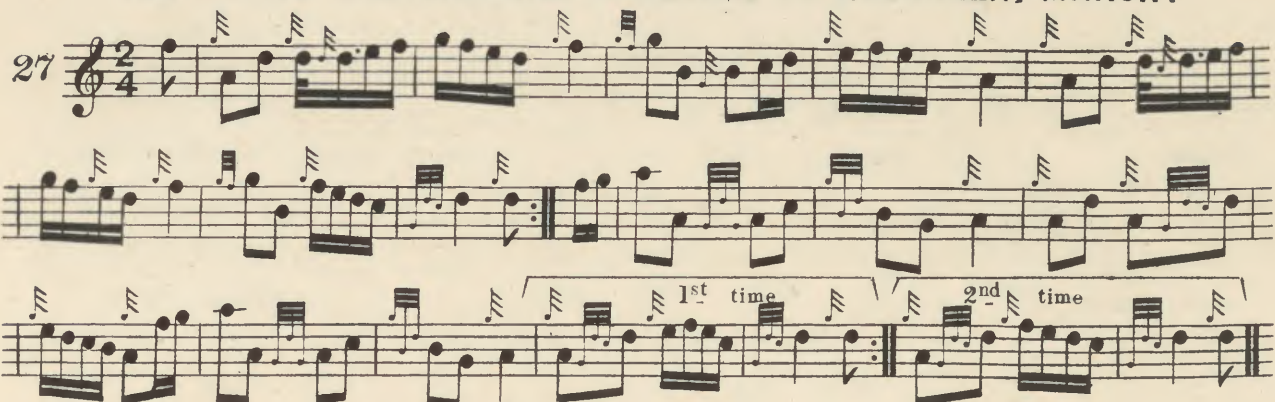


THE RESTORATION OF THE HIGHLAND CARB.

Very Slow.



THE ROYAL HIGHLANDERS' FAREWELL TO ABERDEEN, MARCH.



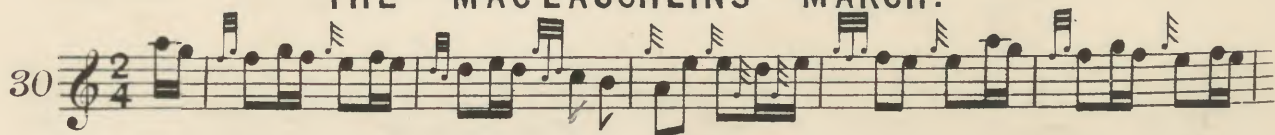
JOHN WATT'S HIGHLANDERS' MARCH.

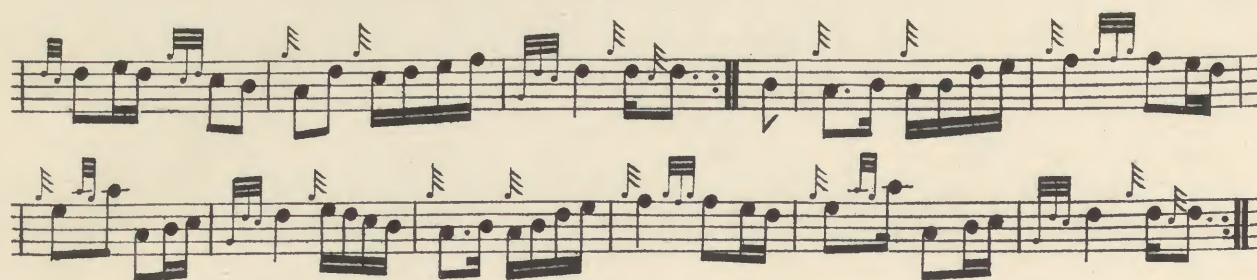


LEAVING INVERNESS, MARCH.

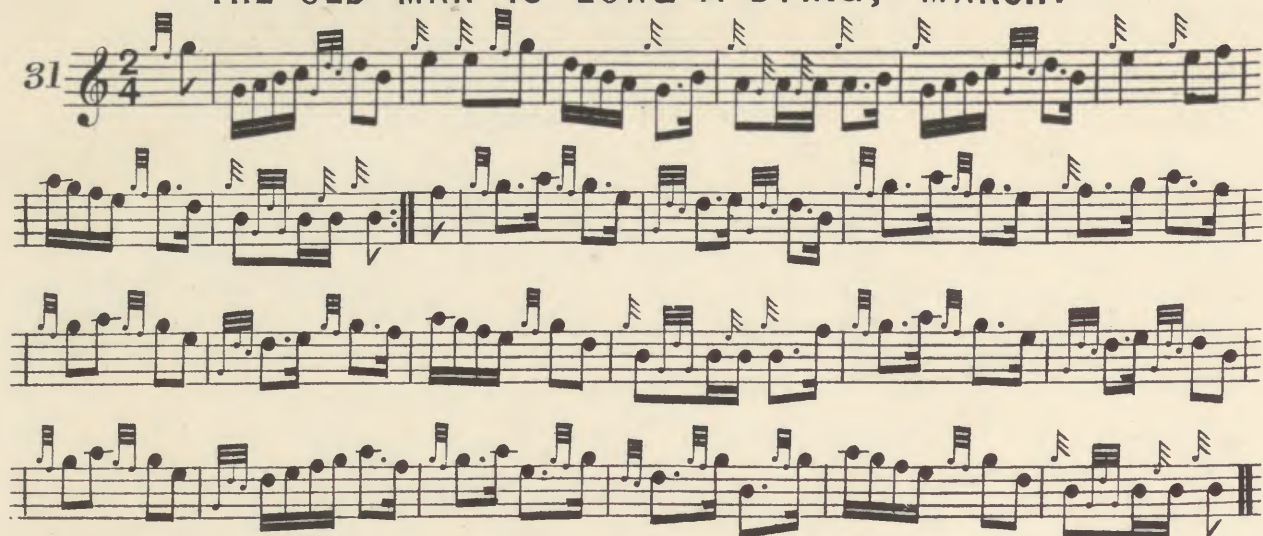


THE MACLAUHLINS' MARCH.





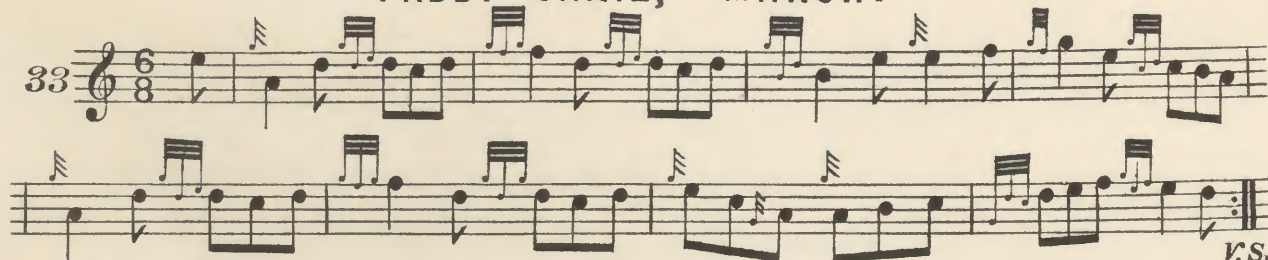
THE OLD MAN IS LONG A DYING, MARCH.

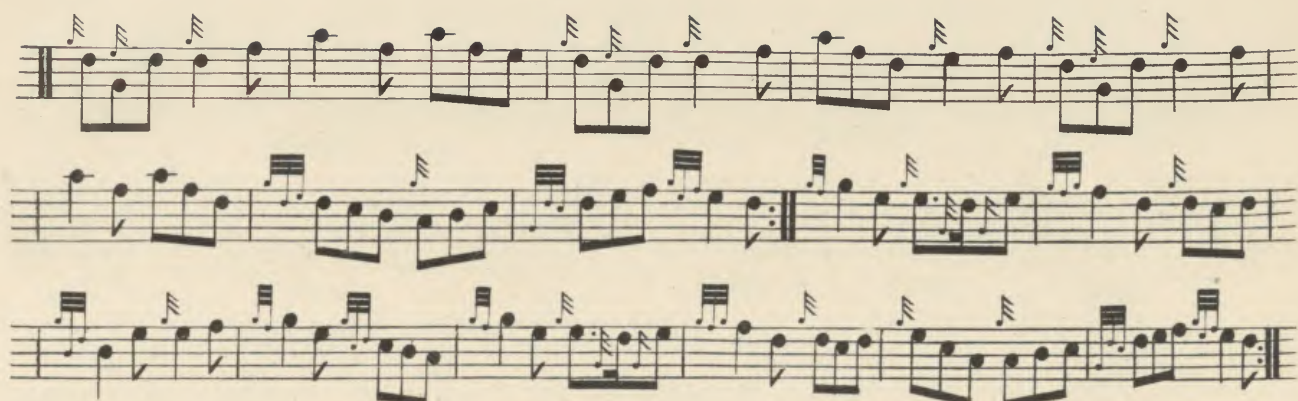


YOCHEL HARBOUR, MARCH.

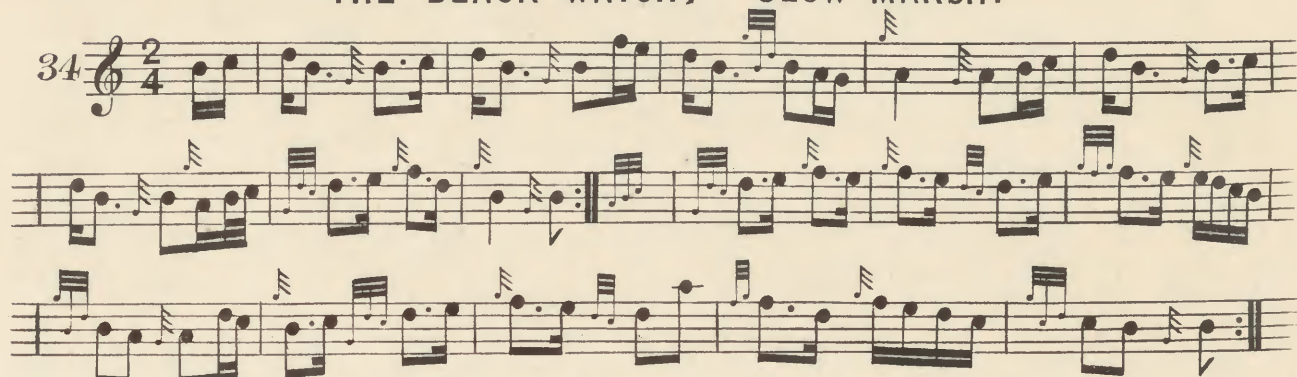


PADDY CARIE, MARCH.

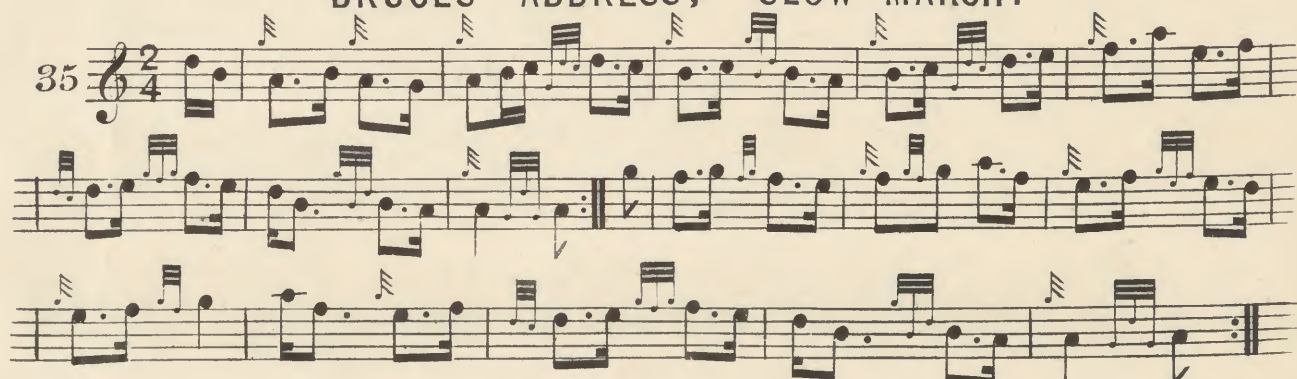




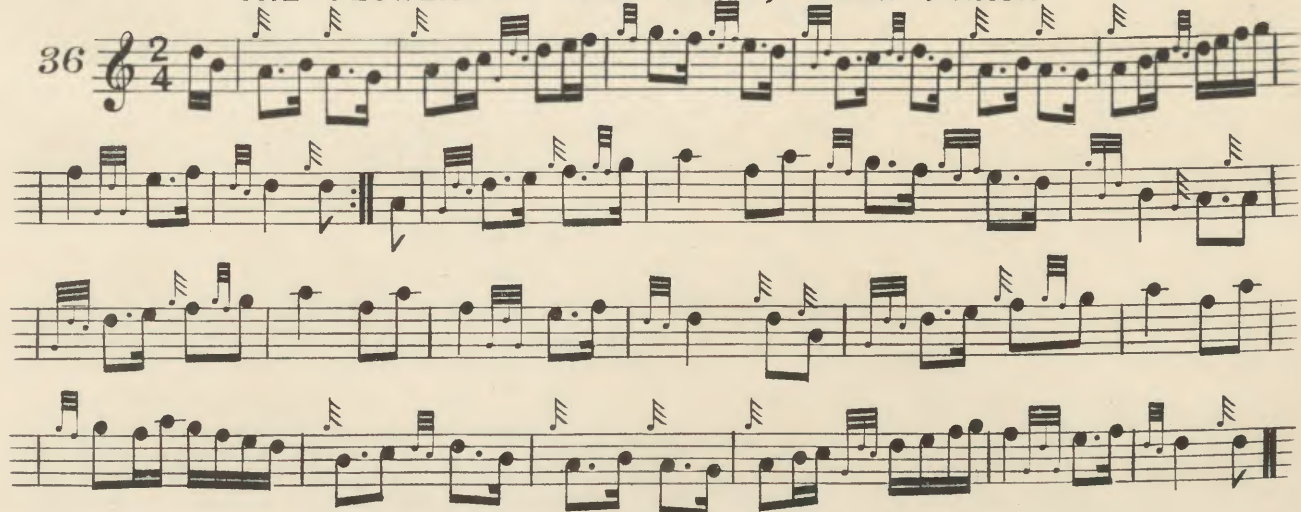
THE BLACK WATCH, SLOW MARCH.



BRUCE'S ADDRESS, SLOW MARCH.

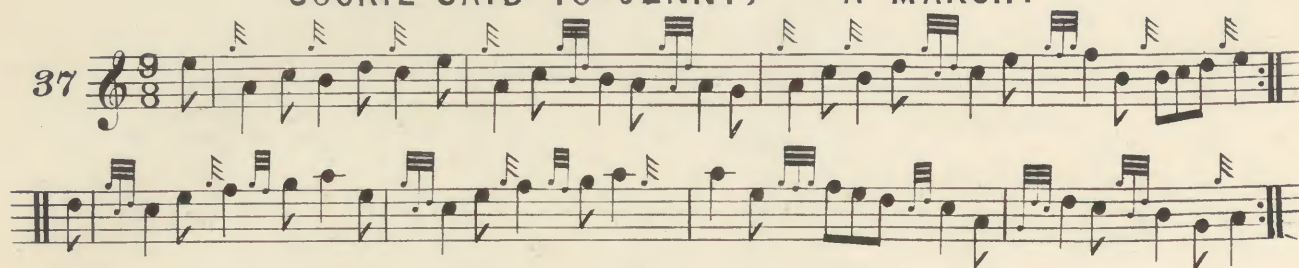


THE FLOWERS OF THE FOREST, SLOW MARCH.



JOCKIE SAID TO JENNY, A MARCH.

75



THE BLACK WATCH'S FAREWELL TO BAREILLY.



THE WATERLOO MARCH.



MACKENZIE OF GARLOCH'S MARCH.



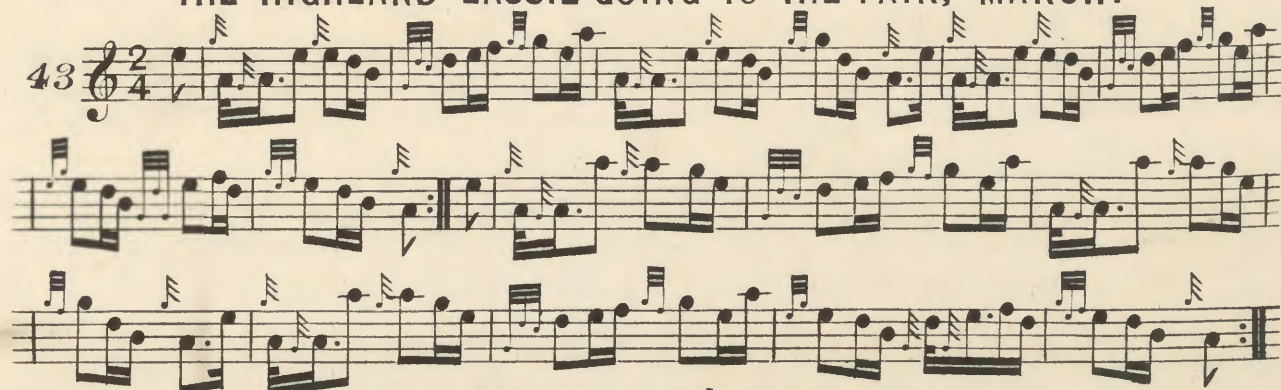
BODDACH A LANDER, MARCH.



THE HIGHLAND BRIGADE'S MARCH TO WATERLOO.



THE HIGHLAND LASSIE GOING TO THE FAIR, MARCH.



THE EARL OF FIFE'S MARCH.

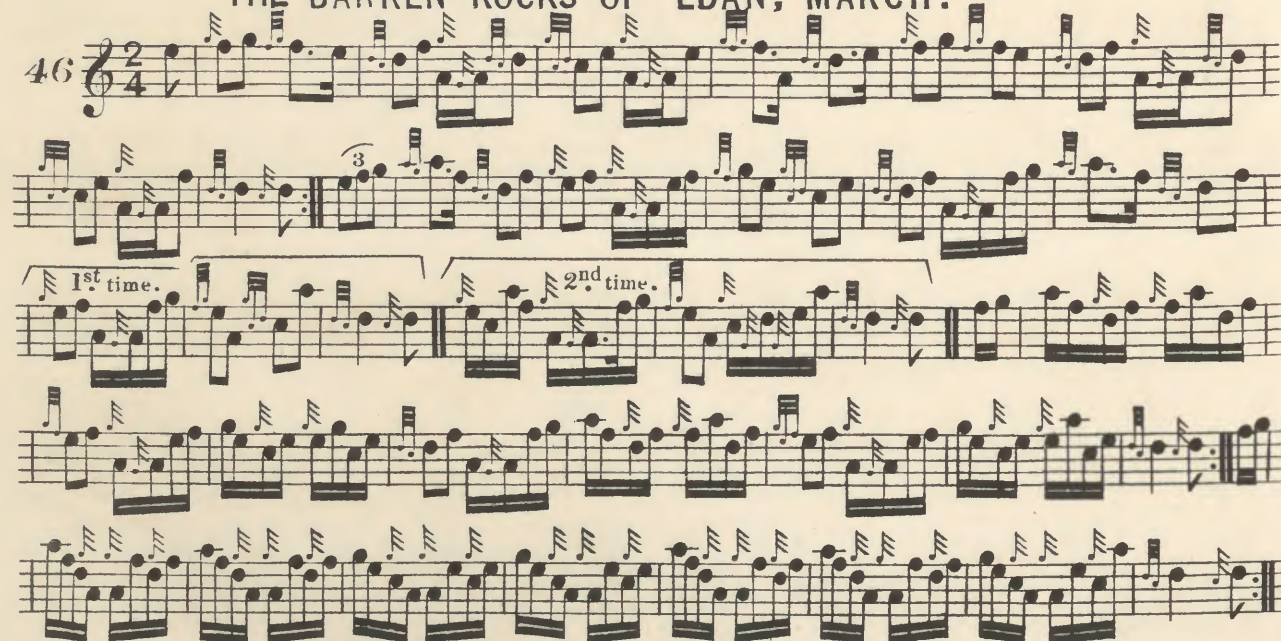




MY NATIVE HIGHLAND HOME, MARCH.



THE BARREN ROCKS OF EDAN, MARCH.



CAPTAIN CAMPBELL OF GLENDARUAL'S MARCH.



THE BONNIE COUNTRY GARDEN, MARCH.



THE HUNDRED PIPERS, MARCH.



FINLAY'S MARCH.

79

50

1st time

2nd time

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 50 through 54 of 'Finlay's March'. It is written in 6/8 time. Measures 50-51 are the first line, 52-53 the second, and 54 the third. Measures 52-53 are bracketed and labeled '1st time'. Measures 53-54 are bracketed and labeled '2nd time'. The notation includes various note values, rests, and repeat signs.

ALLENGRANGES' MARCH.

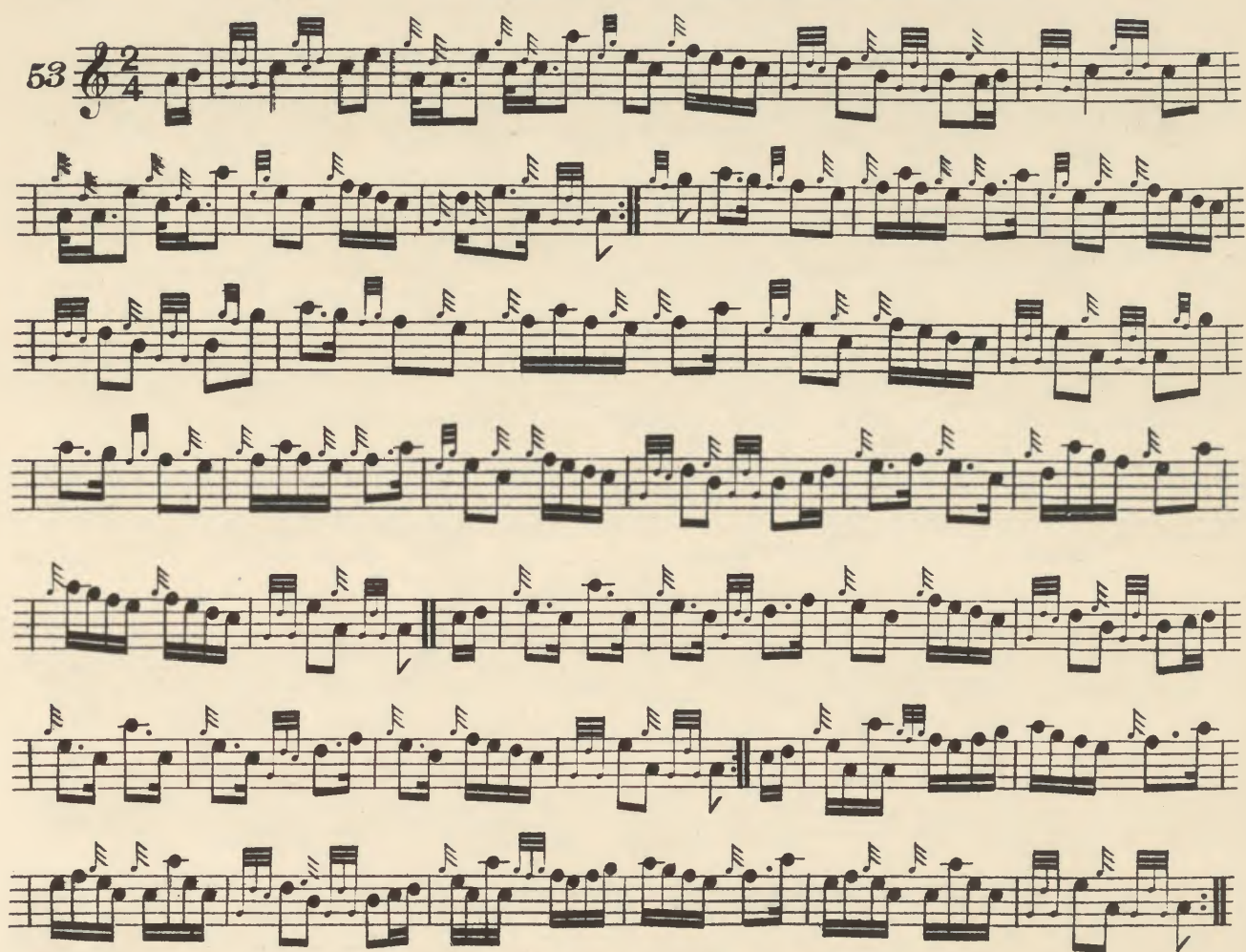
51

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 51 through 55 of 'Allengrangers' March'. It is written in 2/4 time. Measures 51-52 are the first line, 53-54 the second, and 55 the third. The notation includes various note values, rests, and repeat signs.

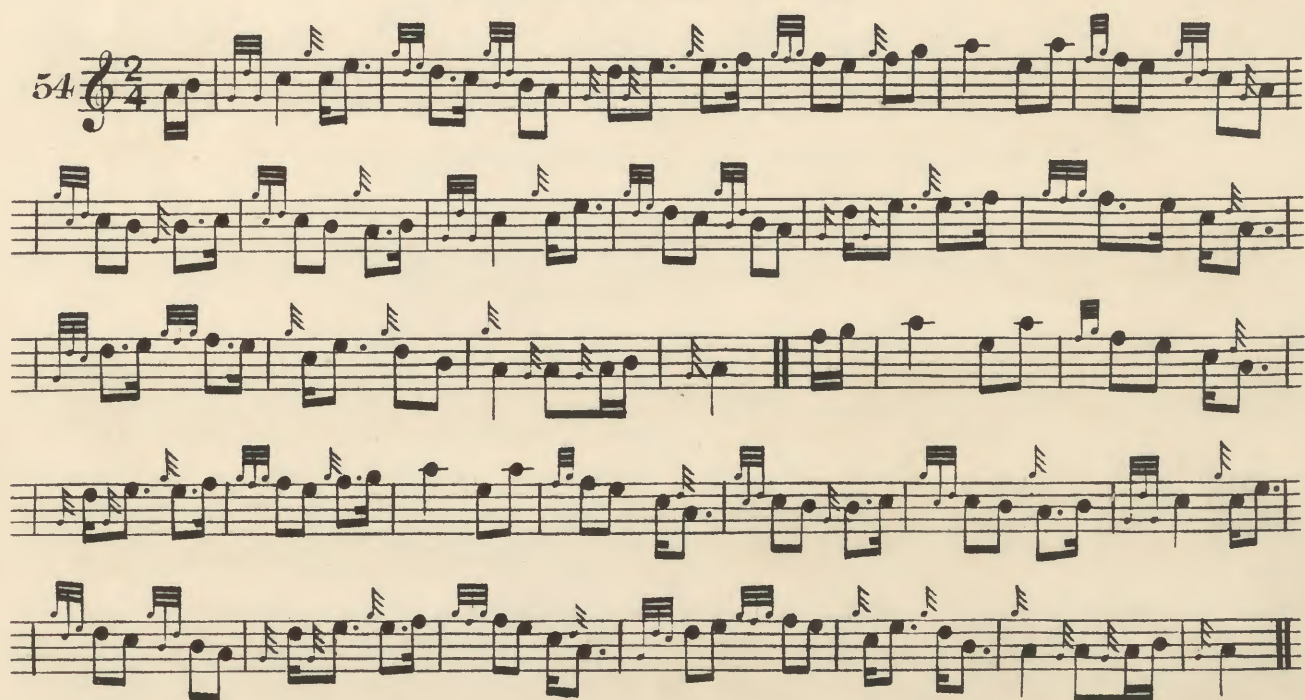
PADDY'S TRIP TO DUBLIN, MARCH.

52

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 52 through 56 of 'Paddy's Trip to Dublin, March'. It is written in 6/8 time. Measures 52-53 are the first line, 54-55 the second, and 56 the third. The notation includes various note values, rests, and repeat signs.

THE 78^{THS} FAREWELL TO BELCAUM, MARCH.

LORD LOVAT'S MARCH.

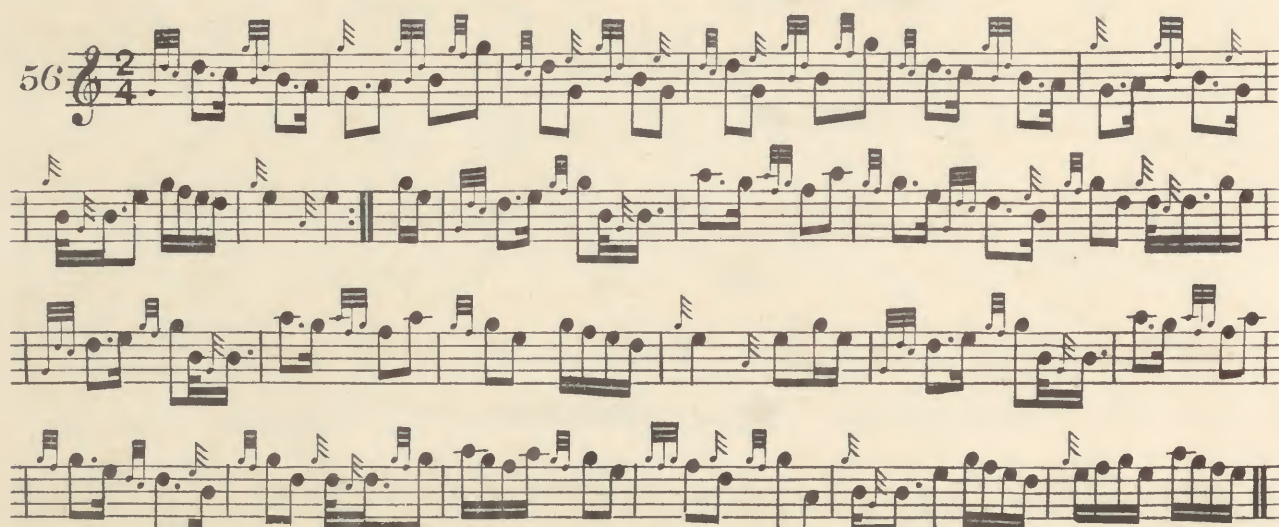


THE INVERNESS SHIRE MILITIA'S MARCH.

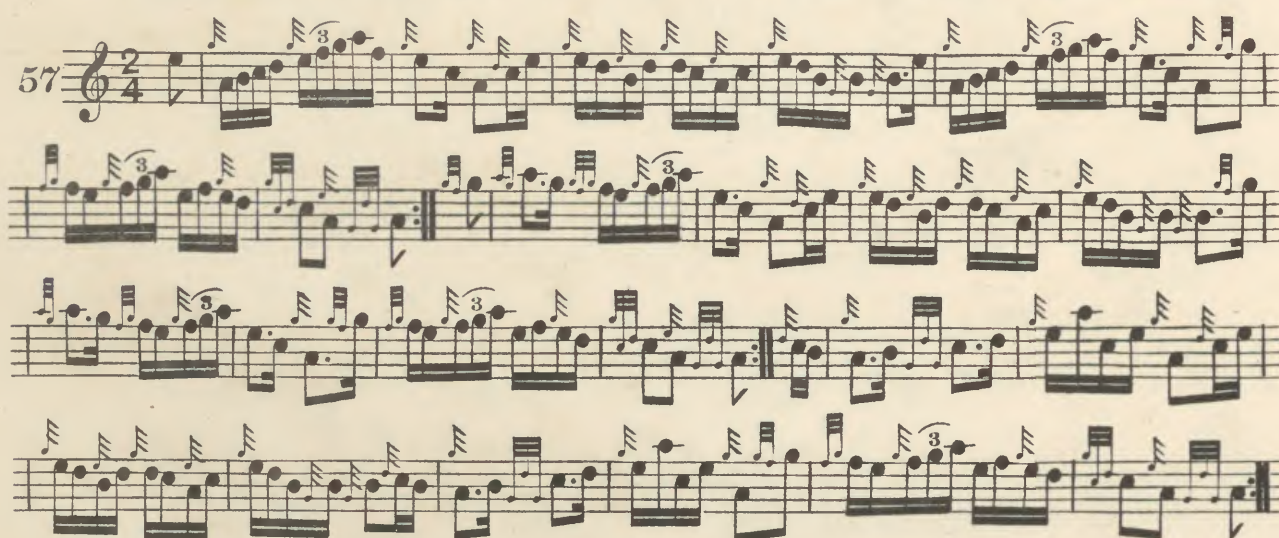
81



JOHN ROY STEWART, MARCH.



MACKAY'S FAREWELL TO THE 71ST, SLOW MARCH. by H. MACKAY.



MY LODGING IS ON THE COLD GROUND, MARCH.

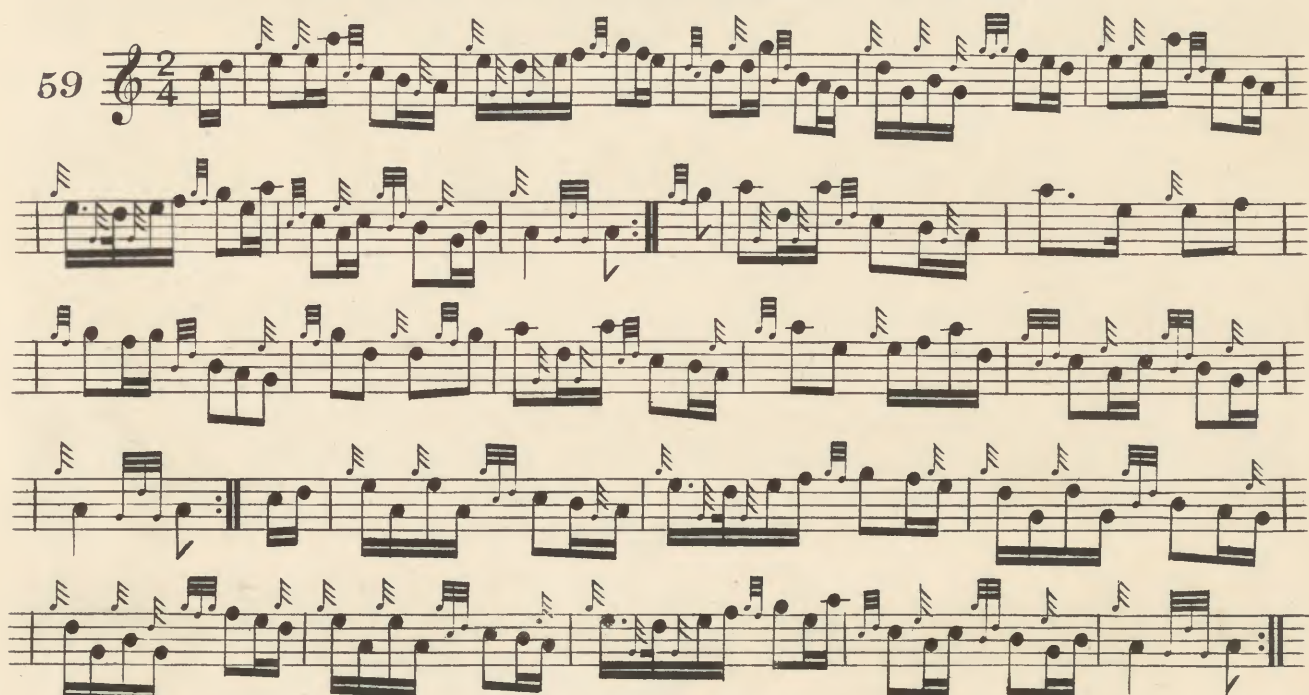
Very Slow.

58



THE BRAE MAR HIGHLANDERS' MARCH.

59



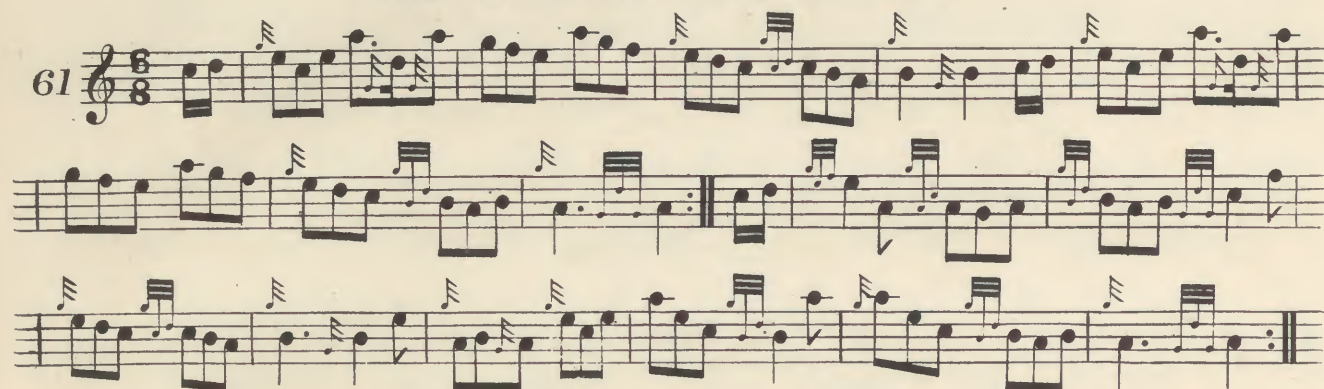
THE LASS OF RICHMOND HILL, MARCH.

60



THE CAMERON MEN, MARCH.

83



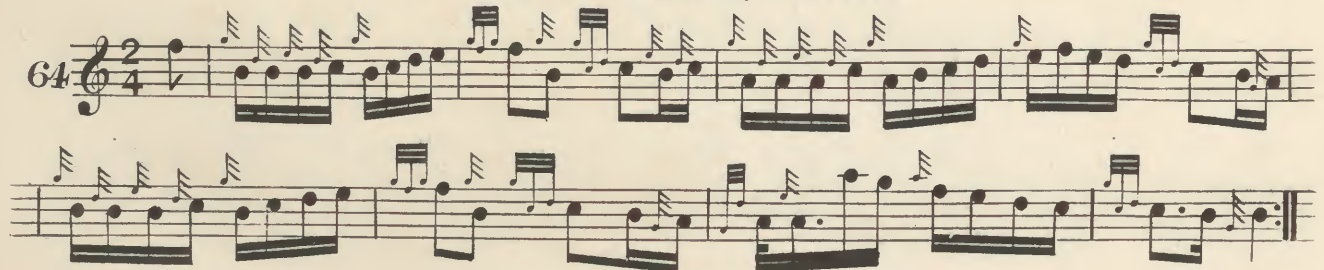
DONALD BLUE, MARCH.

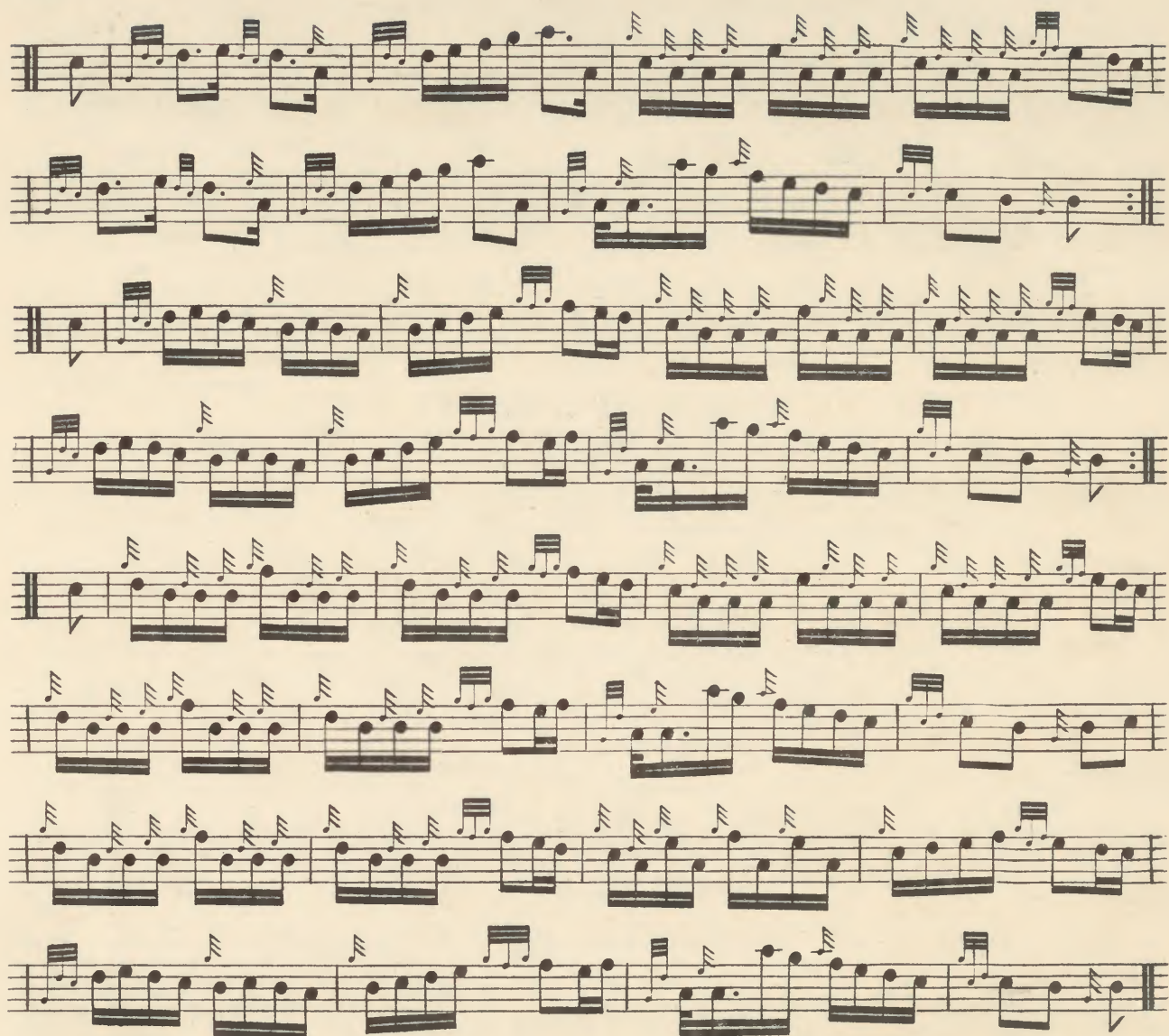


ALL THE BLUE BONNETS ARE OVER THE BORDER, MARCH.



JOHNNY COPE, MARCH.





HER MAJESTY'S WELCOME TO CORIEMULZIE, MARCH.



TRIUMPH COUNTRY DANCE OR MARCH.

85

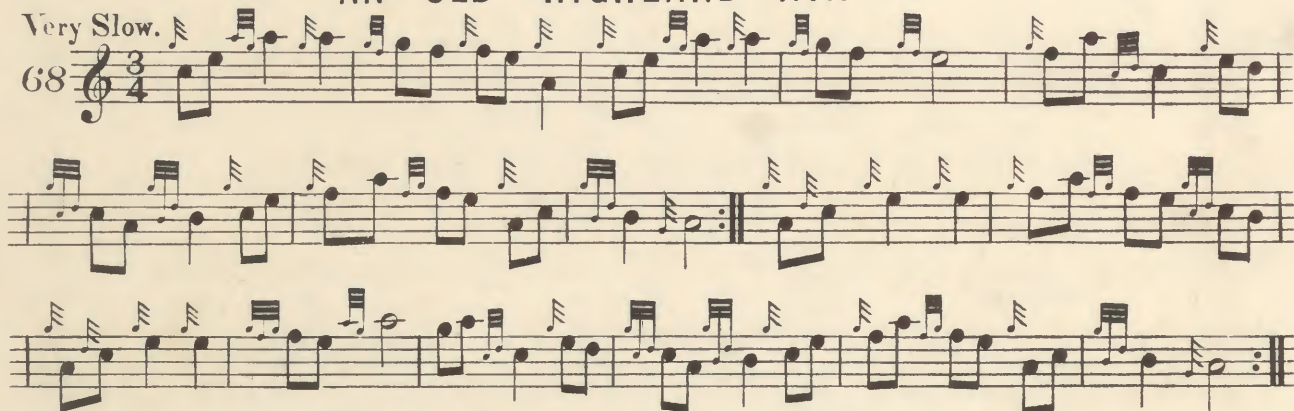


MARY WEEP NO MORE FOR ME, MARCH.

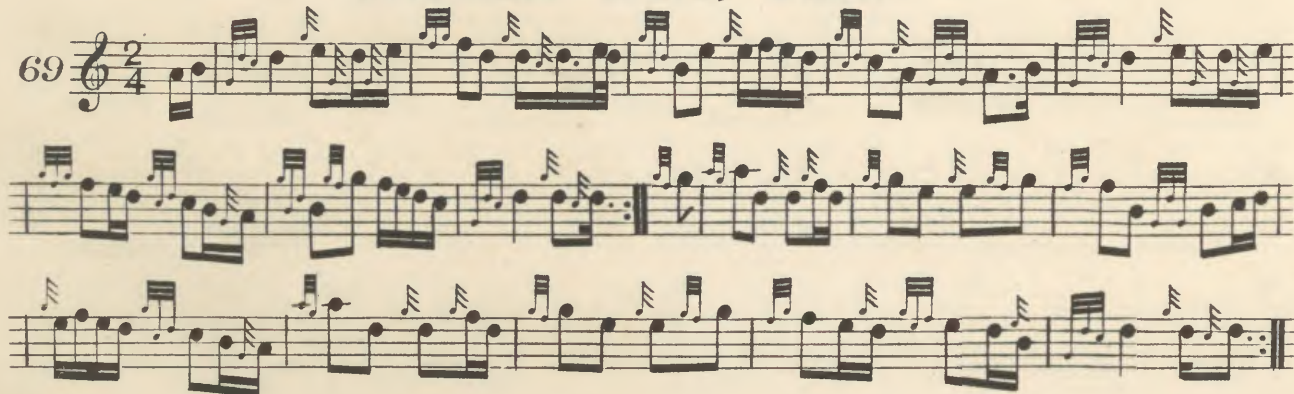


AN OLD HIGHLAND AIR.

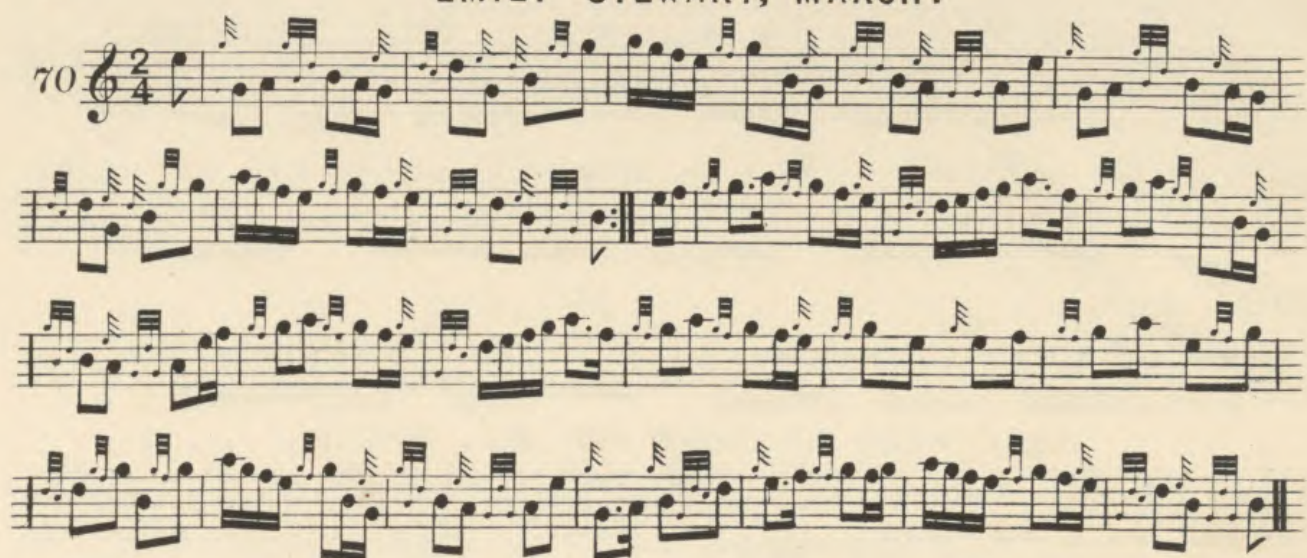
Very Slow.



BARBADOES BELLS, MARCH.



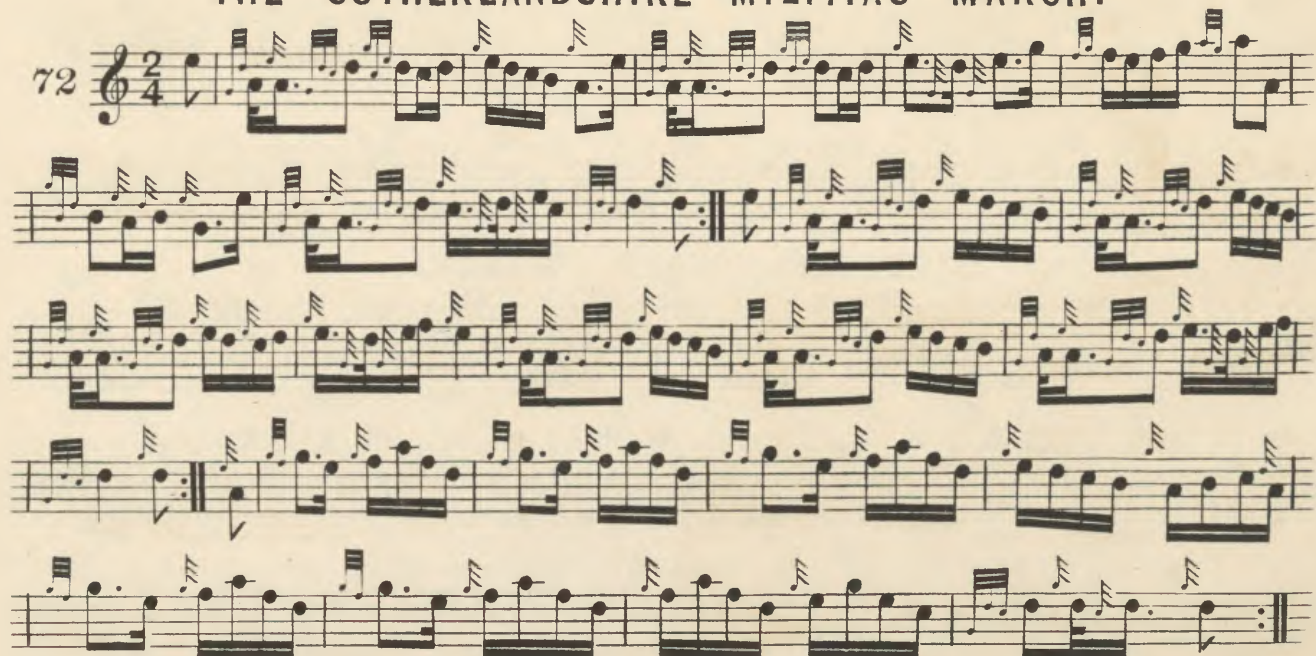
EMILY STEWART, MARCH.



MURRAY OF HARRIS'S MARCH.



THE SUTHERLANDSHIRE MILITIA'S MARCH.



JOHNNY'S FARAWAY, MARCH.

87

73

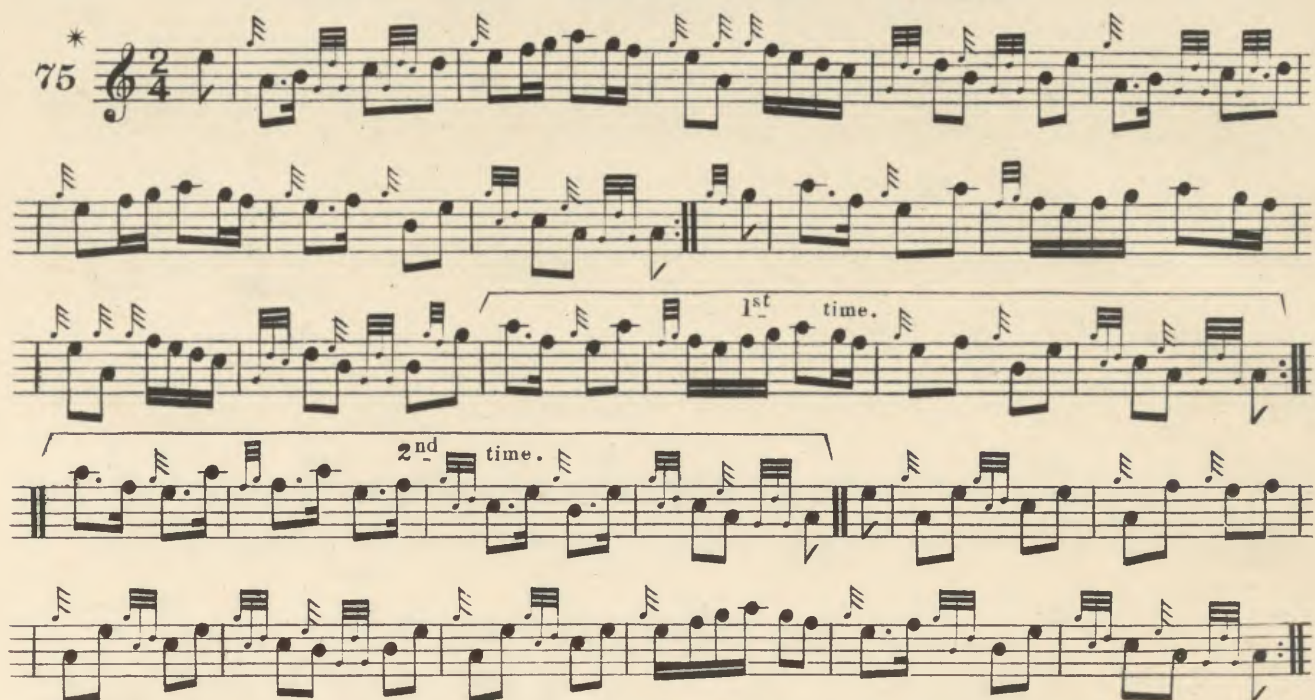
Musical score for 'JOHNNY'S FARAWAY, MARCH.' starting at measure 73. The score is in 2/4 time and consists of six staves of music. The melody is written in treble clef. The music features a variety of note values including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in groups. There are several rests and repeat signs throughout the piece.

GORDON STEWART FORBES'S MARCH.

74

Musical score for 'GORDON STEWART FORBES'S MARCH.' starting at measure 74. The score is in 2/4 time and consists of six staves of music. The melody is written in treble clef. The music features a variety of note values including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in groups. There are several rests and repeat signs throughout the piece. A bracket labeled '1st time.' and '2nd time.' spans the second and third staves, indicating a repeat structure.

JOHN BAIN MACKENZIE'S MARCH.

75 

THE CAITHNESS VOLUNTEERS' MARCH.

76 

THE BLACK BEAR HORNPIPE AS A MARCH.

77 

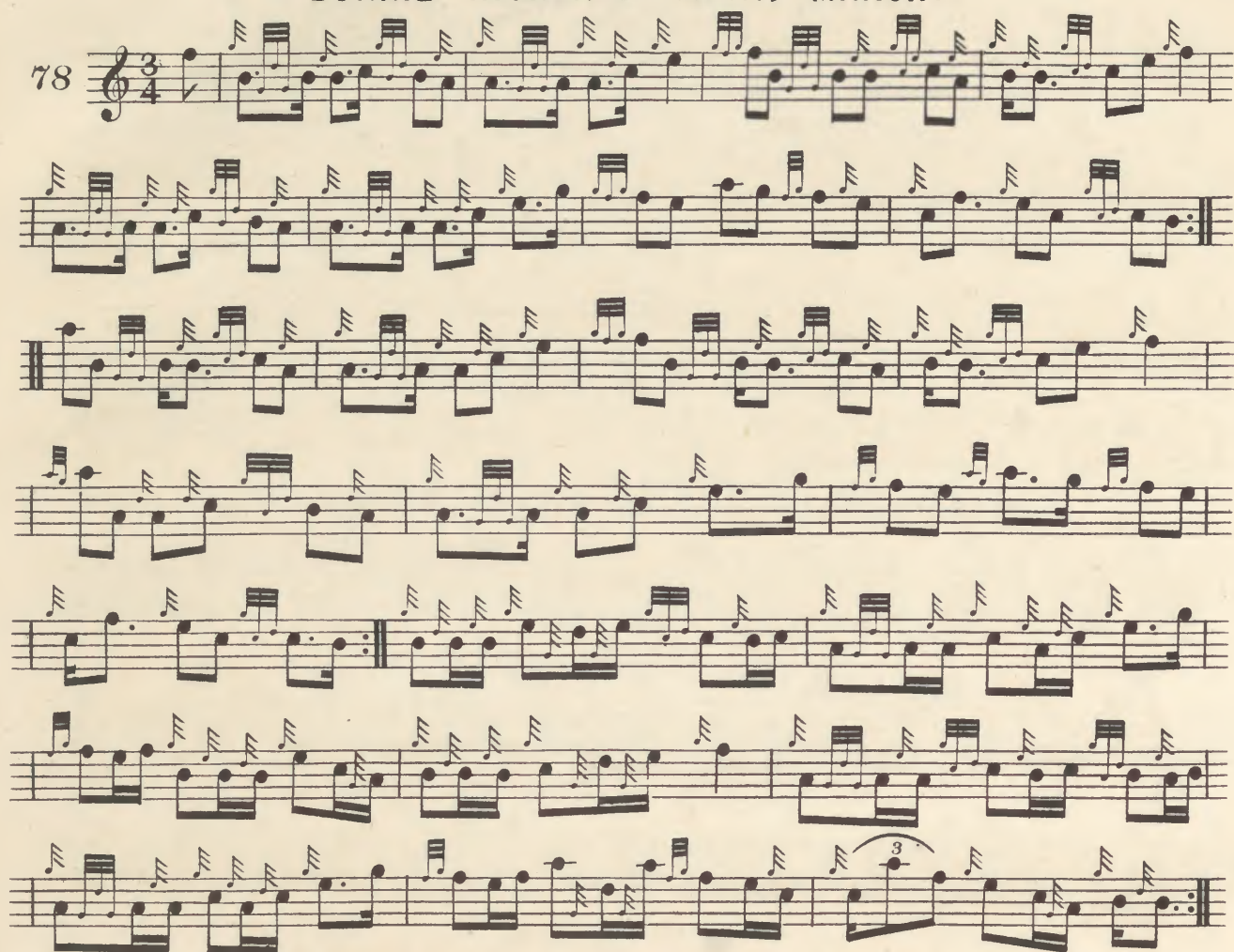
D.C.

* After the 3^d part play the 2^d part.

BONNIE HIGHLAND MARY, MARCH.

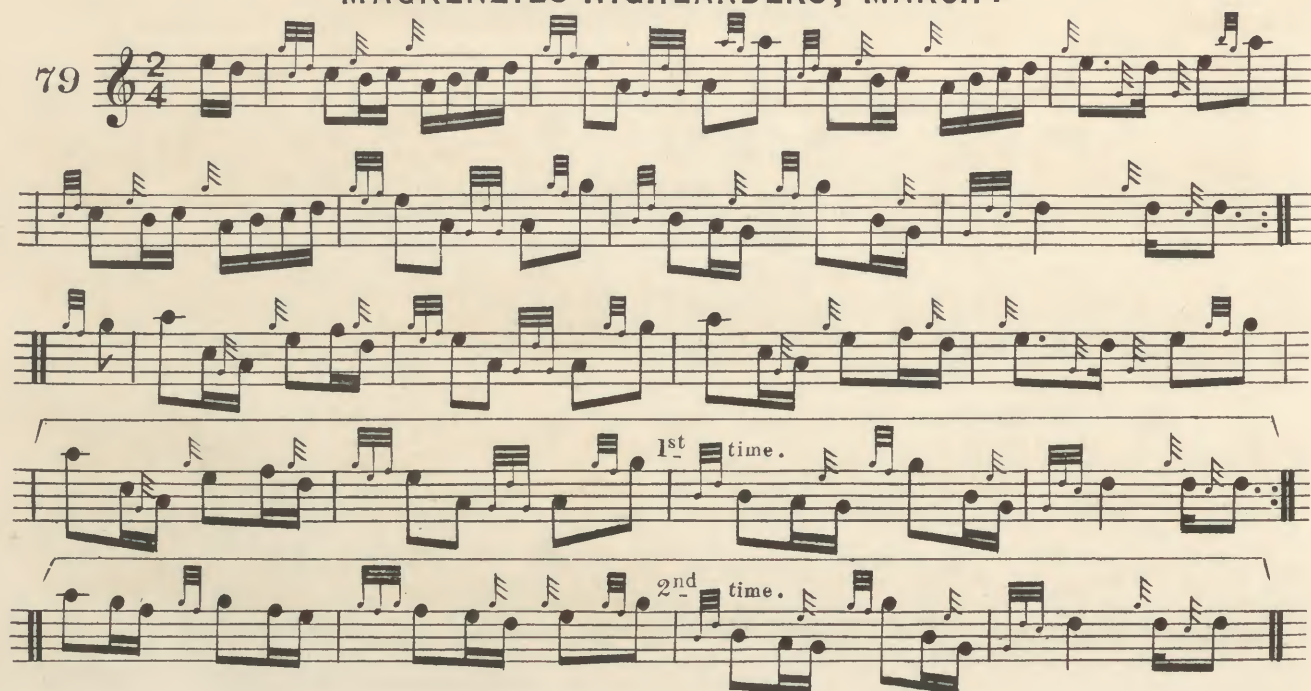
89

78



MACKENZIE'S HIGHLANDERS, MARCH.

79



THE CAMERONIAN'S FAREWELL TO GIBRALTAR, MARCH.

80

time. 1st 2nd time.

This musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 6/8 time signature. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff features a first ending bracketed over the final measures, with the label '1st' above it. The fourth staff begins with the label 'time.' and contains a second ending bracketed over the final measures, with the label '2nd time.' above it.

MARCH TO THE BATTLE FIELD, MARCH.

81 *

D.C.

This musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff continues the melody. The fourth staff ends with the label 'D.C.' (Da Capo) below it.

THE SOLDIER'S RETURN, MARCH.

82

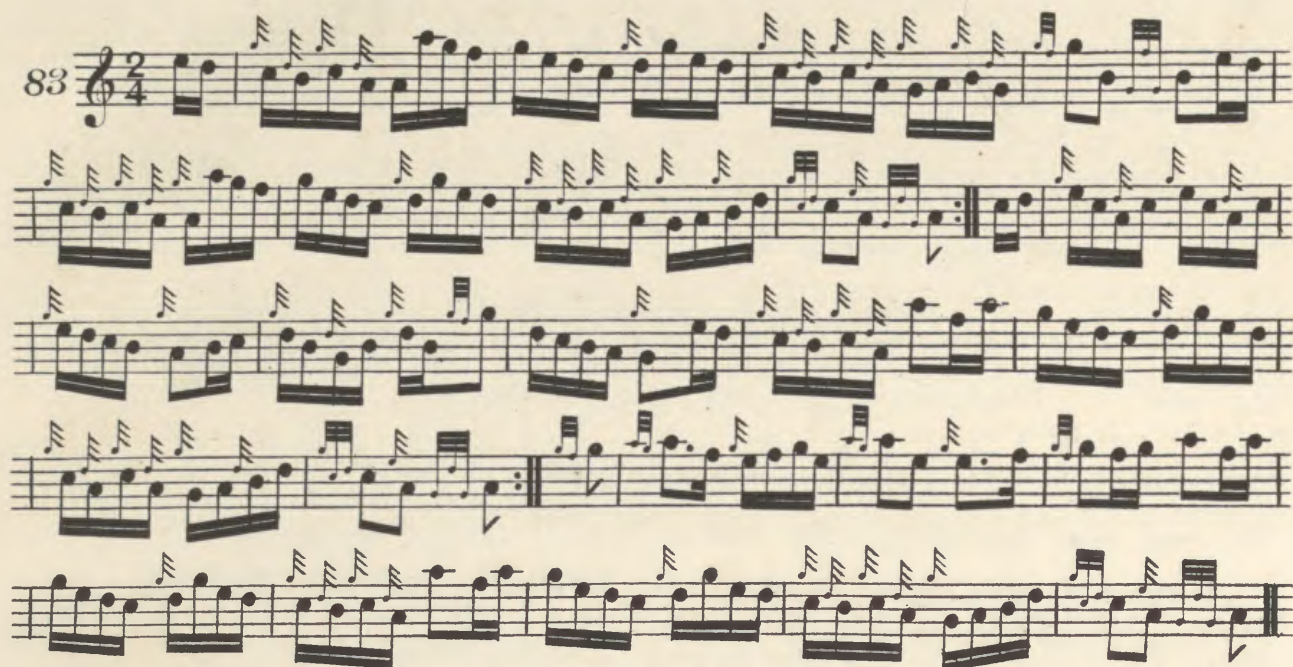
This musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff continues the melody. The fourth staff continues the melody.

* When the last Bar of a tune is complete the Start notes cannot be played in returning to the 1st part as in this Time

THE CUCKOO'S NEST, MARCH.

91

83



CATHERINE OGIE, MARCH.

84



CULLAN HOUSE, MARCH.

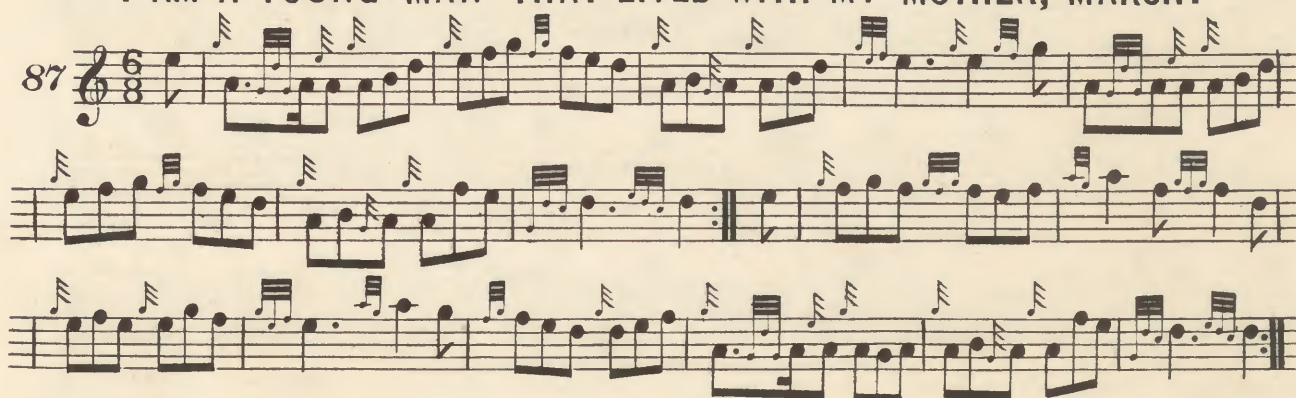
85



FLOORS CASTLE, MARCH.



I AM A YOUNG MAN THAT LIVED WITH MY MOTHER, MARCH.



THE RED COAT, MARCH.

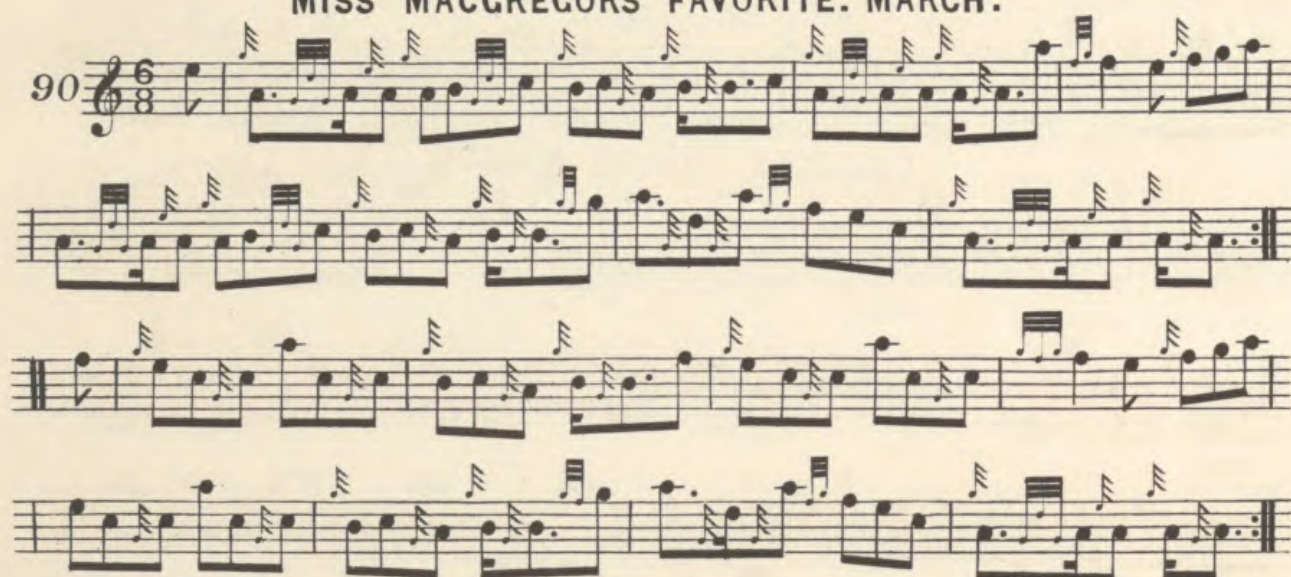


HURRAH FOR THE BONNETS O' BLUE, MARCH.

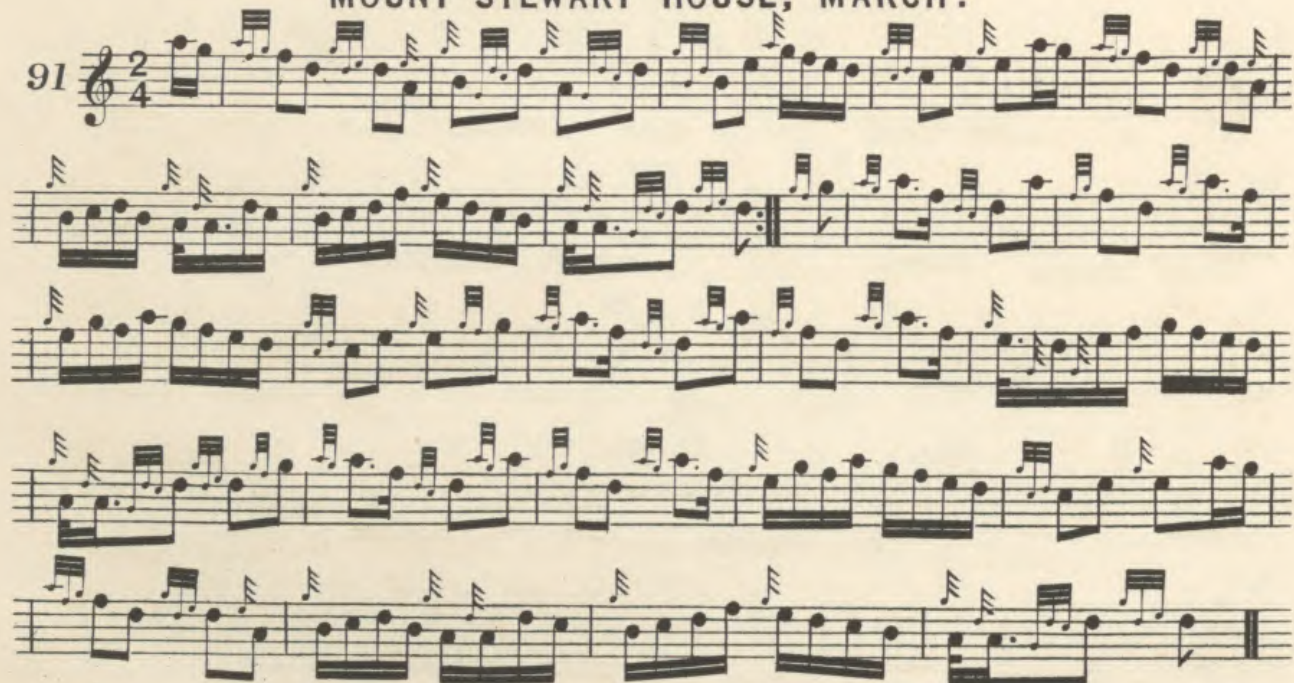




MISS MACGREGOR'S FAVORITE. MARCH.



MOUNT STEWART HOUSE, MARCH.



COLONEL FORBES OF INVERERNAN'S MARCH.

92

1st time.

2nd time.

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 92 through 95 of 'Colonel Forbes of Inverernan's March'. The music is written in treble clef with a 6/8 time signature. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Measure 92 starts with a treble clef and a 6/8 time signature. Measures 93 and 94 continue the melody. Measure 95 is the final measure of this section, ending with a double bar line. The notation includes first and second endings, indicated by '1st time.' and '2nd time.' above the staves.

CULLODEN HOUSE, MARCH.

93

D.C.

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 93 through 95 of 'Culloiden House, March'. The music is written in treble clef with a 6/8 time signature. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Measure 93 starts with a treble clef and a 6/8 time signature. Measures 94 and 95 continue the melody. Measure 95 is the final measure of this section, ending with a double bar line. The notation includes a double bar line at the end of measure 95, followed by the instruction 'D.C.' (Da Capo).

LORD JOHN SCOTT'S MARCH.

94

1st time.

2nd time.

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 94 through 97 of 'Lord John Scott's March'. The music is written in treble clef with a 2/4 time signature. It features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Measure 94 starts with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. Measures 95 and 96 continue the melody. Measure 97 is the final measure of this section, ending with a double bar line. The notation includes first and second endings, indicated by '1st time.' and '2nd time.' above the staves.

THE 42NDS WELCOME TO SCOTLAND AGAIN, MARCH.

95

by J. CAMPBELL. Pipe Major
42ND Regt

95

This musical score is for a march in 2/4 time. It consists of eight staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and rests. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating D major or B minor. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

THE LADS WITH THE KILTS, MARCH.

96

This musical score is for a march in 6/8 time. It consists of four staves of music. The notation features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets indicated by a '3' over the notes. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating D major or B minor. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

DAFT DONALD, MARCH.

97.

ABERGELDIE CASTLE, MARCH.

by W. MACDONALD.

98.

THE SHEPHERD BOY'S MARCH.

97



THE FORBES' MARCH.

by A. WALKER.



BURN'S FAREWELL, MARCH.



LOCHIEL'S FAREWELL TO ISLA, MARCH.

102

This block contains the musical notation for measures 102 through 106 of the piece 'Lochiel's Farewell to Isla, March'. The notation is written on five staves in 2/4 time. The melody is characterized by frequent eighth-note patterns and slurs. Measure 102 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots in measure 106.

COCKABENDIE, MARCH.

103

This block contains the musical notation for measures 103 through 107 of the piece 'Cockabendie, March'. The notation is written on four staves in 2/4 time. The melody features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets indicated by a '3' over the notes. Measure 103 starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots in measure 107.

LOGANS BONNIE WOODS AND BRAES, MARCH.

104

This block contains the musical notation for measures 104 through 108 of the piece 'Logans Bonnie Woods and Braes, March'. The notation is written on three staves in 2/4 time. The melody consists of eighth-note runs and slurs. Measure 104 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots in measure 108.

HER MAJESTY'S WELCOME TO GLENFIDDECH, MARCH.

By W. M^o DONALD.

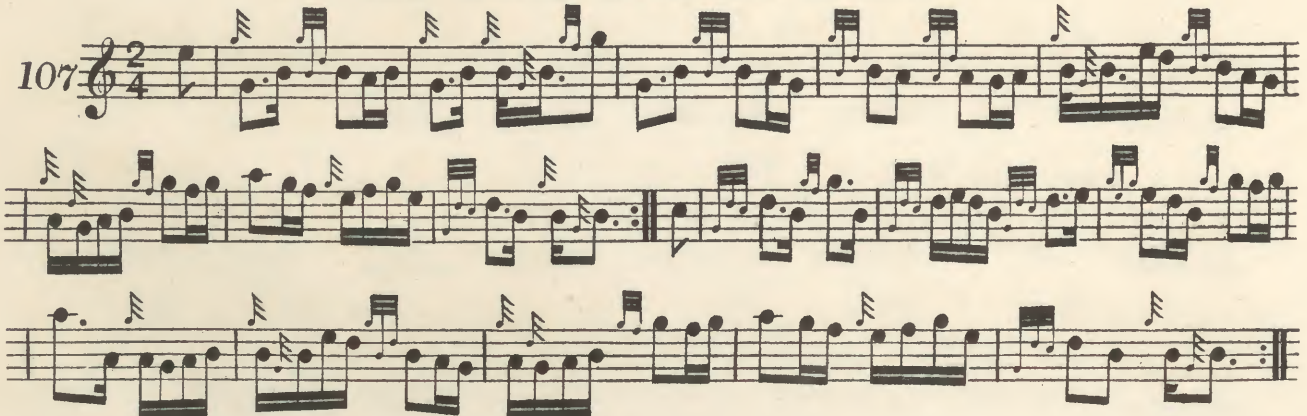
99



THE LASS O' GOWRIE, MARCH.



THE WHITE COCKADE, MARCH.



THE LITTLE MAN ON THE LOOM, MARCH.

108

1st time.

2nd time.

This musical score is for a march in 2/4 time. It consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is characterized by frequent eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff includes a first ending bracket labeled '1st time.' and a second ending bracket labeled '2nd time.' The fourth staff concludes the piece with a double bar line.

AN OLD HIGHLAND AIR, MARCH.

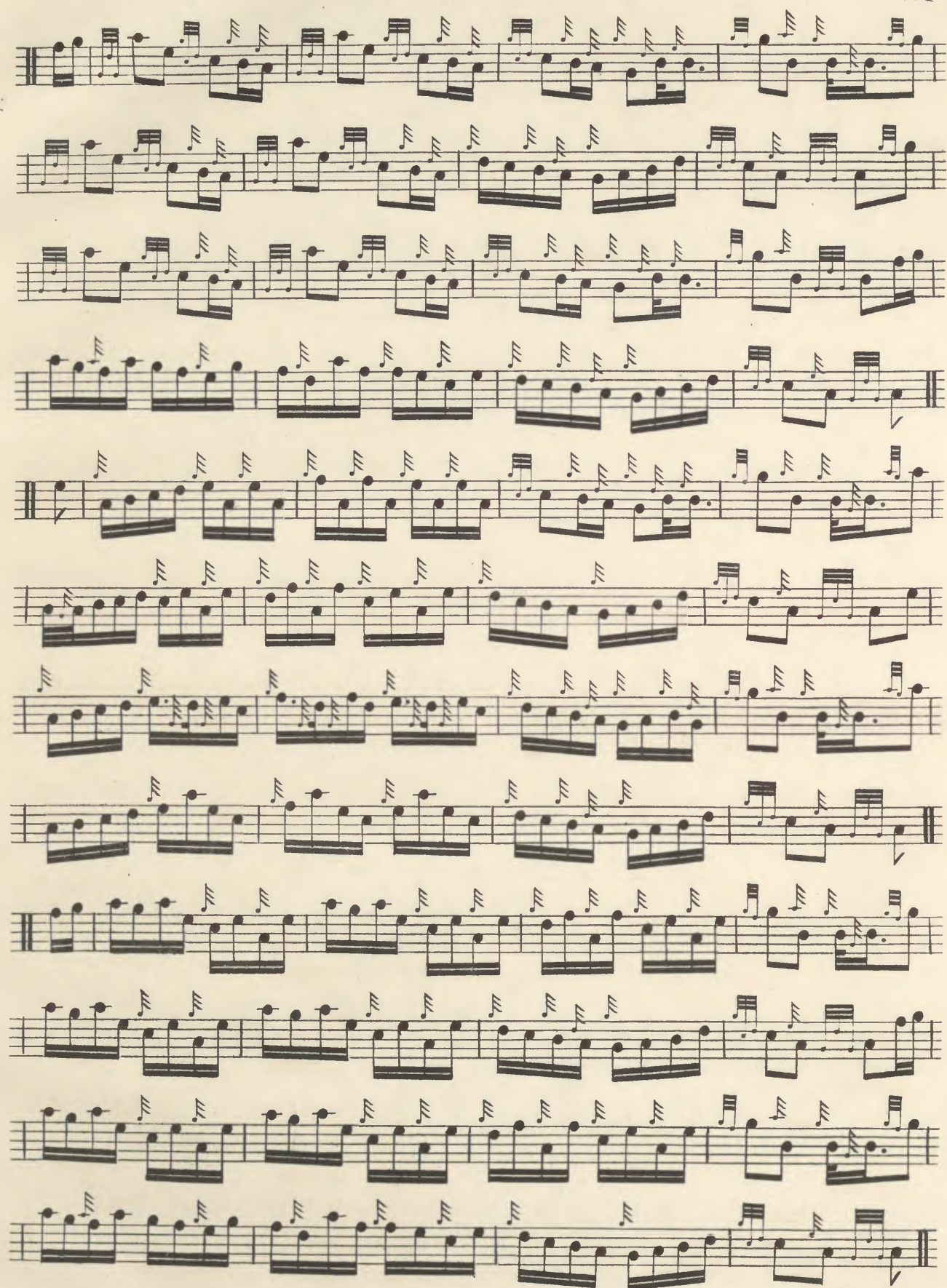
109

This musical score is for a march in 9/8 time. It consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff continues the melody. The third and fourth staves complete the piece, ending with a double bar line.

ABERCAIRNEY'S HIGHLANDERS, MARCH.

110

This musical score is for a march in 2/4 time. It consists of four staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, with many beamed eighth notes. The second staff continues the melody. The third and fourth staves complete the piece, ending with a double bar line.



CLUNY'S STRATHSPEY.

111

Three staves of musical notation for 'CLUNY'S STRATHSPEY'. The first staff (treble clef) contains measures 111-113. The second and third staves (bass clef) contain measures 112-114. The music is in C major and 2/4 time. It features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with triplets indicated by a '3' in a circle. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

CLUNY'S REEL.

112

Three staves of musical notation for 'CLUNY'S REEL'. The first staff (treble clef) contains measures 112-114. The second and third staves (bass clef) contain measures 113-115. The music is in C major and 2/4 time, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes. It ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

PHONES LODGE, STRATHSPEY.

113

Three staves of musical notation for 'PHONES LODGE, STRATHSPEY'. The first staff (treble clef) contains measures 113-115. The second and third staves (bass clef) contain measures 114-116. The music is in C major and 2/4 time. It includes first and second endings, marked '1st' and '2nd' with repeat signs. Triplets are indicated with a '3' in a circle. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

JEANNIE DANG THE WEAVER, REEL.

114

Three staves of musical notation for 'JEANNIE DANG THE WEAVER, REEL'. The first staff (treble clef) contains measures 114-116. The second and third staves (bass clef) contain measures 115-117. The music is in C major and 2/4 time, featuring eighth and sixteenth notes. It ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S JIG.

115

Musical notation for 'THE PRINCE OF WALES'S JIG.' in 6/8 time. The piece consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 6/8 time signature. The second staff includes first and second endings, marked '1st' and '2nd'. The third staff includes first and second times, marked '1st time.' and '2nd time.'.

BLACK DUNCAN, STRATHSPEY.

116

Musical notation for 'BLACK DUNCAN, STRATHSPEY.' in common time (C). The piece consists of two staves. Both staves feature triplets, indicated by a '3' over a bracket.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S REEL.

117

Musical notation for 'THE PRINCE OF WALES'S REEL.' in common time (C). The piece consists of four staves of music.

THE NEW BRIDGE OF CRATHIE, JIG.

118

Musical notation for 'THE NEW BRIDGE OF CRATHIE, JIG.' in 6/8 time. The piece consists of three staves. The third staff includes first and second times, marked '1st time.' and '2nd time.'.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S STRATHSPEY.

119

Musical notation for 'THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S STRATHSPEY'. The piece is in C major, 2/4 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature 'C'. The melody is characterized by frequent sixteenth-note runs and eighth-note patterns. The second and third staves continue the melody with similar rhythmic patterns. The fourth staff concludes the piece with a double bar line. There are three triplets marked with a '3' and a slur over the notes.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S REEL.

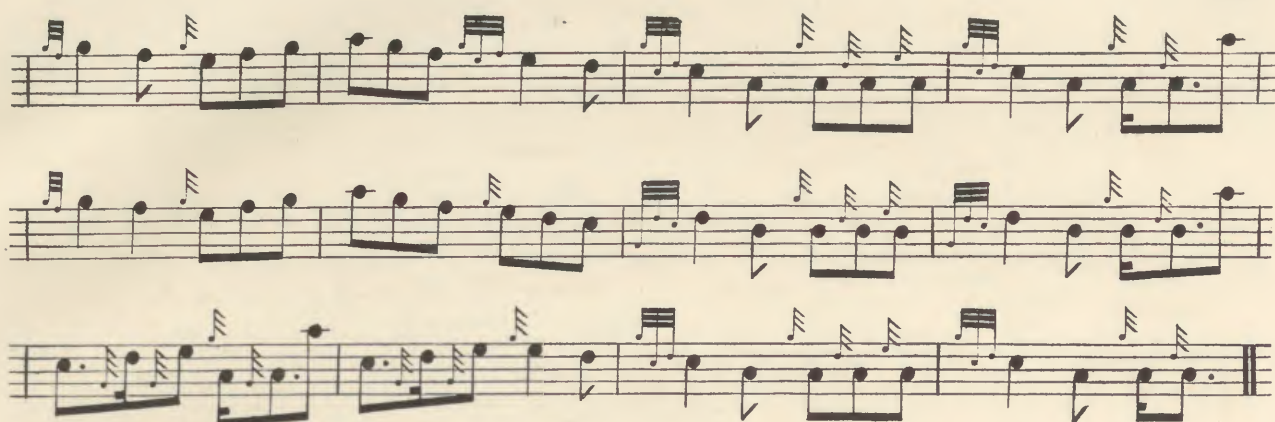
120

Musical notation for 'THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S REEL'. The piece is in C major, 2/4 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a common time signature 'C'. The melody is characterized by frequent sixteenth-note runs and eighth-note patterns. The second and third staves continue the melody with similar rhythmic patterns. The fourth staff concludes the piece with a double bar line.

THE SPIRITS OF WHISKY, JIG.

121

Musical notation for 'THE SPIRITS OF WHISKY, JIG'. The piece is in C major, 6/8 time. It consists of four staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 6/8 time signature. The melody is characterized by frequent sixteenth-note runs and eighth-note patterns. The second and third staves continue the melody with similar rhythmic patterns. The fourth staff concludes the piece with a double bar line. There are two first endings marked with '1st time.' and a bracket over the notes. There is also a second ending marked with '2nd time.' and a bracket over the notes.



THE CAMERIAN RANT, STRATHSPEY.



KILCOY CASTLE, REEL.



* All Threeparted Strathspeys & Reels should be played as 4 parted tunes for dancing, by playing the 2^d part after the 3^d

STRATH CONNAN, JIG.

124

1st 2nd

time. 2nd time.

MRS ROSS'S STRATHSPEY.

125

3 1st 2nd

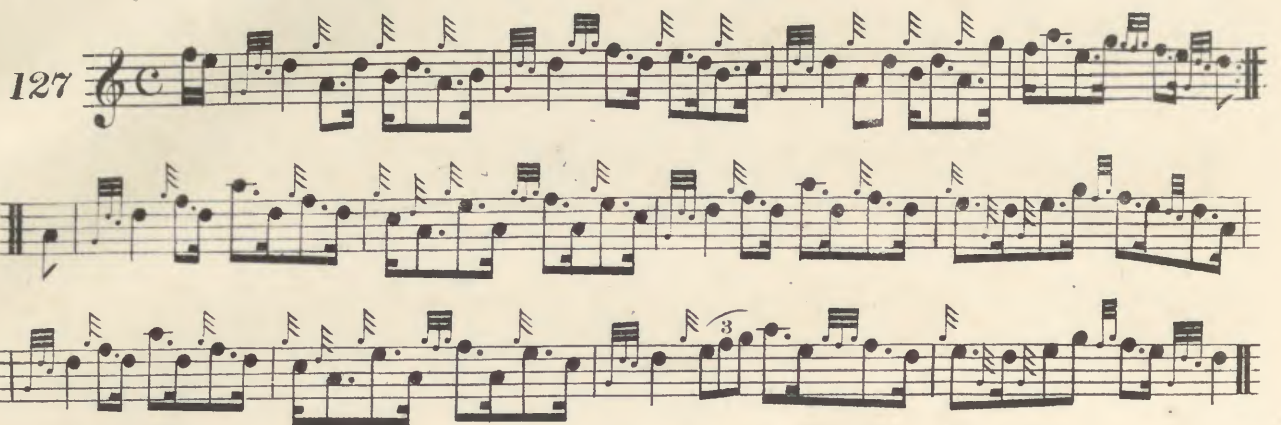
DR MACKINNON'S REEL.

126.

1st time. 2nd time.

THE INVERNESS RANT, STRATHSPEY.

107



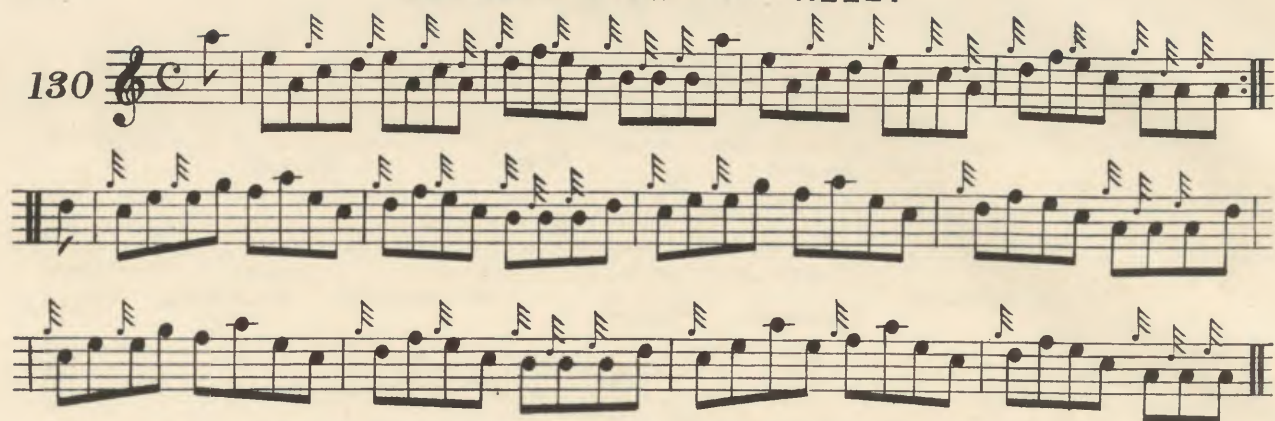
OVER THE ISLES TO AMERICA, REEL.



THE DUCHESS OF ROXBURGH'S STRATHSPEY.



GENERAL STEWART'S REEL.



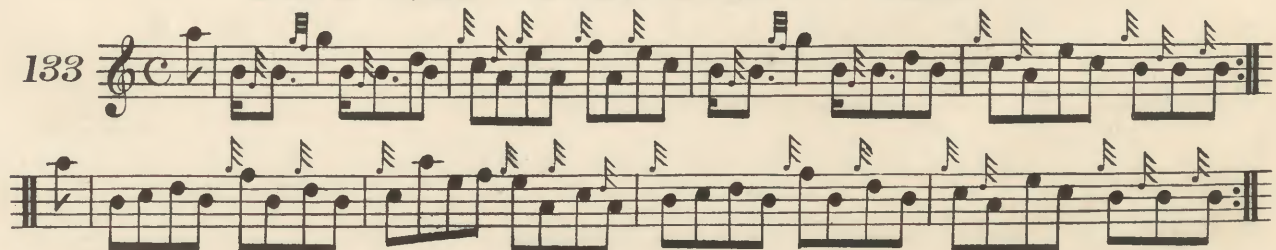
THE BLACK HAIRIED GIRL OF KNOCKIE, JIG.



BARBARA'S STRATHSPEY.



DRIVE HOME THE MAINLANDERS, REEL.





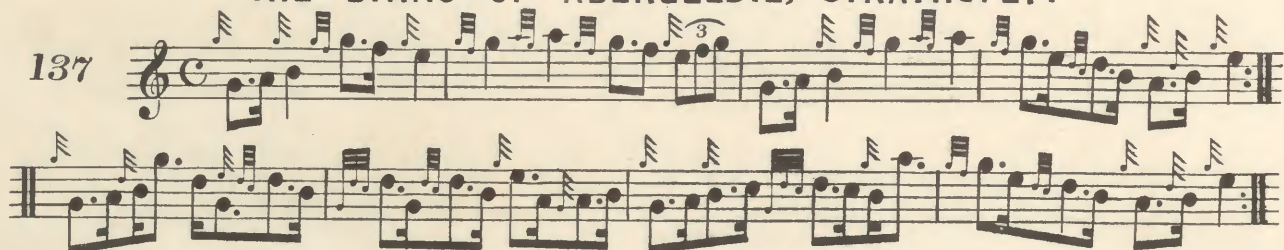
IF CHARLIE COMES, REEL.



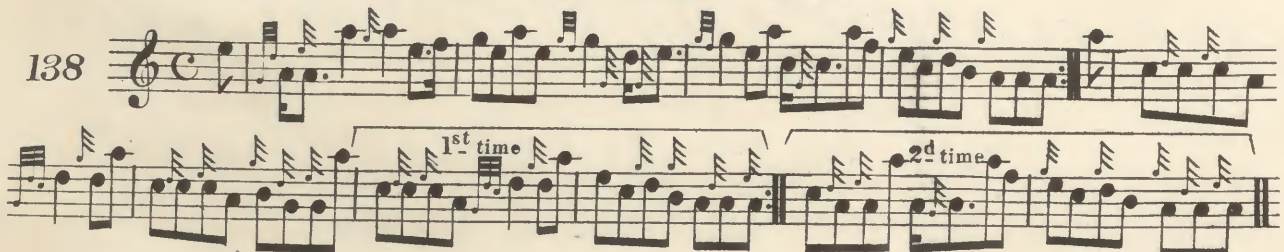
ALLAN MORE, REEL.



THE BIRKS OF ABERGELDIE, STRATHSPEY.



BALLATER RANT, REEL.



139

1st time. 2nd

time.

ROSEMARKIE RANT, REEL.

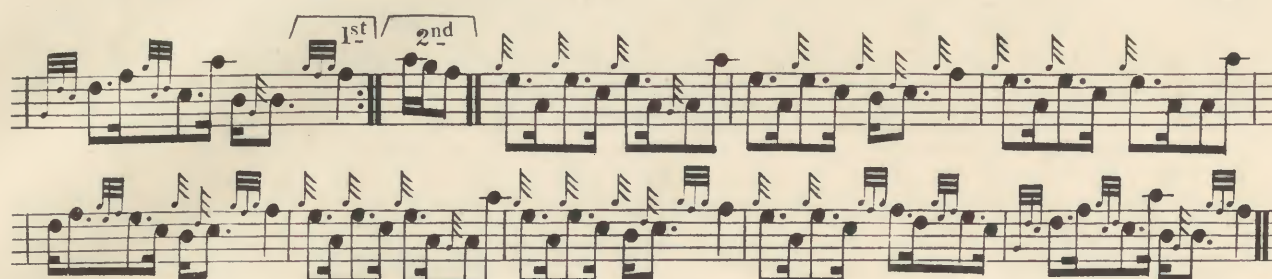
140

MISS CAMPBELL OF GLENDARUAL'S REEL.

141

SANDY KING, STRATHSPEY.

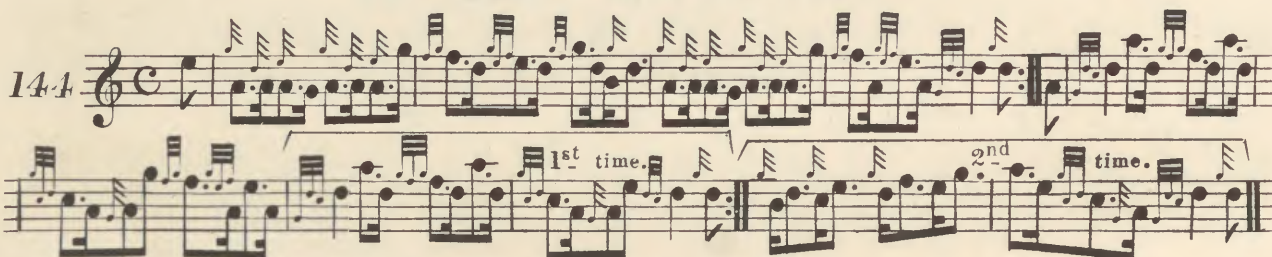
142



THE BONNIE BLACK LAD, REEL.



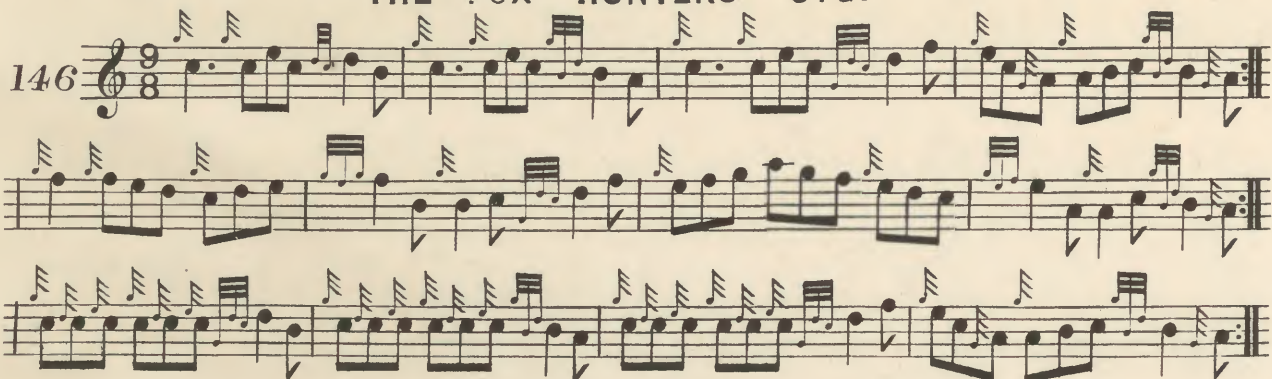
MRS GOW'S STRATHSPEY.



MISS GIRDLE, REEL.



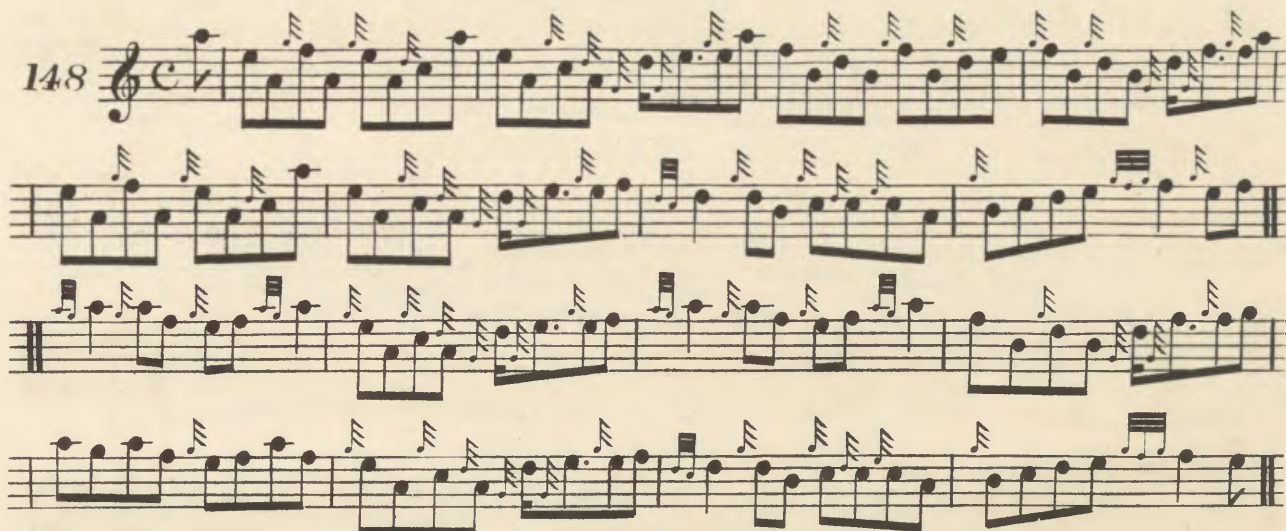
THE FOX HUNTER'S JIG.



THE CALEDONIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON'S STRATHSPEY.



THE CALEDONIAN SOCIETY OF LONDON'S REEL.

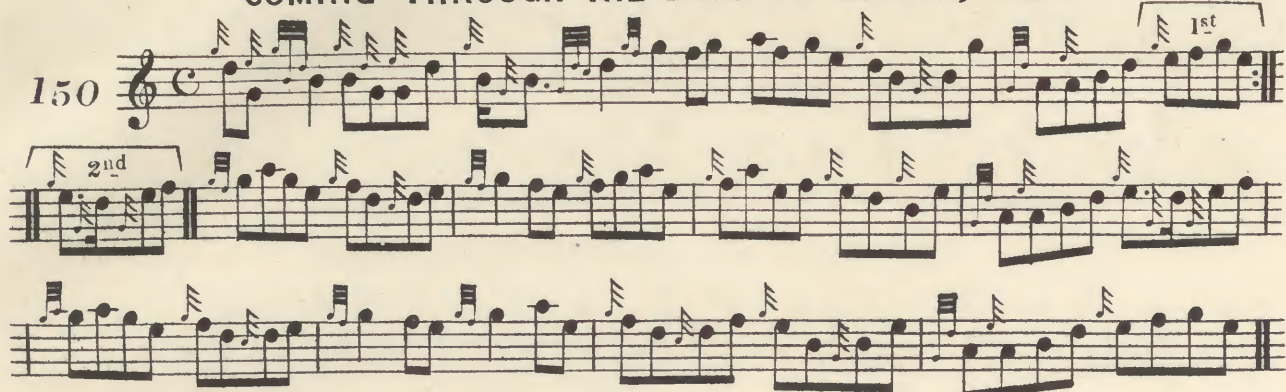


DR GADES'S STRATHSPEY.

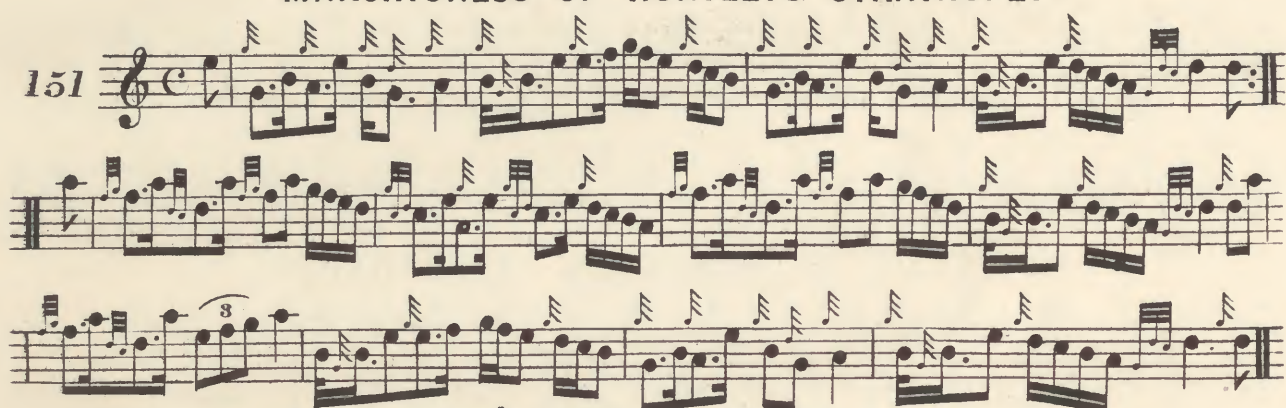


COMING THROUGH THE BURN TO LACHIE, REEL.

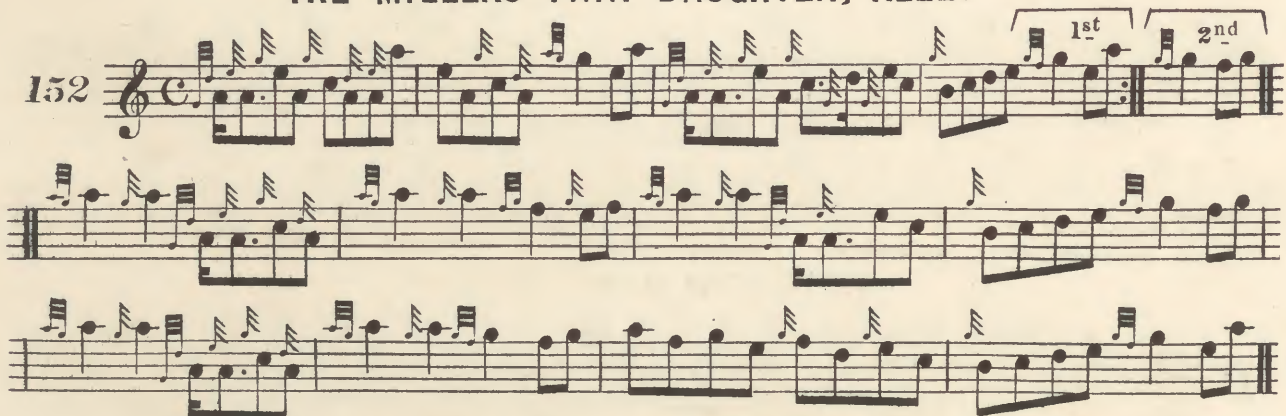
113



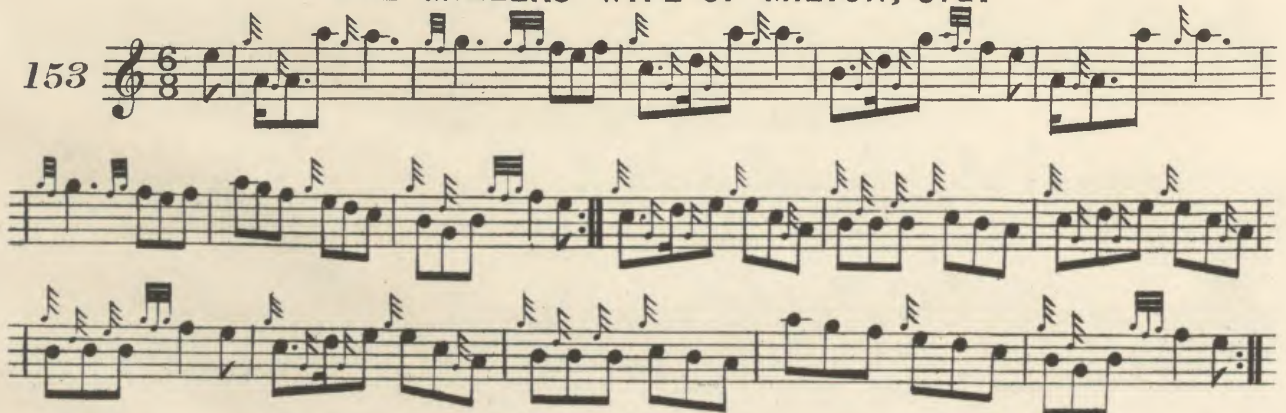
MARCHIONESS OF HUNTLEY'S STRATHSPEY.



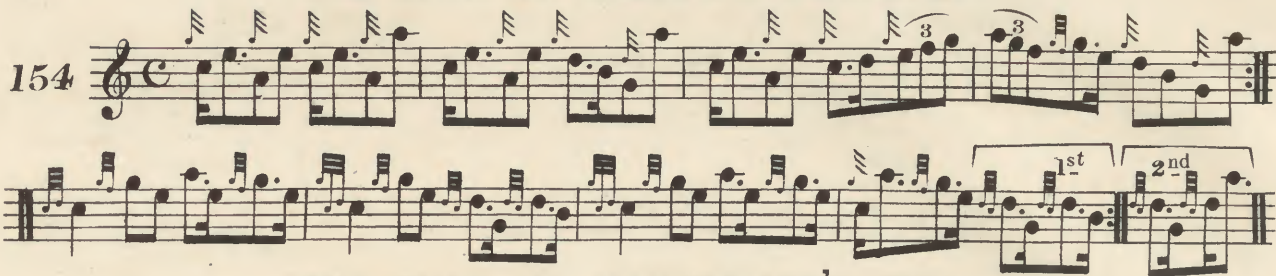
THE MILLER'S FAIR DAUGHTER, REEL.



THE MILLER'S WIFE OF MILTON, JIG.



THE DUKE OF LEEDS'S STRATHSPEY.



THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER'S REEL.



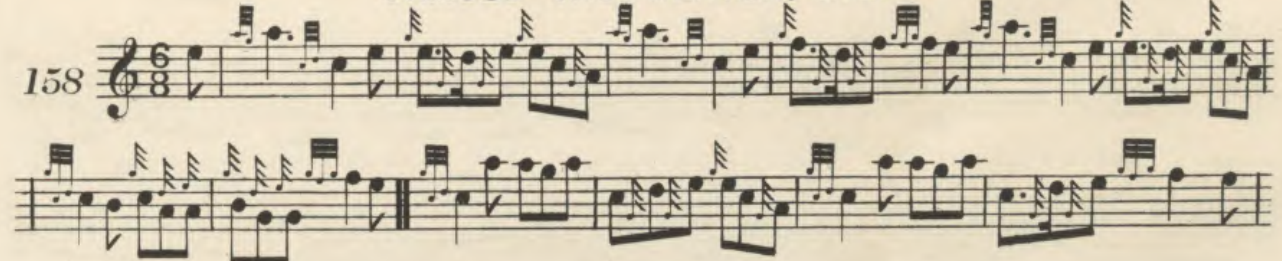
MACKENZIE OF FAIRBURN'S STRATHSPEY.

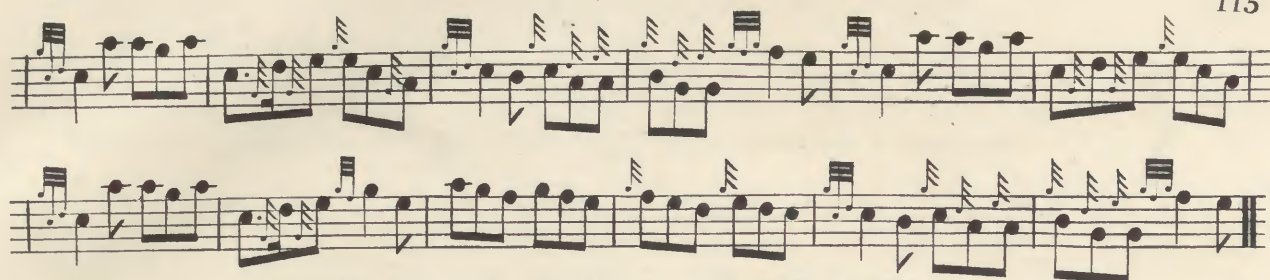


PERTH HUNT, REEL.



SAMUEL THE WEAVER, JIG.

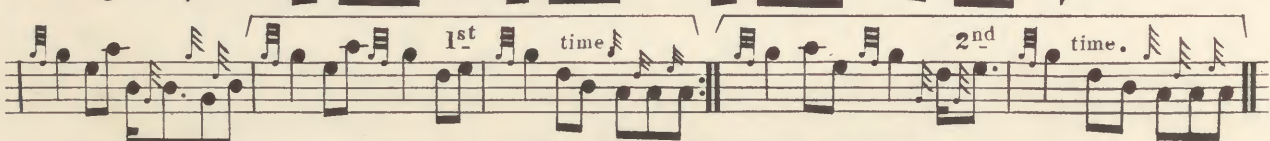
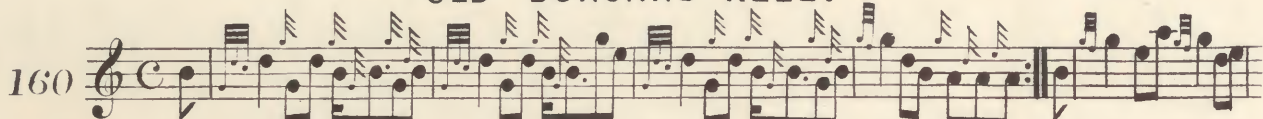




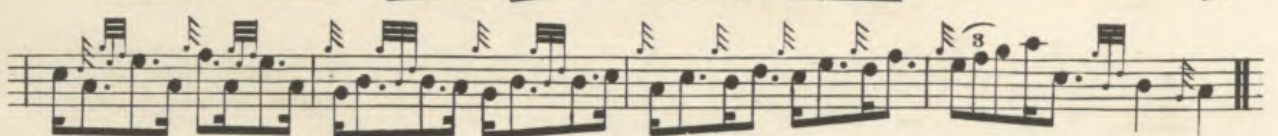
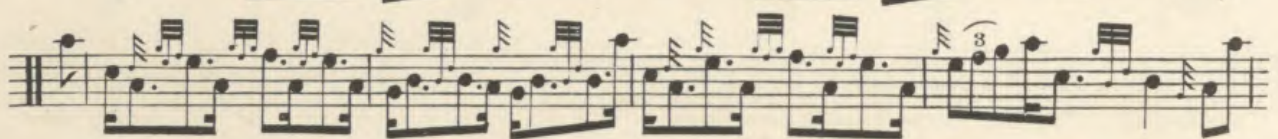
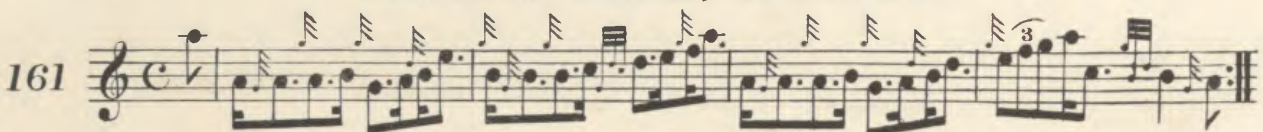
MUNLOCHY BRIDGE, STRATHSPEY.



OLD DUNCAN'S REEL.



HIGHLAND WHISKY, STRATHSPEY.



THE BRAES OF BALQUHIDER, REEL.



BALMORAL CASTLE, STRATHSPEY.

163

1st time.

2nd time.

This block contains the musical notation for measures 163 through 165 of the piece 'Balmoral Castle, Strathspey'. It is written in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and bar lines. A bracket above the staff indicates a first ending (1st time) and a second ending (2nd time).

DRUMMOND CASTLE, REEL.

164

This block contains the musical notation for measures 164 through 166 of the piece 'Drummond Castle, Reel'. It is written in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and bar lines.

THE RED HAIR GIRL OF TULLOCH, STRATHSPEY.

165

This block contains the musical notation for measures 165 through 167 of the piece 'The Red Haired Girl of Tulloch, Strathspey'. It is written in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and bar lines.

THE BLACK MILL, REEL.

166

This block contains the musical notation for measures 166 through 168 of the piece 'The Black Mill, Reel'. It is written in treble clef with a common time signature (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and bar lines.

TALLIPRONNIE, STRATHSPEY.

117

167

1st time. 2nd time.

COLONEL MACLEOD'S REEL.

168

BECAUSE HE WAS A BONNIE LAD, STRATHSPEY.

169

LORD CLYDE'S REEL.

170

1st time. 2nd time.



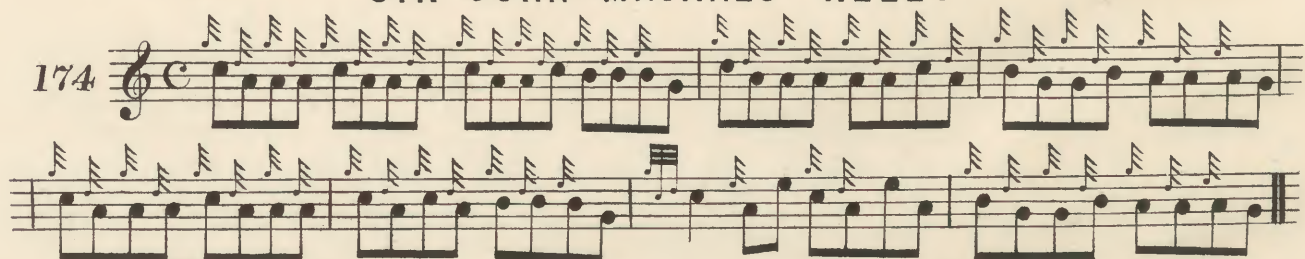
THE KING'S GUN, REEL.

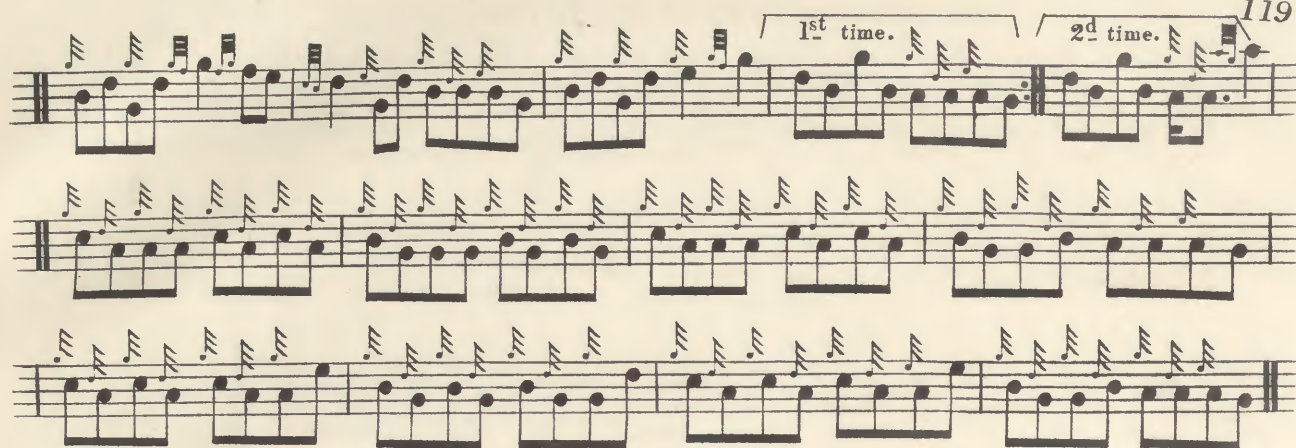


LEYS OF LUNCARTY, STRATHSPEY.



SIR JOHN MACKAY'S REEL.

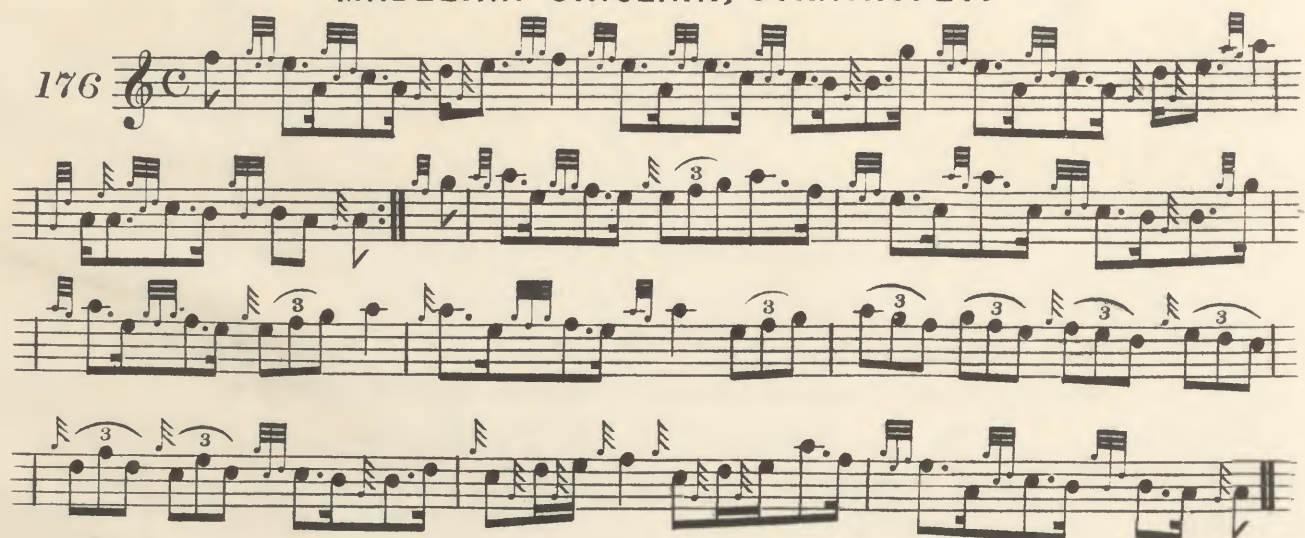




GILLIE CALLUM, OR SWORD DANCE.



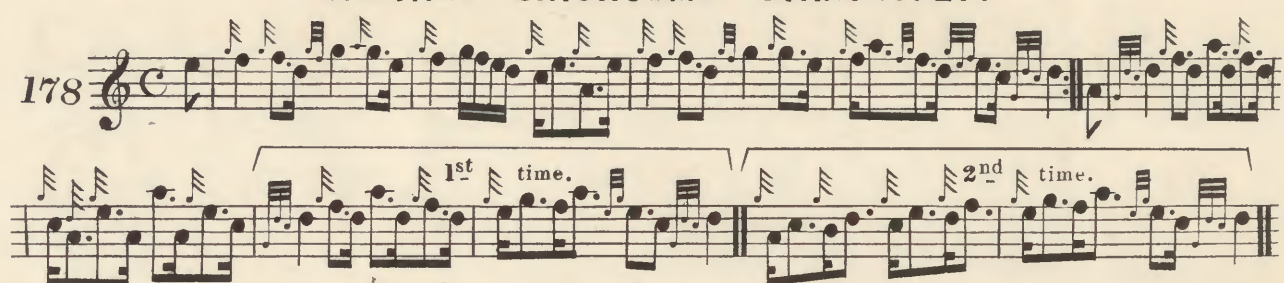
MADELINA SINCLAIR, STRATHSPEY.



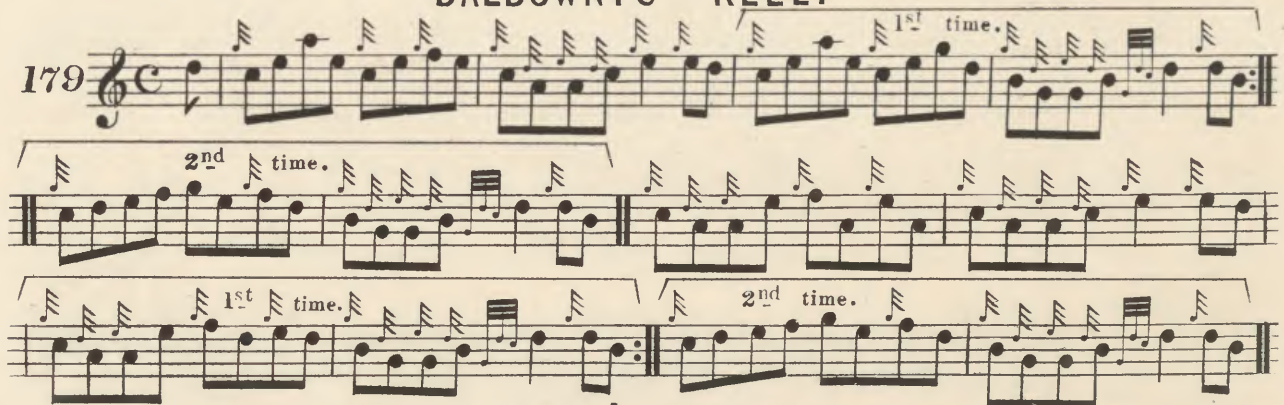
THE DEIL AMONG THE TAILORS, REEL.



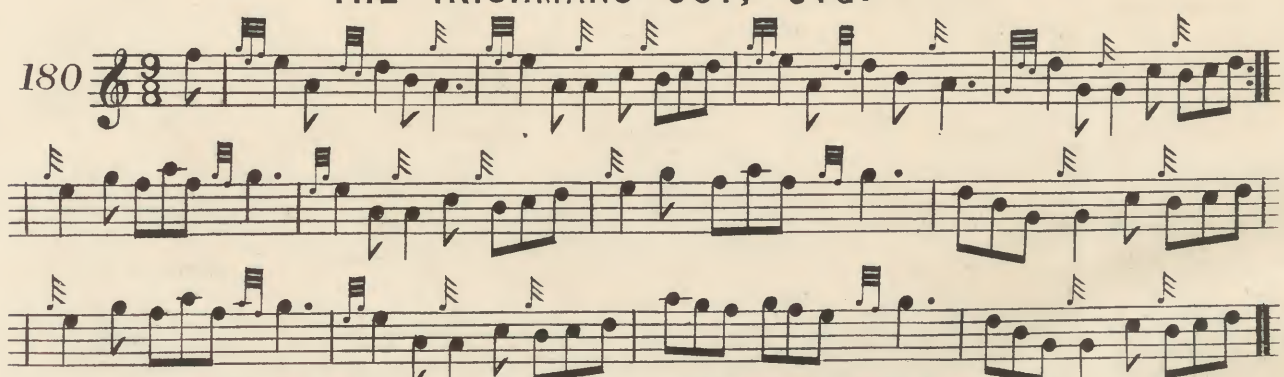
CAPTAIN CHISHOLM'S STRATHSPEY.



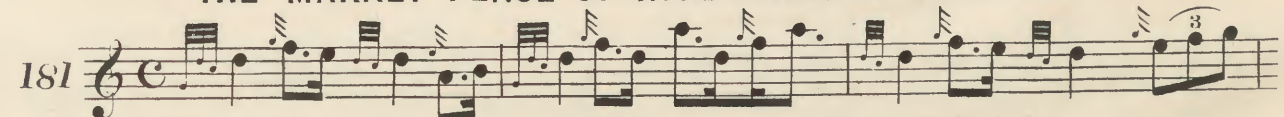
DALDOWNY'S REEL.



THE IRISHMAN'S JOY, JIG.



THE MARKET PLACE OF INVERNESS, STRATHSPEY.

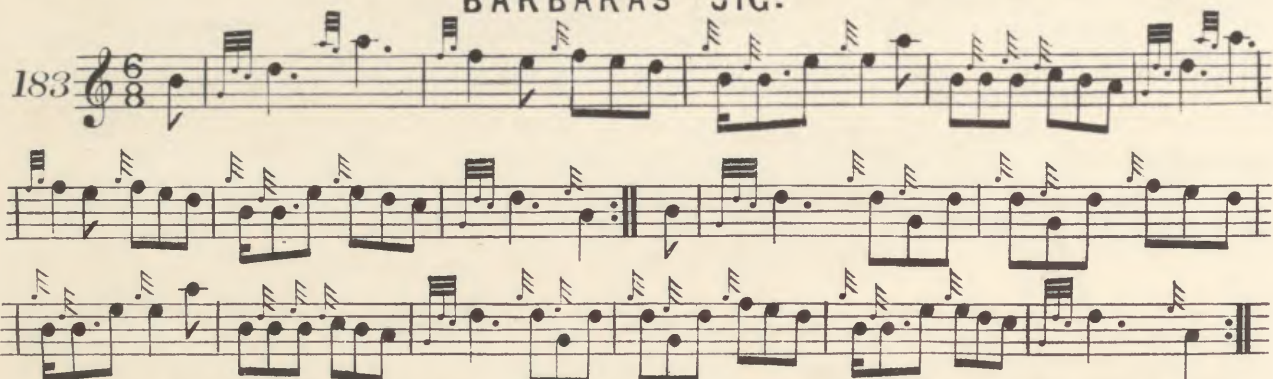




THE PRIMROSE GIRL, REEL.



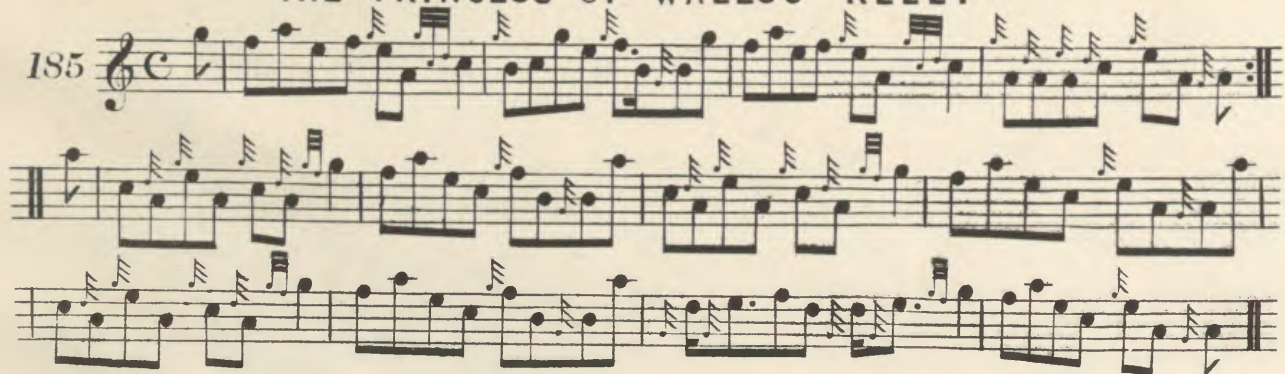
BARBARA'S JIG.



THE BANKS OF CLYDE, STRATHSPEY.



THE PRINCESS OF WALES'S REEL.



MY LOVE IS THE FAIR LAD, MARCH.

186

1st time. 2nd time.

POLKA, OR MARCH.

187

THE DUKE OF RICHMOND'S REEL.

188

1st time 2nd time 1st time 2nd time

THE MAIDS OF THE BLACK GLEN, STRATHSPEY.



FOREST LODGE, REEL.



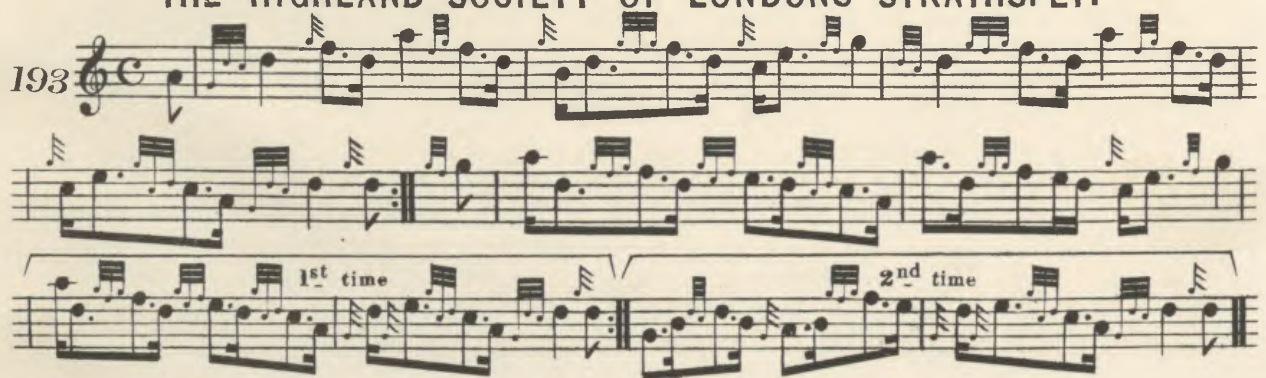
THE QUEENS WELCOME TO DEE SIDE, STRATHSPEY.



LORD JAMES MURRAY'S REEL.



THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF LONDON'S STRATHSPEY.



THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF LONDON'S REEL.

194

1st time.

2nd time.

1st time.

2nd time.

This block contains the musical notation for 'THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF LONDON'S REEL'. It consists of four staves of music in C major, 2/4 time. The first staff is marked '194' and begins with a treble clef and a common time signature 'C'. The music is written in a single melodic line. The first two staves are grouped together with a bracket and labeled '1st time.'. The next two staves are also grouped with a bracket and labeled '2nd time.'. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

THE BRIDGE OF PERTH, STRATHSPEY.

195

This block contains the musical notation for 'THE BRIDGE OF PERTH, STRATHSPEY'. It consists of four staves of music in C major, 2/4 time. The first staff is marked '195' and begins with a treble clef and a common time signature 'C'. The music is written in a single melodic line. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

THE DEER'S ANTLERS, REEL.

196

1st

time.

2nd time.

1st time.

2nd time.

1st time.

2nd time.

This block contains the musical notation for 'THE DEER'S ANTLERS, REEL'. It consists of six staves of music in C major, 2/4 time. The first staff is marked '196' and begins with a treble clef and a common time signature 'C'. The music is written in a single melodic line. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The first two staves are grouped together with a bracket and labeled '1st time.'. The next two staves are also grouped with a bracket and labeled '2nd time.'. The final two staves are grouped with a bracket and labeled '1st time.' and '2nd time.' respectively.

* After the first part play the 2nd part then the first and 3rd

PRINCE ARTHUR'S STRATHSPEY.

125

197

THE REJECTED LOVER, REEL.

198

TULLOCH GORM, STRATHSPEY.

199



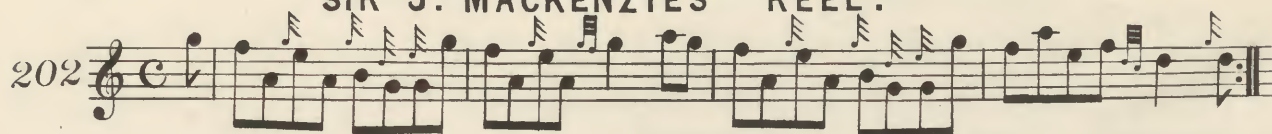
DINNA THINK MY BONNIE LASSIE, REEL.

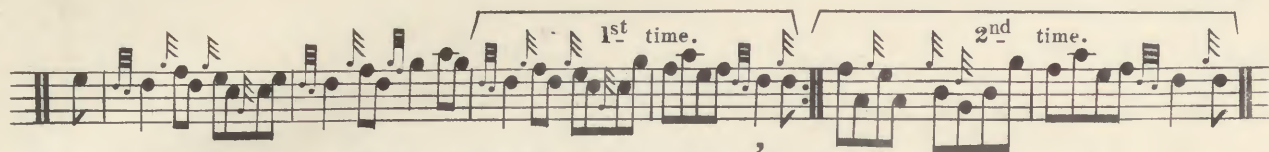


THE NIGHT THAT I WAS IN GLASGOW, STRATHSPEY.



SIR J. MACKENZIE'S REEL.

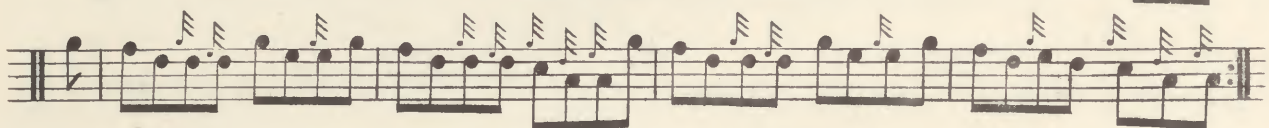
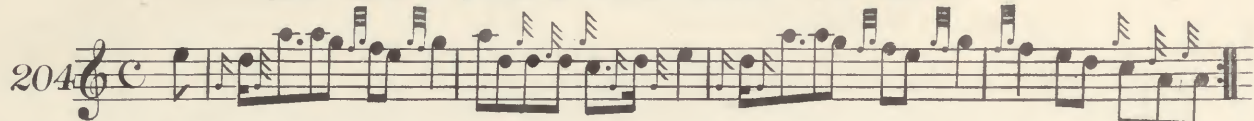




THE DOCTOR OF COLL'S REEL.



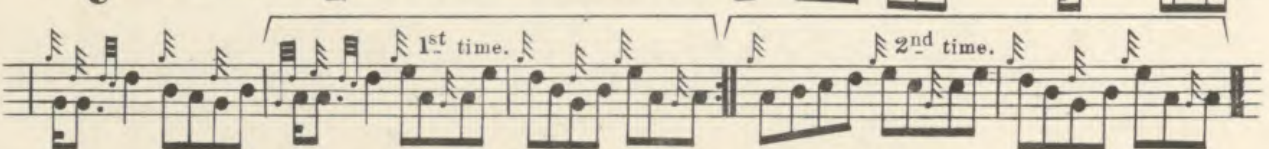
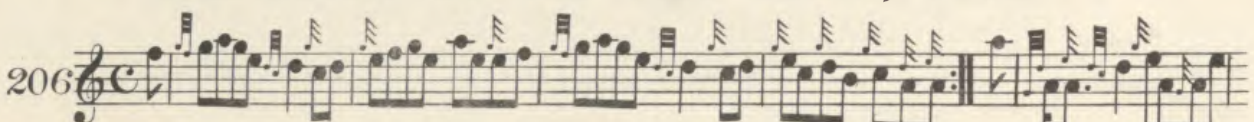
THE GLEN WHERE THE DEER IS. REEL.



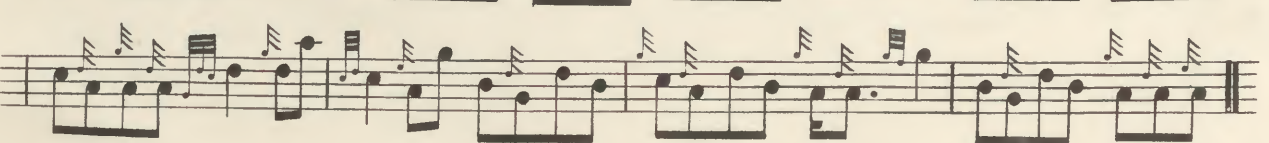
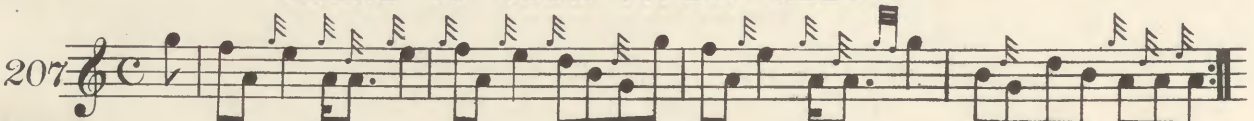
THE GHASS AULT, REEL.



I WILL NEVER DO THE LIKE AGAIN, REEL.



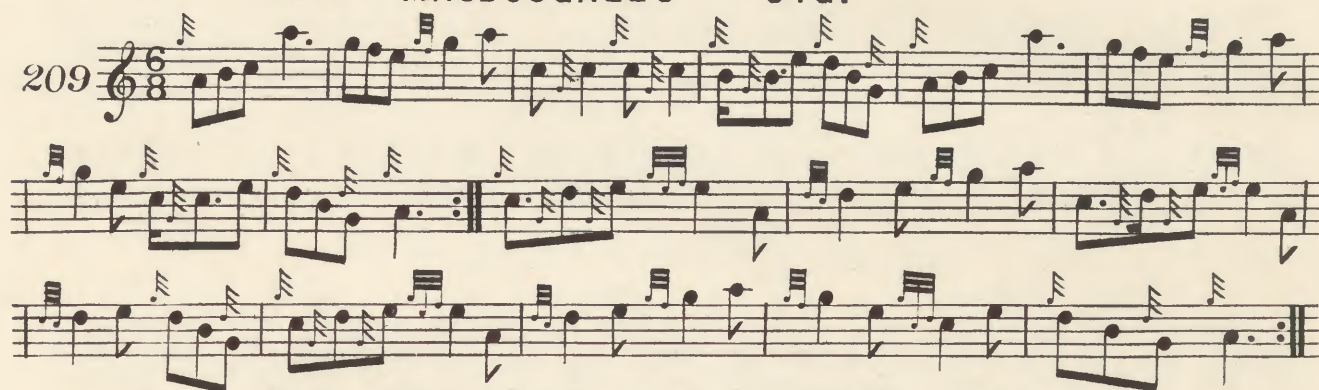
THERE IS YOUR PIPES, REEL.



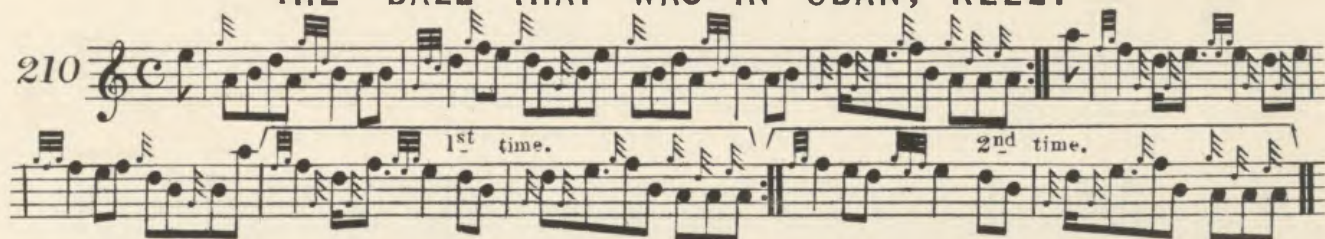
AN ISLAY, REEL.



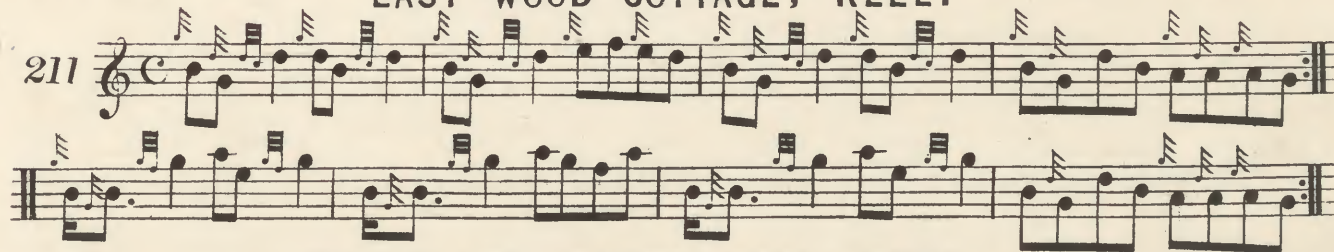
MACDOUGALL'S JIG.



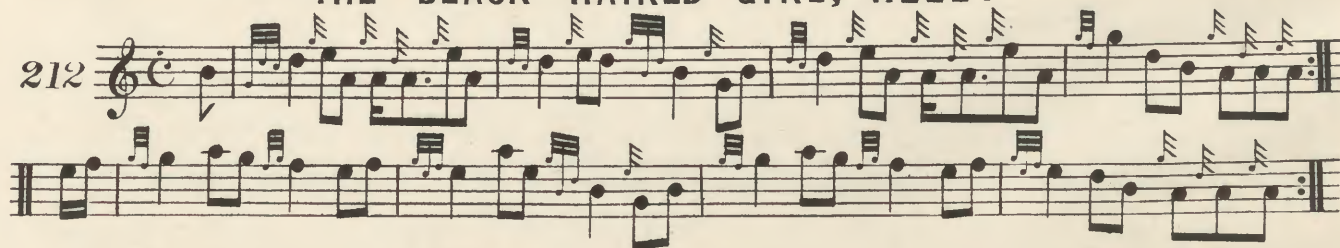
THE BALL THAT WAS IN OBAN, REEL.



EAST WOOD COTTAGE, REEL.



THE BLACK HAired GIRL, REEL.



WATTERNEISH, REEL.

213

1st time.

2nd time.

1st time.

2nd time.

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 213 through 217 of the 'Watterneish Reel'. It is written in C major, 2/4 time. The notation is spread across three systems. The first system (measures 213-214) includes a treble clef and a common time signature 'C'. The second system (measures 215-216) and third system (measure 217) include first and second endings, indicated by '1st time.' and '2nd time.' above the staves. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with repeat signs at the end of each system.

CAPTAIN DUFF'S REEL.

214

1st time.

2nd time.

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 214 through 218 of 'Captain Duff's Reel'. It continues from the previous block in C major, 2/4 time. The notation is spread across two systems. The first system (measures 214-215) includes a treble clef and a common time signature 'C'. The second system (measures 216-218) includes first and second endings, indicated by '1st time.' and '2nd time.' above the staves. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with repeat signs at the end of each system.

THE LADS OF MULL, REEL.

215

1st time.

2nd time.

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 215 through 219 of 'The Lads of Mull Reel'. It continues from the previous block in C major, 2/4 time. The notation is spread across two systems. The first system (measures 215-216) includes a treble clef and a common time signature 'C'. The second system (measures 217-219) includes first and second endings, indicated by '1st time.' and '2nd time.' above the staves. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with repeat signs at the end of each system.

NEIL COW'S REEL.

216

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 216 through 220 of 'Neil Cow's Reel'. It continues from the previous block in C major, 2/4 time. The notation is spread across two systems. The first system (measures 216-217) includes a treble clef and a common time signature 'C'. The second system (measures 218-220) continues the melody. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with repeat signs at the end of each system.

BOW MORE, REEL.

217

1st time.

2nd time.

1st time.

2nd time.

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 217 through 221 of 'Bow More Reel'. It continues from the previous block in C major, 2/4 time. The notation is spread across three systems. The first system (measures 217-218) includes a treble clef and a common time signature 'C'. The second system (measures 219-220) and third system (measure 221) include first and second endings, indicated by '1st time.' and '2nd time.' above the staves. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with repeat signs at the end of each system.

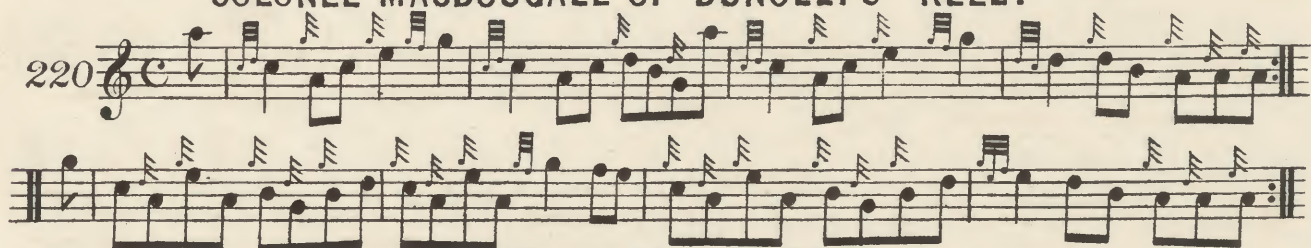
A MAN'S A MAN FOR A' THAT, REEL.



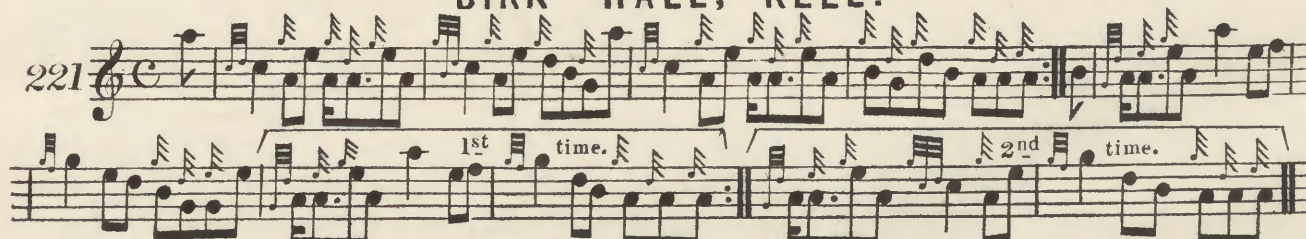
THE GLEN WHERE MY LOVE IS, REEL.



COLONEL MACDOUGALL OF DUNOLLY'S REEL.

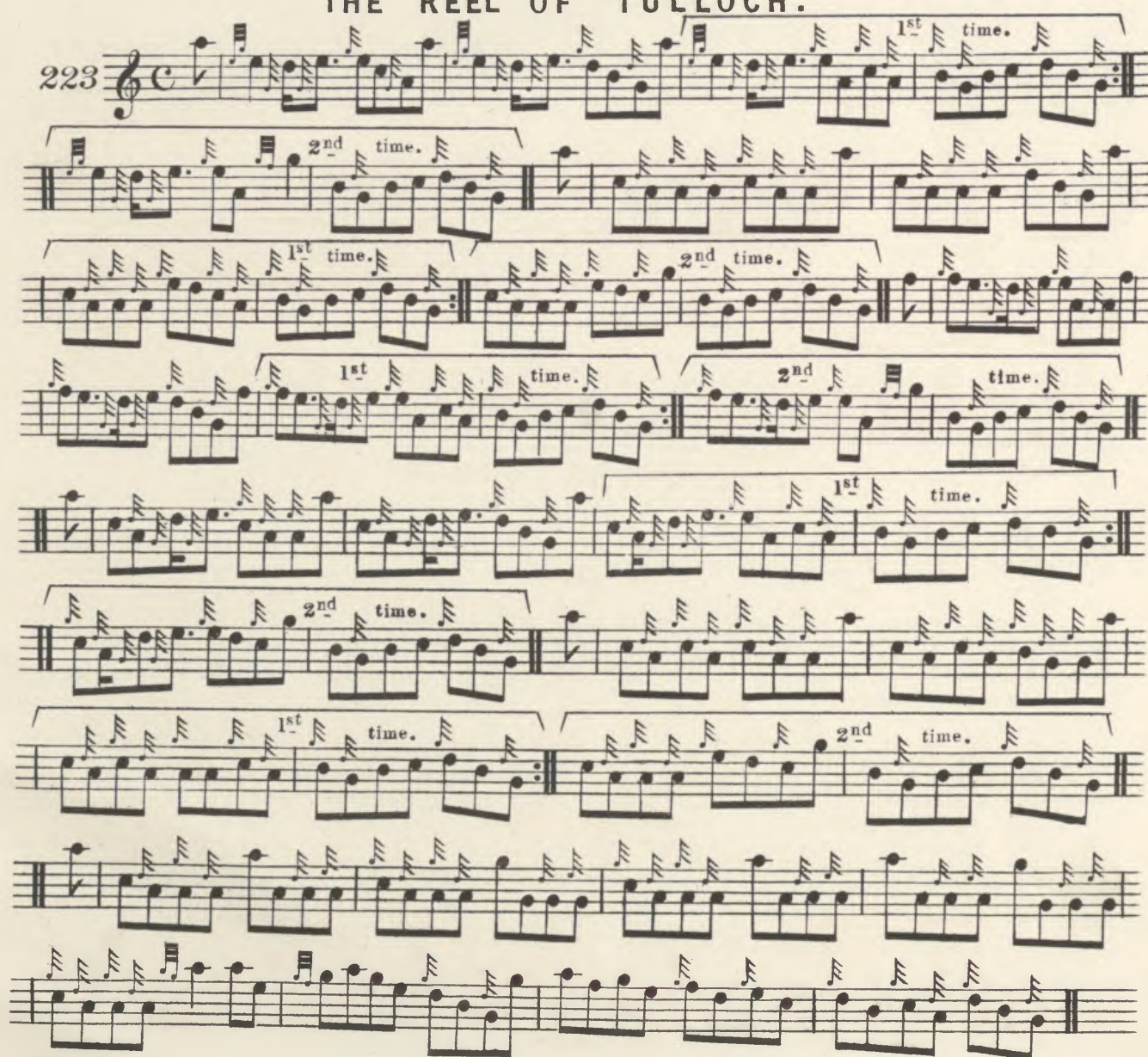


BIRK HALL, REEL.

THE 72ND HIGHLANDER'S FAREWELL TO PUNNA, MARCH.



THE REEL OF TULLOCH.



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H. R. H. The Princess Louis of Hesse	<i>Darmstadt.</i>	The 92nd Highlanders	
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Sir James Colquhoun, Bart.	<i>Dumbarton.</i>	D. F. Forbes McKenzie, Esq.	<i>19, Warwick Gardens.</i>
Sir Charles McGrigor, Bart.	<i>17, Charles-st., St. James'</i>	A. J. McLean, Esq.	<i>of Auchnacraig.</i>
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General the Hon. C. Grey	<i>Windsor Castle.</i>		<i>Edinburgh.</i>
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Lieut-Col. Knight Erskine	<i>Royal Aberdeenshire</i>	A. McPherson Campbell, Esq.	<i>17, Arlington, Piccadilly,</i>
	<i>Highlanders Militia,</i>		<i>London.</i>
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McLeod of McLeod	<i>South Kensington, London.</i>		<i>don.</i>
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The 42nd Royal Highlanders		E. Hepburn, Esq.	<i>Davies-street, London.</i>
The 71st Highlanders		P. G. Wilson, Esq.	<i>Inverness.</i>

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John Patterson, Esq.	<i>North Bridge, Edinburgh.</i>
Mr. P. Coutts ..	<i>Tulloch, Glengairn.</i>
Mr. Walker	<i>Castle Newe.</i>
William Blair (Violin Player to Her Majesty)	<i>Balnacroft, Crathie.</i>
John Cameron (Piper)	<i>Blair Athole.</i>
John Cameron	<i>Windsor Castle</i>
J. Forbes Farquharson (Piper to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh)	
William Leys (Piper)	<i>Crofts, Crathie.</i>
John McAlister (Piper to His Grace the Duke of Sutherland)	
Alexander Macdonald (Piper to Glentruim)	
William Macdonald (Piper to H. R. H. The Prince of Wales)	

NAMES.	ADDRESSES.
Peter Macduff (Piper)	<i>Blair Athole.</i>
Alexander McLennan (Pipe Major—Inverness-shire Militia)	
Nicol McNicol (Piper)	<i>Glen Bucket.</i>
Charles Munro (Piper)	<i>Aberarder, Crathie.</i>
Peter Robertson (Piper)	<i>Corbie Hall.</i>
Eneas Rose (Piper to His Grace the Duke of Athole)	
Duncan Ross (Piper to His Grace the Duke of Argyll)	
David Ross (Piper)	<i>Canada West.</i>
John Ross (Piper to Colonel Farquharson of Invercauld)	
Henry Stuart (Piper)	<i>Fin Castle, Pitlochry.</i>



