The Blue Ribbon or Scottish Streamer of Victory. 1314.

The Theme or Uirlar.

play twice

1st (the thumb) Var.

twice

"In this class of music, Piobaireachd, or as it should more correctly be termed Ceol Mor or Great Music, there are two kinds of grace notes, the first, a short one. The Acciacatura — is the one the pupil has already become familiar with in Marches, Strathspeys, Reels, and Jigs. And its purpose is the same, namely, to accentuate and divide the notes of the melody.
The second kind, a long one. The Appoggiatura also a small note, may be said to form part of the melody. This grace note should indicate how much is to be taken from the principal or melody note which follows it; but this is not always done.
When the principal note is even, it as a rule takes one-half, when dotted, it takes two-thirds, or the length of the note, leaving the note the length of the dot.
These two kinds of grace-notes are frequently used in combination, as in the above "Cadence." The first one G is one of the short kind, and it is used to accentuate the first of the next two grace notes which are of the long kind.
Some players make the "E" in the above Cadence of such a length that no musical sign will serve to indicate its duration. When it has to be made specially long a "Pause" is sometimes written over it, but its performance is usually left very much to the pleasure of the performer.
Doubling of 1st Var.

All doublings are played a little quicker.

2nd Var.

Distinct and Pointed.

Doubling of 2nd Var.

Distinct and Pointed.

3rd Var.

Distinct and Pointed.

*In this and the following 2 note variations, give the dotted notes their full duration and make the "cut notes"—the semiquavers—very short.

Tutor.
Doubling of 3rd Var.

Distinct and Pointed.

Tao-rluaith & its Doubling.

For the Doubling repeat the Var. playing the parts marked 2nd and omitting the parts marked 1st. (Repeat the Uirlé after playing the Doubling.)

§ A sign of repetition.

Play as if written thus:

TUTOR.