

The Blue Ribbon or Scottish Steamer of Victory. 1314. Piobaireachd. 29

53  
The Theme  
or Ùrlar.

\*In this class of music, Piobaireachd, or as it should more correctly be termed Ceol Mòr or Great Music, there are two kinds of grace notes, the first, a short one, — The Acciaccatura — 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.

TUTOR.

30

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 3<sup>rd</sup> Var. 31


twice.

Distinct and Pointed.

Taor-luath & its Doubling.

For the Doubling repeat the Var. playing the parts marked 2<sup>nd</sup> and omitting the parts marked 1<sup>st</sup> (Repeat the Urlar after playing the Doubling.)

§ A sign of repetition.

\* Play as if written thus: 

TUTOR.

32

The Crùn-Iuath & its Doubling.

The musical score consists of seven staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The music is written in a single melodic line. The second through seventh staves show variations of the piece, with some sections marked '1st' and '2nd' to indicate first and second endings. The notation includes various rhythmic values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

For the Doubling repeat the Var. playing the parts marked 2<sup>nd</sup> and omitting the parts marked 1<sup>st</sup>  
19198.

*Very quick.* 33

Crùn-luath-  
a-mach.

Repeat the Úrlar.

TUTOR.