

# CAISMEACHD A PHIOBAIRE DA MHAIGHSTEIR

na

## PIOBAIREACHD DHUNNAOMHAIG.

### The Piper's Warning to his Master

or

### Piobaireachd of Dunyveg.

About the year 1647.

XLIX. 

Cholle mo runn tionn-daigh am bàt, na'm Fhios dhut mar tha chad thigeadh du'm chòir;

Cholle mo runn seach-ainn an dùn, thu mi-se'n laimh, thu mi-se'n laimh.

Cholle mo runn tionn-daigh a'm bàt, na'm Fhios dhut mar tha chad thigeadh du'm chòir; Cholle mo runn

seach-ainn an dùn tha mi-se'n laimh, thu mi-se'n laimh. Cholle mo ghaoil

seach-ainn a'n caol s'nu croag-an-an caol, 'thoir orst a mhaol, tha mi-se'n laimh,

tha mi-se'n laimh.

#### Variation 1.



Doubling of Variation 1.

Three staves of musical notation for the 'Doubling of Variation 1'. The notation is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 6/8 time signature. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, creating a rhythmic pattern. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second and third staves continue the melody. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Variation 2.

Five staves of musical notation for 'Variation 2'. The notation is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a 6/8 time signature. The music features a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second and third staves continue the melody. The fourth and fifth staves conclude the variation with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Doubling of Variation 2.

Five staves of musical notation for the 'Doubling of Variation 2'. The notation is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a 6/8 time signature. The music is a more complex version of the variation, featuring many sixteenth notes and a more intricate rhythmic pattern. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The second and third staves continue the melody. The fourth and fifth staves conclude the doubling with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

*D. C. Thema.*

Crun-luath.

The first section, titled "Crun-luath", consists of six staves of musical notation. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is characterized by a highly rhythmic and complex melody, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together in groups. The notation includes various accidentals and dynamic markings, typical of traditional Scottish Piobaireachd.

Doubling of Crun-luath.

The second section, titled "Doubling of Crun-luath", consists of seven staves of musical notation. It follows the same notation as the first section, including treble clef and one sharp key signature. This section is a more complex and faster version of the "Crun-luath" theme, featuring even more intricate rhythmic patterns and a higher density of notes. It concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

*D. C. Thema.*