

20.

Pibroch—“Alasdair Carrach’s March”*

21.

Musical score for Pibroch "Alasdair Carrach's March". It consists of three staves of music in treble clef, key of D major (one sharp), and common time. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some triplets and grace notes. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The second and third staves continue the melody.

Schottische—“Colonel R. C. Sterndale”

J. R. Wotherspoon.

22.

Musical score for Schottische "Colonel R. C. Sterndale". It consists of three staves of music in treble clef, key of D major (one sharp), and common time. The first staff is the main melody. The second staff is a first ending, marked "1st", and the third staff is a second ending, marked "2nd". Both endings feature triplets of eighth notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

*Also known as "The Battle of Castle Strone" and "The Battle of Lochcarron Point."
The Edinburgh Collection. Part VII.

The first two staves of the musical score. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). It contains a series of eighth notes, many of which are grouped into triplets, indicated by a '3' below the notes. A first ending bracket labeled '1st' spans the final portion of the staff. The second staff continues the melody with similar triplet patterns and concludes with a double bar line.

Highland Schottische — "Miss Margaret Brown of Cramond Bridge"

Angus Cameron.

The remaining six staves of the musical score. The third staff starts with the number '23.' on the left, followed by a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The subsequent staves continue the piece with a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and triplets. The notation is dense and characteristic of a Schottische dance.