

THE DESPERATE BATTLE.

19

Bis

Bis

1st Var.

Doubling 1st Var.

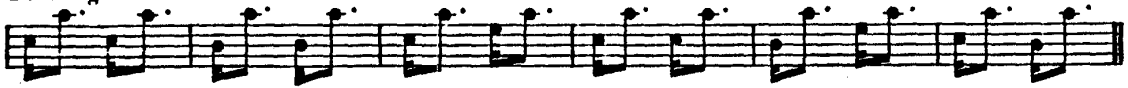
2nd Var.

The musical score is written in a single system with ten staves. The first staff begins with the number '19'. The second and third staves are marked with 'Bis' and contain repeat signs. The fourth staff is labeled '1st Var.' and features a more rhythmic melody. The fifth and sixth staves are labeled 'Doubling 1st Var.' and show the first variation repeated. The seventh and eighth staves are labeled '2nd Var.' and introduce a new variation. The final two staves continue the second variation.

Copied from Colin Cameron Piper to the Earl of Fife. (In Loggans Collection.)

108

Doubling 1st Var.



Tribling 2nd Var.



3rd Var



D.C.



Doubling 3rd Var.



4th Var.

The first variation consists of five staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 6/8 time signature. The music is a continuous eighth-note pattern, alternating between the upper and lower staves of the grand staff. The melody is a simple eighth-note scale-like progression, and the bass line provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

Doubling 4th Var.

The doubling variation consists of five staves of music. It follows the same notation as the first variation, with a treble clef and 6/8 time signature. The melody and bass line are identical to the first variation, but the piece is performed with a more complex rhythmic feel, likely due to the 'doubling' nature of the variation, which may imply a faster tempo or a more intricate articulation of the notes.

110

Creanluidh.

The first section of the page contains five staves of musical notation. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a 6/8 time signature. The music is a single melodic line with a complex, rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, characteristic of traditional Irish music. The notation is arranged in five horizontal staves, with each staff containing approximately 12 measures of music.

Doubling of Creanluidh.

The second section of the page contains five staves of musical notation. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a 6/8 time signature. The music is a single melodic line with a complex, rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, characteristic of traditional Irish music. The notation is arranged in five horizontal staves, with each staff containing approximately 12 measures of music. The second staff in this section includes a double bar line and a key signature change to one flat (F major or D minor).

D.C.