

5 - Lord Archibald Campbell's Salute

17 July 1907

The main musical notation consists of three staves of music in 6/8 time. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody is characterized by a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped in pairs. The second and third staves continue the melody with similar rhythmic patterns and some melodic variation.

Variation 1st

Variation 1st is presented in 2/4 time. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody is characterized by a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped in pairs. The second and third staves continue the melody with similar rhythmic patterns and some melodic variation.

Doubling of Variation 1st

Doubling of Variation 1st is presented in 2/4 time. It consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody is characterized by a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped in pairs. The second and third staves continue the melody with similar rhythmic patterns and some melodic variation.

Variation 2nd Singing and Doubling

Variation 2nd Singing and Doubling is presented in 2/4 time. It consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody is characterized by a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped in pairs. The second and third staves continue the melody with similar rhythmic patterns and some melodic variation. Above the first staff, there are markings 'S' and 'D' indicating singing and doubling sections. Above the second staff, there are markings 'S' and 'D' indicating singing and doubling sections.

Crunluath Singling and Doubling

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "Crunluath Singling and Doubling". It consists of four staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is written in a style that suggests a traditional Irish or Scottish folk tune. Above the first and third staves, there are chord diagrams labeled 'S' and 'D', indicating the starting and ending chords of a phrase. The second and fourth staves include a 'C' below the notes, likely representing a common chord. The notation includes various rhythmic values, such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the fourth staff.