

**MacKenzie of Gairloch's Lament:** amongst the early sources for this tune are the MacArthur/MacGregor MS (ff.79-84) and Angus MacKay's *Ancient Piobaireachd* (pp. 110-15), where it is described as 'Composed by John Roy McKay The Family Piper.' Although developed along similar lines,

Ground
Thumb variation,
Pendulum movement singling doubling
Taorluath singling doubling
Crunluath singling doubling
(with a trebling of the crunluath in the MacArthur/MacGregor),

there are significant differences between the sources, most notably in the tone row, the MacArthur/MacGregor being more varied in this respect than MacKay, and many may find it more pleasing. The MacArthur/MacGregor is also a good deal more rich and subtle in its approach to ornament. In the MS source a later hand has added 'M'Kenzie of Garlochs Lament (this name is doubtful)'. The examples which follow show the typical MacArthur/MacGregor style:

'McKenzie of Garloch's Lament', ground, MacArthur/MacGregor MS, (ff.79-84)

1st 2d

Da capo al §  
except No.1

'McKenzie of Garloch's Lament', thumb variation, MacArthur/MacGregor MS, (ff.79-83)

1st 2d

Da Capo this Variation  
except No 1.

'McKenzie of Garloch's Lament', pendulum movement singling, MacArthur/MacGregor MS, (ff.79-85)

A musical score consisting of four staves of music. Each staff contains a series of notes with stems pointing downwards, characteristic of a pendulum movement. The notes are grouped in pairs, and some have an 'x' above them. The score ends with the word 'Etc.' on the fourth staff.

'McKenzie of Garloch's Lament', pendulum movement, doubling

A musical score consisting of five staves of music. Each staff contains a series of notes with stems pointing downwards, characteristic of a pendulum movement. The notes are grouped in pairs, and some have an 'x' above them. The score ends with the word 'Etc.' on the fifth staff.

The reader will note that the pendulum movement is pointed 'down'.

'McKenzie of Garloch's Lament', tone row, MacArthur/MacGregor MS, (ff.79-85)

A musical score consisting of two staves of music. Each staff contains a series of notes with stems pointing upwards, characteristic of a tone row. The notes are grouped in pairs. The score ends with the word 'Etc.' on the second staff.

The examples which follow show Angus MacKay's typical timings:

'Mackenzie of Gairloch's Lament, ground, lines 1-2, Angus MacKay, *Ancient Piobaireachd*, (pp.110-12)

The image shows five staves of musical notation in 6/8 time. The first staff includes first and second endings. The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with grace notes, typical of piobaireachd ground.

'Mackenzie of Gairloch's Lament', tone row, Angus MacKay, *Ancient Piobaireachd*, (pp.110-12)

The image shows two staves of musical notation. The first staff contains a sequence of eighth notes. The second staff continues the sequence and ends with the word 'Etc.'.

MacKay directs that the ground be repeated after the Taorluath doubling and at the end the end of the tune.

Of the later published sources, the tune occurs in C. S. Thomason's *Ceol Mor*, (p.158), following the text in Angus MacKay's *Ancient Piobaireachd*. Thomason's abbreviated notation is often useful in revealing the tonal framework of a tune and suggesting links with others. 'MacKenzie of Gairloch's Lament', for example, is clearly cognate with the tune

published in Thomason as 'March of the MacDonalds' (*Ceol Mor*, p.130), which he found in Donald MacDonald's MS (ff.236-9), which links in turn to 'The Glen is Mine' (*Ceol Mor*, p.128), as we see more clearly in Peter Reid's version (f.60) entitled, 'The Glen is our own and all that it contains':

'The Glen is our own and all that it contains', ground line1, Peter Reid's MS, (f.60)



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