

Figure 10-22. The first two measures of the reel **The Gravel Walk** with a long A roll beginning on the eighth-note beat of the first measure. (For a complete version of the tune, see p. 351.)





Figure 10-23. The first two measures of the reel **The Gravel Walk** with a long A roll, shown in exploded view.

Notice also the unusual notation in Figure 10-22. The roll symbol appears above an eighth note that is tied across a barline to a quarter note. The total duration of the two tied notes equals three eighth-note beats, the number of beats required for a long roll. There's really nothing unusual about this roll's sound and function in the music. It's just our convention of using barlines to divide our notated music up into regular, manageable chunks that forces us to notate this roll in an odd-looking way.

Rolls in which the second, or cut note falls on a pulse are less common in jigs, but they do occur. (Remember that jigs have no secondary pulses.) Figures 10-24 and 10-25 show a variation on the beginning of *The Monaghan Jig* that yields just such a situation.



Figure 10-24. The first two measures of a variation on **The Monaghan Jig** with a long roll on E beginning on the third eighth-note beat of the measure. (For a complete version of the tune, see p. 341.)





Figure 10-25. The first two measures of a variation on **The Monaghan Jig** with a long roll on E, shown in exploded view.

In jigs, there are also times when the third note of a long roll, the struck note, falls on a pulse. Figures 10-26 and 10-27 show such a roll in the B part of the well-known jig *The Rose in the Heather*. Take a look at the long roll on E in the fourth measure. Here you could use a good strong strike and a gentler cut.



Figure 10-26. The first four measures of the B part of **The Rose in the Heather** which includes a long roll on E beginning on the second eighth-note beat of the fourth measure. (For a complete version of the tune, see p. 342.)

