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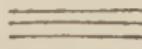
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C O M P L E T E T U T O R .
F O R T H E
G R E A T H I G H L A N D B A G P I P E .

All Musical Instruments have a range of Tones, comprising the extent of sound, the Instrument is capable of producing. In treating of the Great Highland Bagpipe, it is necessary to state the full compass it reaches, going up or down the Scale or Gamut, but previous, it is proper to explain a few Characters, which constitute the Scale or Gamut, without which, the Notation of Music, could not be effected, and consequently not a Tune, or Air arranged for either the Great Highland Bagpipe, or any other Instrument.

These Five horizontal lines,  are called a Stave, on which all Characters of music, are marked either upon the lines or spaces between the lines, and becomes the ground plan of music notation.

This Character,  is called a Clef, and is placed at the begining of all Bagpipe music, or properly speaking, is the Character used to shew the Melody part, for every Air, as also for every Instrument.

These,  are called Notes, which being placed upon the lines, or spaces, the stem or tail turned up,

or down, being the same, produces all kinds of music. There are no Sharps ♯. Nor Flats ♭. on the Bagpipe.

EXPLANATION OF THE SCALE.

The Gamut or Scale, which, like the Alphabet, must be learned before the pupil proceeds to play, and is the only eligible one for the Great Pipes:

To play well on the Pipe, much depends upon the method of placing the fingers, they should cross the Chanter so far as, that the little finger can be used, with ease, and freedom, in beating the lower note G. and the other notes A.B.C.D.E.F.G.A. are performed as in the opposite Scale. The pupil must continue practising the guiding Chanter, untill he has acquired a complete knowledge of the Scale, then proceed.

To finger the Chanter, Place the tips of your three left hand fingers upon the three upper holes, and the Thumb upon the back hole, and the first four joints of your four right hand fingers upon the four lower holes, so as to enable the little finger to cover its hole firmly. Keep the cap on the chanter, for fear of spoiling the reed.

There are nine Notes upon the chanter, G.A.B.C.D.E.F.G.A. and all the notes, on lines, or spaces, are counted upwards.

The black dots and ciphers placed underneath the notes, between the perpendicular lines, represent the chanter, and signify what holes are to be stopped, thus, •, and those to be left open, thus, O. For instance, to

sound low G. all the holes must be stopped, as appears by the seven black dots immediately beneath it, the thumb being at the same time upon the back hole; and then, upon blowing into the chanter, you sound the first or lowest note. To sound A, the lowest finger of your right hand must be raised, and so on, as the scale directs. You will learn the names of the notes by heart, and practise them on the chanter, up and down, till you can do it with readiness; and know every note where ever you see it.

A Crotchet, thus,  ; A Quaver, thus,  ; A Semiquaver, thus,  ; A Demisemiquaver, thus,  ; A Bar, thus,  ; A Double Bar is thus,  to devide the tune into parts or measures; and when dotted on both sides, thus,  : shews the measures are to be repeated, when the dots are on one, thus : or  : the measure nixt the dots.

Every note has its value, or proportion of sound it bears to another, The Crotchet is the longest note, The Quaver the half of Crotchet. The Semiquaver half of the Quaver. And Demisemiquaver half of Semiquaver.

There are also a dot, which when added to any note, gives it, one half more, of its original length of sound. There, is a sillence, equavalant to the length of each note, named a Rest. See the opposite page.

TIME is the grand Ground work of Music, without which, the best Players become nothing, as none can either Dance, Sing, or March, to a Piper, a bad timeiest, Time is closely allayed to the length of the notes.

Common Time is marked, thus,  . which consists offour Crotchets in the bar, or four regular paces with your

left foot, The figures $\frac{2}{4}$, are half Common Time, or two Crotchets in the bar, Thus, $\frac{3}{4}$, three Crotchets in the bar. Thus, $\frac{6}{8}$, is called Triple Time and consists of two dotted Crotchetts, or three Quavers in the bar.

E X A M P L E S.

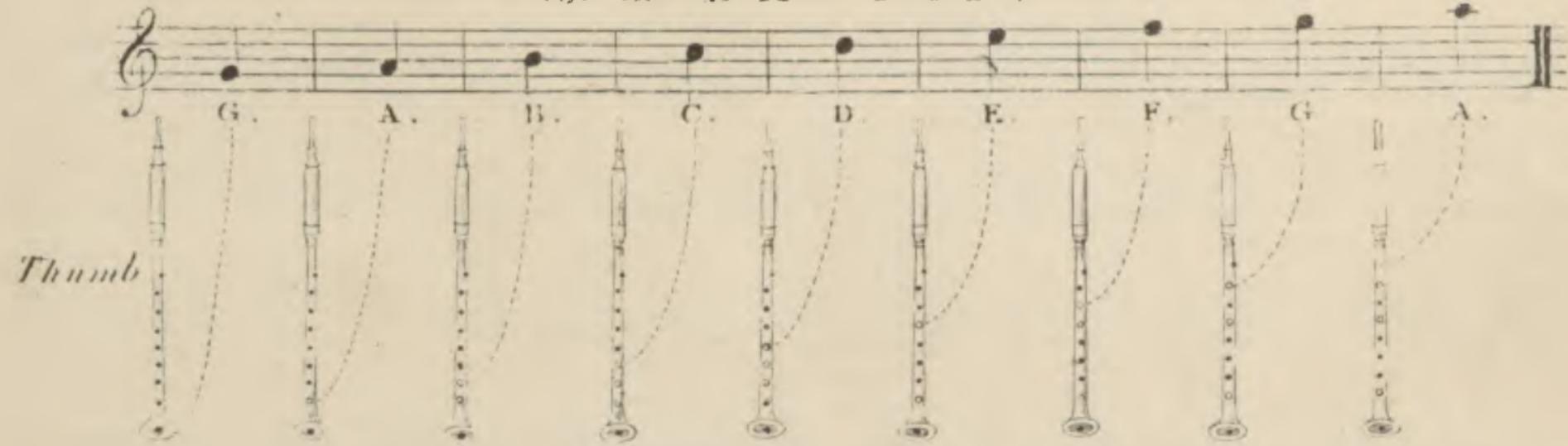
G. B. G. D. G. F. G. A. G. G. E. G. C. G. A. G.

A. G. G. G. F. G. E. G. D. G. C. G. B. G.

In playing the following Examples, we see the great beauty and utility of the warblers. Without them, these eight notes would appear, in playing, one continued sound; whereas now they sound quite distinct, by this warbling peculiar to our National Instrument.

In order to play the chanter by the notes, you will observe the first note in the above example * which is G, refer to the scale, sound G, and fix it on your ear. Apply that sound to the G in the example; for whatever way the note sounds in the gamut, it has a similar one in the tune before you. You will then ascertain, by the same rule, how B, the next note, is played; You will thus proceed to play all the notes of the examples, referring to the gamut when you are at a loss, for any particular note.

S C A L E
for the B A G P I P E .



A H I G H L A N D R E E L .

not in tune

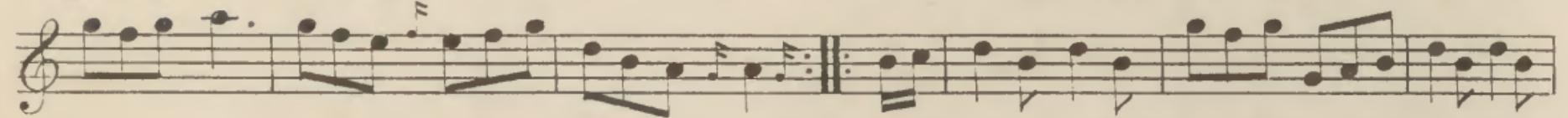
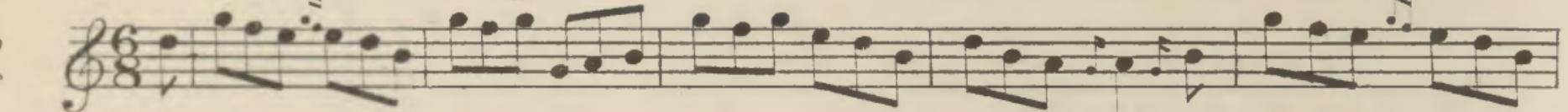
A musical score for "A Highland Reel". The score is written in two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and has a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff also uses a treble clef. Both staves have a common time signature. The music consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. There are several fermatas (dots over notes) and a repeat sign with a circled 'D' at the end of the piece. The handwritten note "not in tune" is located on the far left of the top staff.

2

Bundle and go.

or Now Jenny Lass my bonny bird.

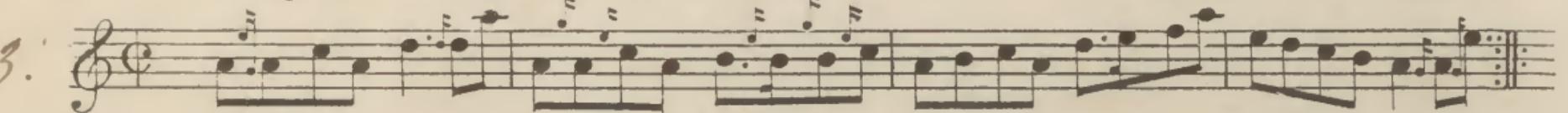
2



Up and waur them a' Willie.

Cuir air do shon shein William.

3.



Lady Seaford.

A REEL.

5



A m

Lady Mary Mackay.

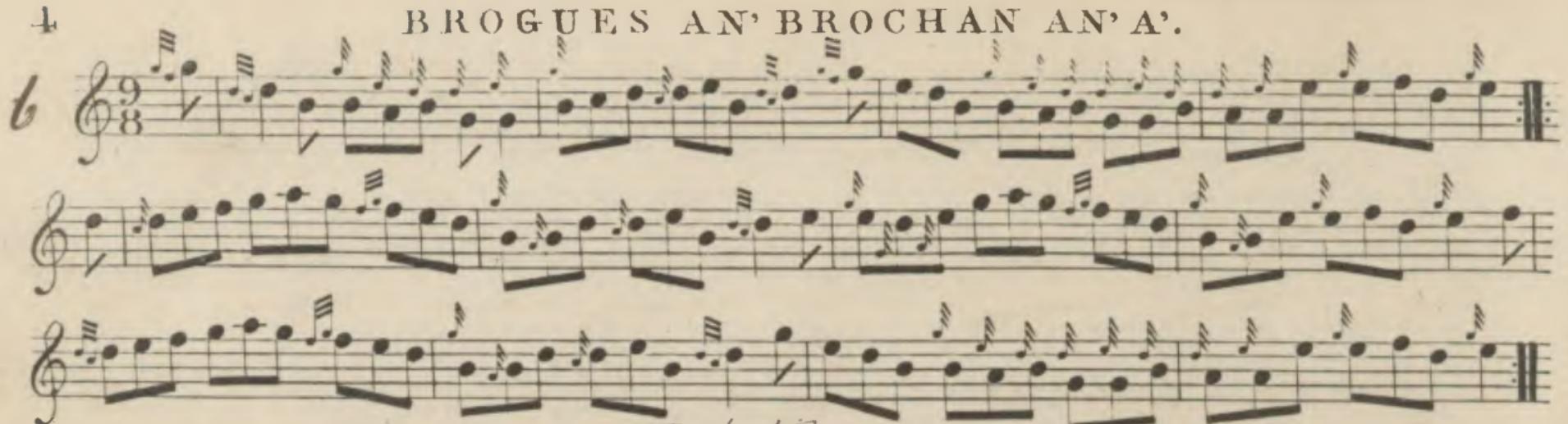
A REEL.



B m

Woo'ed ~~an'~~ Married an' a'

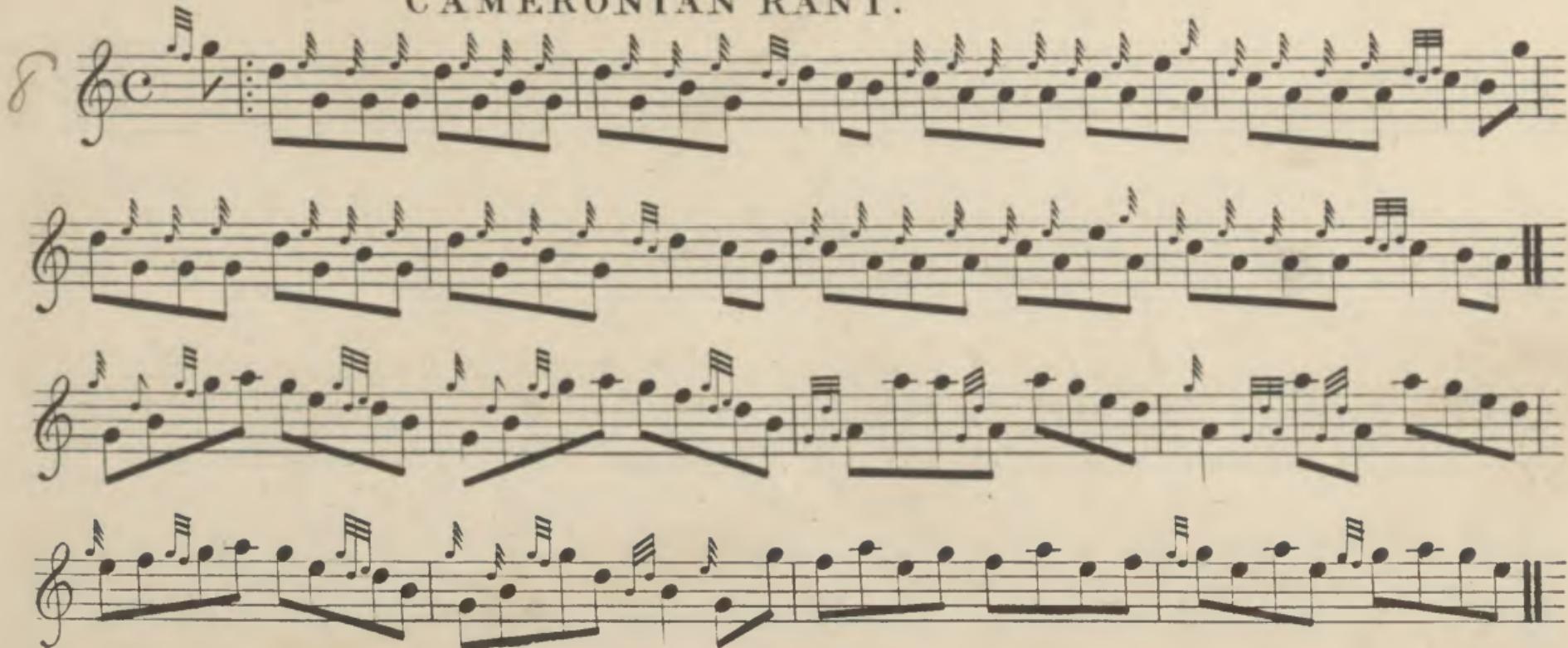
BROGUES AN' BROCHAN AN' A'.



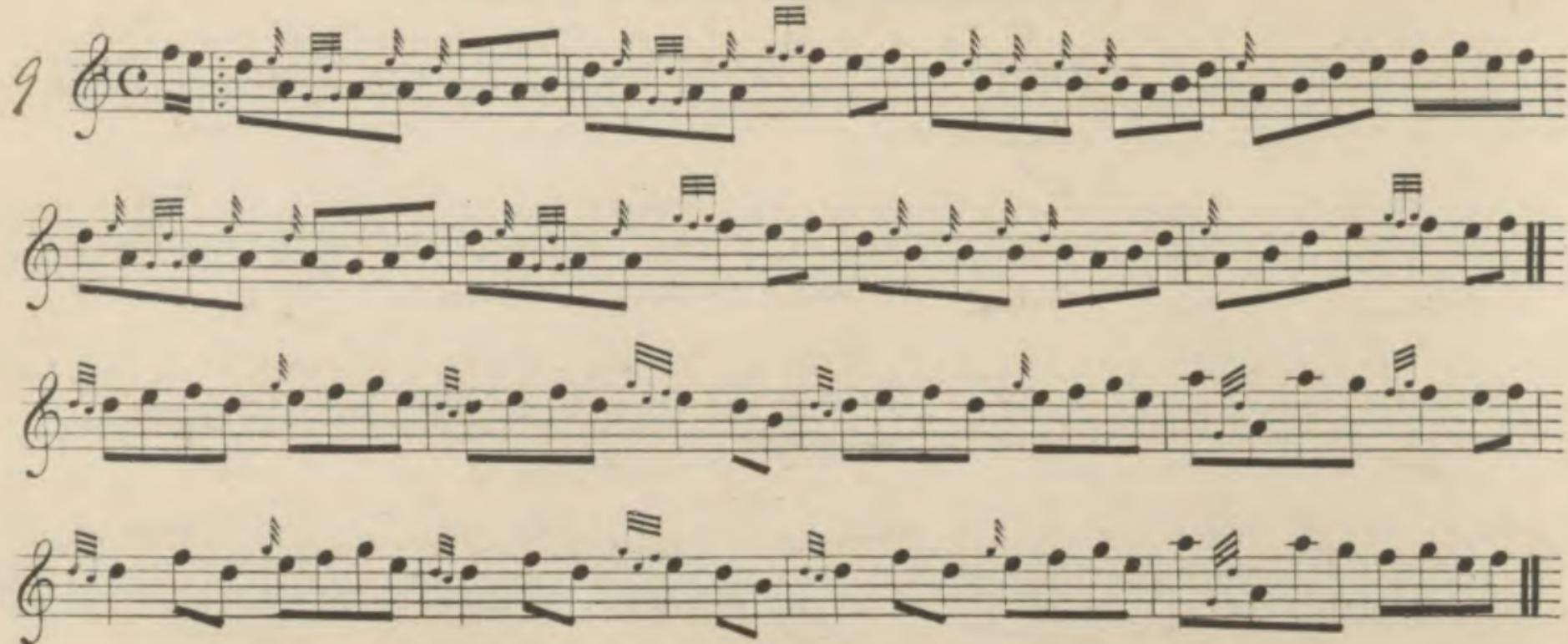
Troy's Wife
A'N CAMBEALACH DUBH.



CAMERONIAN RANT.

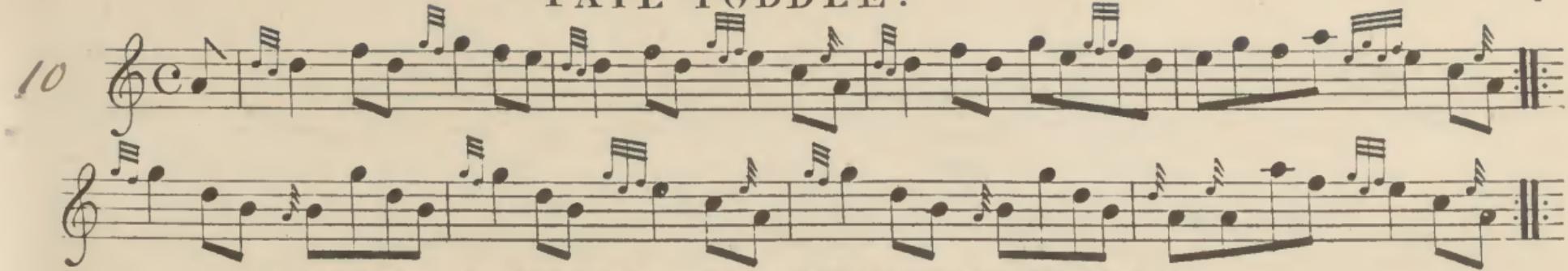


JENNY DANG THE WEAVER.

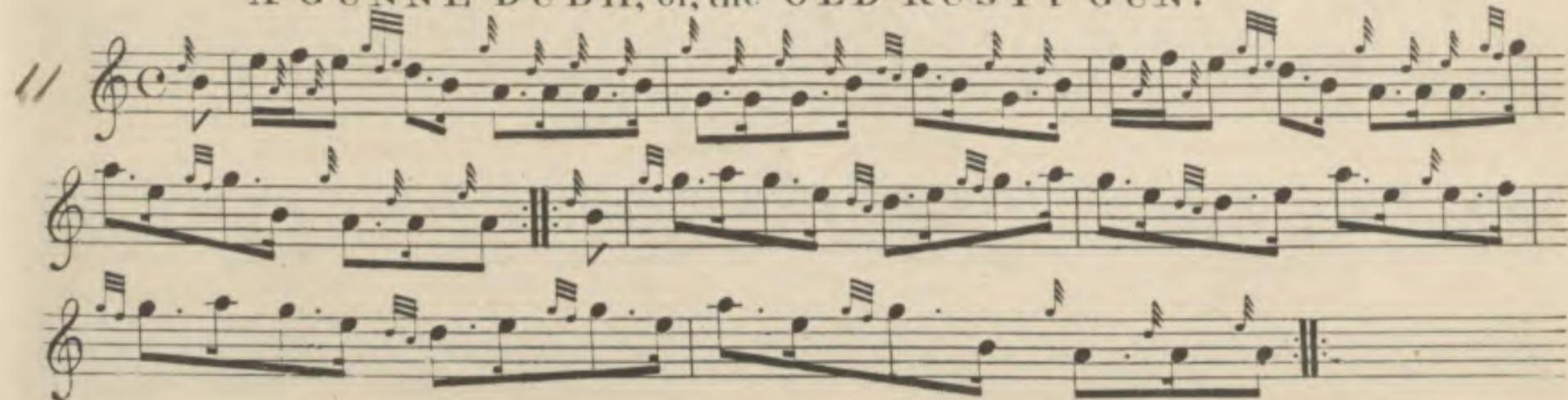


TAIL TODDLE.

7



A GUNNE DUBH, or, the OLD RUSTY GUN.



THE PIPER'S MAGGOT.

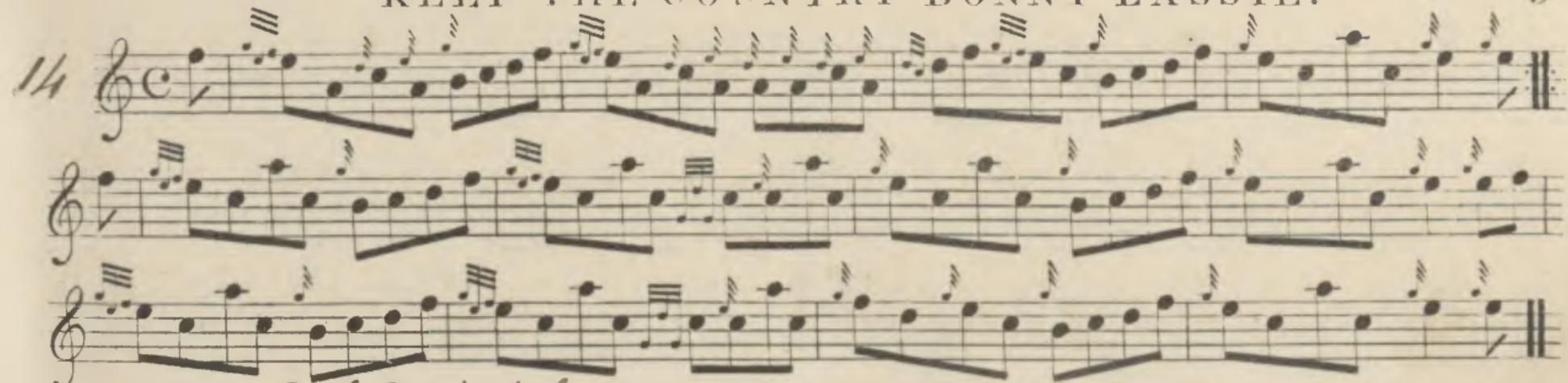
Musical score for 'The Piper's Maggot'. The score consists of three staves of music. The top staff is in common time (indicated by '9') and 8th note time (indicated by '8'). The middle staff is in common time (indicated by 'C'). The bottom staff is in common time (indicated by 'C'). The music features various note heads, stems, and bar lines. A bracket spans the middle and bottom staves, with '1st time.' above the bracket and '2nd time.' below it, indicating a change in musical section.

MARY GRAY.

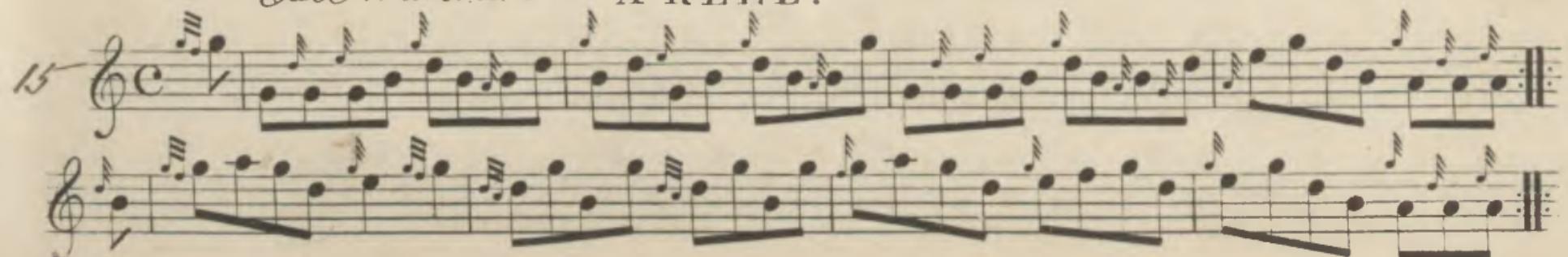
Musical score for 'Mary Gray'. The score consists of two staves of music. The top staff is in common time (indicated by 'C'). The bottom staff is in common time (indicated by 'C'). The music features various note heads, stems, and bar lines.

KEEP THE COUNTRY BONNY LASSIE.

9



Earl Marshal A REEL.



THE RANTING ROVING HIGHLANDER.

16

Miss Montgomery A STRATHSPEY.

Miss Montgomery A STRATHSPEY.

A musical score page featuring two staves of music. The top staff is in common time (C) and uses a treble clef. It consists of a series of eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note pairs. The bottom staff is also in common time (C) and uses a bass clef. It features eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note pairs. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

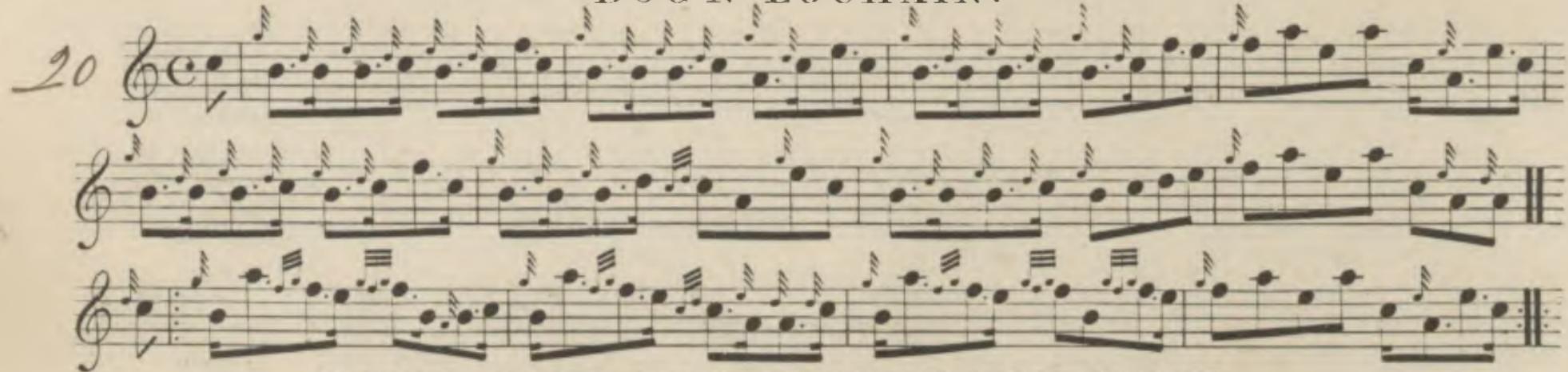
BECUSE HE WAS A BONNY LAD.

11

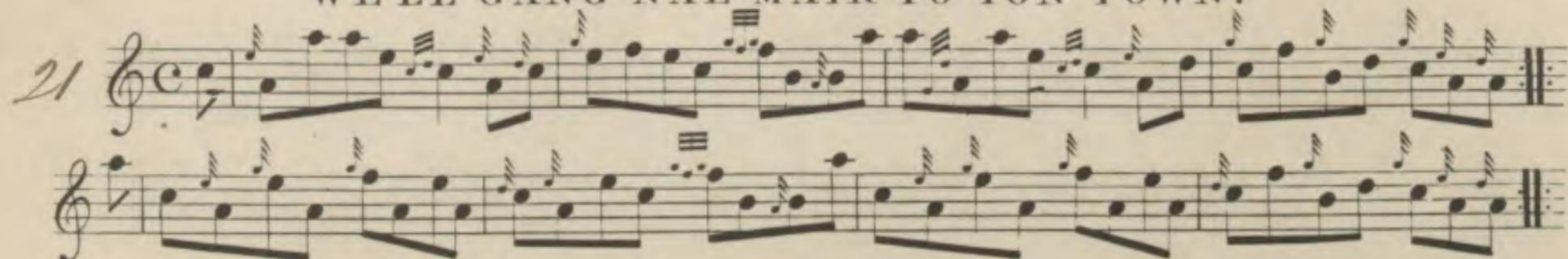
A. REEL. Miss M Mackenzie

A page from a piano score, page 19. The top staff begins with a treble clef, a 'C' key signature, and a common time signature. It consists of a series of eighth-note chords. The bottom staff begins with a bass clef and also consists of eighth-note chords. The music is divided by vertical bar lines and includes several fermatas.

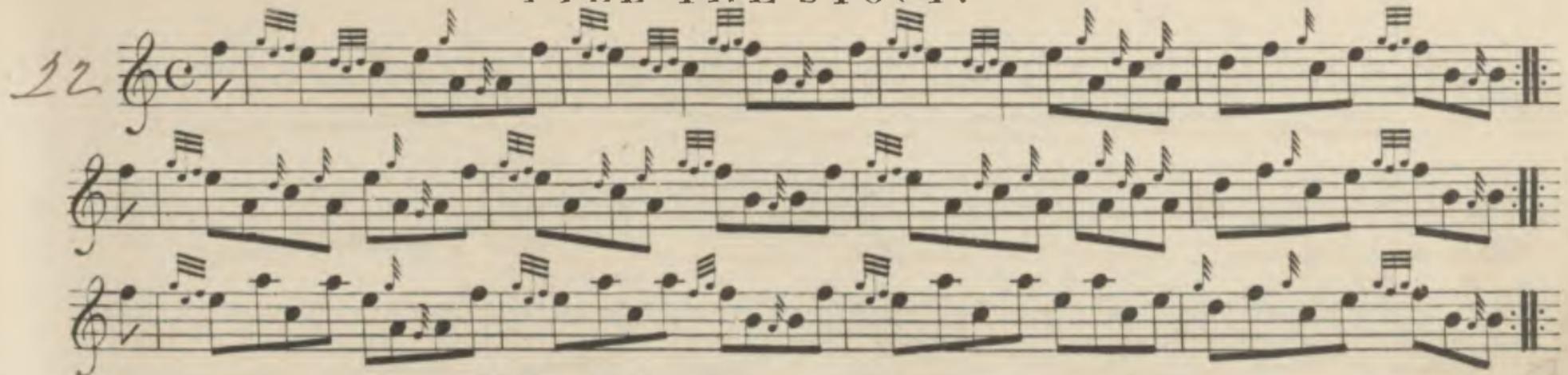
BOG'N LOCHAIN.



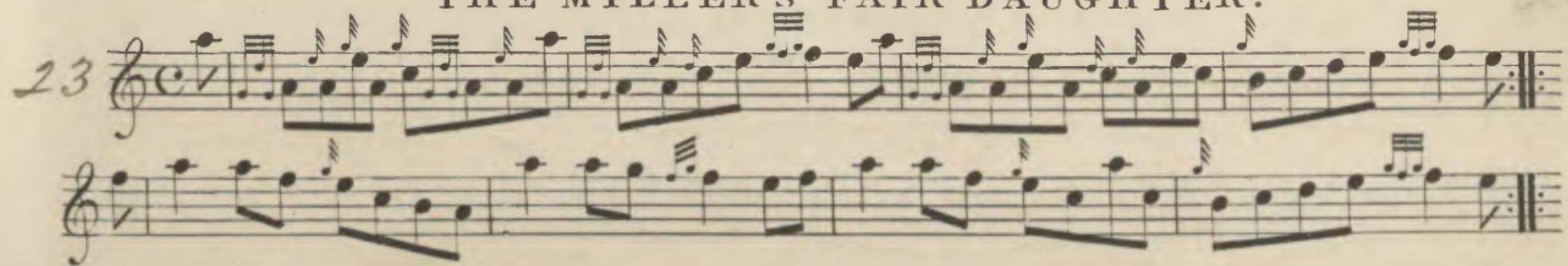
WE'LL GANG NAE MAIR TO YON TOWN.



FILL THE STOUP.



THE MILLER'S FAIR DAUGHTER.

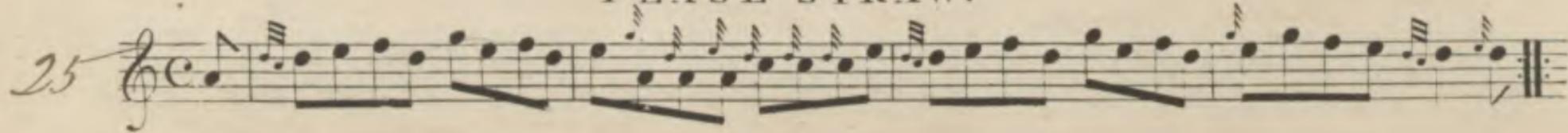


14

LADY WEMYSS' JIG.



PEASE STRAW.





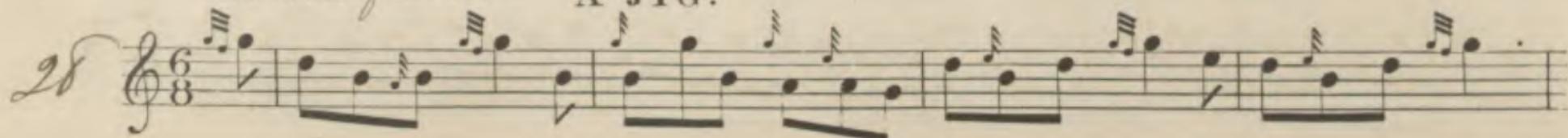
BODACHAN A GHARIDH. *The Jolly old Gardener*

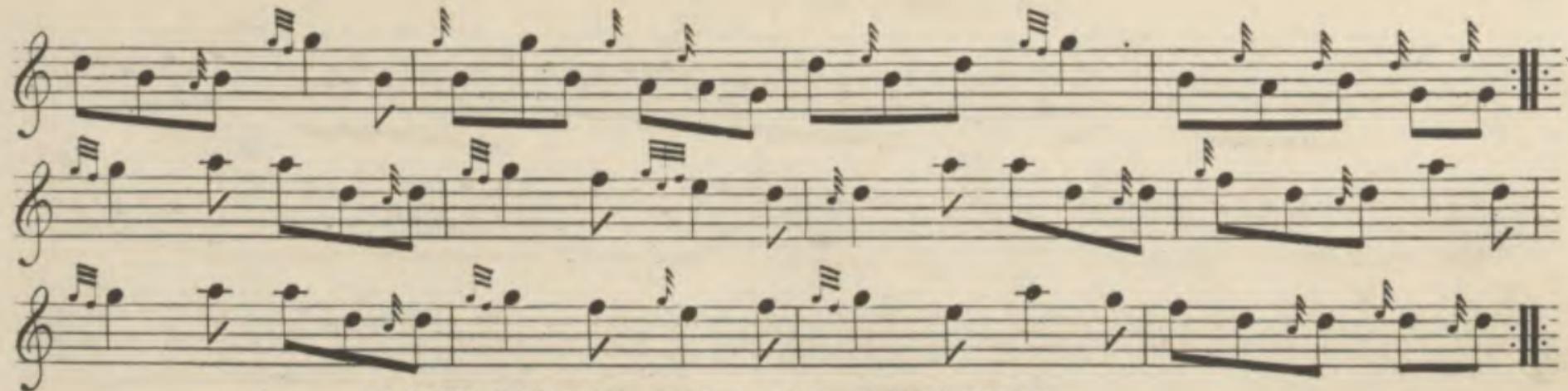


A STRATHSPEY.

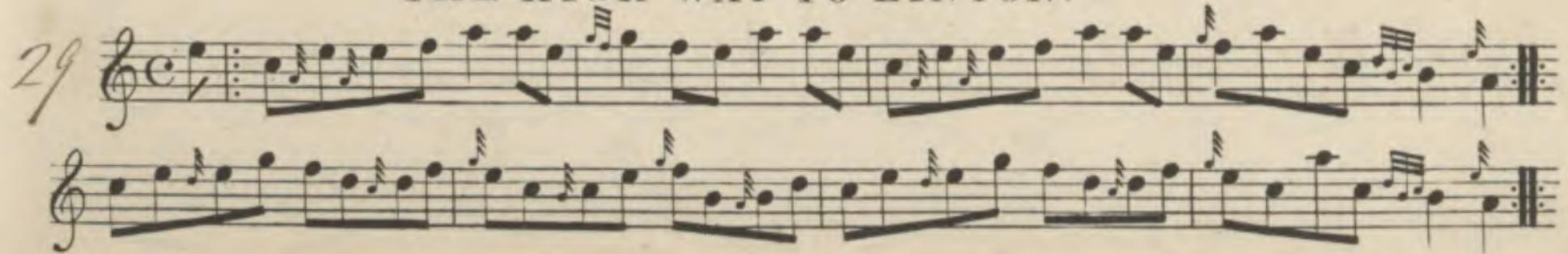
Guthrie's Wedding*The Bells of Dochaber*

A JIG.





THE HIGH WAY TO LINTON.



Fall of Rogers

18

THE WHIMSICAL.



THE BRIDE HAS A BONNY THING.



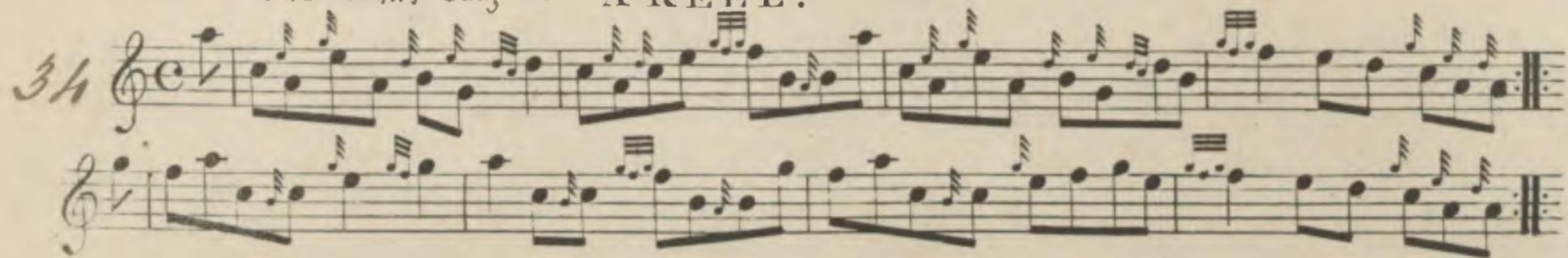
The image shows a handwritten musical score for two pieces: "The House of Gray" and "A JIG." The score consists of five staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff contains the title "The House of Gray". The second staff begins with the title "A JIG." The third staff contains the title "Plovers abound in the hills". The fourth staff starts with the number "32". The fifth staff ends with a double bar line. The music is written in common time, indicated by a "C" at the beginning of the first staff. The notation includes various note values such as eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The manuscript is written in ink on aged paper.

20 Johnny Lead

MORAG IS DOMHNULL, or Marion & Donald.



The Smith's Daughter A REEL.



Bk
AN IRISH JIG.

21



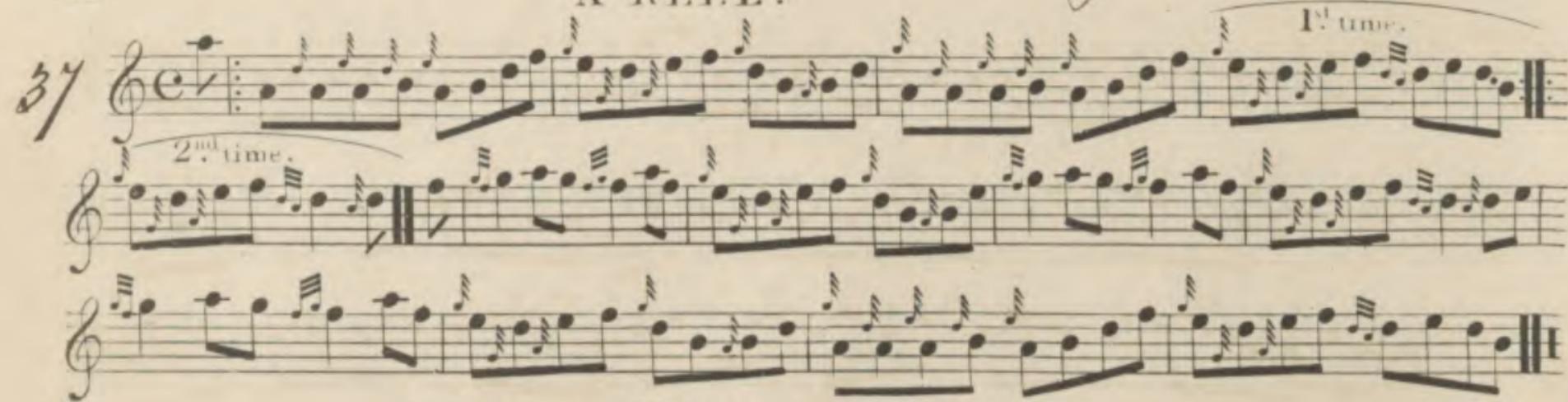
THE BRIDGE OF PERTH.



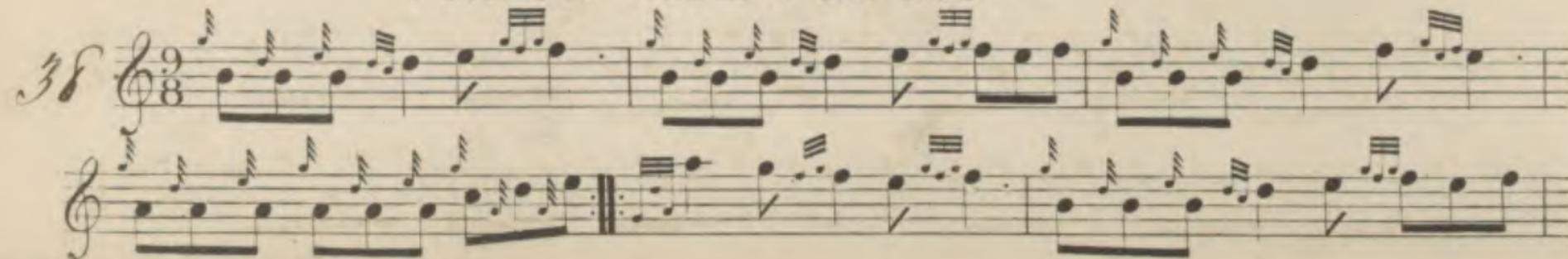
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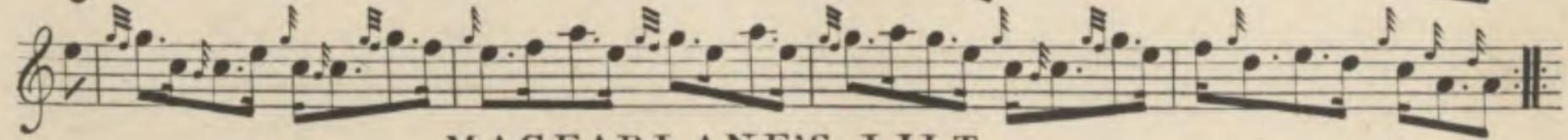
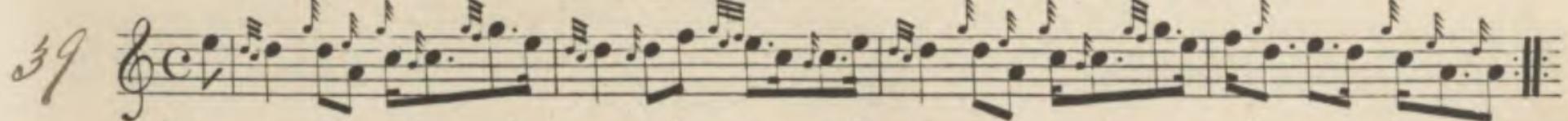
The Hills my delight

A REEL.

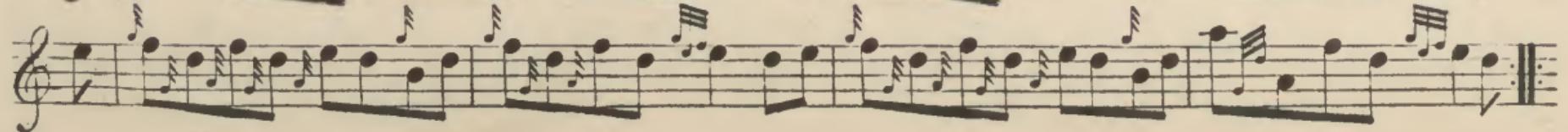
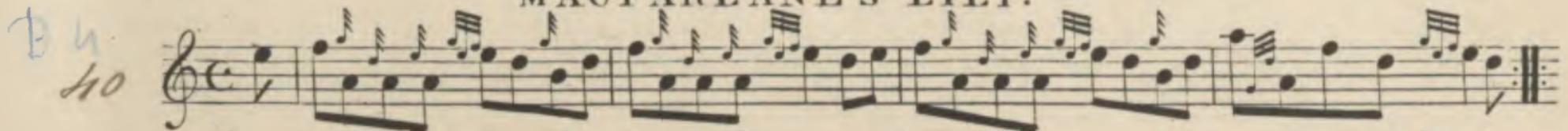


I HAE A WIFE O' MY AIN.



1st. time.2nd. time.A STRATHSPEY. *Roslin Castle*

MACFARLANE'S LILT.



THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING.



The Duke of Perth~~Long-horned~~ Reel

25

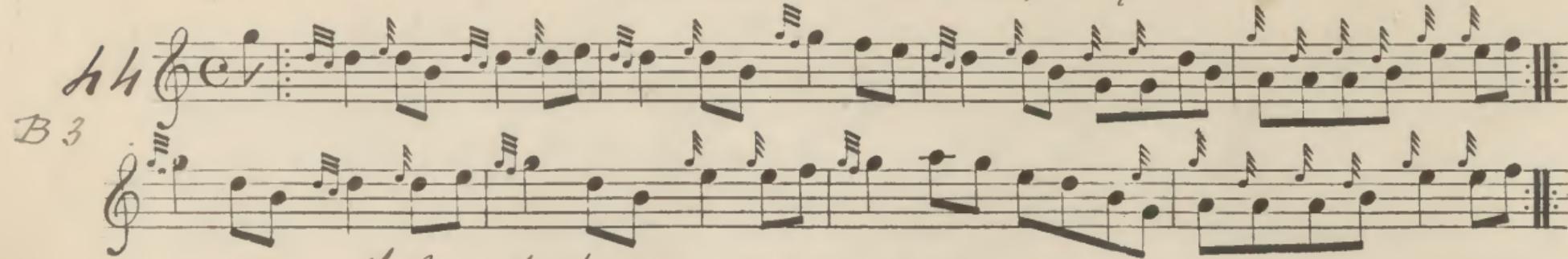
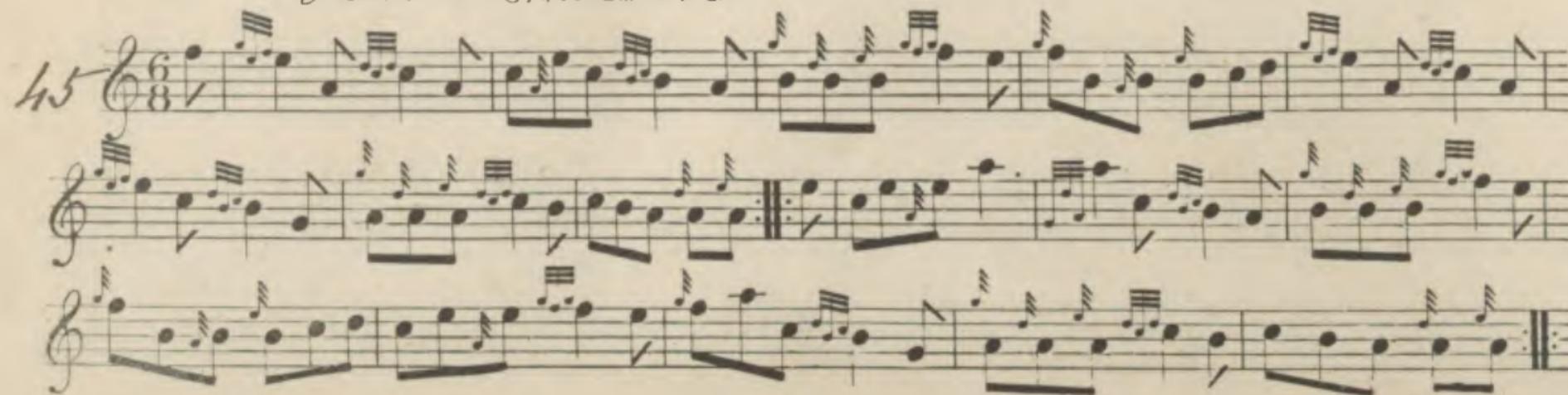
A STRATHISPEY.

*Kate Dalrymple.*

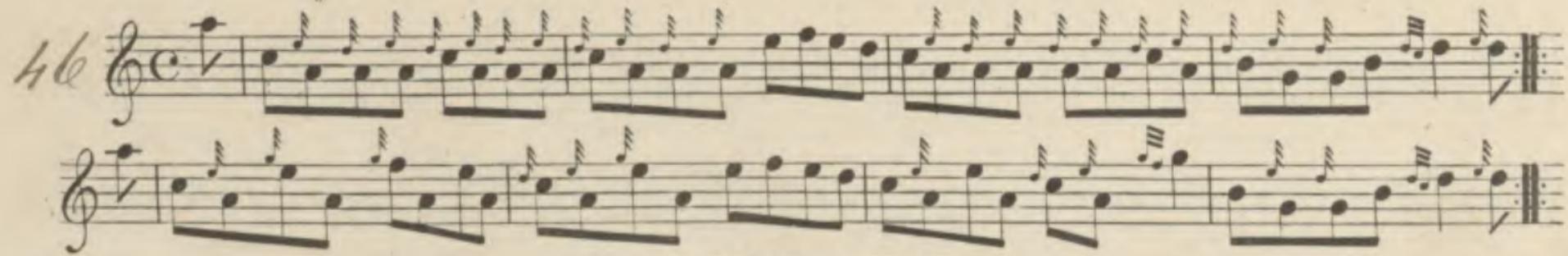
JINGLING JOHNIE.

A musical score for 'Jingling Johnie' in 4/4 time. The key signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The tempo is marked as 130. The music is divided into three sections: 1st time, 2nd time, and 1st time again. The score features three staves. The first staff uses a treble clef and includes a dynamic marking 'f' (fortissimo) over the first section. The second staff uses a bass clef. The third staff also uses a bass clef. The notation consists of sixteenth-note patterns throughout.

26

The Boatsholes. A REEL. *The three girls of Portree.**The Minister have a JIG.*

THE WREN'S DEATH.

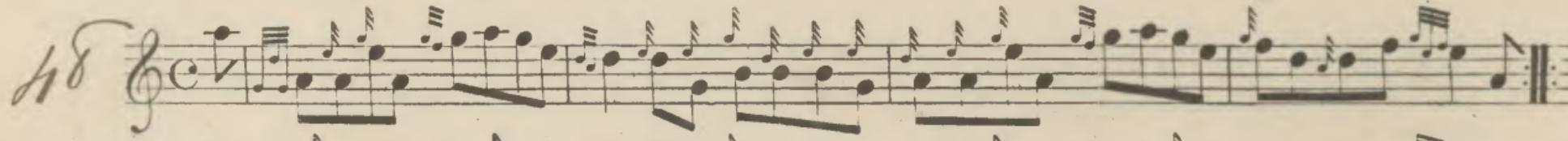


A MULINN DUBH.

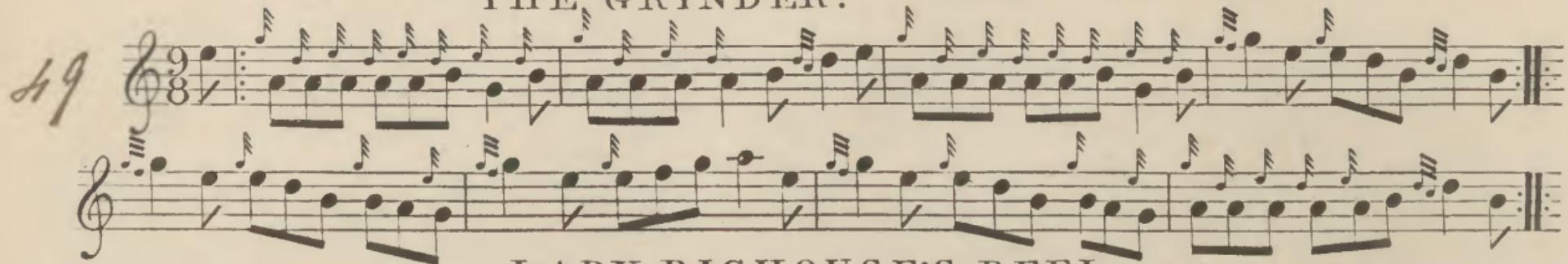
Musical notation for 'A Mulinn Dubh.' in common time (indicated by 'C'). The music consists of three staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, and the middle and bottom staves use a bass clef. The notation includes various note heads and stems, with some notes having vertical dashes through them. The piece is divided into sections labeled '1st time.' and '2nd time.' by diagonal lines and text above the staff.

28 *The Buckskin Kilt*

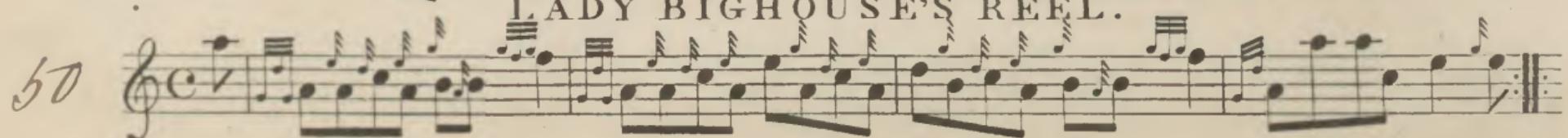
A REEL.



THE GRINDER.



LADY BIGHOUSE'S REEL.



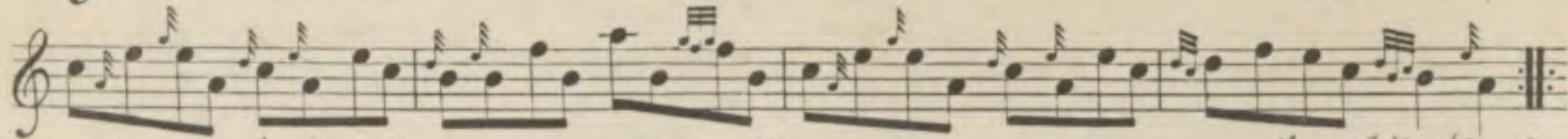
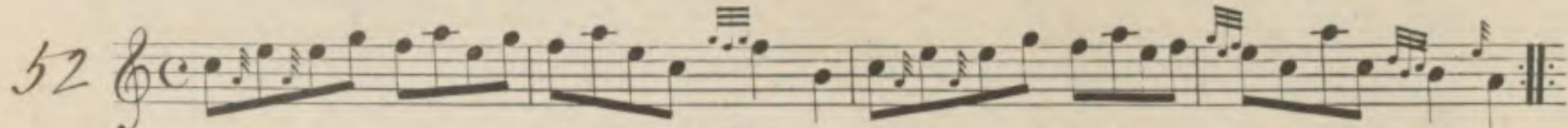


BRIGIS MHIC RUARIDH.

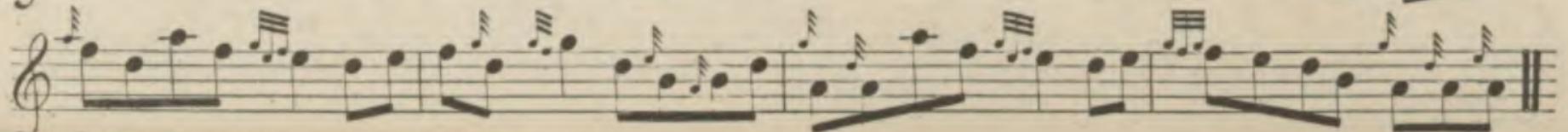
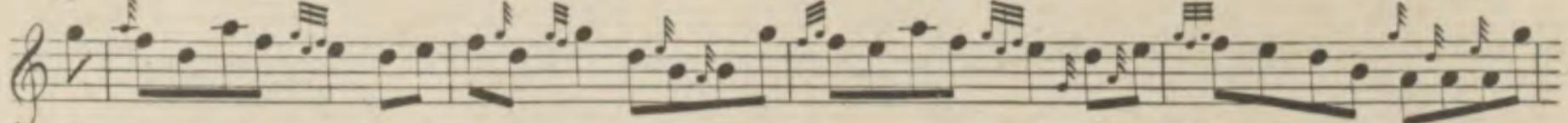
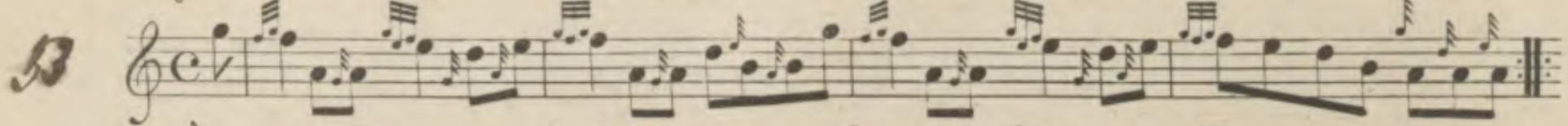
57

1st time. 2nd time.

A REEL.

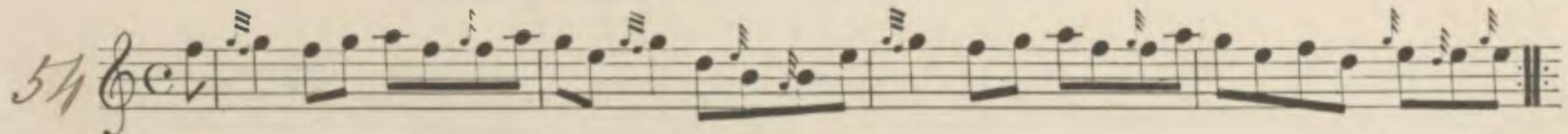


My woer be Mervy. A REEL. The Boatman of Portnaeere. The Athole Piped.



THE PEREWIG.

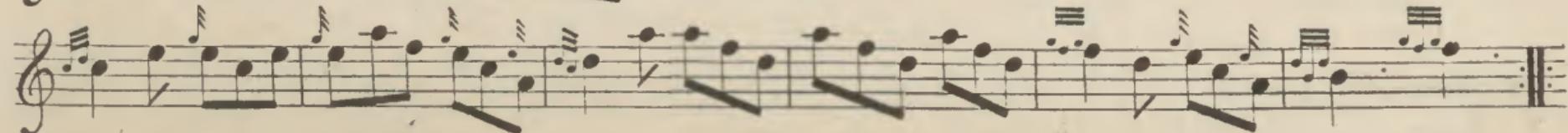
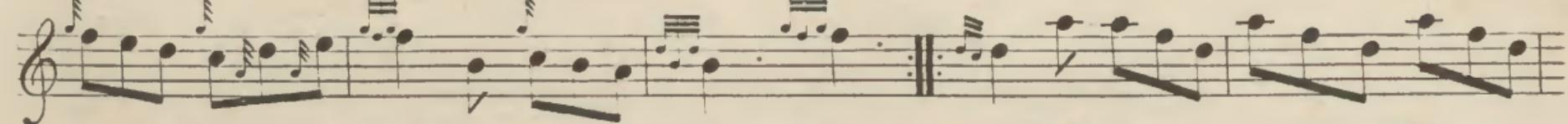
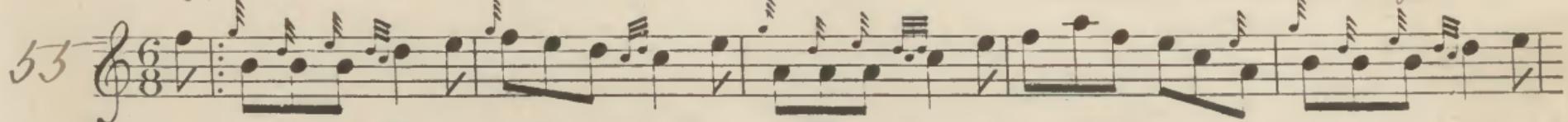
31



Bung your Eye

A JIG.

There came a Young man



BRUCE OF KENAIRD'S REEL.

56

Give me a hand wi' a lump o' land.

A REEL.

57

58

THE TRIPPERS. *Give me a hand wi' a lump o' land.*

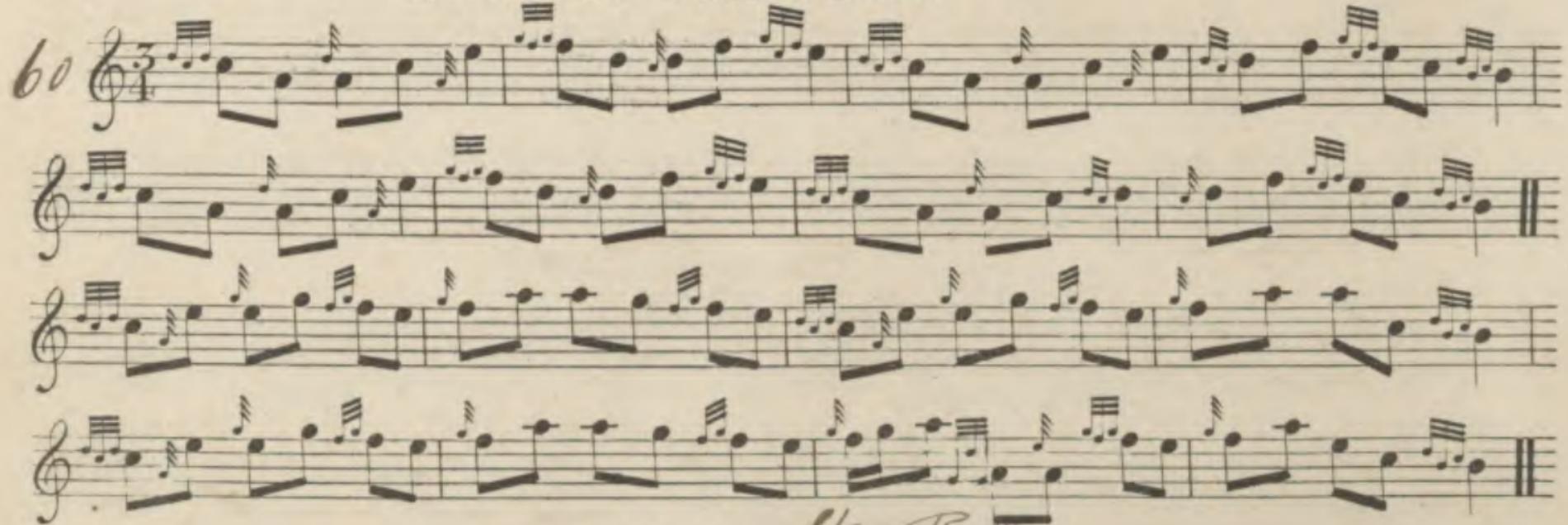
A REEL. *Dunrobin Castle*

59

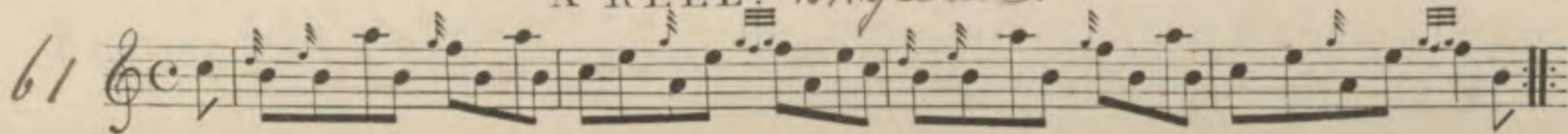
1st time.

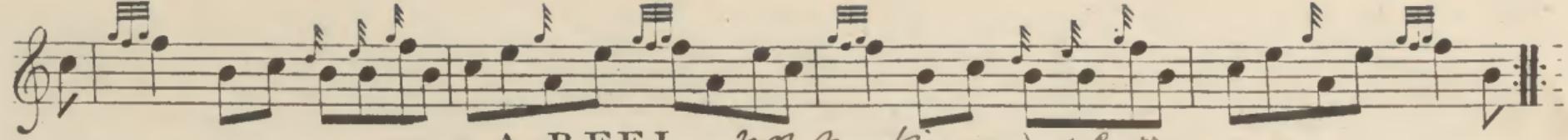
2nd time.

HERD OF THE GLEN.

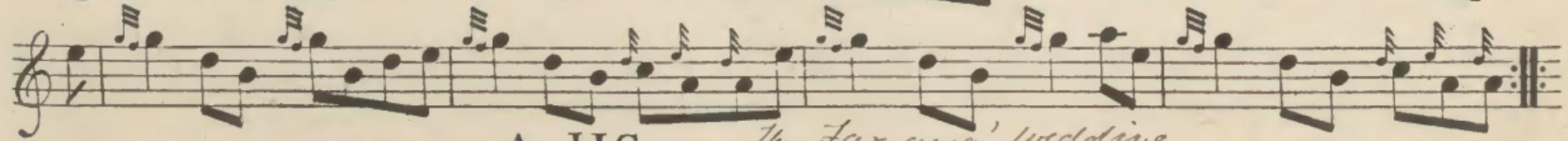
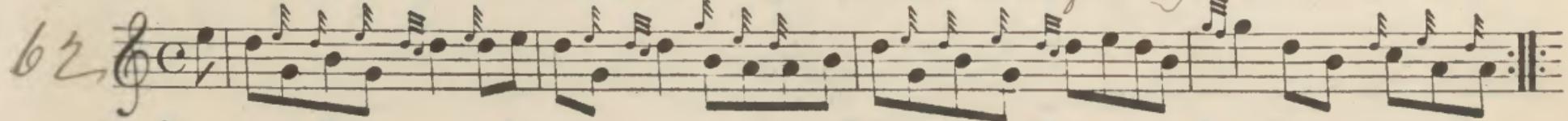


A REEL. *Sky Reel.*

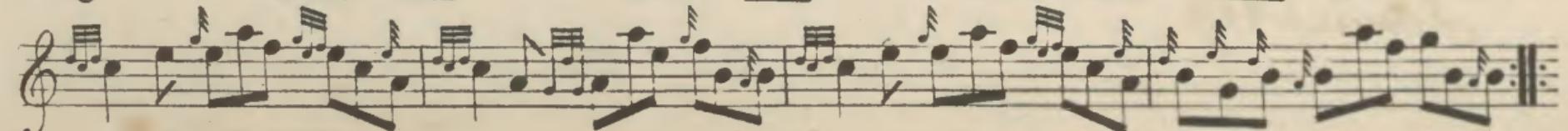




A REEL. Mr. Mackinnon of Corry



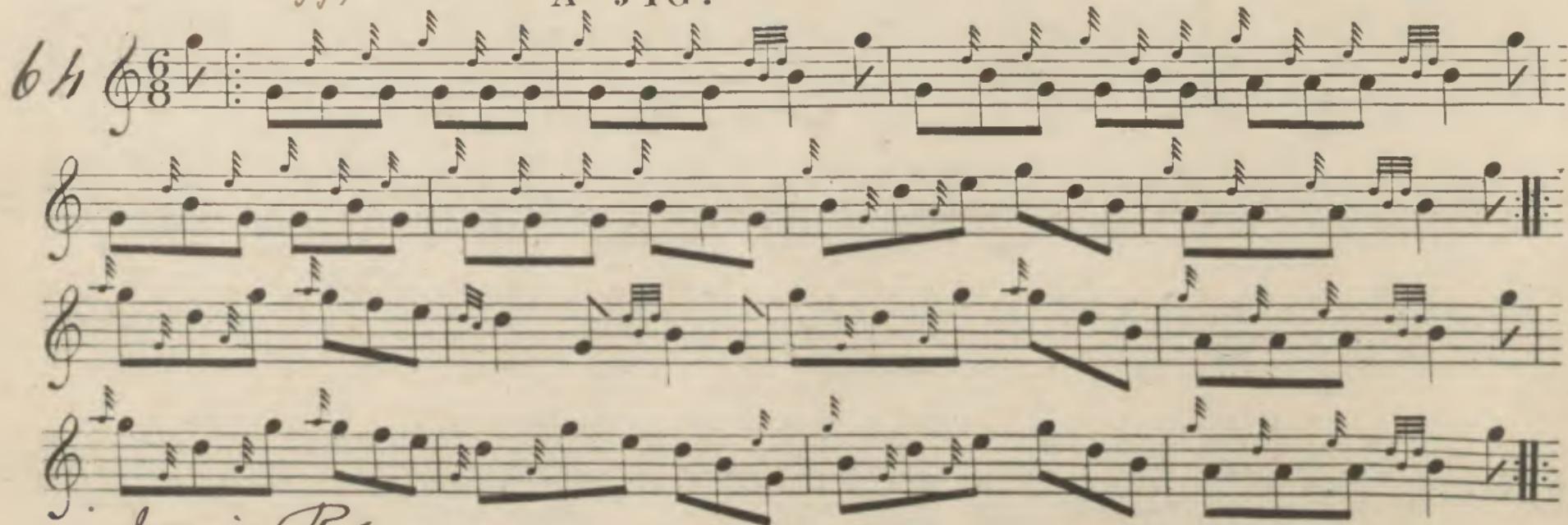
A JIG. The Farawa' Wedding



36

The Shaggy Buck.

A JIG.

*Jamie Roy*

A JIG.

65



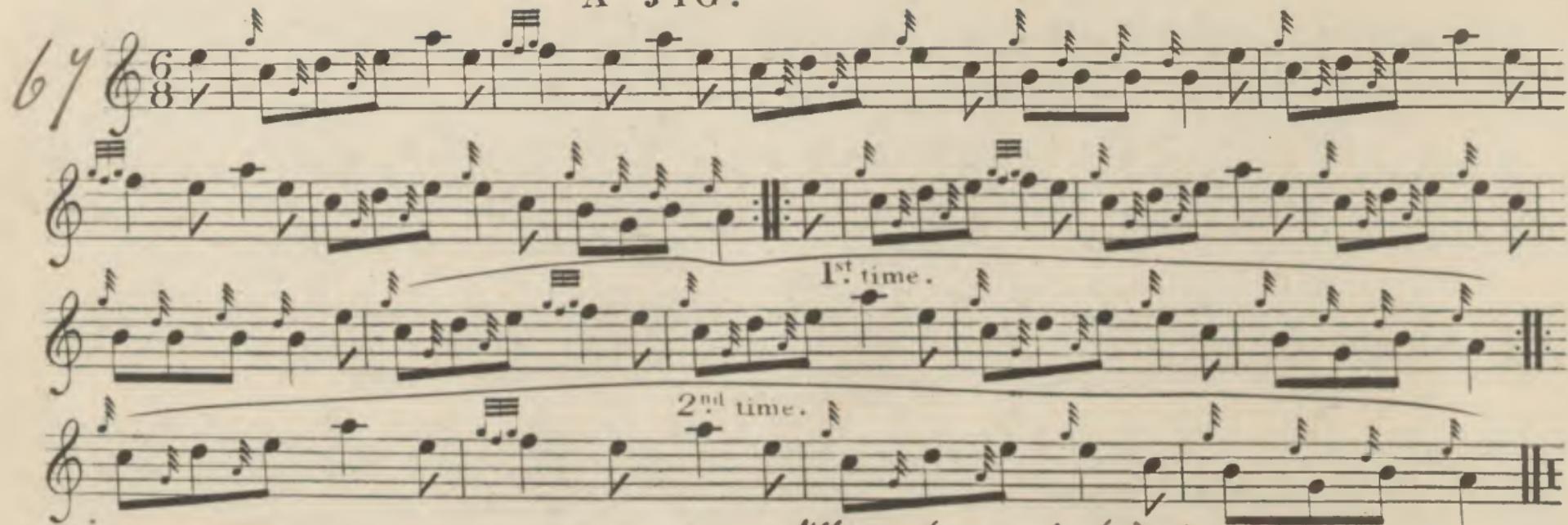
Finlay 13 rows A JIG.

Humours of Dublin

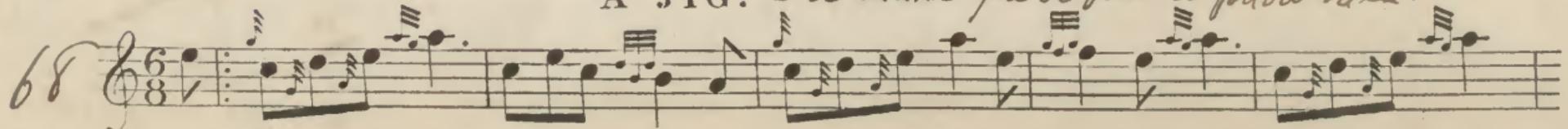
66 6/8

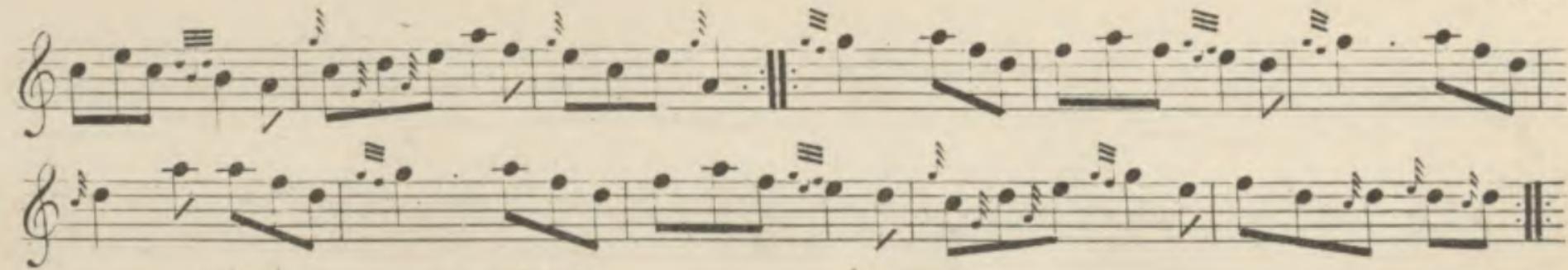
same as first

A JIG.



A JIG. I'll make you be fain to follow me





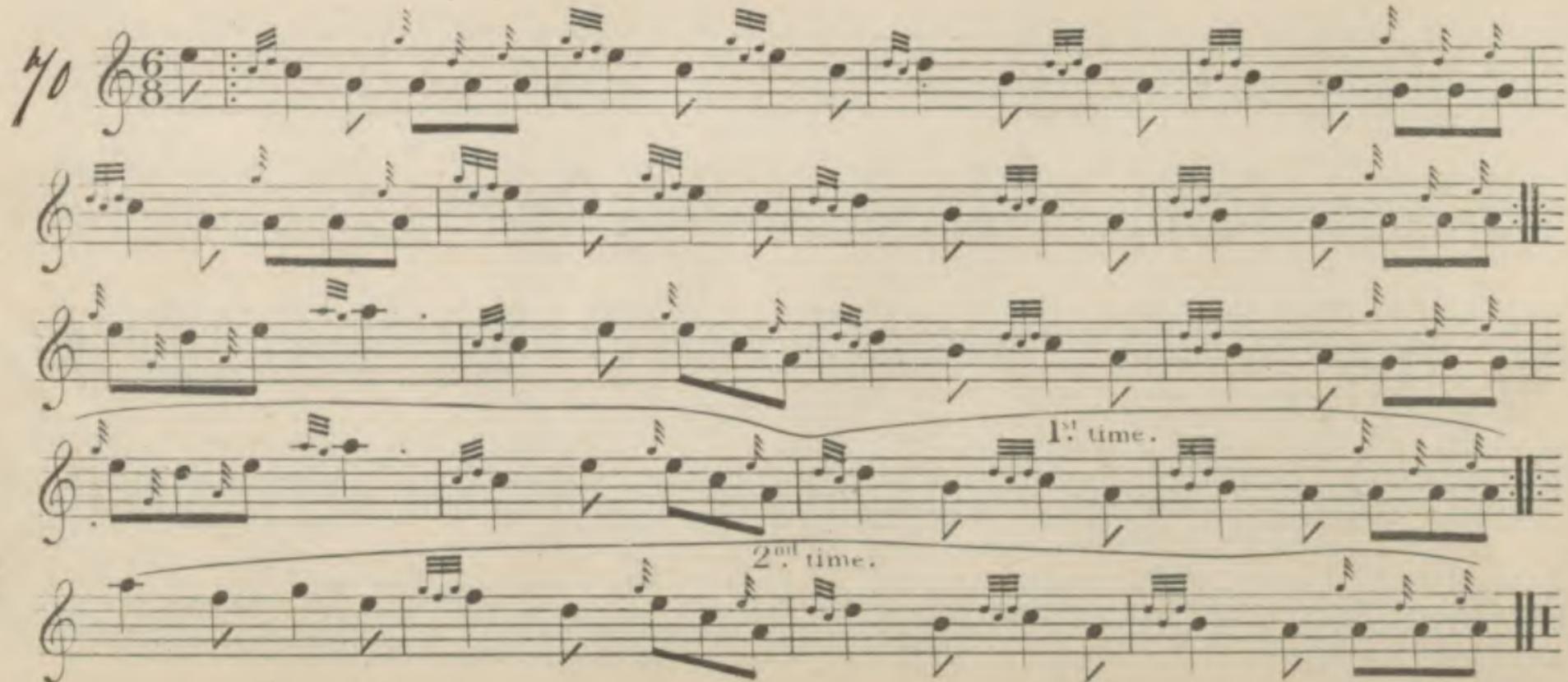
To march band

A JIG.

69

A handwritten musical score consisting of three staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff uses a bass clef, and the bottom staff uses a treble clef. All staves are in common time (indicated by '6/8' over '4/4'). The music features sixteenth-note patterns with vertical stems and horizontal bar lines. The score is divided by a double bar line with repeat dots. The section is identified as 'A JIG.'

A JIG.



QUICKSTEP.

See 92^d Gordon Highlanders

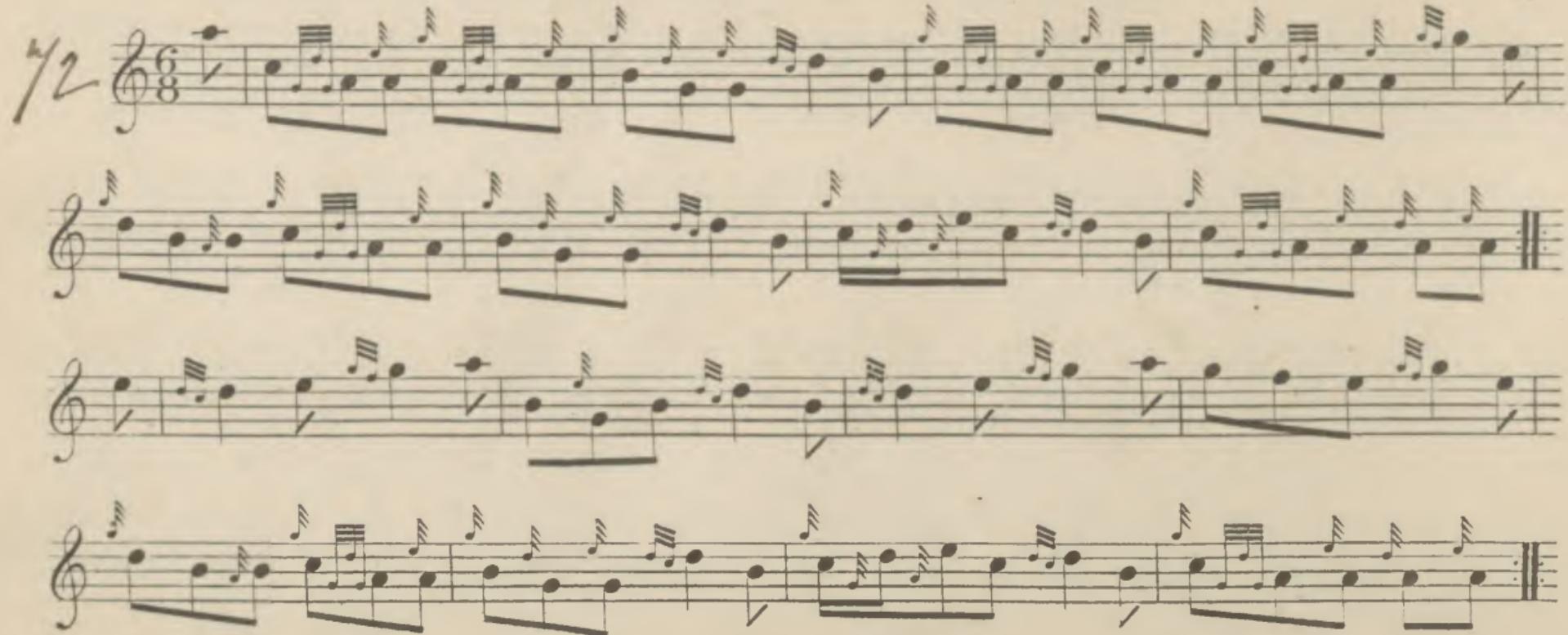
Ross 15⁴¹

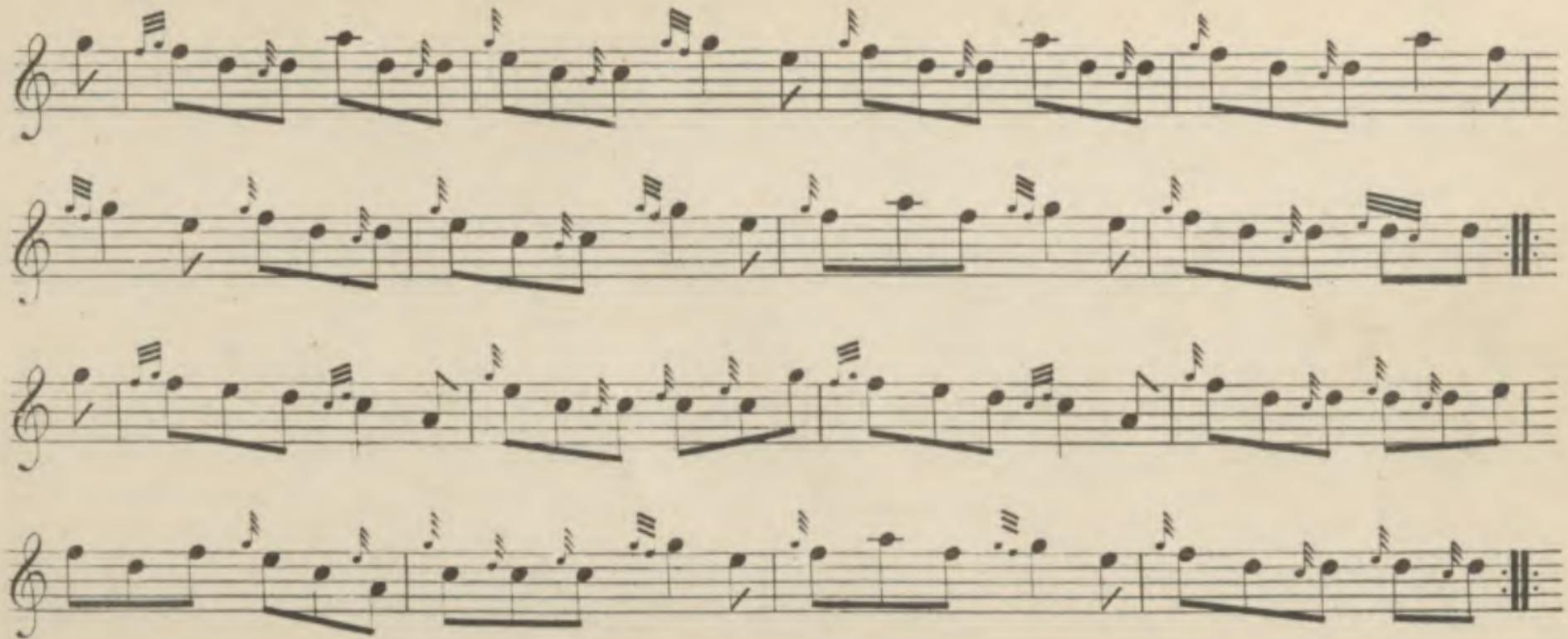
41

The Goat Herd.

42

BUACHAIL NA GOBHAR, IS NA CAORACH.





TALADH, or the Nurse's Song.



Mackay's March

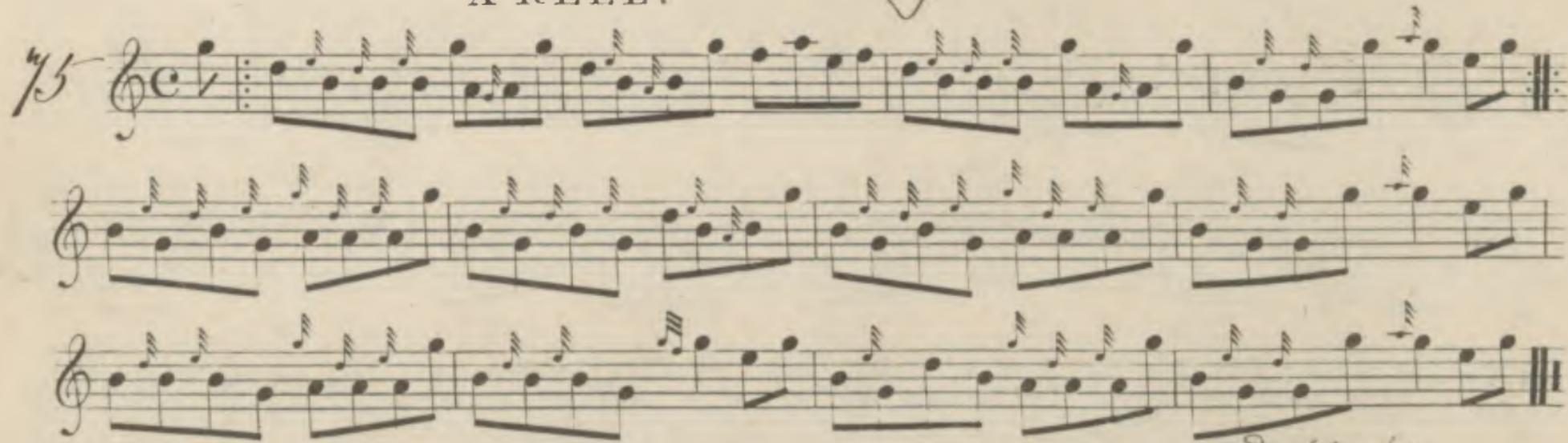
QUICKSTEP.

45

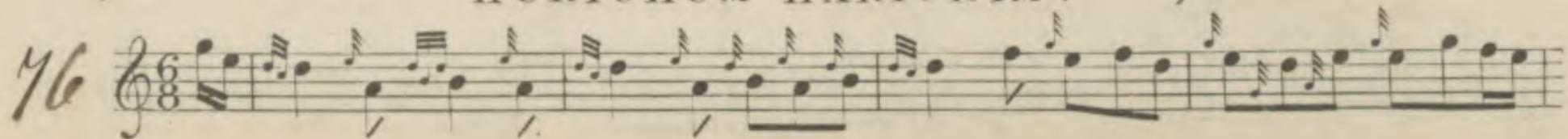


46

A REEL.

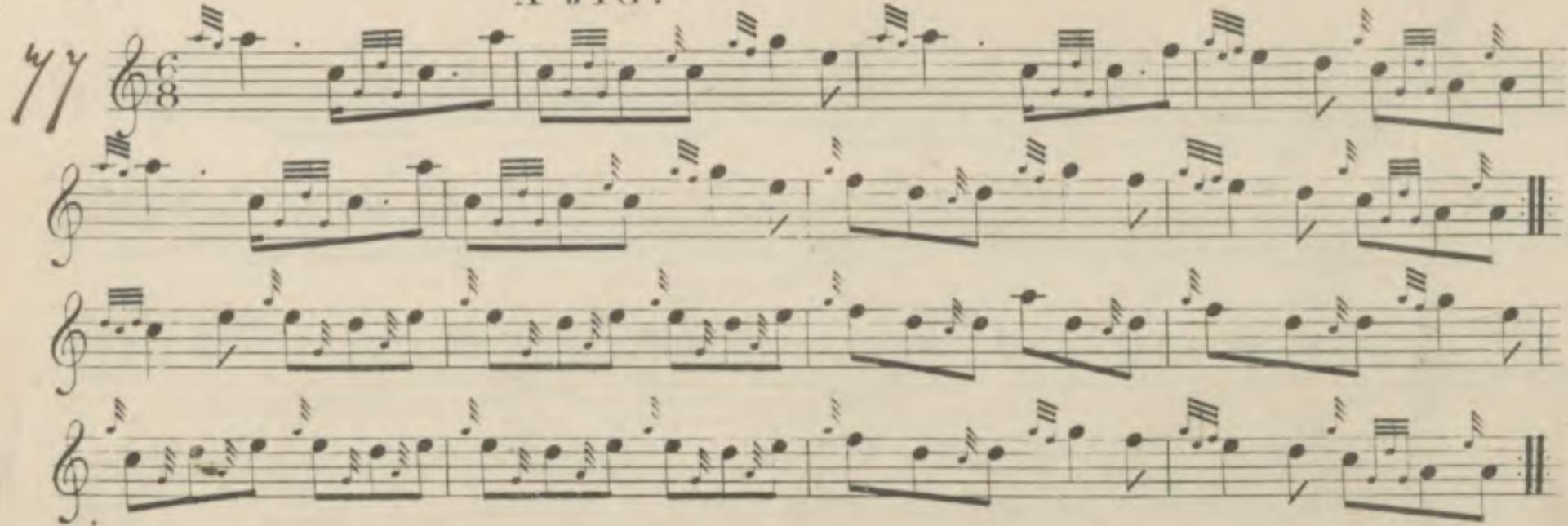
The Flirting Brown Maid

HURICHUM HARICHIM.

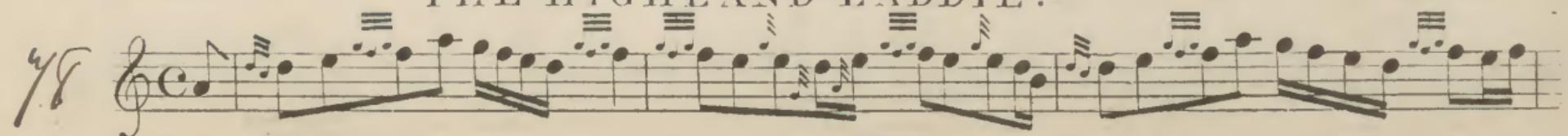
72^d Highlanders



A JIG.

The Town and Apron.

THE HIGHLAND LADDIE.





THE HAUGHS OF CROMDALE.

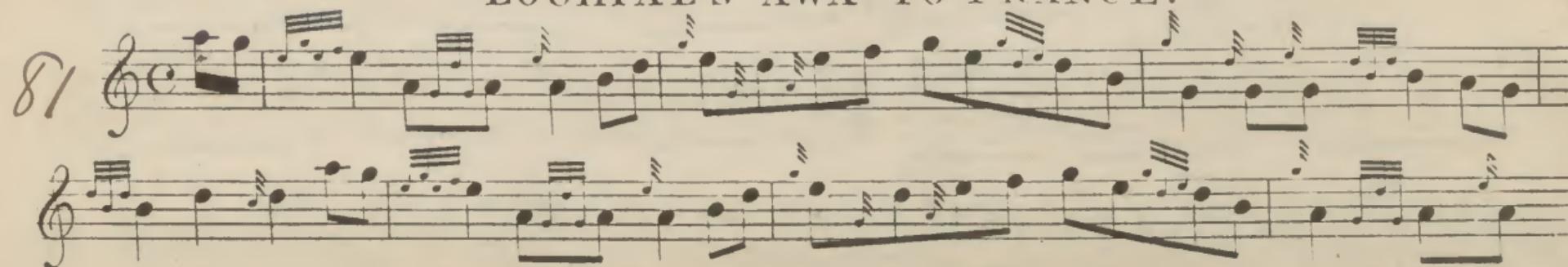
79

A continuation of the musical score for three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, the second with a bass clef, and the third with a treble clef. The music consists of three measures per system, indicated by triple bar lines. The notation includes sixteenth-note patterns with slurs and grace notes.

BUAIN NE RONICH, or the Weary Maid.



LOCHIAL'S AWA' TO FRANCE.



A handwritten musical score consisting of five staves, each with a treble clef. The music is written in common time. The first staff contains six measures of music. The second staff begins with a measure of two eighth notes followed by four measures of sixteenth-note patterns. The third staff has four measures of eighth-note patterns. The fourth staff has four measures of sixteenth-note patterns. The fifth staff has four measures of eighth-note patterns.



52

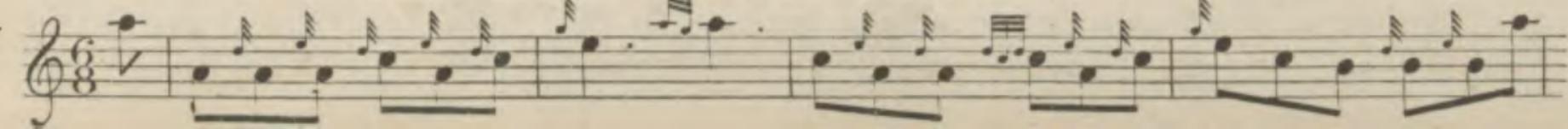
Macgregor's

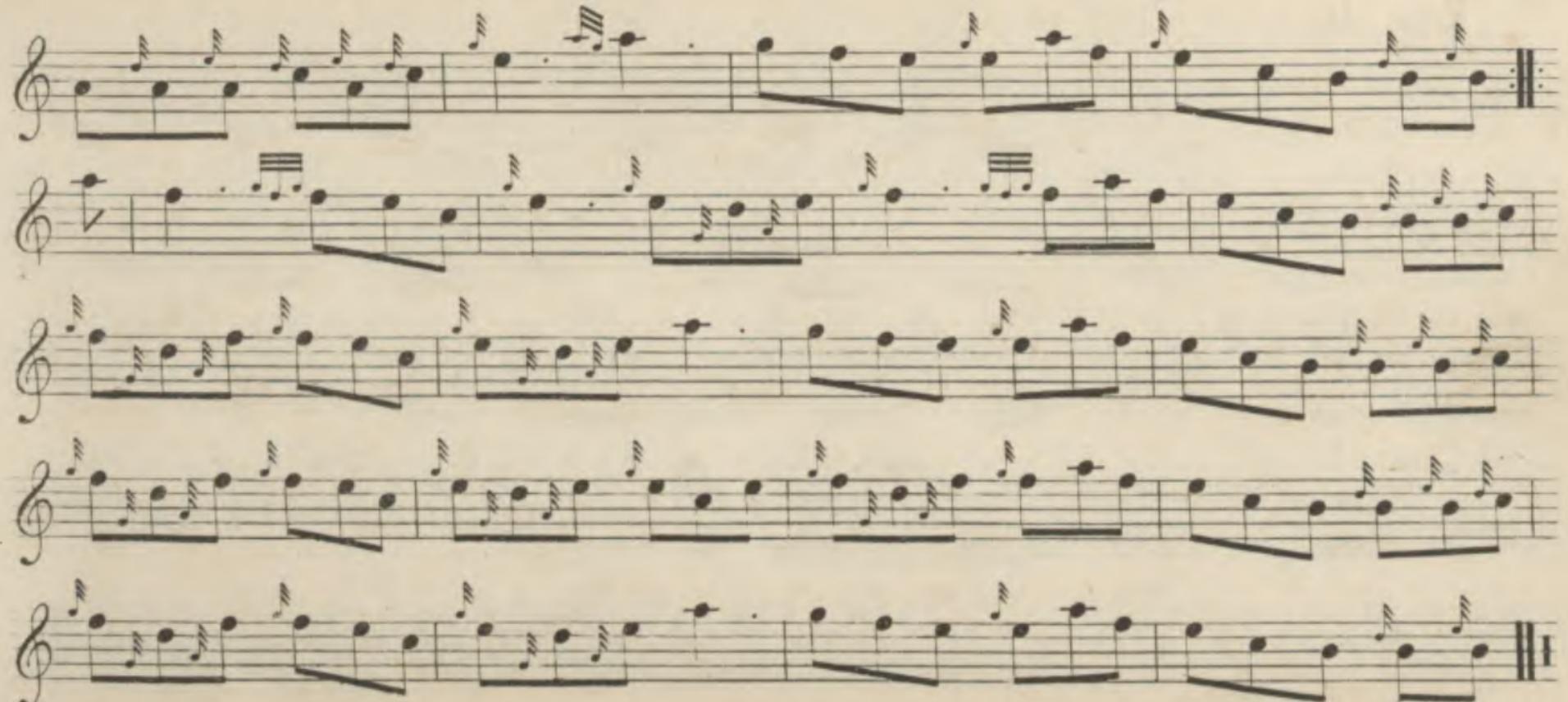
A QUICKSTEP.



THE TAILOR'S WEDDING.

83





54 Ross II

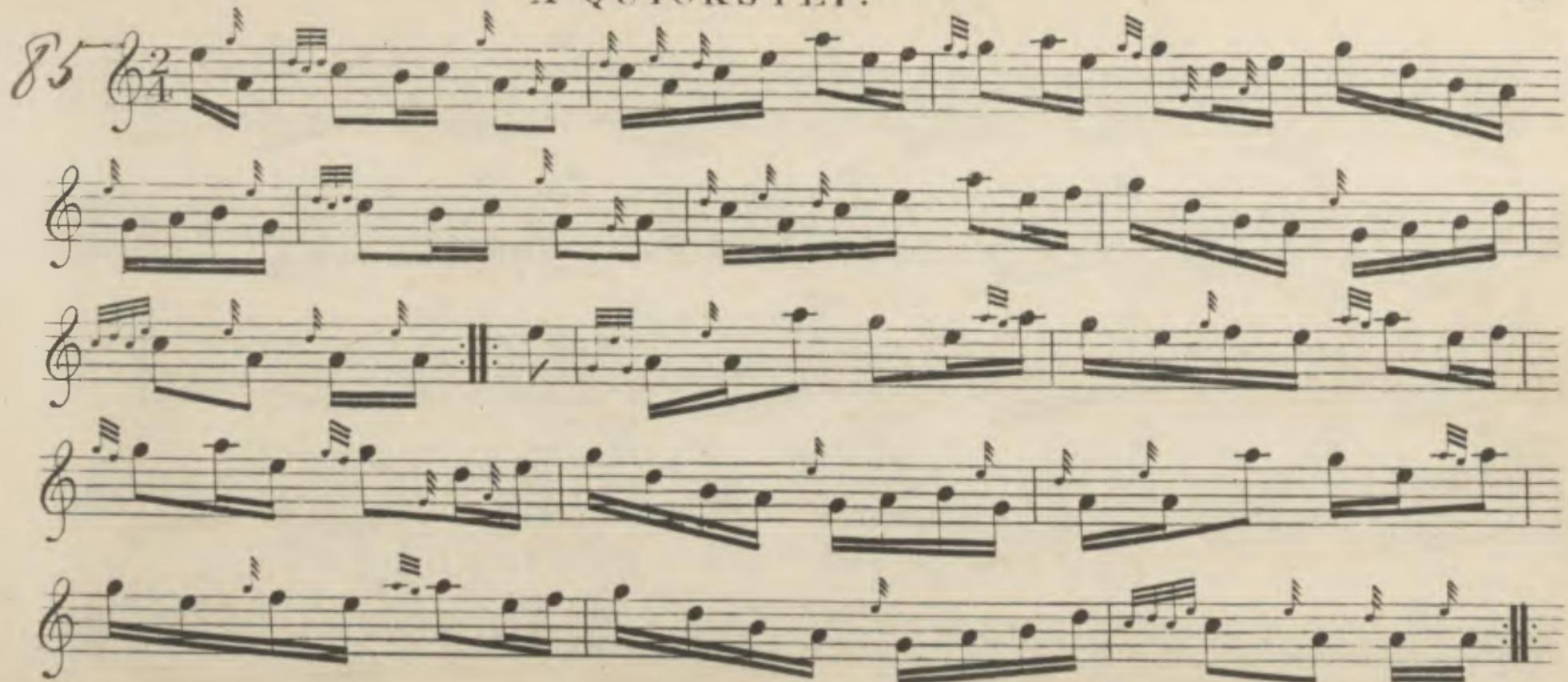
A QUICKSTEP.

Earl of Ross b



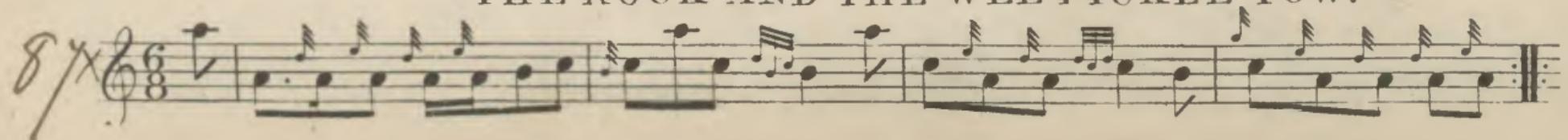
Glenaruit

A QUICKSTEP.



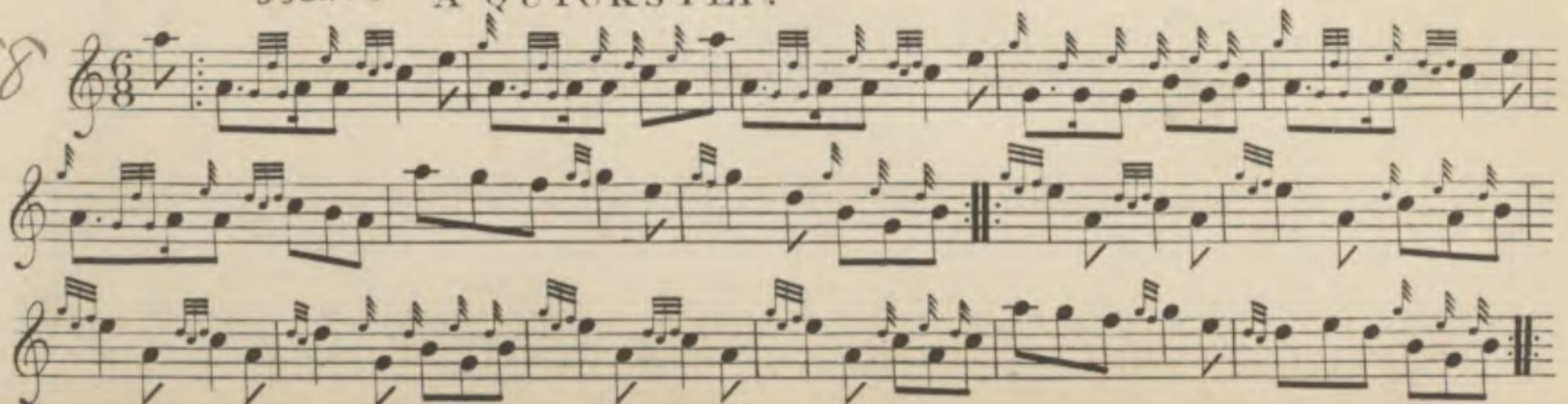
A QUICKSTEP. *The Dear Stuthers*

THE ROCK AND THE WEE PICKLE TOW.

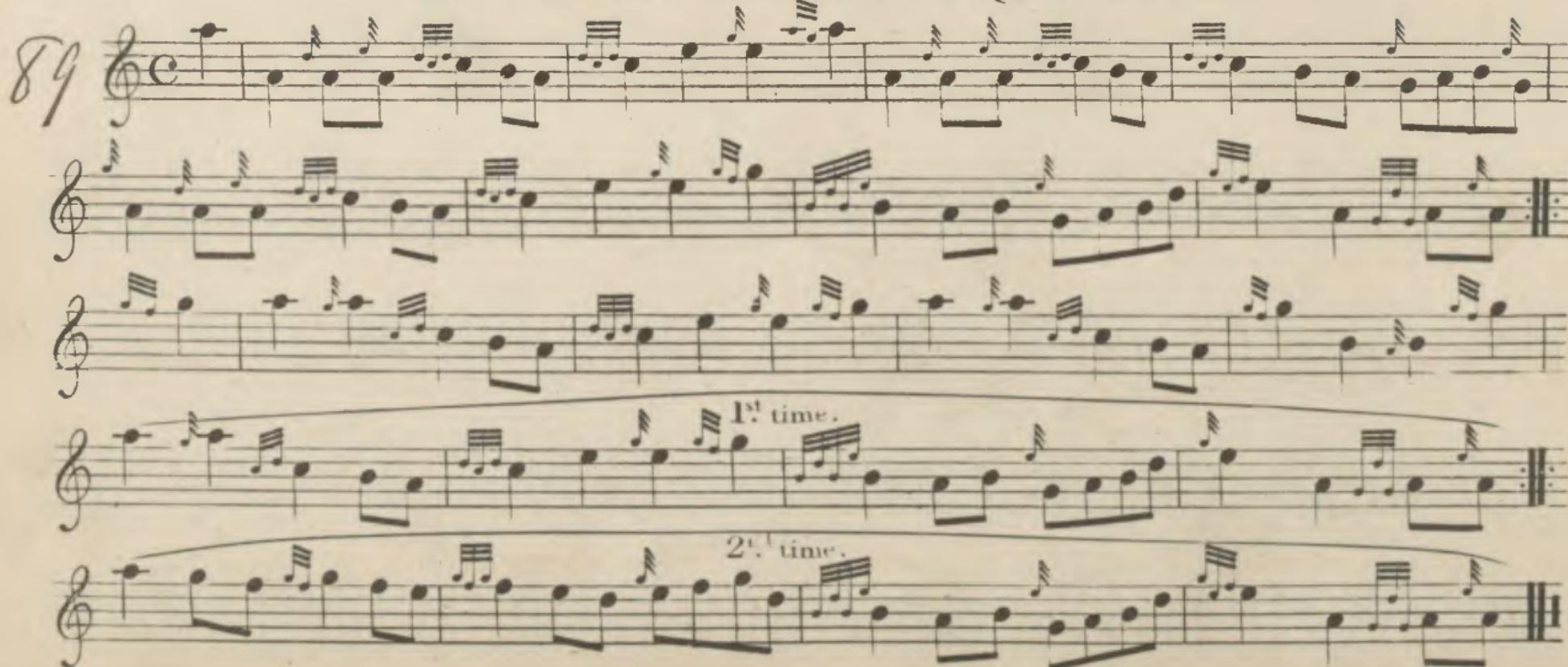




Oscar's A QUICKSTEP.



THE CELTIC SOCIETY'S QUICKSTEP.

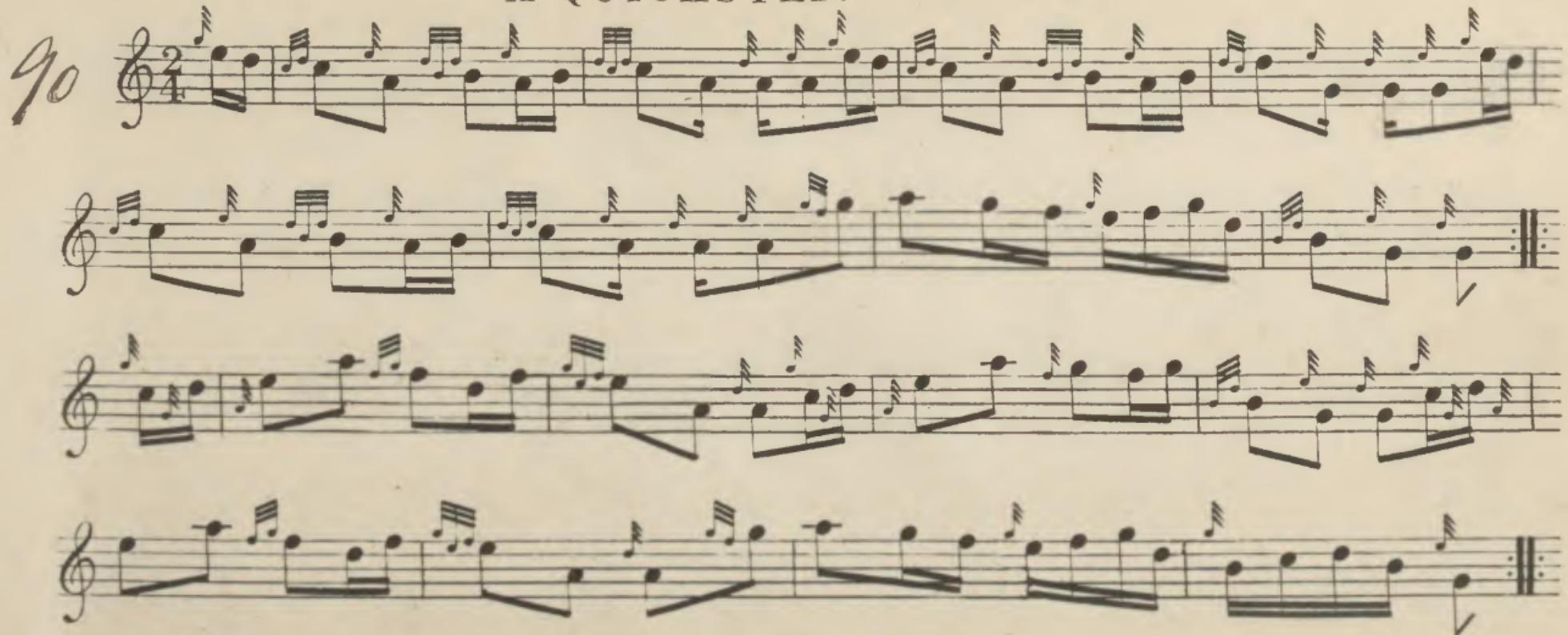


Murray of Harris

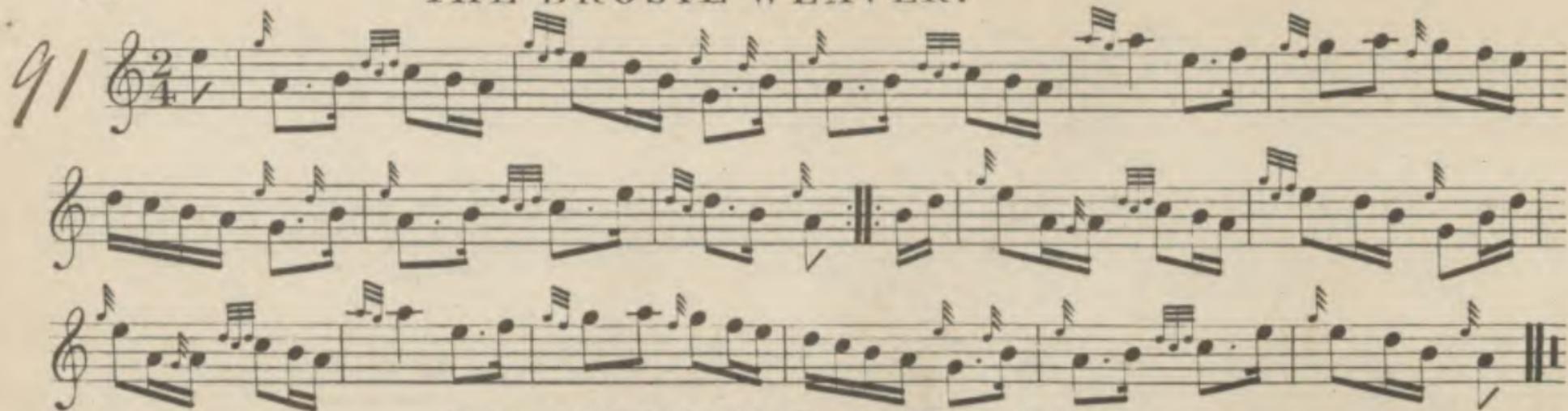
Ross

59

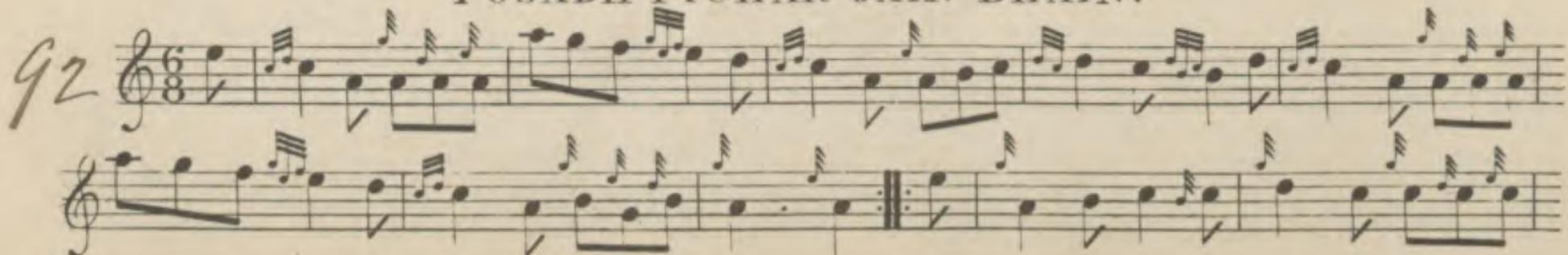
A QUICK STEP.

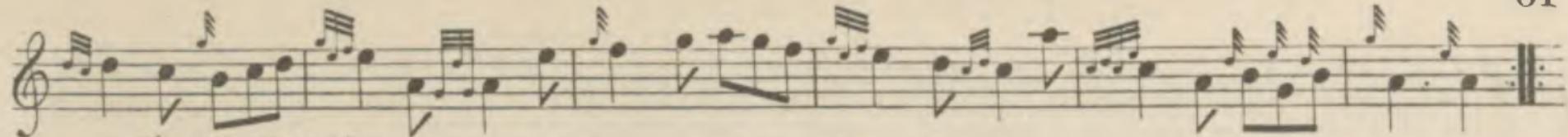


THE BROSIE WEAVER.



POSADH PIUHAR JAIN BHAIN.

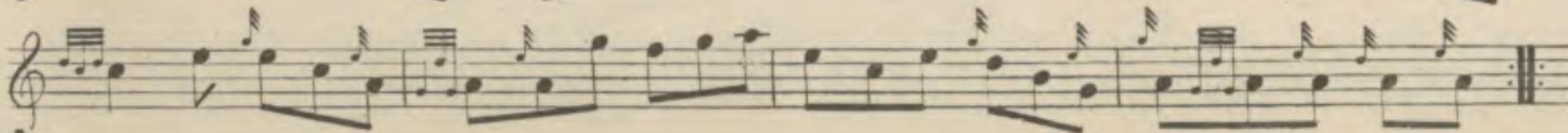
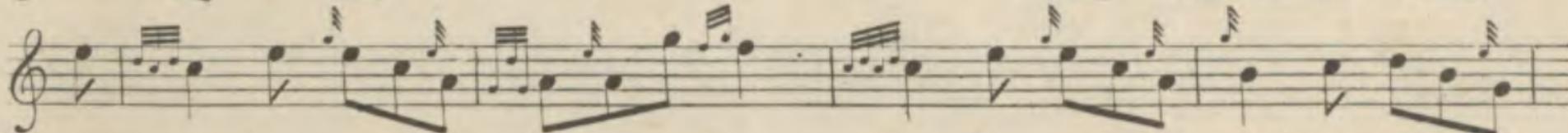
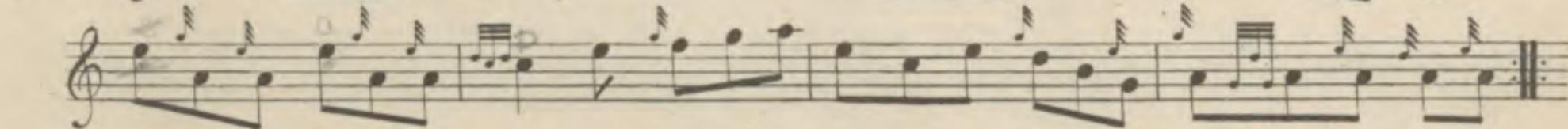
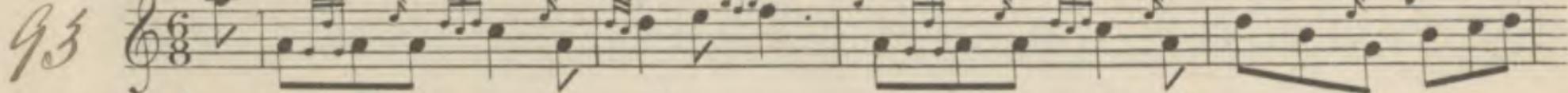




The Jappit Hen

A JIG.

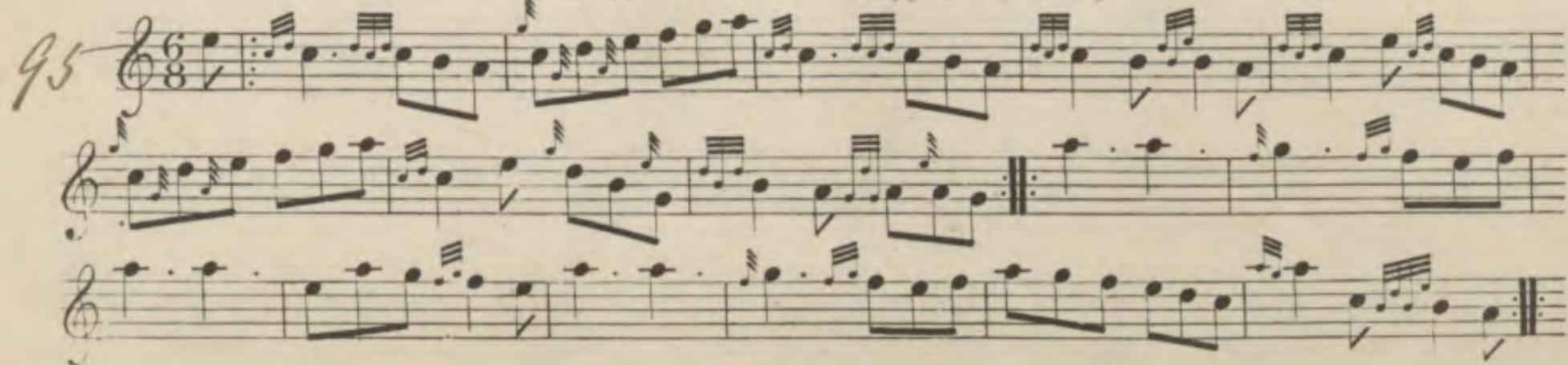
VERY OLD.



THE REEL OF BOGIE.



A NEW JIG.

Borders

Fingal's weeping

63

A QUICK STEP.



M^{rs} MacKinnon of Cony

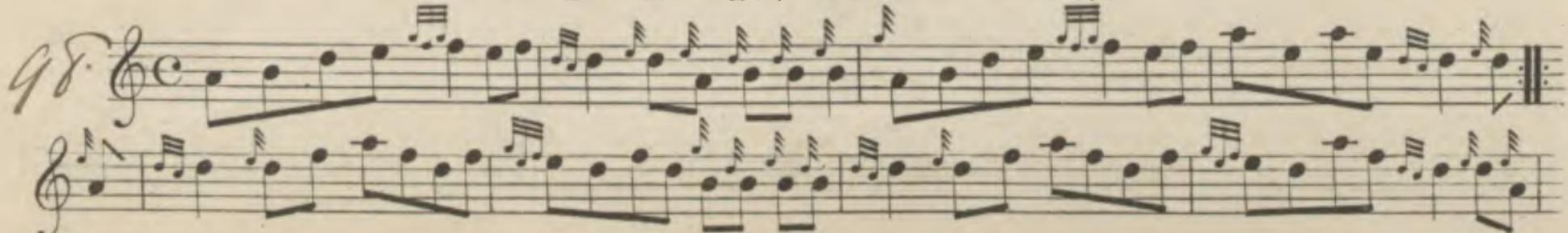
AG

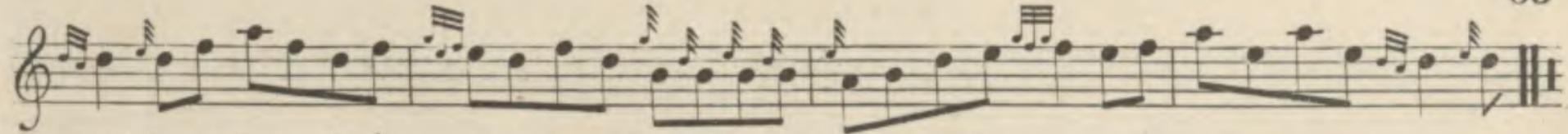
64

A STRATHSPEY.



CUIR'S CHISTE MHOIR ME &c.



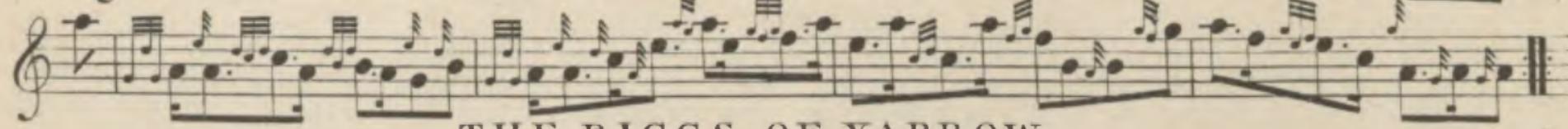
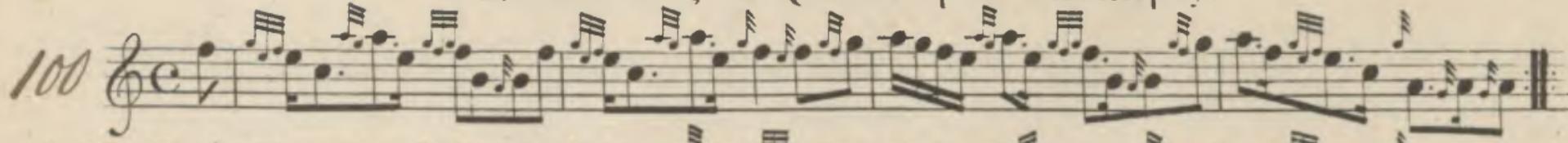


Hech how Johnny lead STRATHSPEY OR REEL.

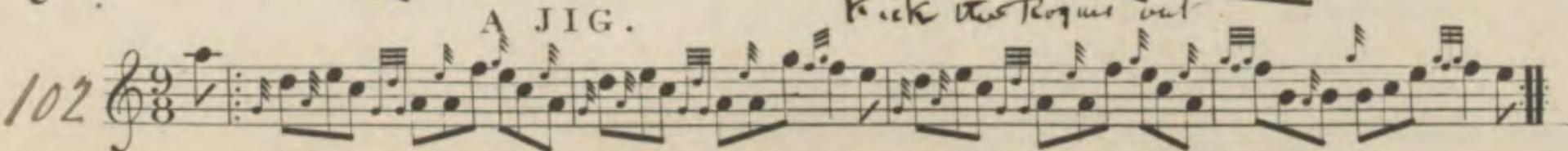
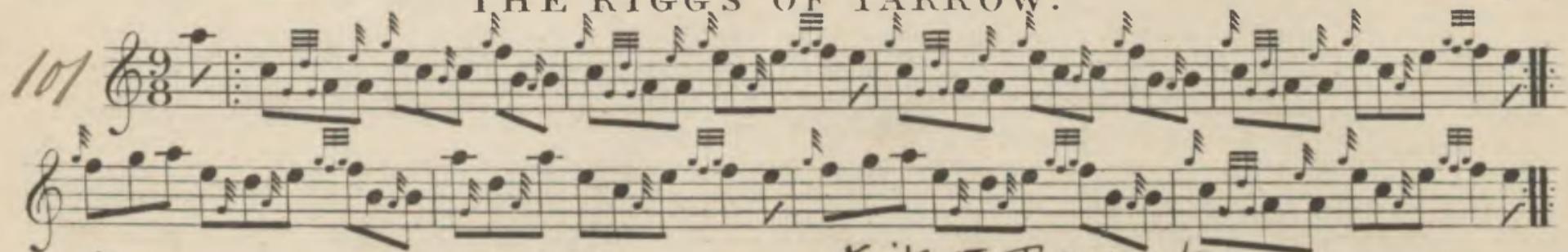
99

Four staves of musical notation in common time, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth note patterns, with a repeat sign and bar line appearing in the second staff.

NEIL GOW, a Quickstep or Strathspey.

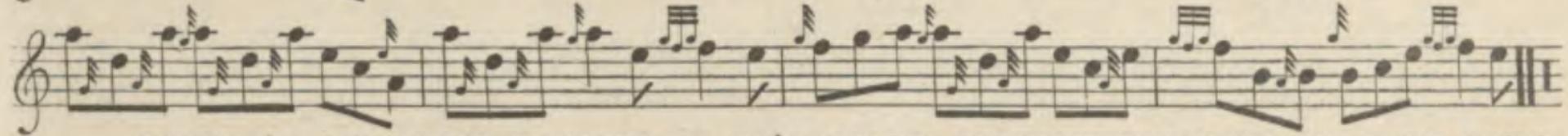
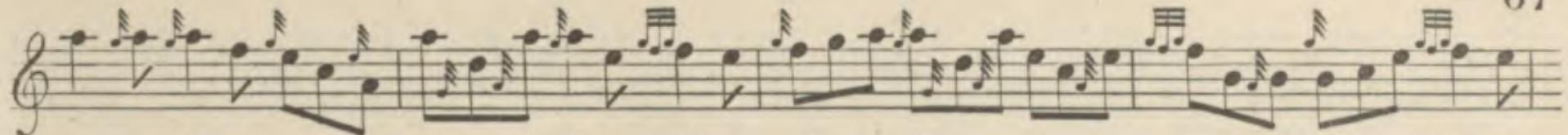


THE RIGGS OF YARROW.

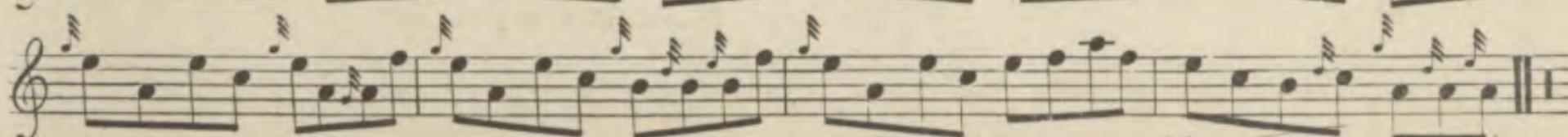


A JIG.

Kick the Roque out

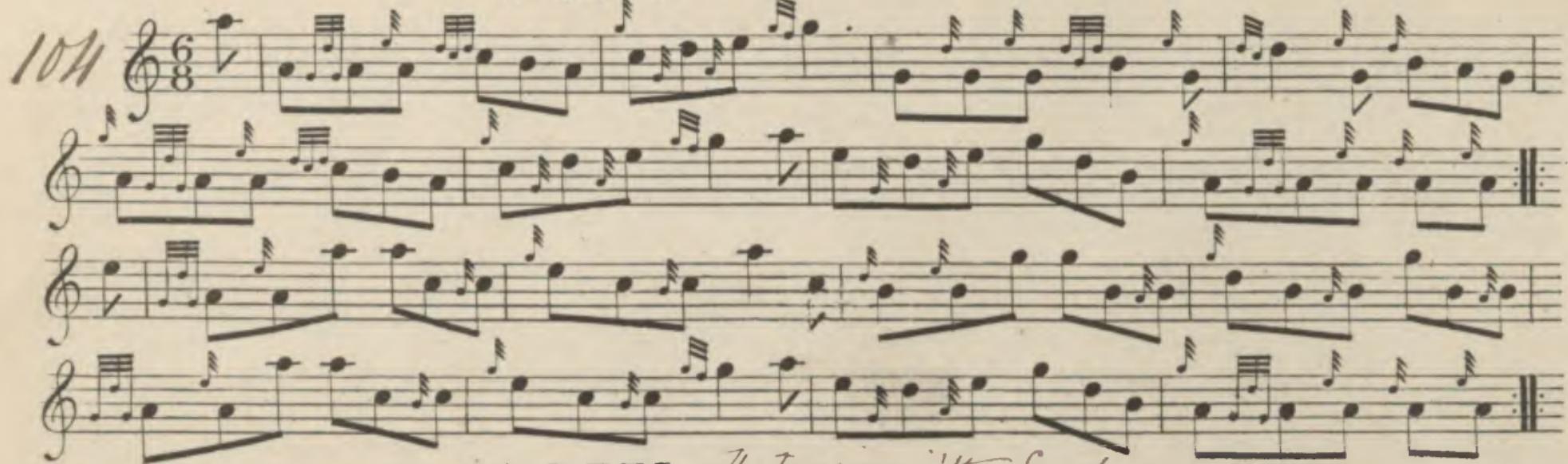
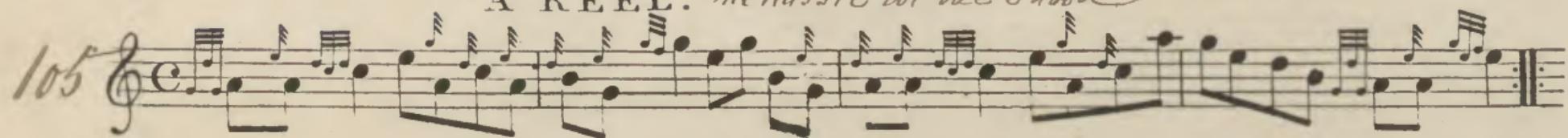


CUIR 'S CHISTE MHOIR ME 'S CUIG BONNICH FO MO CHEANN.

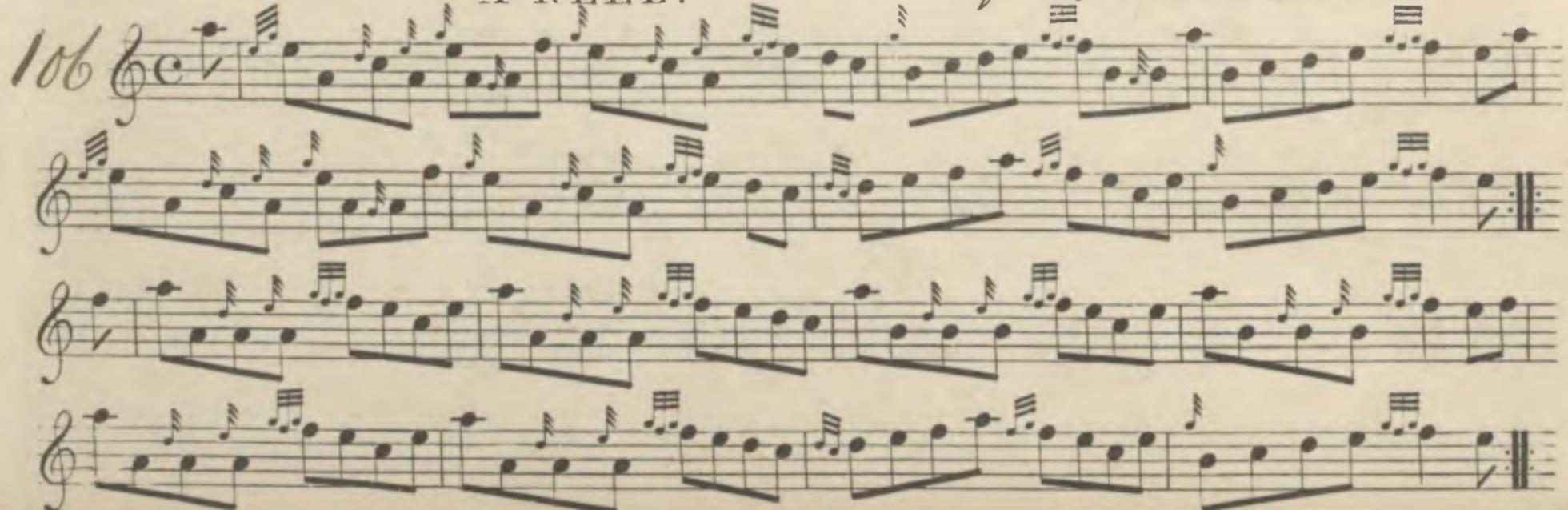


Put me in the great chest

A JIG.

The Weaver*A REEL. The Lassie wi' the Snood*

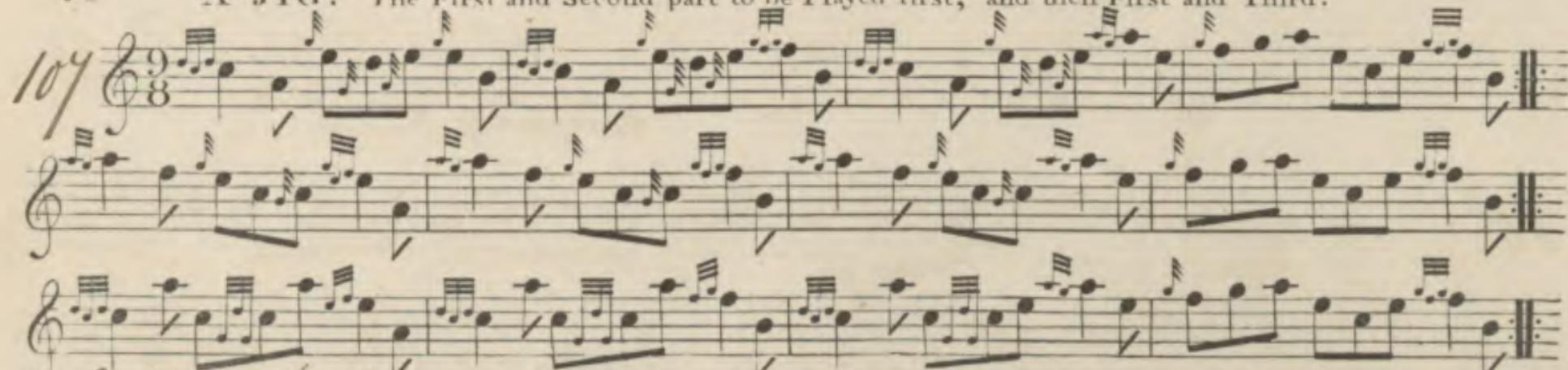
A REEL.

Marquis of Tullibradine

Guzzie. together.
Saw ye the Carle of late
Kenly would dance with a maid

70

A JIG. The First and Second part to be Played first, and then First and Third.



Sir Iu Mackenzie GANITH NE COIN NE CEANNACHIN. The small Reel.
Dogg's Bite Chapman



A REEL.

Lady Margaret Stewart. 71

71

A page from a handwritten musical score, numbered 109. It consists of four staves of music, each with a treble clef and a common time signature. The music is written in black ink on white paper. The first staff begins with a quarter note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. The second staff begins with a sixteenth note followed by a eighth-note pattern. The third staff begins with a eighth note followed by a sixteenth-note pattern. The fourth staff begins with a sixteenth note followed by a eighth-note pattern.

72

The Black Haired Maid

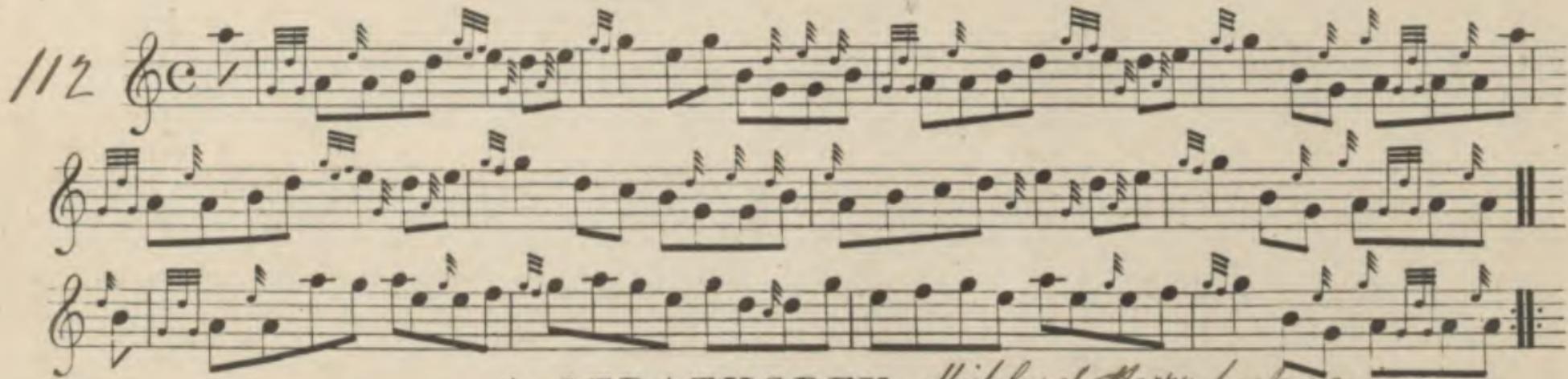
NION DUBH NO GHEAL CHOS.



A REEL.



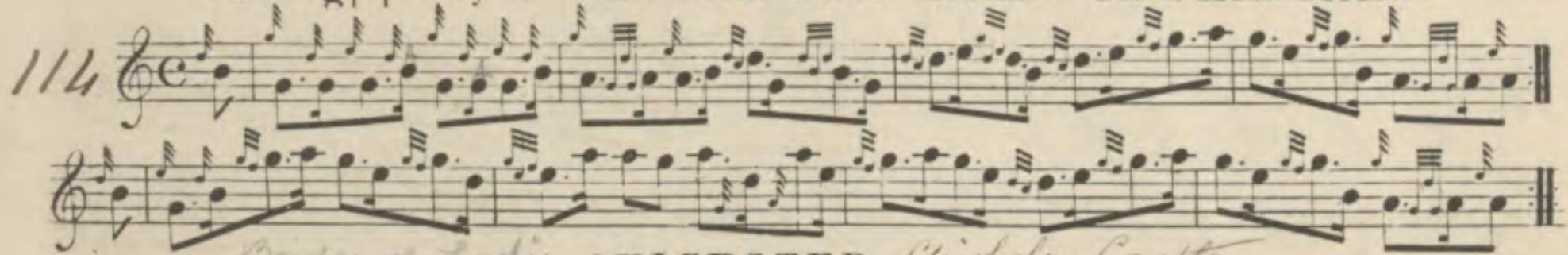
A REEL.

Midwife Reel*A STRATHSPEY. Highland Harry back again*

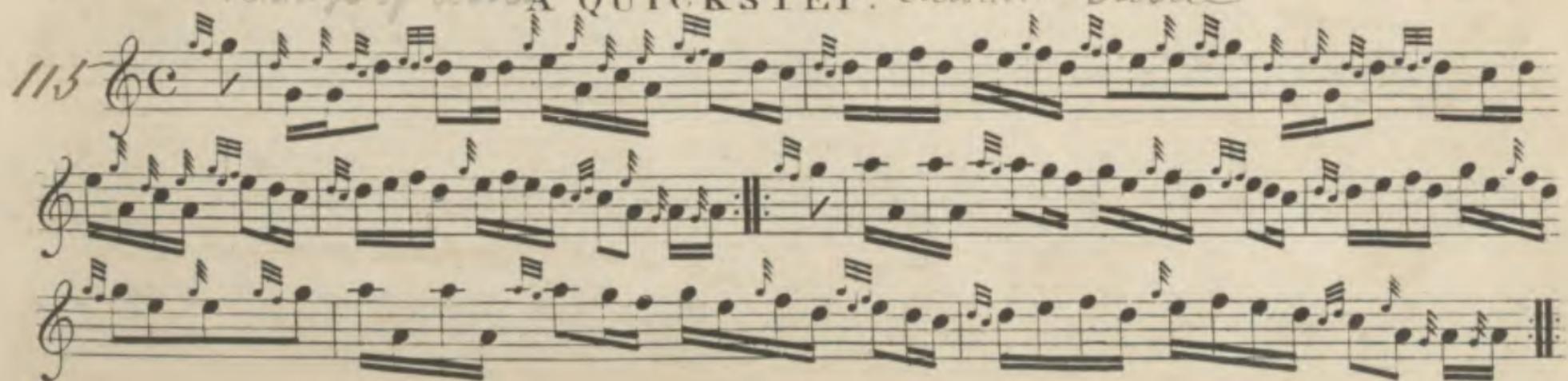
Lowe B.-h pp 12.

The Bagpipe way of "O'ER THE MUIR AMANG THE HEATHER".

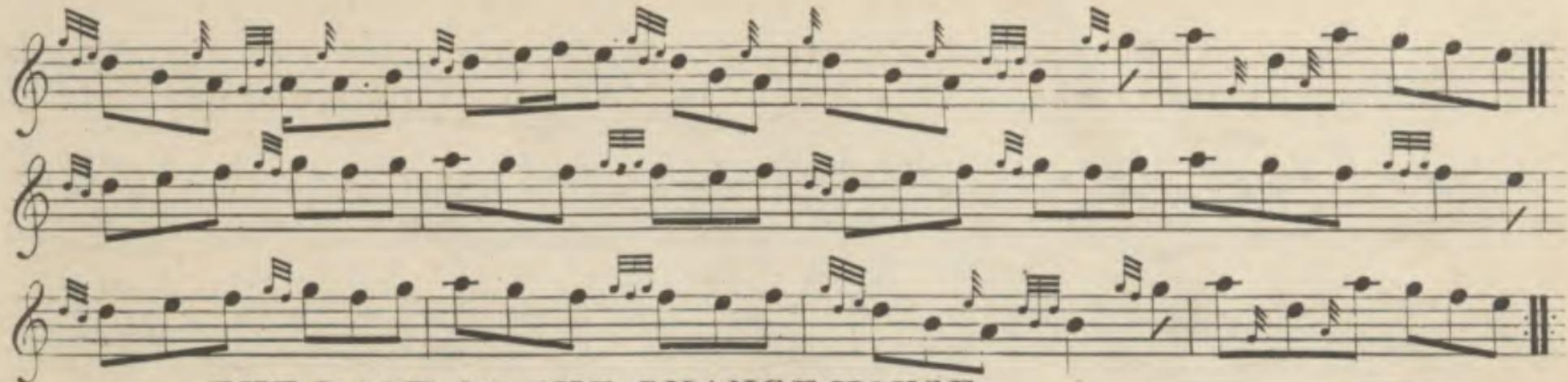
75



Bridge of Loddie A QUICKSTEP. *Clystholm Castle*



MISS ANN AMELIA STEWART'S STRATHSPEY.



THE BACK OF THE CHANGE-HOUSE.

118

Two staves of musical notation in common time, each starting with a treble clef. The notation consists of sixteenth-note patterns connected by horizontal beams. The first ending is labeled "1st time." and the second ending is labeled "2nd time." with curved lines indicating the continuation of the pattern.

AN COATA RUADH.

Gordon Castle

119

NA FAINN CRODH GO'N GOINN U &c.

120

Finis

