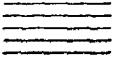
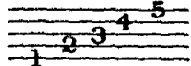
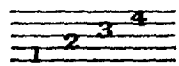




COMPLETE TUTOR FOR THE GREAT HIGHLAND BAGPIPE.

The Highland Bagpipe has like most other Instruments a range of tones, being the extent of sound it can produce, called the Scale; but before treating of the Instrument it will be necessary to give an explanatory description of such music or musical Characters (avoiding all extraneous matter) as is requisite for its needs; for without acquiring that knowledge it is entirely useless for the learner to proceed.

There are four things which are the fundamentals of music viz. the Stave, Clefs, Notes and Rests; we will proceed to explain the first three; the last not being required.

The Stave consists of five horizontal lines  upon and between which the notes are placed in order to denote their position. The lines of the stave are named  and the Spaces  when there are short lines above or below the stave they are called ledger lines. example  the only one required for the Bagpipe.

There is only one Clef used in Bagpipe Music called the Treble or G Clef  standing on the second line and giving it the name G it is therefore unnecessary to say more on that subject.

The notes come next under notice they are seven in number; named after the first seven letters in the Alphabet A. B. C. D. E. F. G. though in music more are represented they are nevertheless the same sounds higher (or more acute) or lower (or more grave.)

The notes placed on the lines are  and on the spaces  whatever appearance they may assume.

There are six kinds of notes in general use, in Pipe Music the first is not required, their names are Semibreve, Minim, Crotchet, Quaver, Semiquaver and Demisemiquaver.

III

A Semibreve is the longest note in point of time, a Minim is half as long as the semibreve the Crotchet one half the Minim and the others are in the same proportion to one another.

The following Table will show their relative values.

one		Semibreve
is equal to		2 Minims
or		4 Crotchets
or		8 Quavers
or		16 Semiquavers
or		32 Demisemiquavers

A Dot placed after any note makes its duration one half longer, thus a dotted crotchet $\text{♪} \cdot$ is of the same length as a crotchet and quaver $\text{♪} \text{♪}$

The Bar is used for dividing the tune into equal parts of time or measure and is represented by lines drawn across the stave, Example, also the notes placed between the vertical lines are called a bar.

A Double Bar \parallel is to show the finish of a piece, or one of its parts and when there are dots added they signify that the parts so marked are to be repeated.

A Pause marked thus ⌒ when put over a double bar shows the end of the tune, when it does not finish with the last written part, indicated by Da Capo or its Abbreviation D. C. meaning to commence again and should the pause be placed over a note it must be made of longer duration than its proper value according to the taste of the performer.

On the Bagpipes there are no Sharps \sharp or Flats \flat nor a Chromatic Scale. Simply nine notes as afterwards shown.

TIME OR MEASURE.

Time is the division of the music into equal parts, there are two kinds of measure or time, Common and Triple. Common denotes what can be divided into two equal parts, and triple into three equal portions. They are represented thus, Common time, C or C having four crotchets or equivalents in each bar, $\frac{2}{4}$ contains two crotchets or notes equivalent in a bar. Compound Common time $\frac{6}{8}$ in which there are six quavers (as indicated by the figures) in the bar or notes of the same value, $\frac{6}{4}$ is similar, only the notes are of double value being (instead of quavers) six Crotchets in the bar.

Triple time is described as follows

$\frac{3}{8}$ time contains in every bar 3 Quavers or equivalents

$\frac{3}{4}$ time contains in every bar 3 Crotchets or equivalents

$\frac{3}{2}$ time contains in every bar 3 Minims or equivalents

$\frac{9}{8}$ time contains in every bar 9 Quavers or equivalents

$\frac{9}{4}$ time contains in every bar 9 Crotchets or equivalents

Beating or marking time is performed in various ways, for Common time by counting 2. 4. or 8 and in Triple time by counting 3. 6. and 9. in each bar.

The following examples will best show how to mark time with the foot which ought always to beat the first in every bar.

VI

EXAMPLES.

SIMPLE COMMON TIME.

COMPOUND COMMON TIME.

SIMPLE TRIPLE TIME.

COMPOUND TRIPLE TIME.

The Practice Chanter is what the learner commences with, it is more difficult to blow than the Bagpipes from having no bag (or reservoir) to hold the wind, but it serves to give the fingering of the Instrument without the loudness of the Bagpipes and is therefore better adapted for playing in a Room.

MANNER OF HOLDING THE CHANTER.

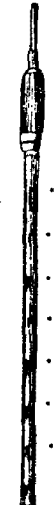
Place the thumb of the left hand on the back hole, and the tips of the first three fingers of the same hand on the three upper holes, the four lower holes to be covered by the first joints of the fingers of the right hand, so that the little finger can reach and cover the bottom hole freely.

In blowing, the Pupil must do so firmly, so as to produce a good tone (and he ought to avoid tonguing as on other wind Instruments for it is impossible to do so on the Bagpipes,) the many small notes in the music called Appoggiaturas, and more especially those placed between two or more notes of the same name following in succession serve the same purpose as tonguing, omitting to play them the music will lose its effect and they would sound as one long note.

SCALE

VII

FOR THE GREAT HIGHLAND BAGPIPE.



Thumb.
At this ● the holes are shut.
At this ○ the holes are open.

	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A
1	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○
2	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	○
3	●	●	●	●	●	●	○	●	●
4	●	●	●	●	●	○	○	○	○
5	●	●	●	●	○	●	●	●	●
6	●	●	●	○	○	●	●	●	●
7	●	●	○	○	○	●	●	●	●
8	●	○	○	○	●	○	○	○	○

EXAMPLES OF THE APPOGIATURA.



After the Pupil is able to play the Scale and a number of the tunes properly, he should then take to the Great Highland Bagpipes, in holding which the Bag is placed under the left arm, and the Chanter held and fingered as before explained.

To fill the Bag, hold the large Drone by the lowest joint with the right hand by passing the right arm across the body, and with the left arm over the bag hold the Chanter with the Thumb and first two fingers of the same hand covering their holes, when it is blown full the Instrument is held in its position under the left arm and by a gentle pressure the sound is produced.

VIII

TUNING:

The Drones are all tuned (by lengthening or shortening them at the joints) to A, that is, the second and the highest note in the Scale the two small Drones are alike or unisons and the large one an octave lower. Observe in tuning that they are a correct chord with the note E.

TUNING TRIAL.



The Reeds can be put into the Chanter, or Drones so as to be sharper or flatter in sound; by taking a little of the thread from the end of the Chanter Reed to allow it to go farther into the Chanter it is made sharper; and by putting more thread on to prevent it from fitting so far in, it becomes flatter; though in both cases the upper notes are more influenced than the under ones.

The thread which is round the Drone Reeds serves the double purpose of preventing them from splitting up, and of tuning, for by putting the thread nearer the cut in the Reed it becomes sharper and the reverse way makes it flatter.

In buying Reeds from any Maker, it is essentially necessary to specify for what size of Bagpipe they are required—Whether for the largest, or “Full size,” for the Half-size (or “Reel pipes”) or for the smallest size called “Chamber” (or “Miniature”) Pipes, or for the Practice Chanter. Many merely ask for a Chanter reed, without stating for what size of instrument it is wanted, so that if the proper article is supplied it is only by chance. In ordering either Chanter or Drone reeds this information should never be omitted.

Length of Large Chanter $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches Size of bore wide end $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch

Length of $\frac{1}{2}$ size Chanter $13\frac{3}{4}$ inches Size of bore wide end $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch

The Practice and Miniature Pipe Chanters have straight bores.