

THE TUTOR FOR THE

HIGHLAND

WITH A SELECTION OF
MARCHES QUICKSTEPS STRATHSPEYS

REELS AND JIGS

7th Edition, 1878



BAGPIPE

AMOUNTING TO
ONE HUNDRED TUNES BY

WILLIAM M^C KAY IN
1841

Price 4/

1843 CORRECTED AND IMPROVED BY

ANGUS M^C KAY

PIPER TO HER MAJESTY.

EDINBURGH PUBLISHED BY DAVID GLEN, BAGPIPE MAKER, 8, Greenside Place.

Rare
Small
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145
.T8
1878

PAUL

TO THE

NEW YORK

A Sheen
An Cath
An Rod
An Gill
Am Jour
A Bha
An Gil
Alasda
An Co
An So
Am Y
Am B
An C
Ailfili
A B
A no
An
Bail
Bom
Bor
Bai
By
B

A Sheana bhean Bhochd - - - 7	Buachaille Ghobhar - - - 52	Gaolach Robi - - - 36	Rob Rùadh Mac-Ghriogair - 11
An Cath-Bhuidheann Rìoghail &c. 10	Bruthach Innis-Ruairidh - - - 53	Gilleann an Stàbail - - - 47	Rachainn a' mhìre &c. - 15
An Rud a Rinn am Fìtheach oirnn 19	Cabar Fèigh - - - 9	Gleann Gallaidh nan Craobh - 48	Rìghle Thulaichean - - - 26
An Gille Dubh mo Laochan - 20	Caisteal Dhrumainn - - - 18	Gille Calum - - - 24	Rucam Racum - - - 41
Am bun a' Chruidh cha Chaidil mi 24	Cuir do chuid air fire ! faire ! - 18	H-uile tè sa' còt an togail &c. - 52	Sud mar chadh an càl a dholaidh 8
A Bhainis a Bha'n Torrasdal - 29	Caisteal Dhiura - - - 21	Hò rò Aonghais bi treun ! - 36	Sud an gaol a bh' agad orm - 13
An Gille Dubh Gaolach - - - 30	Cha téid mo Bhean air chéilidh 23	Iain Chaimbeil a' Bhanca - 20	'S tu mo fhleasgach bòidheach - 19
Alasdair Garbh - - - 35	Catrìna òg - - - 23	Lurga na Cailliche - - - 13	Seann Nighean Iseabail - 27
An Cota Ruadh - - - 39	Cuir air do shon féin Uilleam - 28	Mac Iain Ghasta - - - 9	Sir Iain Cope - - - 27
An Suaithneas Bàn - - - 43	Coille nan Gad - - - 32	Monaidhean Ghlinn-Urachaidh 14	Sabhal beag a' Bhàilidh - - 33
Am Muillean Dubh - - - 44	Crodh-laidh nam Bodach - 29	Mairearad Mhìn Mholach - 15	'Sam agam tha'm Bodach, &c. - 31
Am Braman air reang nan Tàilear ! 45	Cha'n eil aon dùnadh &c. - 37	Monadh Mhuaisg - - - 49	Soiridh la Banbh - - - 34
An Comunn Gàelach - - - 46	Cumha Mhic Mhuirich - - - 40	Mòrag Nighean Domhnuill Duinn 55	'S Bòidheach lurach Catriana - 36
Aisling Màiri - - - 50	Cuir sa Chiste nòir mi &c. - 55	Null air an Uisge gu Tearlach - 10	Saili Grannd - - - 40
A Bhalgain, a Bhalgain ! - - - 52	Dèidag chunna' mi Sgoiriceag - 17	Nic Iain Ghirr sam Ministear - 16	'S truagh nach bu leis an t-Saigh- dear mi - - - 46
A nochd a théid mi null air Port 53	Drochait Pheairt - - - 25	Nà bi goid na Coille orm - - 17	Srath Dhailbhinn - - - 51
An Tàilear Fìdhleir - - - 56	Dubh a' Chailleach, dubh a bréid 32	Nam biodh Bean agam fhìn - 45	Tha mi gu tinn a Bhean, &c. - 16
Bail' Inbhaeraora - - - 8	Dòmhnall a Bh'air a' Ghille - 23	Nighean Dubh nan Geala chas - 54	Titi Taiti - - - 7
Bonaid Gòrm - - - 12	Dòmhnall Eachuinn - - - 47	O Irioghuill ort, irioghuill ort Anna 43	Théid sinn, théid sinn, &c. - 11
Bannarach a Mhirein - - - 25	Dhàmhsadh Coinneach ri Inghinn 48	Port a' Ghoill - - - 34	Théid mi air do Bhean a' Bhodaich 12
Bainnis Choinnich - - - 39	Fear a' Chinn Mhòir - - - 22	Pìobaireachd Dhòmhnall Duibh 38	Thuiridh am Bodoach ris a' chaillich, 21
Buail gu Dlù le d' Chluigean mi 42	Fear Chuil-Chàrn - - - 35	Port Marsail nam Prostanach - 38	Tha Biodag air Mac Thòmais - 24
B'fhearr leam gum bu leam fhìn thu 44	Gu'n ith na coin na Ceannaichean 14	Port na Luinge - - - 42	Tulach Gòrm - - - 28
Bodach an Dreannaidh - - - 49	Gille Cràbhaen auns a' Ghleann - 39	Port nan Clachairean - - - 56	

Tha mi sgùth 's mi lean fhìn	31
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Tha Rìghill aig na Tunagan	50
Taigh Dhun-chailion	51
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A Man's a Man for a' that	26
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Annie MacNab	30
Aiken Drum	34
Blyth, blyth, and merry was she	15
Brose and Butter	26
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Culdar's Rant	13
Culcairn's Strathspey	35
Corn Riggs	37
Cuttie's Wedding	39
Duncan Gray	11
Duke of Atholl's March	15
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Down with the Croppies	16
Drummond Castle	18
Dexra Castle	21
Dunkeld House	51
Delvin Side	51
Davie Rae	47
Earl Mareschal's Reel	27

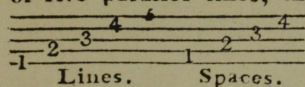
Free and accepted Mason	56
Go to Berwick, Johnnie	43
Greig's Pipe	50
Glengarry's March	7
Highland Harry back again	12
I hae a wife o' my ain	45
Jeanie Latin	18
Jeany dang the Weaver	53
John Roy Steuart	13
Johnny Cope	27
Johnny Lad	3
King Robert Bruce's March	37
King William III.'s March	11
Katrine Ogie	23
Kenmuir, on and awa'	35
Kenny would dance with a maid	48
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Lord Dunmore's Jigg	22
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The Celtic Society's Quick Step	46
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The Deer's Horns	9
The Dogs eat the Merchants	14
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The Highland Laddie	9
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Watson's Scots Measure	41
We'll gang na mair to yon town	23
Wooded and Married an a'	36

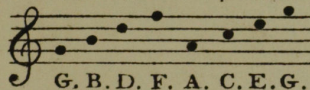
BEFORE attempting to play, it is necessary to learn some of the characters which represent sounds, and the manner of playing them. As, however, the Pupil will not have occasion for all, in the commencement of his practice, the plan pursued in the following pages is to introduce such points in a progressive order. It is earnestly recommended not to pass over a page till its contents are learned, and to remember that improvement is more likely to be retarded by haste than by deliberation.

THE Stave consists of five parallel lines, the notes are placed on the lines, in the spaces between them, and also below and above the Stave.



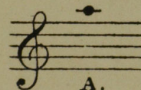
The Treble or G clef  is used in Pipe music and gives the following names

to **THE NOTES**



The Bagpipe has no note lower than G. and but one upon the ledger line

above the Stave



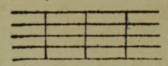
The Time to be given to notes depends upon their form, The different formed notes are the

Semibreve , (not used in Pipe music.) The Minim , Crotchet , Quaver , Semiquaver , and Demisemiquaver .

The latter of which is characteristic of the Instrument as a Grace note, and used to break monotonious sound



as two or more notes cannot be played distinctly without it.

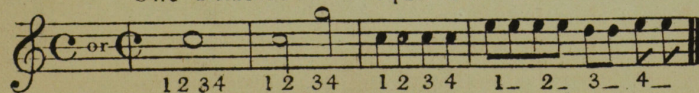
A $\bigcirc$ is as long as 2 $\circ$ or 4 p or 8 p or 16 p or 32 p , — A p is equal in length to 2 p or 4 p or 8 p or 16 p .
 A p is equal to 2 p or 4 p or 8 p , — A p is equal to 2 p or 4 p , — A p is to 2 p ,  Bar lines di-
 vides a movement in small equal portions of durations. The double bar $\parallel$ marks the end of a particular part, or the whole air. The dotted double bar $:\parallel$ means that the part from the beginning (or the last double bar) is to be repeated.

The time of a Musical Composition is Common, — Triple, — Simple, or Compound. Simple Common Time is C or C or $\frac{2}{4}$. The latter is called half common time. Compound common time is expressed by $\frac{6}{4}$, $\frac{6}{8}$, $\frac{12}{8}$ & $\frac{12}{16}$. Simple triple time by $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, & $\frac{3}{8}$. Compound triple time by $\frac{9}{4}$, $\frac{9}{8}$ & $\frac{9}{16}$.

IN THIS COLLECTION, THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ONLY TIMES USED.

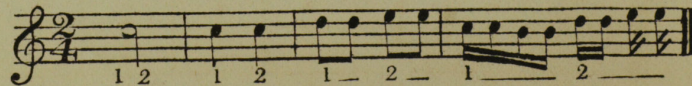
SIMPLE COMMON TIME.

One Semibreve or equivalent in a Bar.



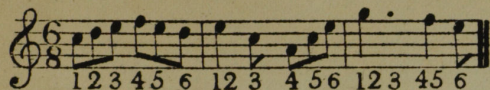
HALF COMMON TIME.

One Minim or two Crotchets.



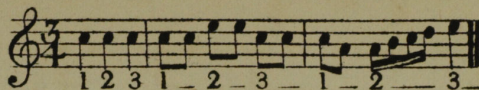
COMPOUND COMMON TIME.

Six Quavers or equivalent in a bar.



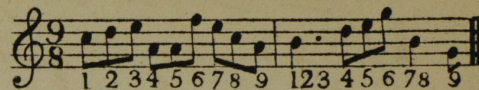
SIMPLE TRIPLE TIME.

Three Crotchets or equivalent.



COMPOUND TRIPLE TIME. 5

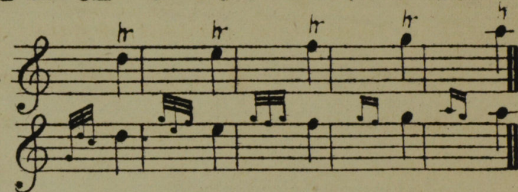
Nine Quavers or equivalent



When a *h* is placed over D.E.F.G.
or A. it must be played g. d. c. to D.
— g. e. f. to E. — g. f. g. F. —
g. f. to G. — and a. g. to A.

EXAMPLE

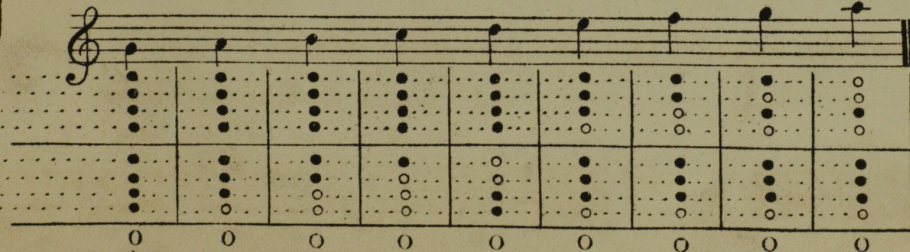
When
Marked.



It is
Played.

THE SCALE.

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



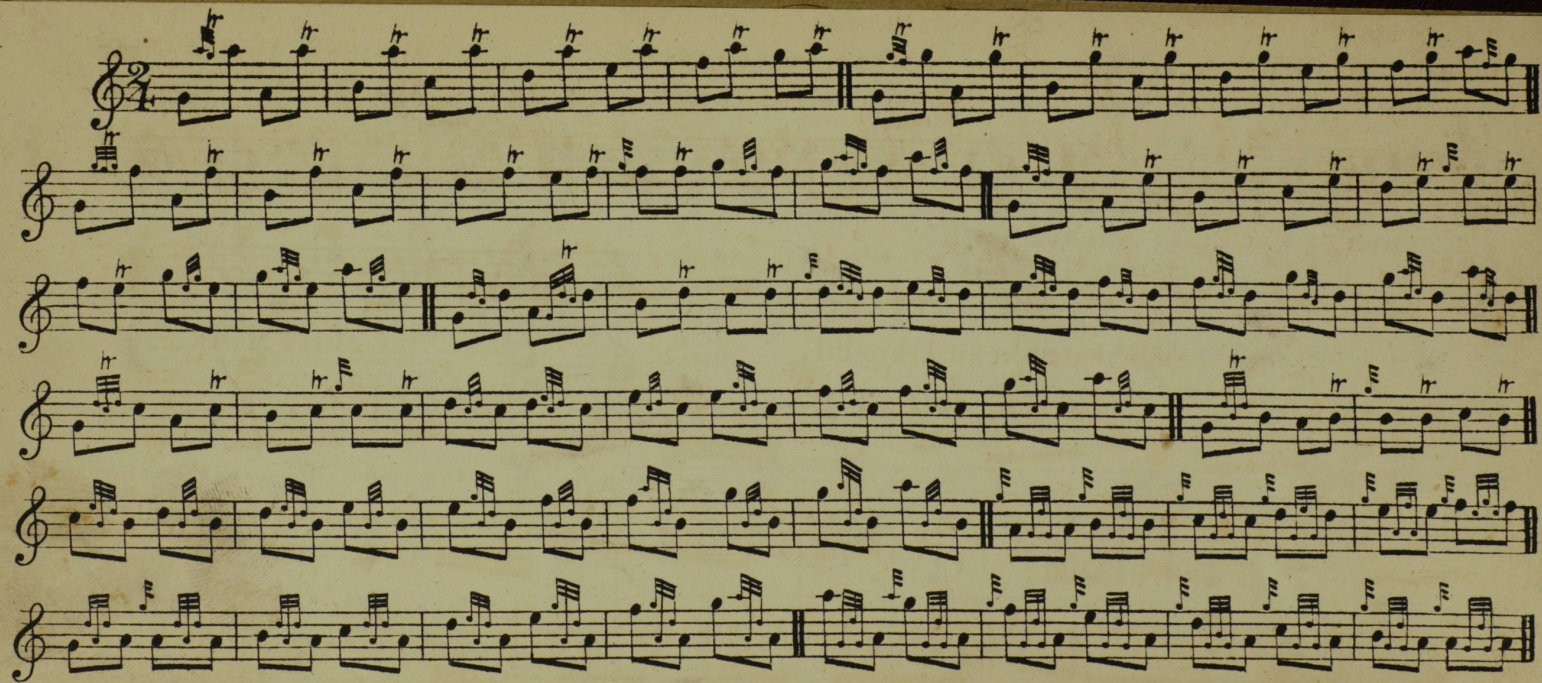
Thumb
Left
Hand

Right
Hand

OBSERVE.

The round Black • shows which fingers are to be down and the o those that are to be up. The Thumb of the right-hand should be placed precisely behind C. in holding the Chanter, But the little finger of left hand is not used.

The Fingers of the right or lower hand should be placed across the chanter, so that the fourth finger will cover the low A. note without causing the other fingers to be bent.



Titi Taiti.

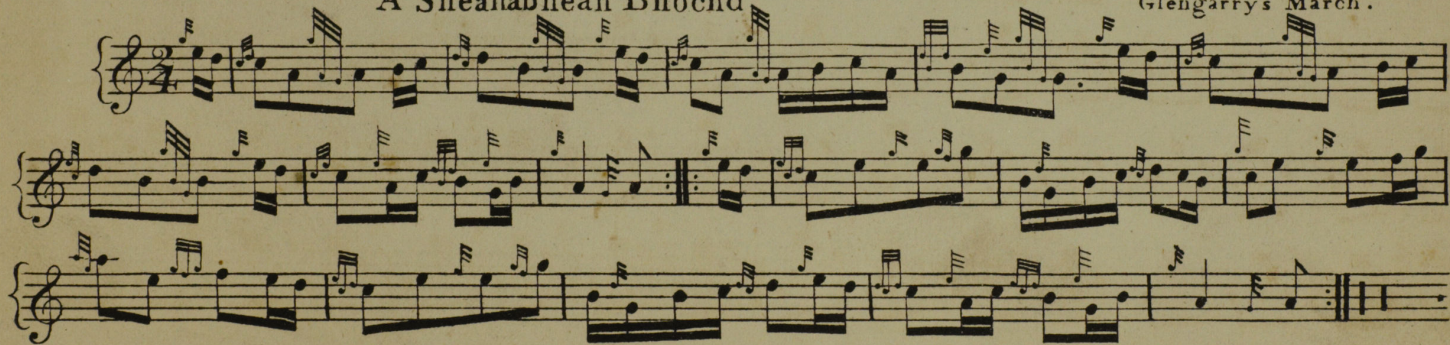
King Robt Bruce's March.

7



A Sheanabhean Bhoich

Glengarry's March.



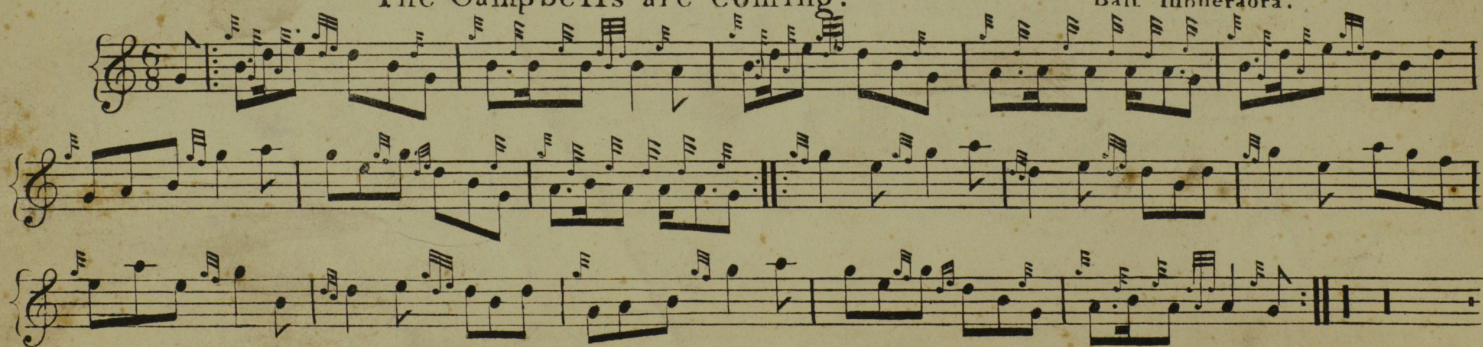
Sud mar chaidh an càl a dholaidh.

The Haughs of Cromdale.



The Campbells are coming.

Bail' Inbheraora.



The Highland Laddie.

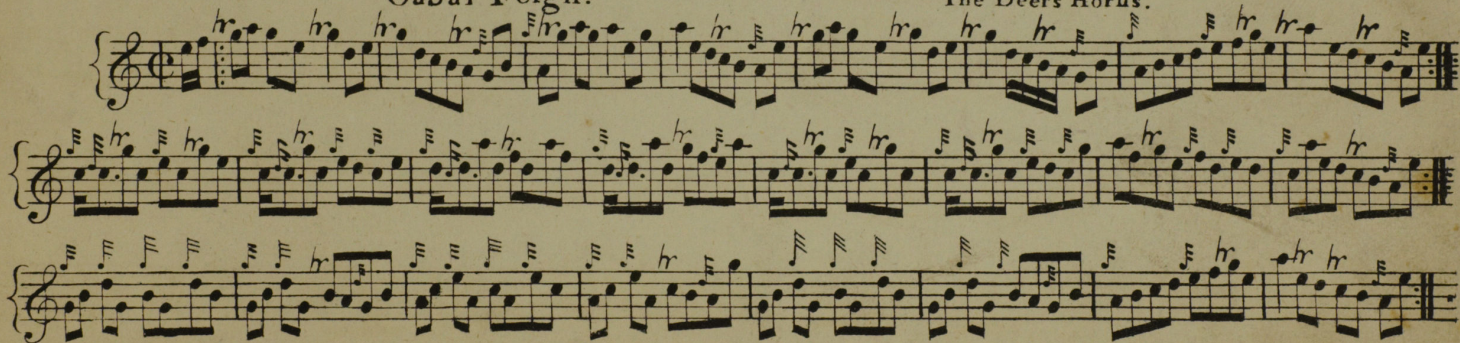
Mac Iain Ghasta.

9



Cabar Féigh.

The Deers Horns.

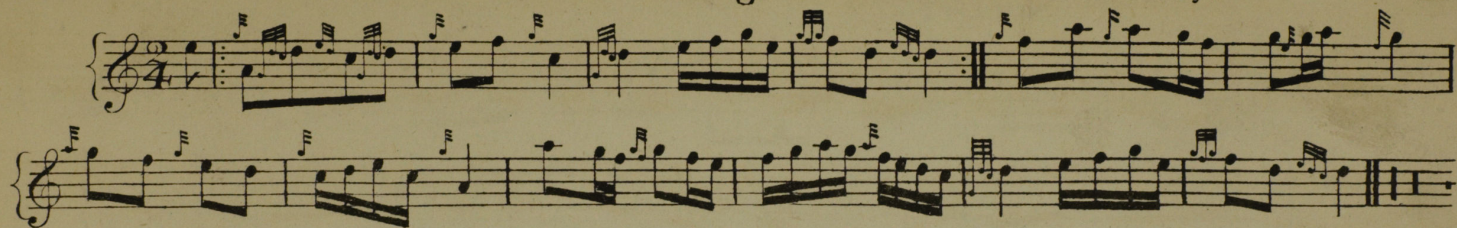


The image displays a handwritten musical score on aged paper. It begins with a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The first two staves contain a lively march melody with many beamed eighth and sixteenth notes. The third staff introduces the title 'O'er the water to Charlie.' in a larger, more formal script, followed by the Gaelic phrase 'Null air an Uisge gu Tearlach.' in a smaller font. The subsequent three staves continue the melody, which is characterized by frequent beaming and a consistent eighth-note rhythm. The notation is clear and legible, typical of 18th or 19th-century manuscript notation.

Rob Ruadh Mac Ghriogair.

Duncan Gray.

11



Théid sinn, théid sinn, le suigart, agus théid.

King William 3^d March.



Bonaid Gòrm.

Highland Harry back again.



The Braes of Tullymet.

Théid mi air do Bhean a' Bhodaich.



Culdar's Rant.

Lurga na Cailliche.

13



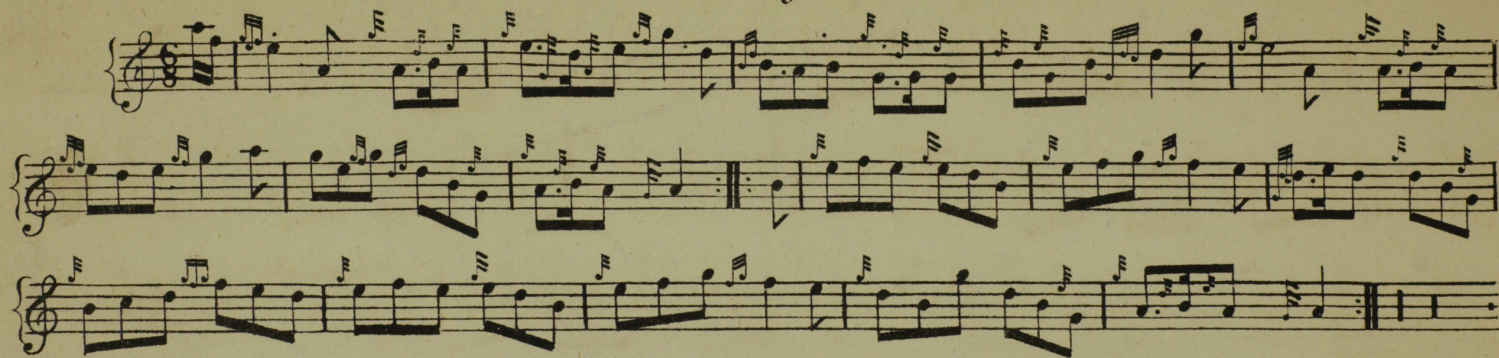
John Roy Stuart.

Sud an gaol a bliagad orm.



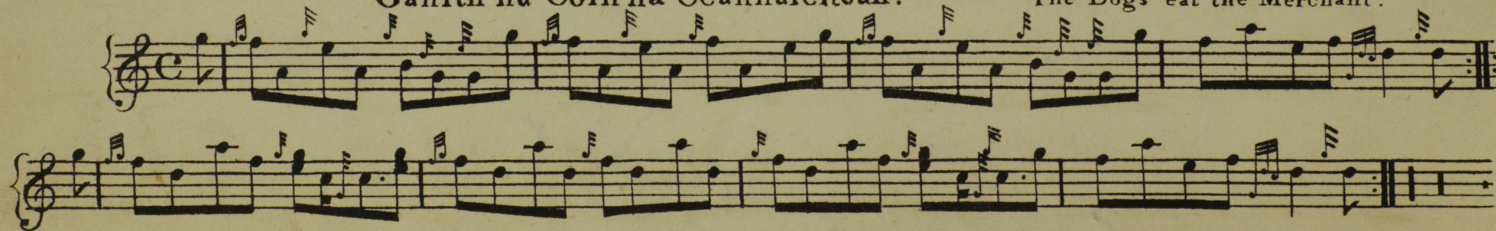
The Hills of Glenorchy.

Monaidhean Ghlinn Urachaidh.



Ganith na Coin na Ceannaichean.

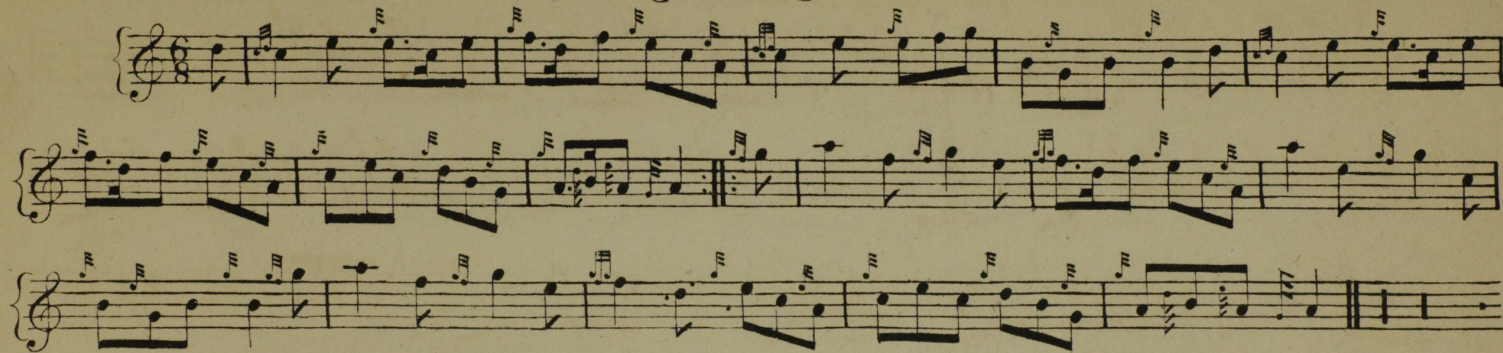
The Dogs eat the Merchant.



Rachainn a' mhire ri Nighinn ghlain òig.

Duke of Atholl's March.

15



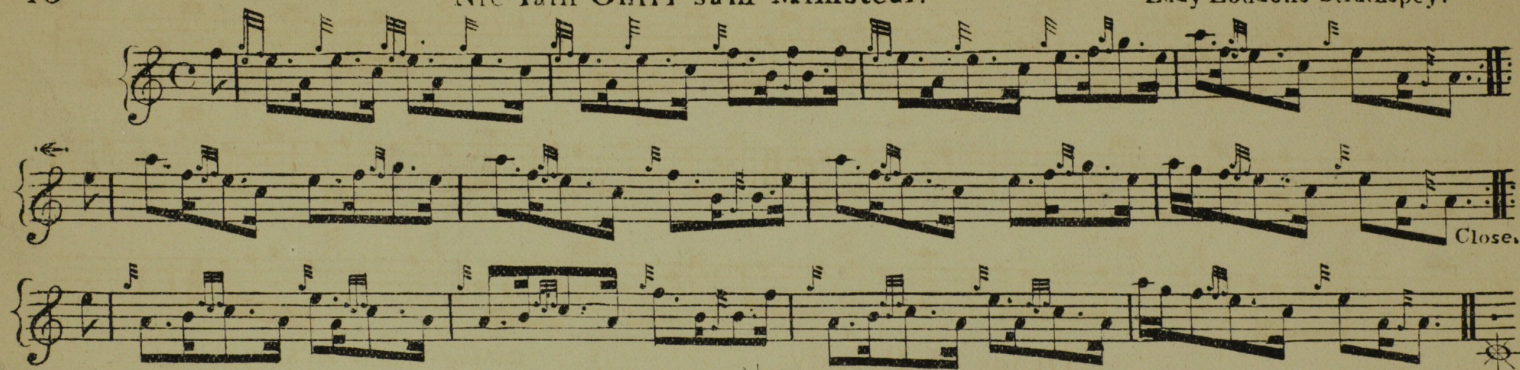
Maireared Mhìn, Mholach.

Blythe Blythe and merry was she.



Nic Iain Ghirr 'sam Ministear.

Lady Loudon's Strathspey.



Tha mi gu Tinn &c. Down with the Croppies.

Note— After this part, play the Second at this mark, ← and Close.



The Isle of Skye Local Militia's March.

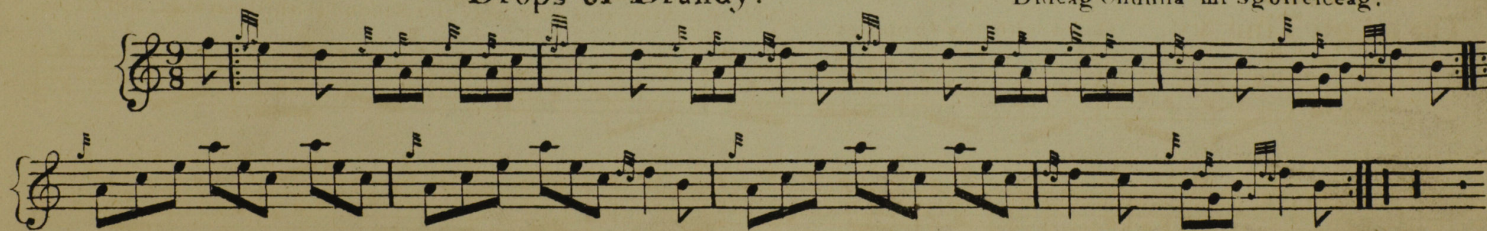
Na Bi goid na Coille orm.

17



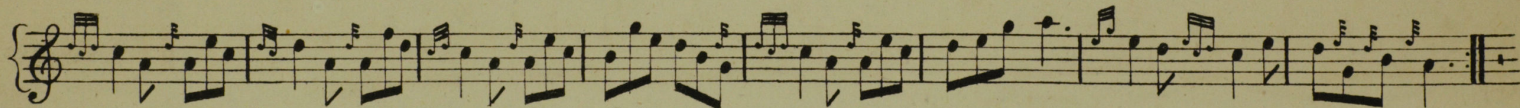
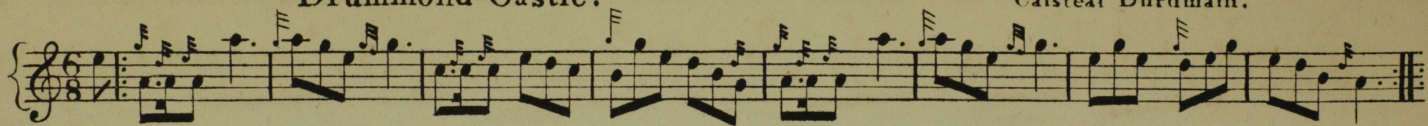
Drops of Brandy.

Dídeag Chunna' mi Sgoireiceag.



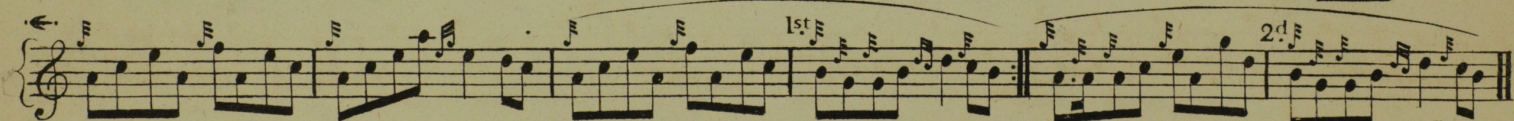
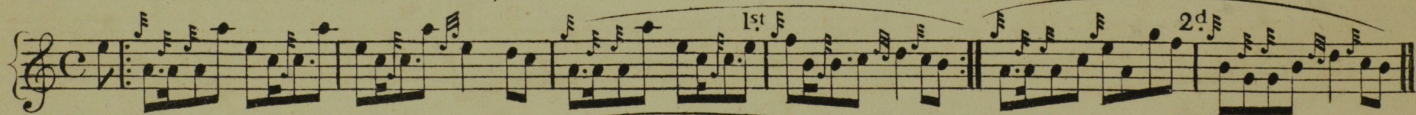
Drummond Castle.

Caisteal Dhrumain.



Cuir do chuid air fire, faire!

Jeanie Latin.



Close.



*Note — After this part, play the Second at this mark  and Close.

Macfarlane's Lilt.

An Rud a Rinn am Fitheach oirnn.

19



Lochiel's Rant.

Stu mo fhleasgach bòidheach.



Close.

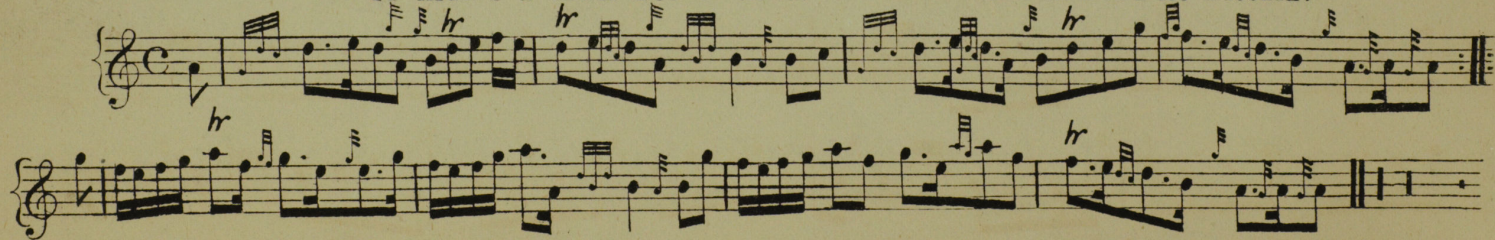
The Rock and a wee pickle Tow.

Iain Chaimbeil a' Bhanca.



A man's a man for a' that.

An Gille Dubh mo Laochan.



Caisteal Dhiura.

Dewra Castle.

21



Pease Strae.

Thiurd am Bodach ris á chailich.



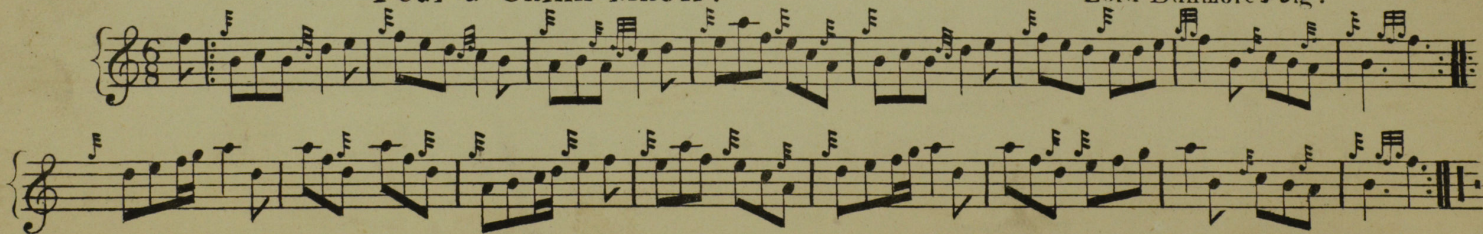
H-uile tè sa' còt an togail.

Keppoch's Rant.



Fear a' Chinn Mhòir.

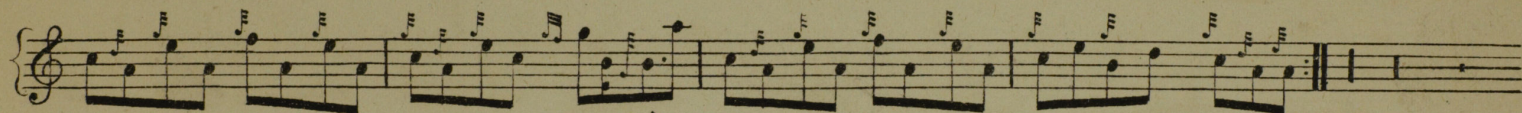
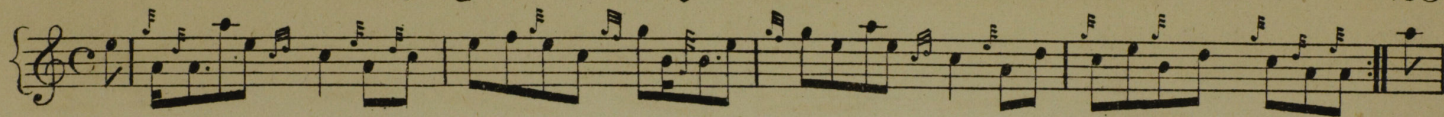
Lord Dunmore's Jig.



Well gang nae mair to yon toun.

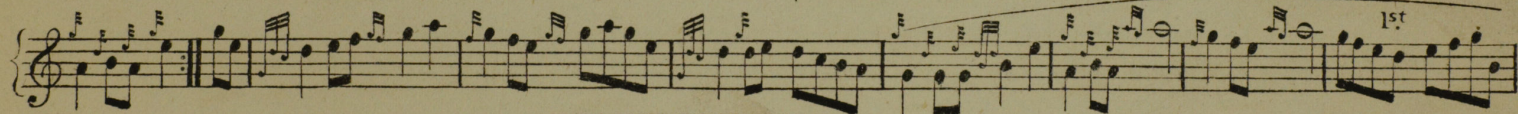
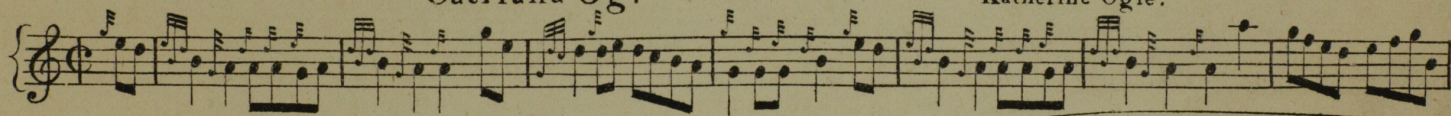
Cha téid mo Bhean air Chéiltidh.

23



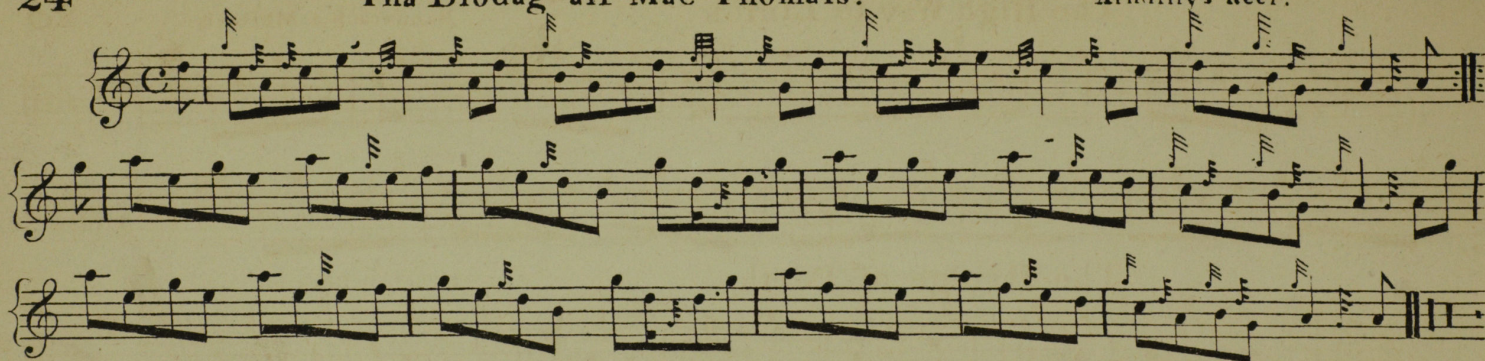
Catriana Óg.

Katherine Ogie.



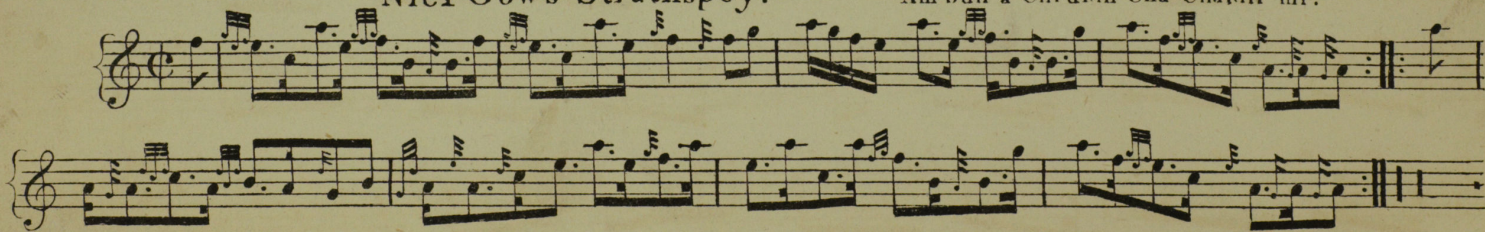
Tha Biodag air Mac Thòmais.

Arndilly's Reel.



Niel Gow's Strathspey.

Am bun á Chruidh Cha Chaidil mi.



7
The High Way to Linton.

Bannarach a Mhirein.

25



The Bridge of Perth.

Drochait Pheairt.



Righle Thulaichean.

The Reel of Tulloch.



Uilleam's, Calum's Morag.

Brose and Butter.



Earl Mareschal's (Keith) Reel.

Seann Nighean Iseabail.

27



Sir Iain Cope.

Sir John Cope's challenge to Prince Charles in 1745.



Tulloch Gorm.

Tulloch Gorum.



Cuir air do shon fhein Uilleam.

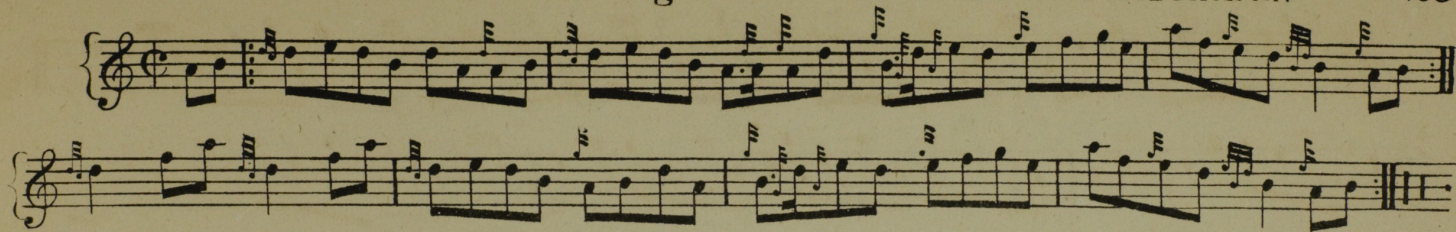
Up and waur them a' Willie.



The Reel of Bogie .

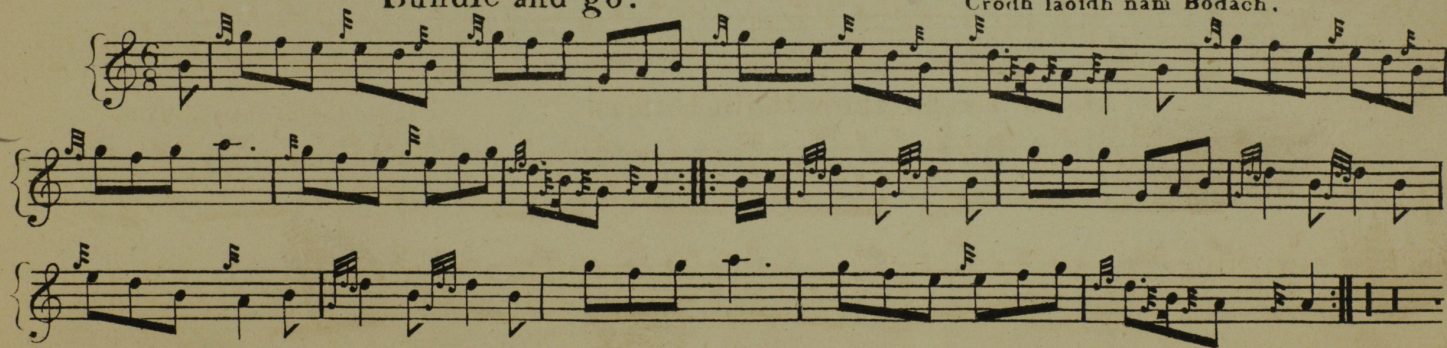
A Bhainis a bha'n Torrasdal .

29



Bundle and go .

Croth laoidh nam Bodach .



An Gille Dubh Gaolach.

Annie Mc Nab.



Gille Crubach ann's á Ghleann

Miss Drummond of Perth.



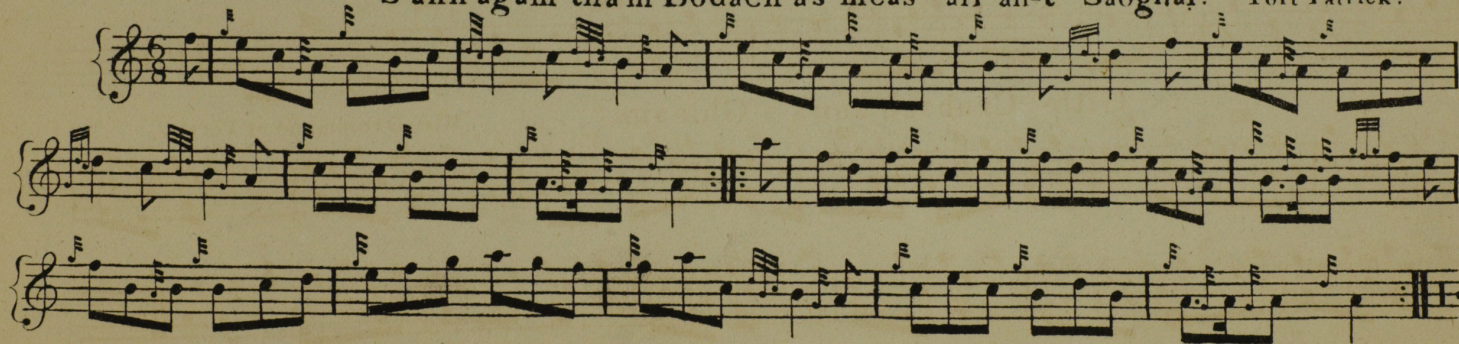
Tha mi sgith 's mi lean fhin.

The Weary Maid.

31



'S ann agam tha'm Bodach a's meas air an-t Saoghal. Port Patrick.



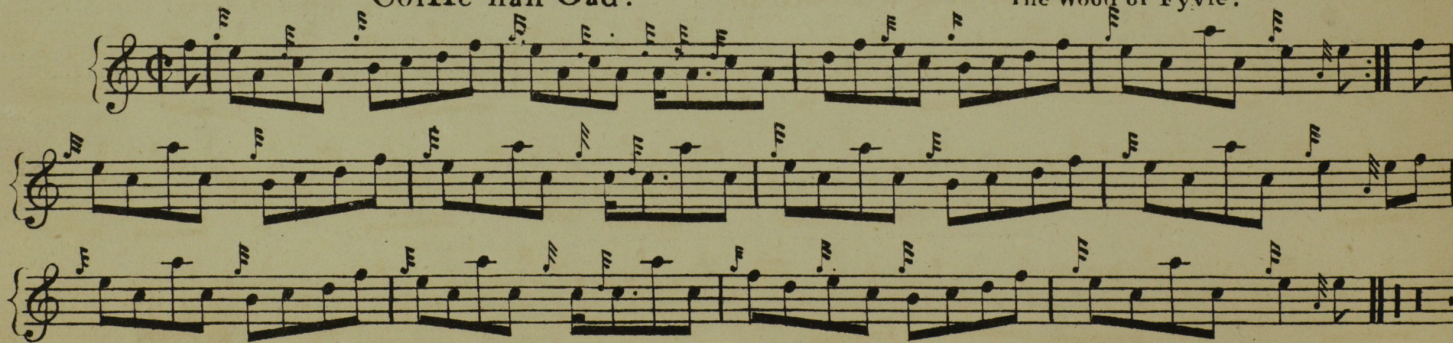
Mary Gray.

Dúbh a' Chailleach, dubh a bréid.



Coille nan Gad.

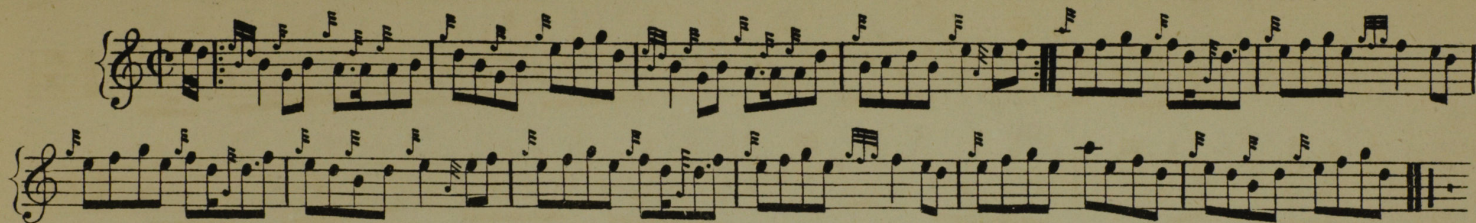
The Wood of Fyvie.



Johnnie Lad.

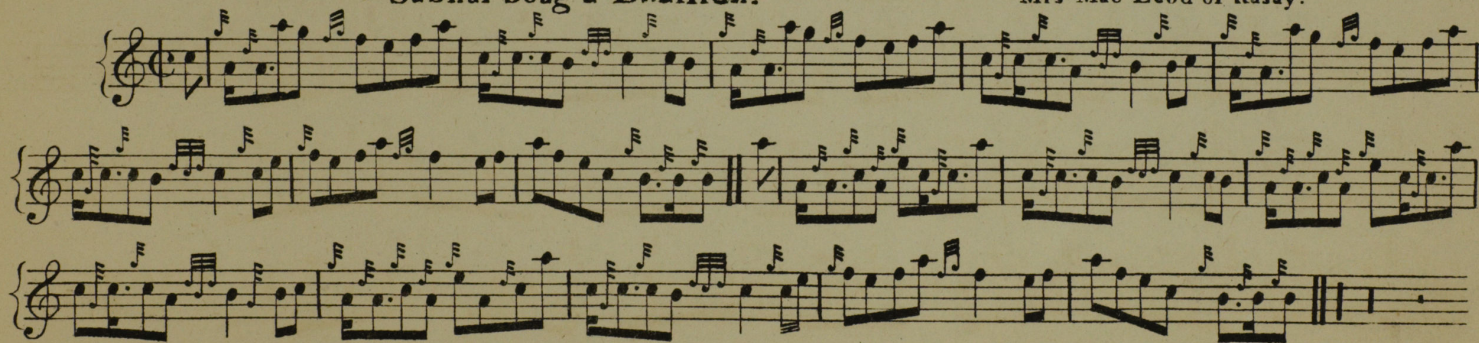
Dòmhnall a bh'air a' Ghille.

33



Sabhal beag a' Bhàilidh.

Mrs Mac Leod of Rasay.



Aiken Drum.

Port a' Ghoill.



Miss Forbes' farewell to Banff.

Soiridh le Banbh.



Kenmure's on and awa.

Alasdair Garbh.

35



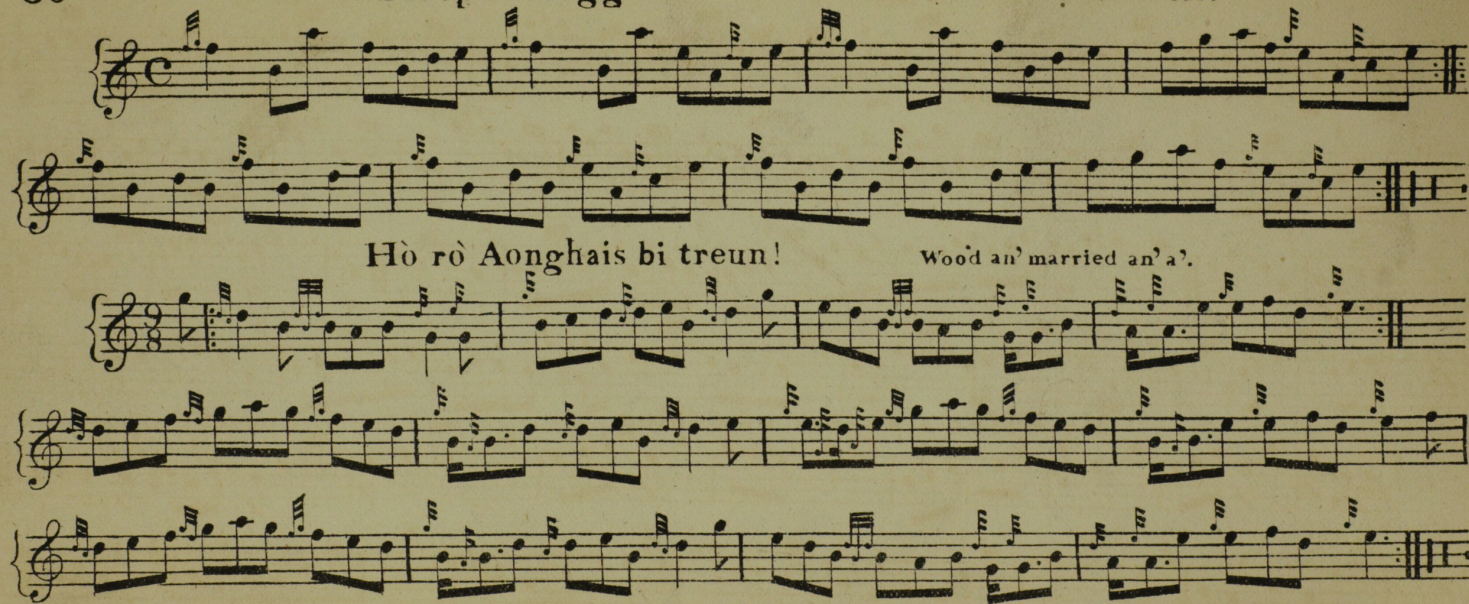
Fear Chulcharn.

Culcairn Strathspey.



Sleepie Maggie.

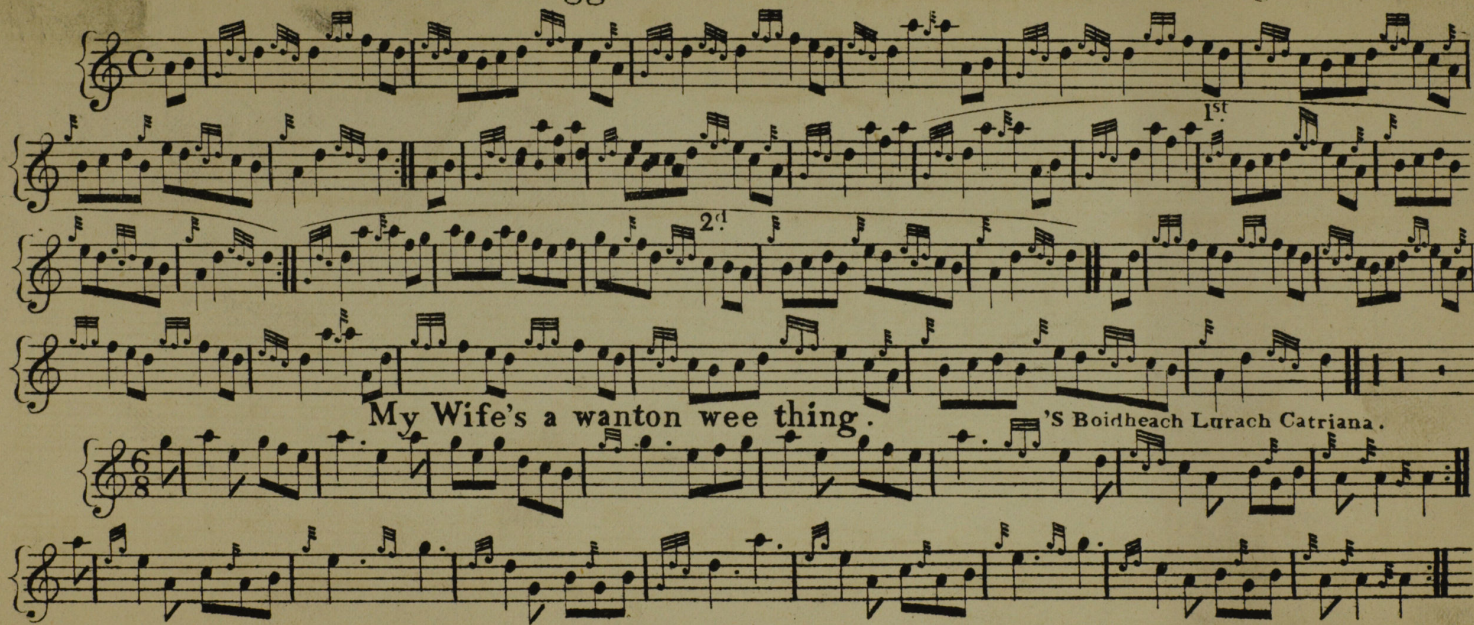
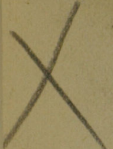
Gaolach Robi.



Corn Riggs.

Chan eil aon dùnadh a chumasa mach Dùghall.

37



My Wife's a wanton wee thing.

'S Boidheach Lurach Catriana.

The Protestant Boys.

Port Marsail nam Prostanach.

The Red Coat.

An Cota Ruadh.

39



Cuttie's Wedding.

Bainnis Choinnich.



Mac Pherson's Lament.

Cumha Mhic Mhuirich.



Saili Grannd.

Sweet Molly.



Thoir do Ghunna cuide riut.

Watsons Scots Measure.

41



The Cameronian Rant.

Rugam Racum.



42

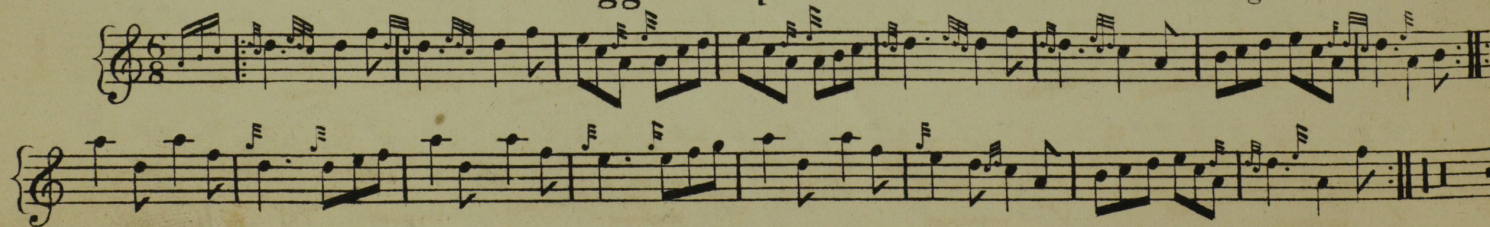
Buail gu Dlù led' Chluigean mi.

Stumpie's Strathspey.



The New Rigged Ship.

Port. na Lulnge.



The White Cockade.

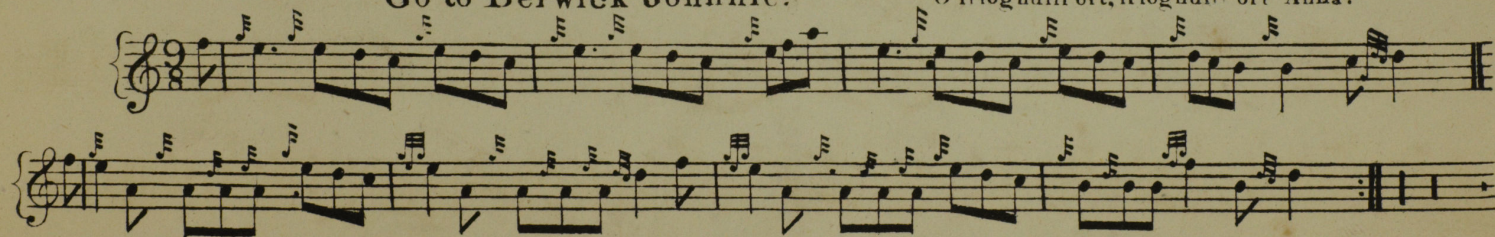
An Suathneas Bàn.

43



Go to Berwick Johnnie.

O Irioghuill ort, irioghuill ort Anna.



Am Muilleán Dubh.

The Black Snuff Mill.



Madam Casey.

B'fhearr leam gum bu leam fhin thu.



The D_l amang the Tailors.

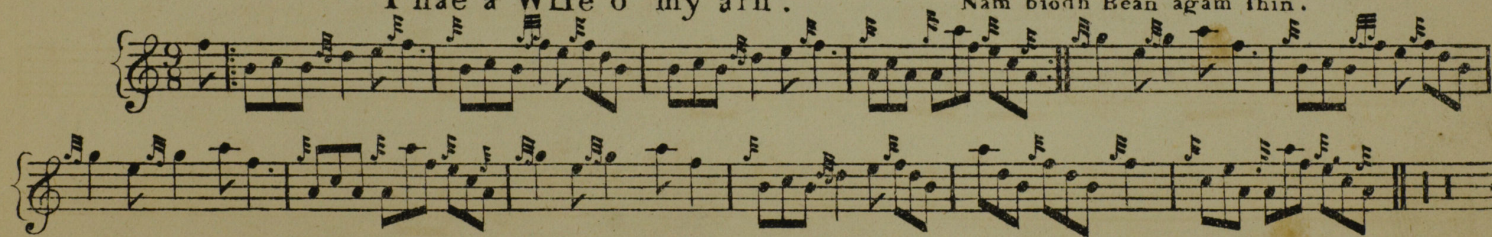
Am Braman air reang nan Teilear!

45



I hae a Wife o' my ain.

Nam biodh Bean agam shin.



'S truadh nach bu leis &c.

Close



Note — After this part, play the Second at this mark ♪. and Close.



Gilleán a Stabail.

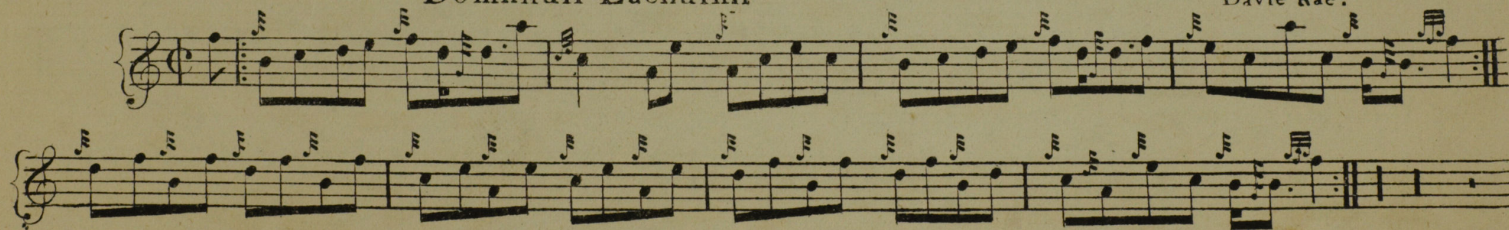
The Stable Boys.

47.



Dòmhnall Eachuinn

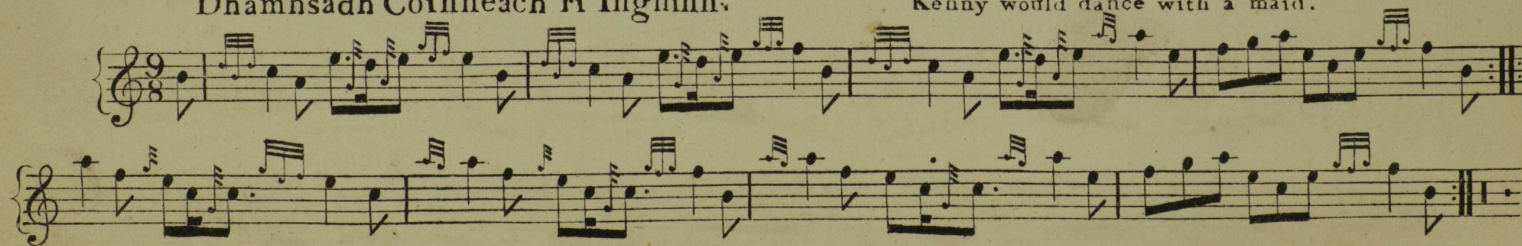
Davie Rae.





Dhàmhsadh Coinneach ri Inghinn.

Kenny would dance with a maid.



X
Bodach an Dranndain.

The First of May.

49



Monymusk.

Monadh Mhuaisg.



Mary's Dream.

Aisling Mairi.



Greig's Pipe

Tha Rìghill aig na Tunagan.



Dunkeld House.

Taigh Dhun-chaillion.

51



Delvin Side.

Srath Dhailbhinn.



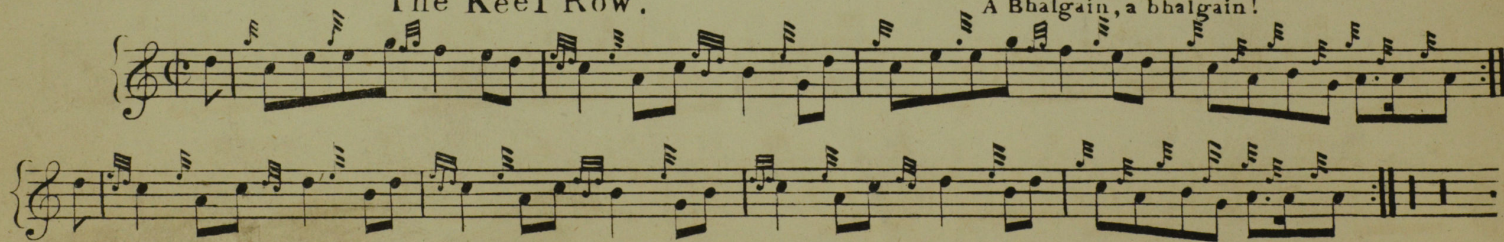
Buachaille Ghobhar.

The Goats Herd.



The Keel Row.

A Bhalgain, a bhalgain!



Jenny dang the Weaver.

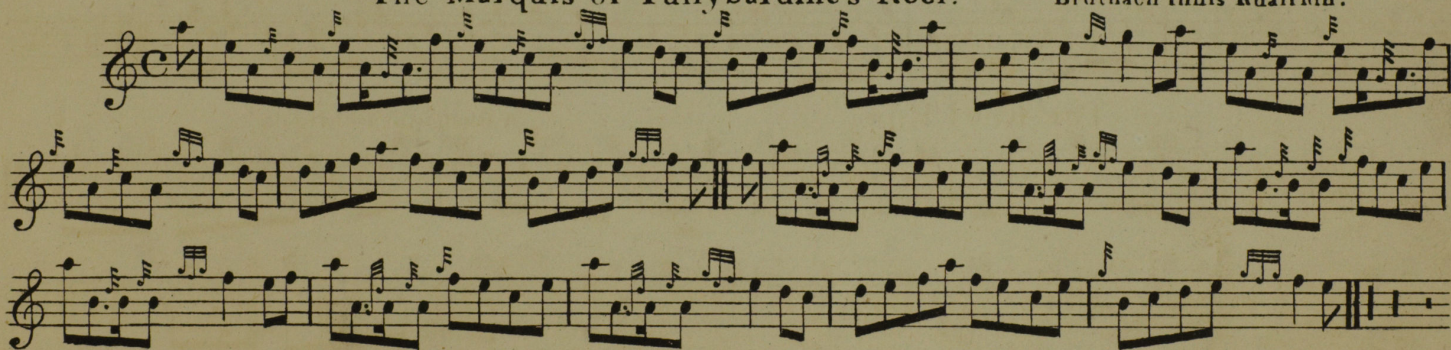
A nochd a théid mi null air Port.

53



The Marquis of Tullybardine's Reel.

Bruthach Innis Ruairidh.



Nighean dubhnan Geala Chas.

The Black hair'd dear Lassie.



Gille Calum.

The Sword Dance.



Lord Mac Donald's Reel.

Mòrag Nighean Domhnuill Duinn.

55



Cuir sa Chiste Mhoir mis còig bonaich fo mo cheann.

Smirking Nancy.



An Tailear Fidhleir.

The Forest.



Free and an Accepted Mason.

Port nan Clachairean.



SUPPLEMENT OF BAGPIPE TUTOR.

57

In learning to play the Bagpipes, the Pupil must commence with the Practising Chanter, the fingering of which is shown in the scale at the beginning of this book. After having mastered the scale the following exercises should be learned. lifting the fingers high in making the principal notes which enables the player to make the notes hard and distinct. The grace notes introduced in exercises N^{OS} 2. 3. 4. are made by a slight movement of the fingers, time not allowing them to be raised up as in making the principal notes.

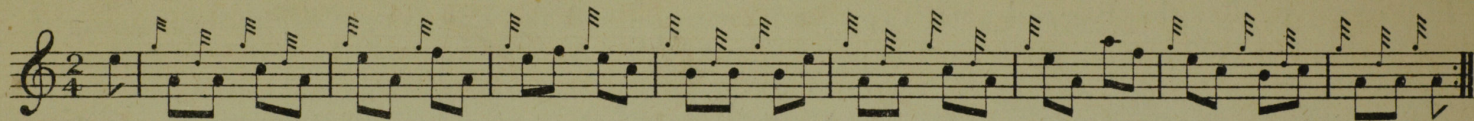
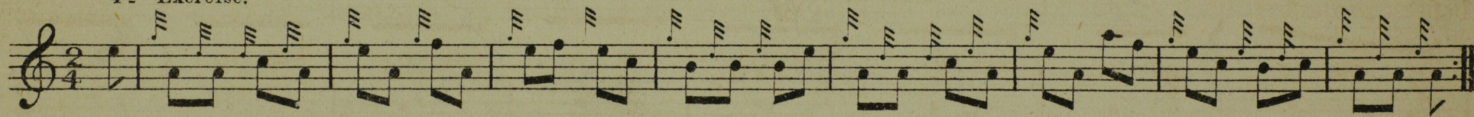
1st Exercise.

COUNT. 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4

2nd Exercise.

COUNT. 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2

*When a tune begins with an odd note or portion of a bar the last bar will be found to be deficient to the same extent—both together making only one bar so that the time is kept full.

3rd Exercise.4th Exercise.

The different grace notes and cuttings made use of in bagpipe music; treat the grace notes as principal notes when practising.



Handwritten musical score on page 59, featuring three systems of two staves each. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, various note values, and rests. Measure numbers 9 through 31 are indicated above the staves.

System 1 (Measures 9-16):

- Measure 9: Treble clef, quarter note G4, quarter rest.
- Measure 10: Treble clef, quarter note A4, quarter rest.
- Measure 11: Treble clef, quarter note B4, quarter rest.
- Measure 12: Treble clef, quarter note C5, quarter rest.
- Measure 13: Treble clef, quarter note D5, quarter rest.
- Measure 14: Treble clef, quarter note E5, quarter rest.
- Measure 15: Treble clef, quarter note F5, quarter rest.
- Measure 16: Treble clef, quarter note G5, quarter rest.

System 2 (Measures 17-24):

- Measure 17: Treble clef, quarter note G4, quarter rest.
- Measure 18: Treble clef, quarter note A4, quarter rest.
- Measure 19: Treble clef, quarter note B4, quarter rest.
- Measure 20: Treble clef, quarter note C5, quarter rest.
- Measure 21: Treble clef, quarter note D5, quarter rest.
- Measure 22: Treble clef, quarter note E5, quarter rest.
- Measure 23: Treble clef, quarter note F5, quarter rest.
- Measure 24: Treble clef, quarter note G5, quarter rest.

System 3 (Measures 25-31):

- Measure 25: Treble clef, quarter note G4, quarter rest.
- Measure 26: Treble clef, quarter note A4, quarter rest.
- Measure 27: Treble clef, quarter note B4, quarter rest.
- Measure 28: Treble clef, quarter note C5, quarter rest.
- Measure 29: Treble clef, quarter note D5, quarter rest.
- Measure 30: Treble clef, quarter note E5, quarter rest.
- Measure 31: Treble clef, quarter note F5, quarter rest.

Handwritten musical score on page 60, featuring three systems of two staves each. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. Measure numbers 32 through 49 are indicated above the staves.

System 1 (Measures 32-37):

- Measure 32: Treble staff has a quarter rest, bass staff has a quarter note.
- Measure 33: Treble staff has a quarter rest, bass staff has a quarter note.
- Measure 34: Treble staff has a quarter rest, bass staff has a quarter note.
- Measure 35: Treble staff has a quarter rest, bass staff has a quarter note.
- Measure 36: Treble staff has a quarter rest, bass staff has a quarter note.
- Measure 37: Treble staff has a quarter rest, bass staff has a quarter note.

System 2 (Measures 38-43):

- Measure 38: Treble staff has a quarter rest, bass staff has a quarter note.
- Measure 39: Treble staff has a quarter rest, bass staff has a quarter note.
- Measure 40: Treble staff has a quarter rest, bass staff has a quarter note.
- Measure 41: Treble staff has a quarter rest, bass staff has a quarter note.
- Measure 42: Treble staff has a quarter rest, bass staff has a quarter note.
- Measure 43: Treble staff has a quarter rest, bass staff has a quarter note.

System 3 (Measures 44-49):

- Measure 44: Treble staff has a quarter rest, bass staff has a quarter note.
- Measure 45: Treble staff has a quarter rest, bass staff has a quarter note.
- Measure 46: Treble staff has a quarter rest, bass staff has a quarter note.
- Measure 47: Treble staff has a quarter rest, bass staff has a quarter note.
- Measure 48: Treble staff has a quarter rest, bass staff has a quarter note.
- Measure 49: Treble staff has a quarter rest, bass staff has a quarter note.

37

43

49

Handwritten musical score on three systems, each consisting of a treble and bass staff. The notation includes various note values, rests, and bar lines. Measure numbers are printed above the staves.

System 1: Measures 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 61.

System 2: Measures 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60.

System 3: Measures 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66.

9

23

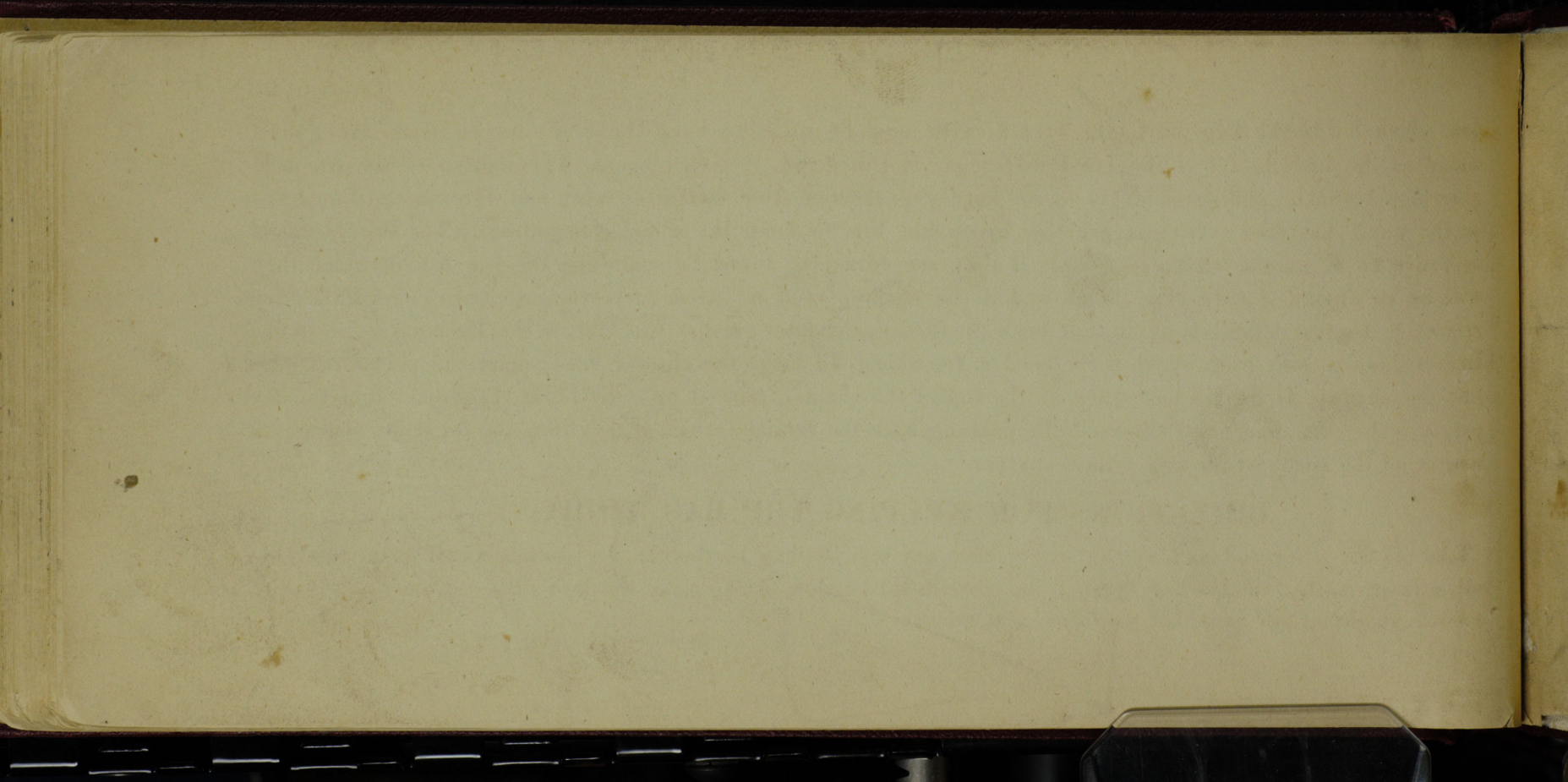
BLOWING THE BAGPIPES.

After having learned to play a few tunes on the chanter, the pupil may then commence to learn the blowing of the Pipes. First, place the thumb and the first two fingers of the left hand on the Chanter (as in sounding E,) and then place the blowpipe into the mouth (taking care not to grip it hard with the teeth) Grip the stock (the lowest joint) of the Bass drone with the right hand and then blow into the Bag, and when full place it under the left arm. The arm must not be kept too firm on the bag; and when drawing breath, press the arm on the Bag so as to keep up the current of wind the same as when blowing into the Bag; and so on, alternately blowing and pressing the Bag. The blowing of the Pipe must be steady and uniform, and with the longest breath conveniently possible. The strength of the breath ought to be such as keep the reeds in the same strength of sound, quite independent of the assistance of the arm. The pressure of the

arm which holds the bag while the breath rests must be so as to keep the reeds in the same strength of sound as the breath, for if the least difference is perceived, it is a blemish. The motion of the arm must also be so gentle and gradual as to be hardly perceived. It is better to stop two Drones until such time as the pupil has had sufficient practice to enable him to keep the Pipes going steadily. The Drones should be tuned to E on the chanter proving if they are correctly tuned by sounding the low A with which they will be in unison if correctly tuned, and if the chanter reed is fitted correctly into the chanter. If the drones require to be tuned farther up to suit high A, then the chanter reed is too flat; if the Drones require to tune farther down to suit high A, then the reed is too sharp. To make the chanter reed sound sharp, put it farther into the chanter. If the reed is sharp on the top of the chanter, raise it up a little. If the drones tune too far out, lengthen the tongue of the reeds by pushing back the tuning thread; if they tune too far down, shorten the tongue of the reeds which makes them sharper.

DIRECTIONS FOR KEEPING THE BAG TIGHT.

Take off the cover and cork up the stocks, then put into the bag by the chanter stock a small quantity of lard; milk warm, then rub the bag between the hands before a slow fire to make the lard adhere; when cold, clean out the stocks of any lard that may have got into them.



GRUINNEARD.

CAP! MAC KENZIE'S JIGG.

65



MAGAIÐ A' PHIÒBAIR.

THE PIPERS MAGGOT.



GILLEAN A STÀBUIL.

LADY WEMYSS' JIG.

121

1st 2^d

This block contains the musical notation for two pieces. The first piece, 'Gillean a Stàbuil', is written on a single staff in 6/8 time, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket labeled '1st'. The second piece, 'Lady Wemyss' Jig', is written on two staves in 6/8 time, also with a treble clef and one sharp. It begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket labeled '1st', followed by a second ending bracket labeled '2^d'.

FEAR CHOIRE CHATACHAIN.

MR MAC KINNON OF CORRY.

122

This block contains the musical notation for two pieces. The first piece, 'Fear Choire Chatachain', is written on a single staff in 6/8 time, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. It begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket labeled '1st'. The second piece, 'Mr Mac Kinnon of Corry', is written on two staves in 6/8 time, also with a treble clef and one sharp. It begins with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket labeled '1st'.