



# *Piping Tutor*

BOOK FIVE

**Victoria  
Murgatroyd**

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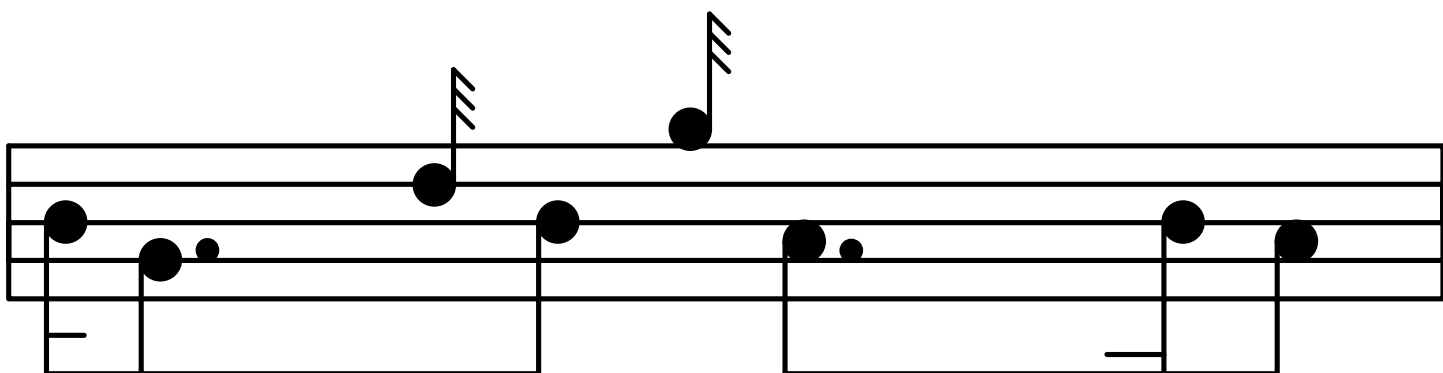
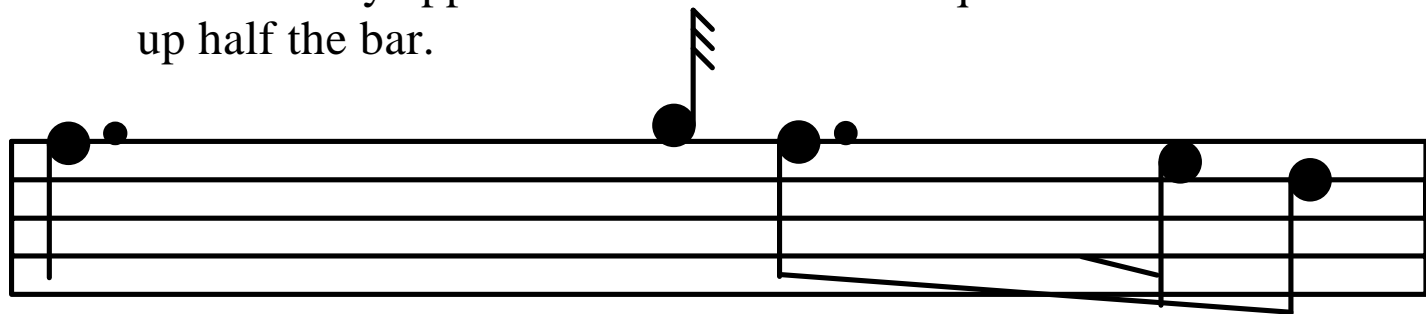
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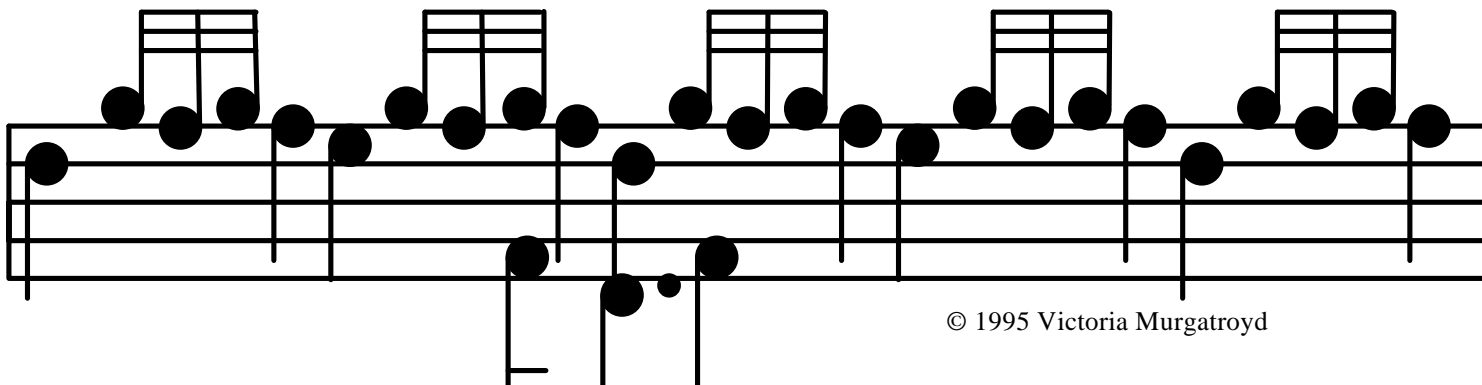
# *Tutorial One*

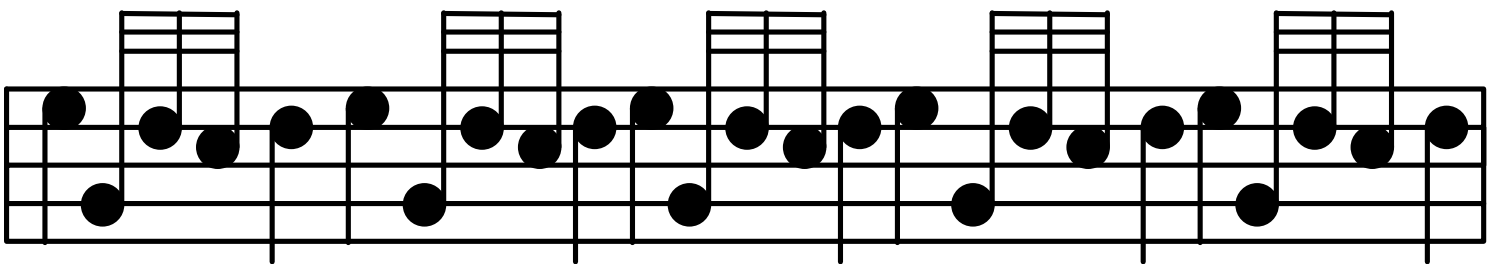
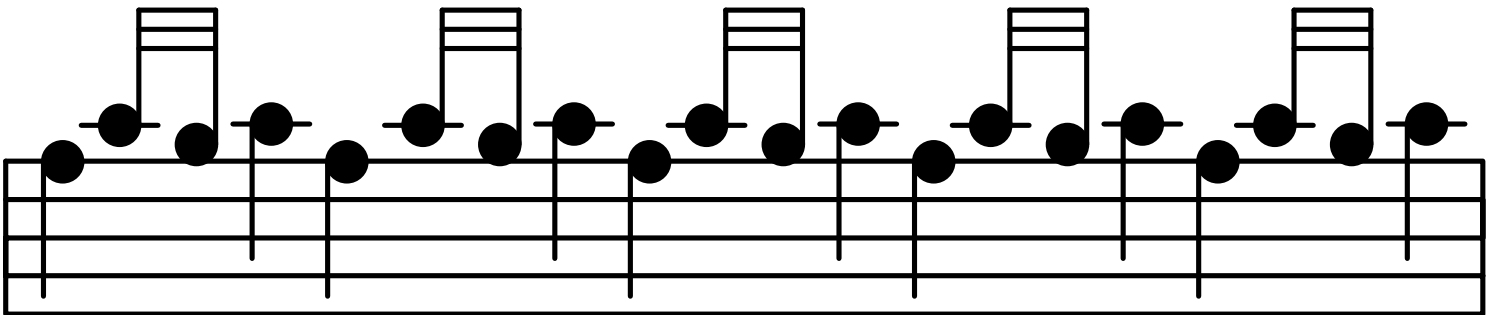
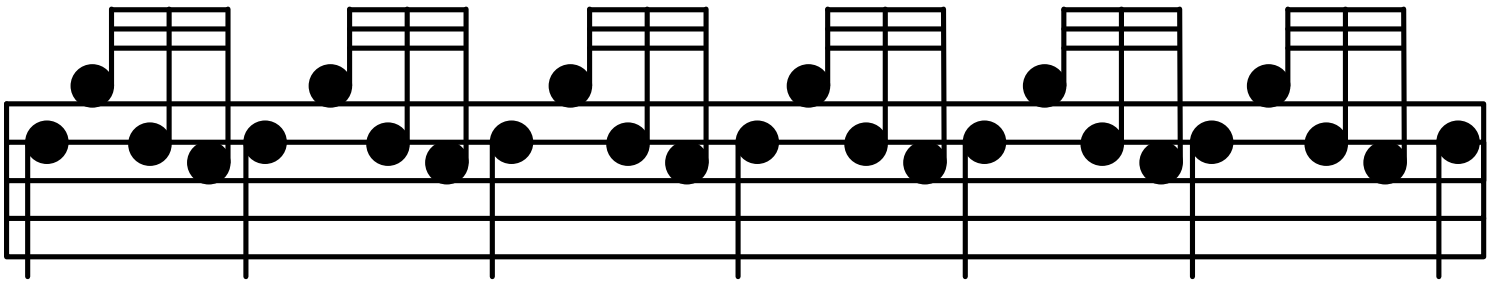
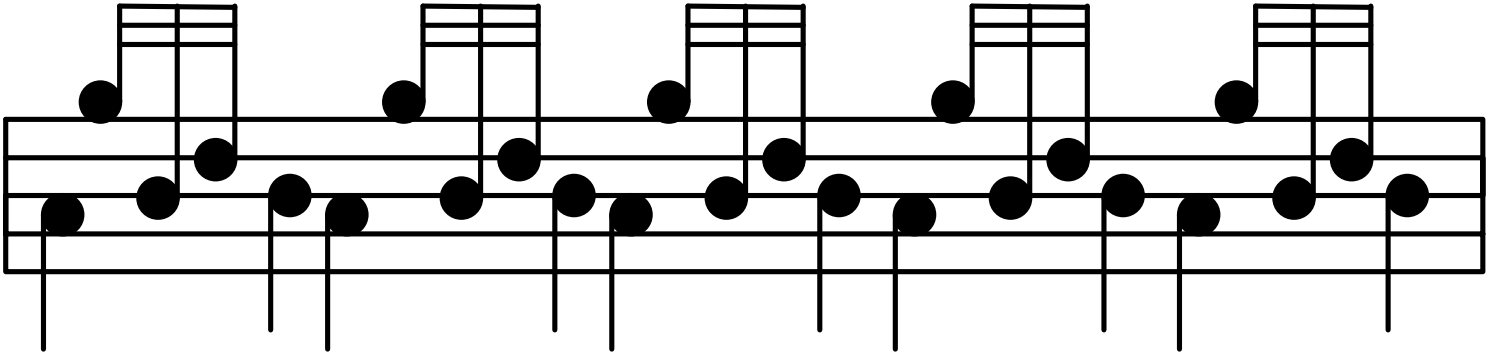
## **Dot and Cut in 6/8 Timing:**

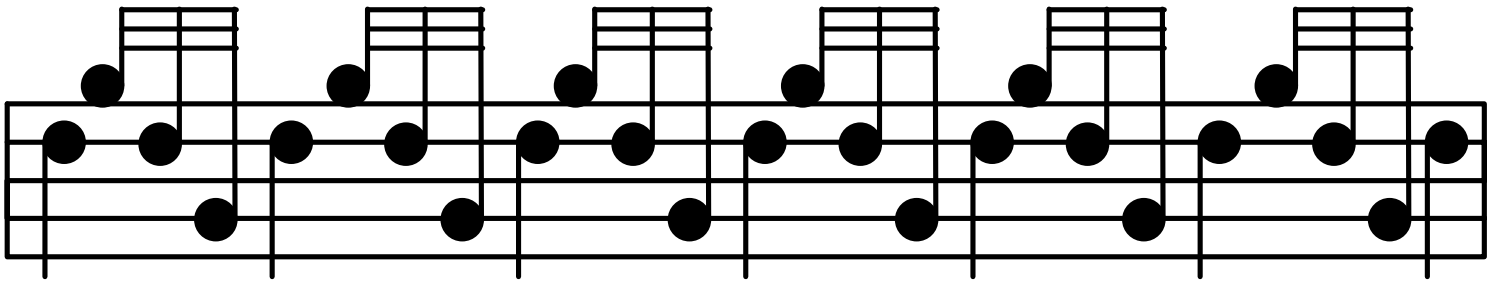
This is very similar to dot and cut in 2/4, 3/4, 4/4, except that we have to interpret it to fit into 6/8 timing. Dot and cut normally appear connected to a third quaver that makes up half the bar.



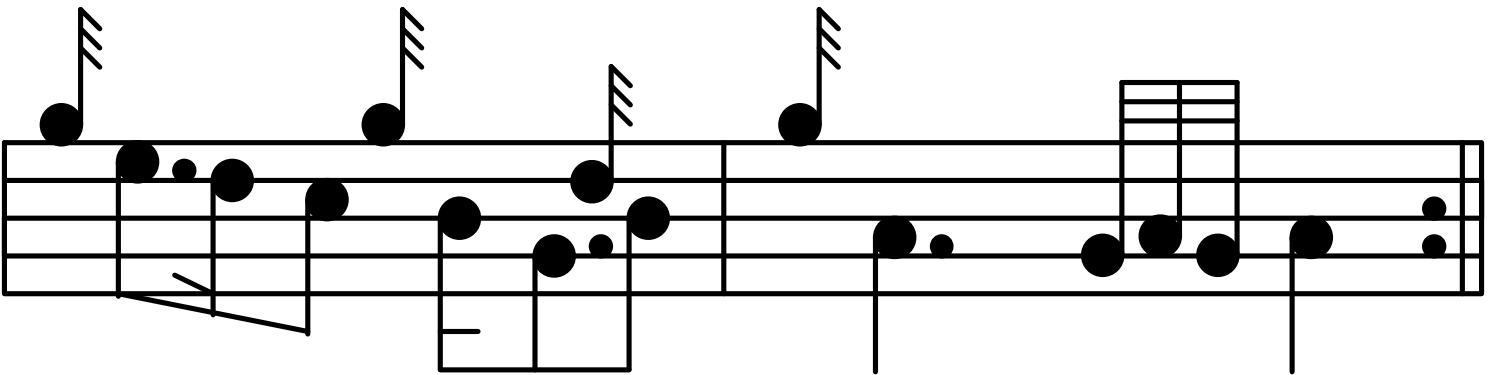
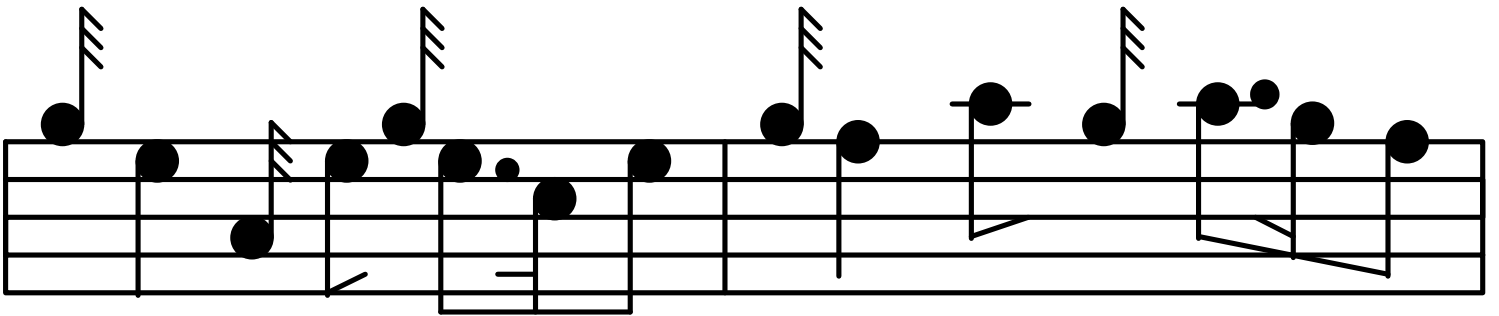
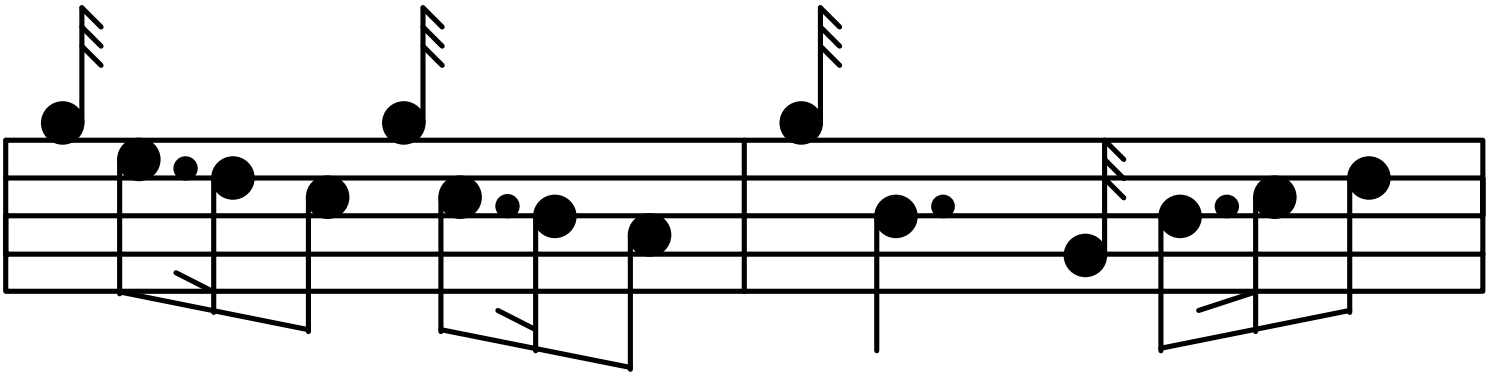
In practice, all you need to do is hold the dotted note longer than the other two. Listen to your tutor playing the various sections to understand the true value of the notes together.



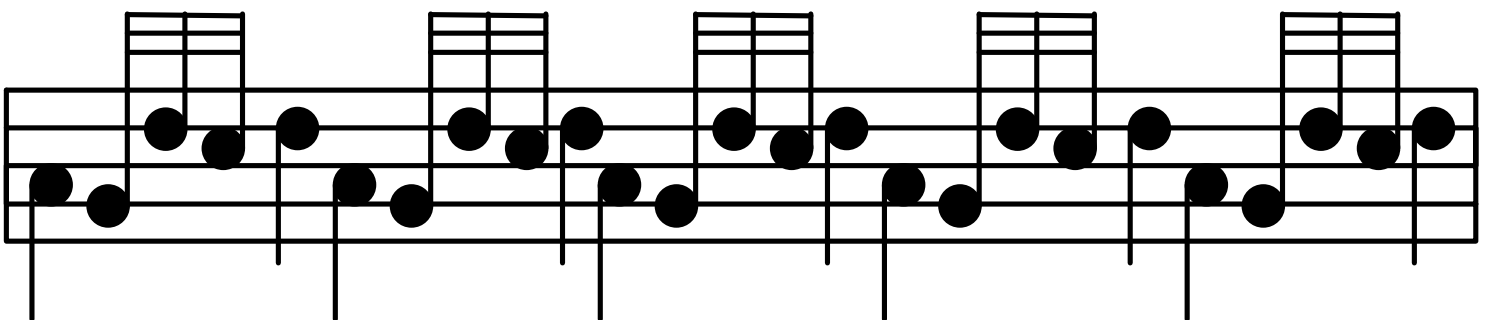
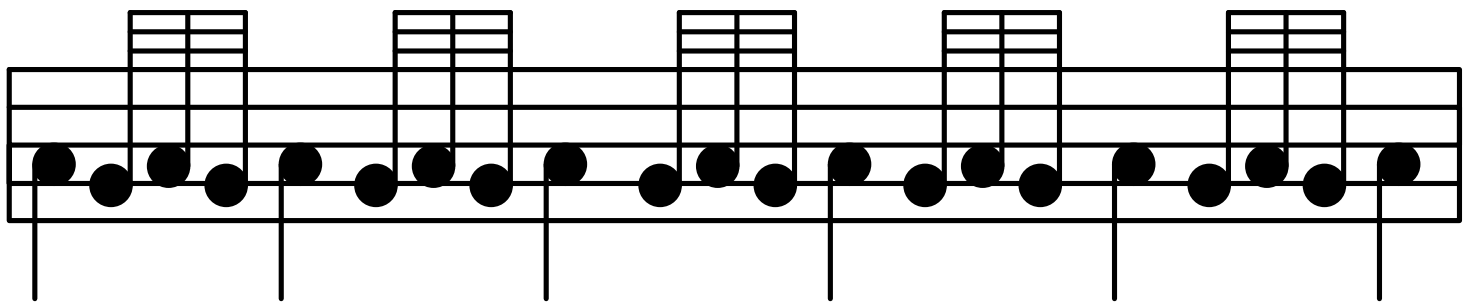
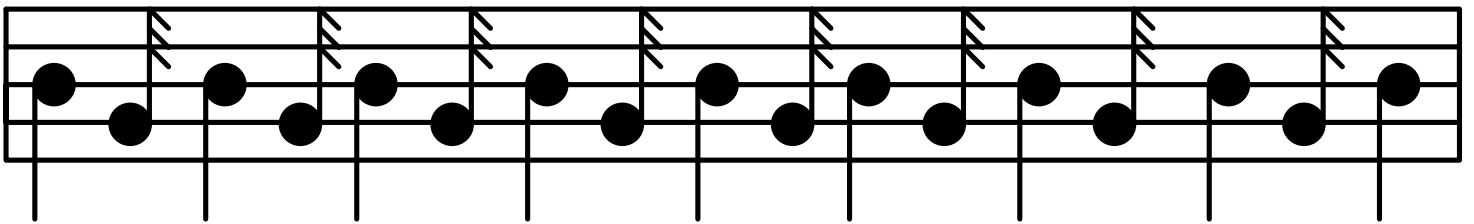
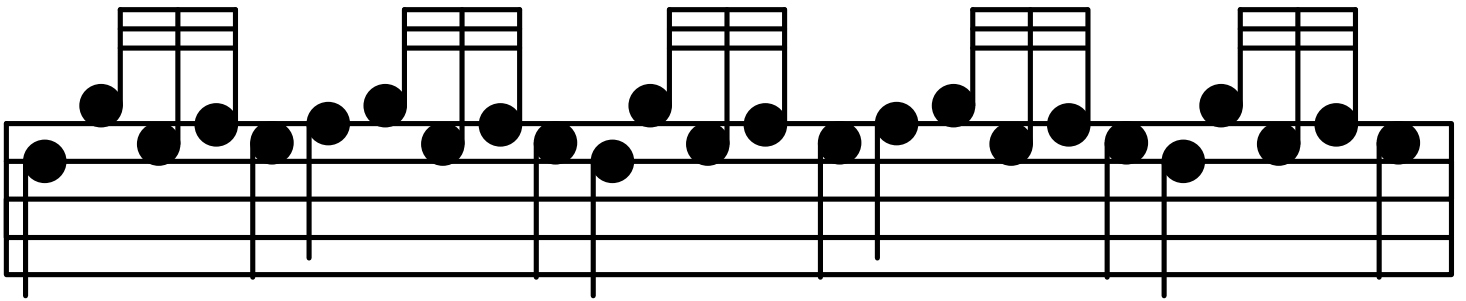
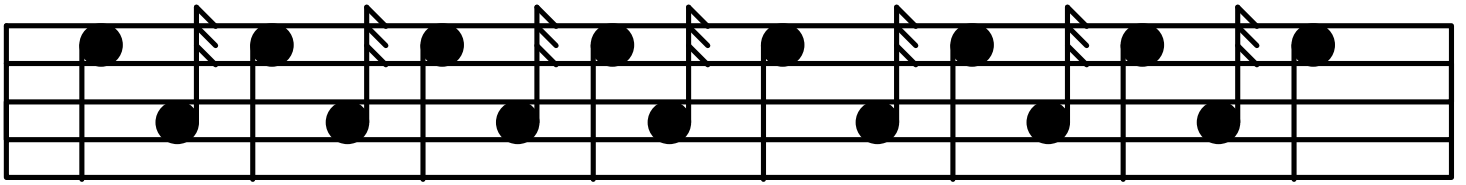


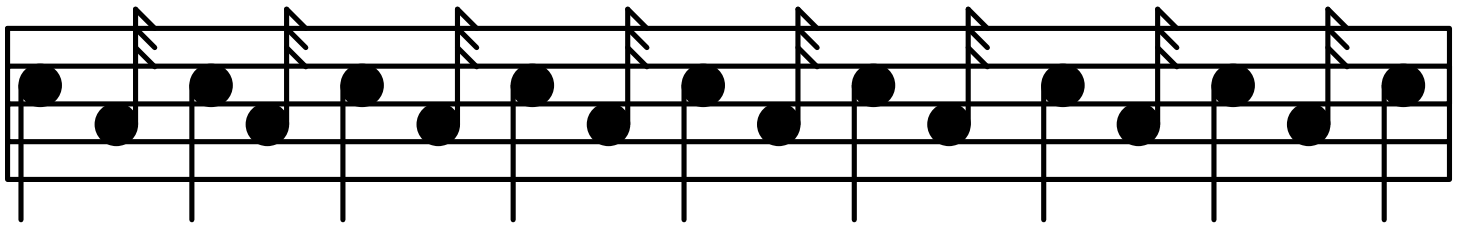
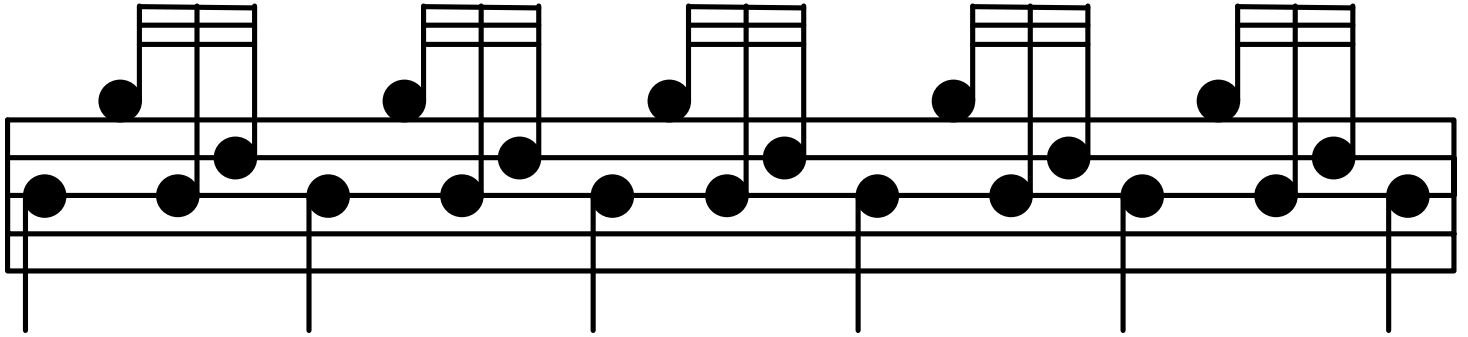






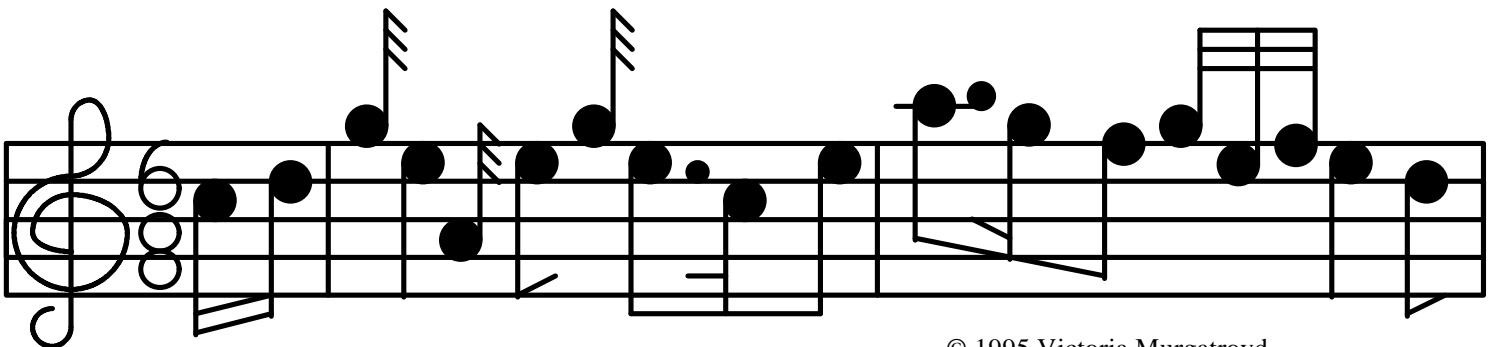
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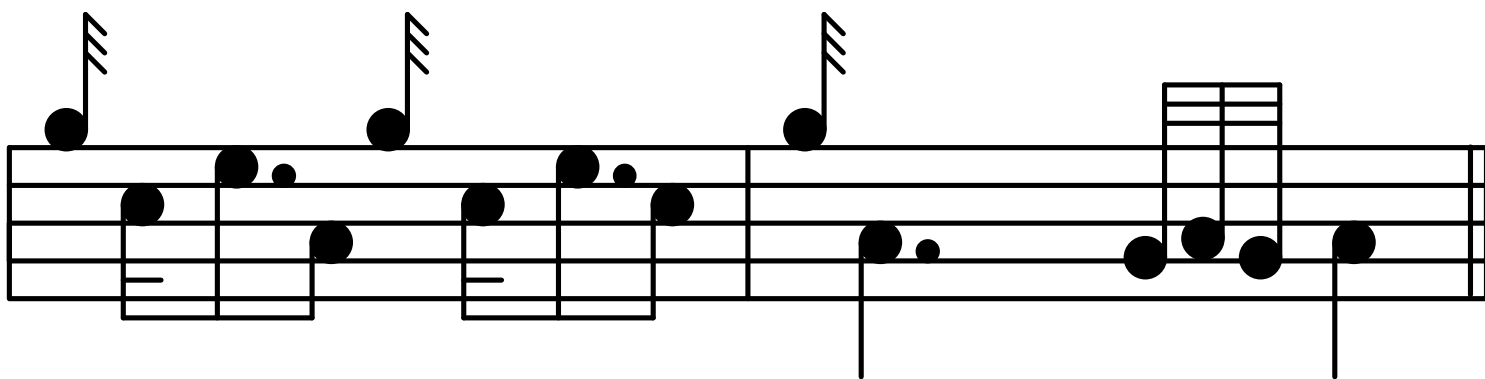
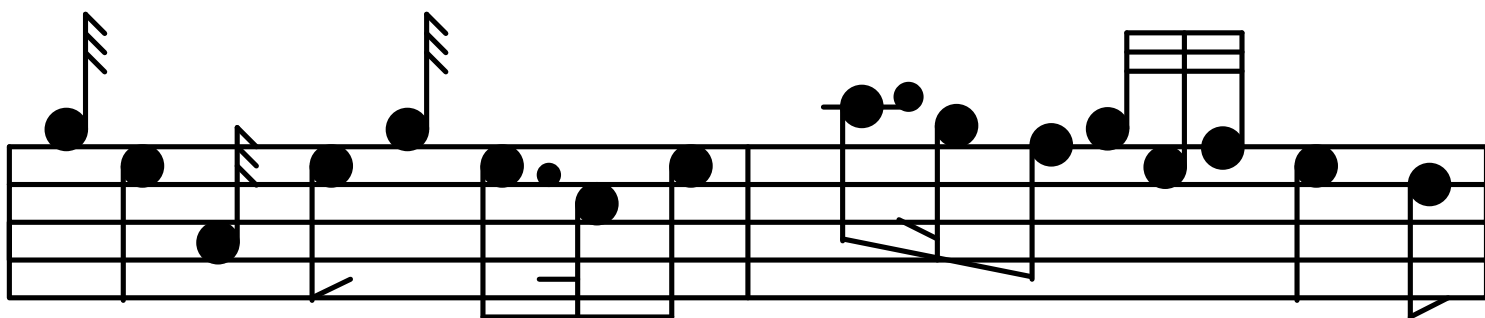
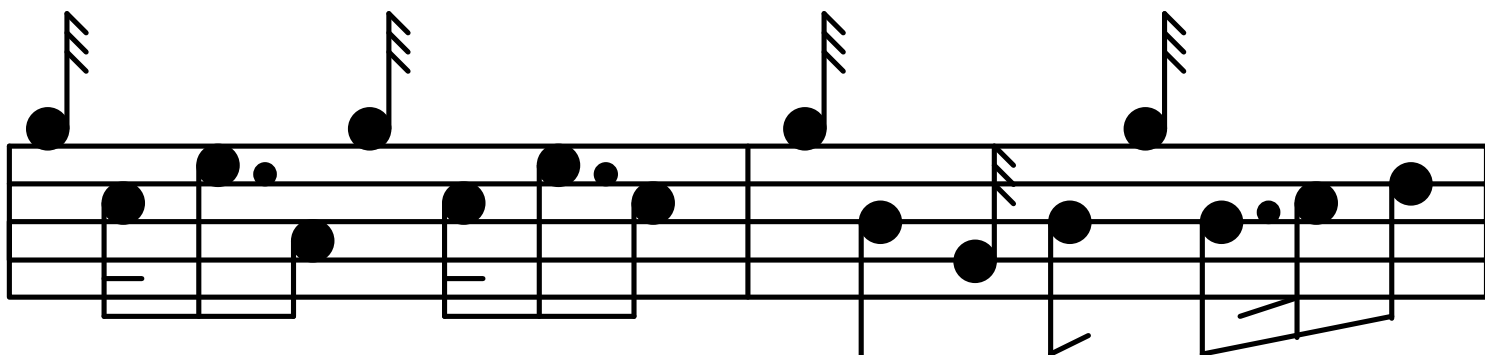




**Bonnie Dundee**

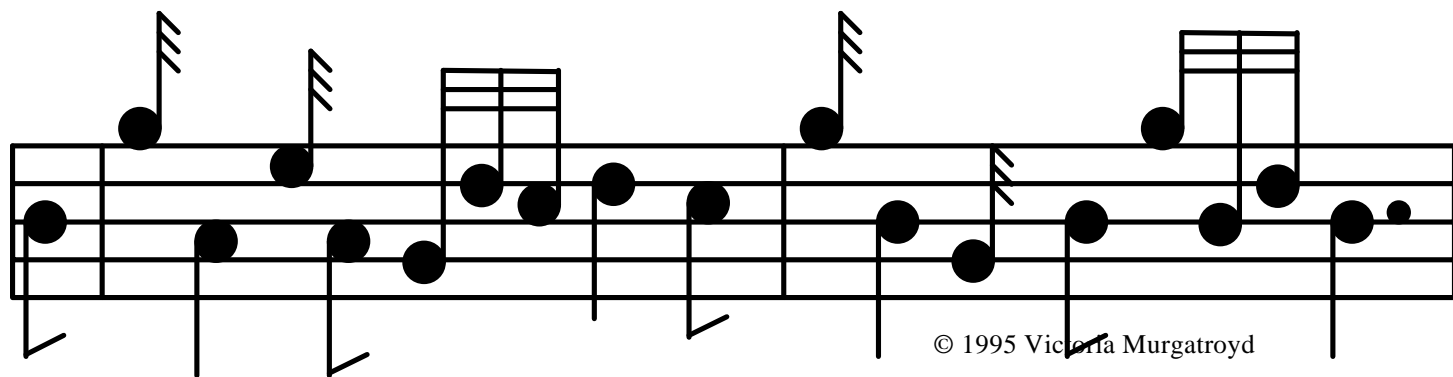
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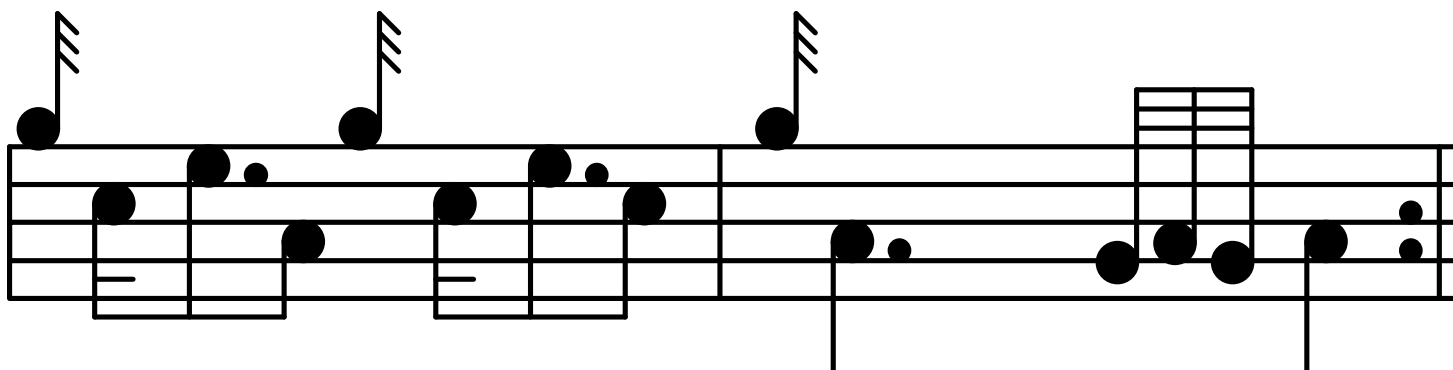
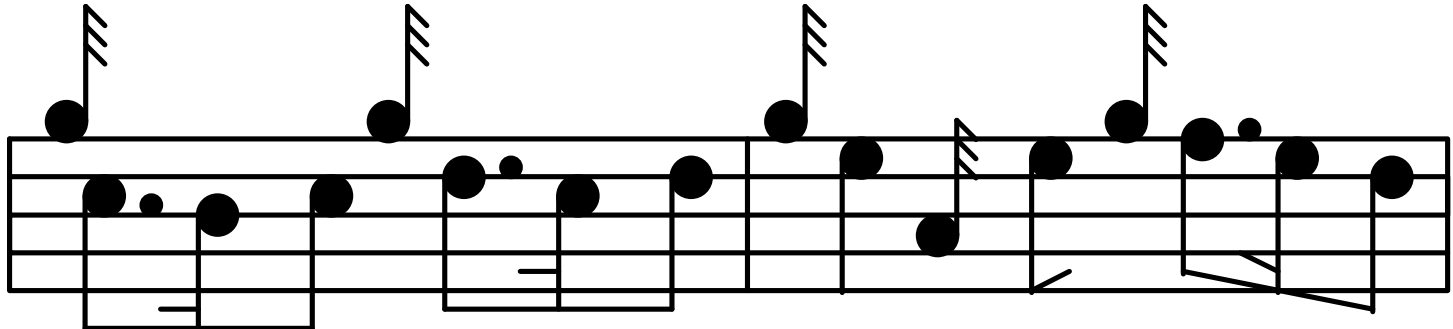
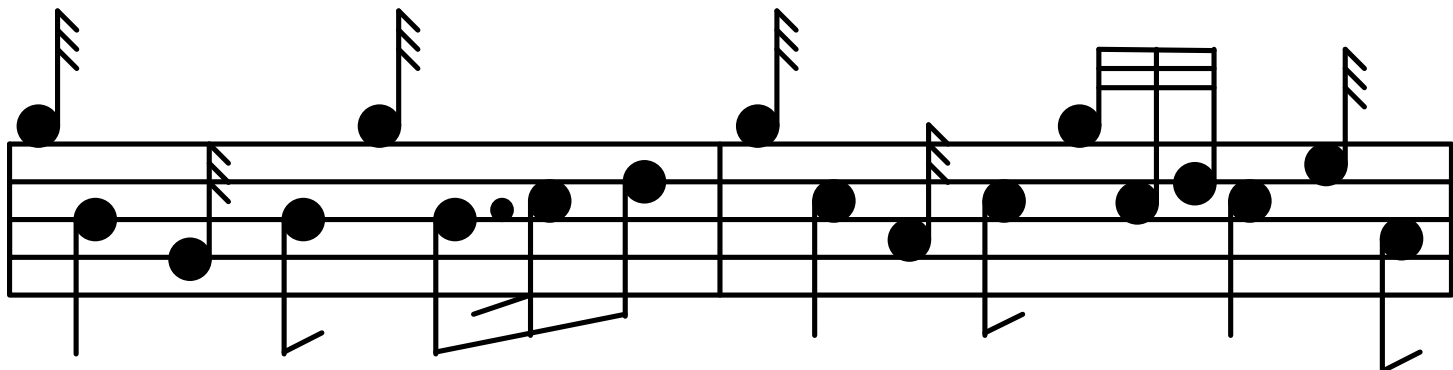




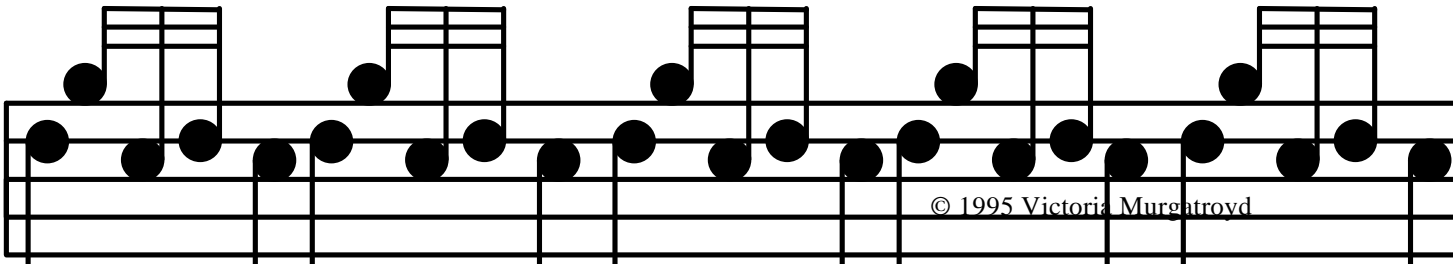
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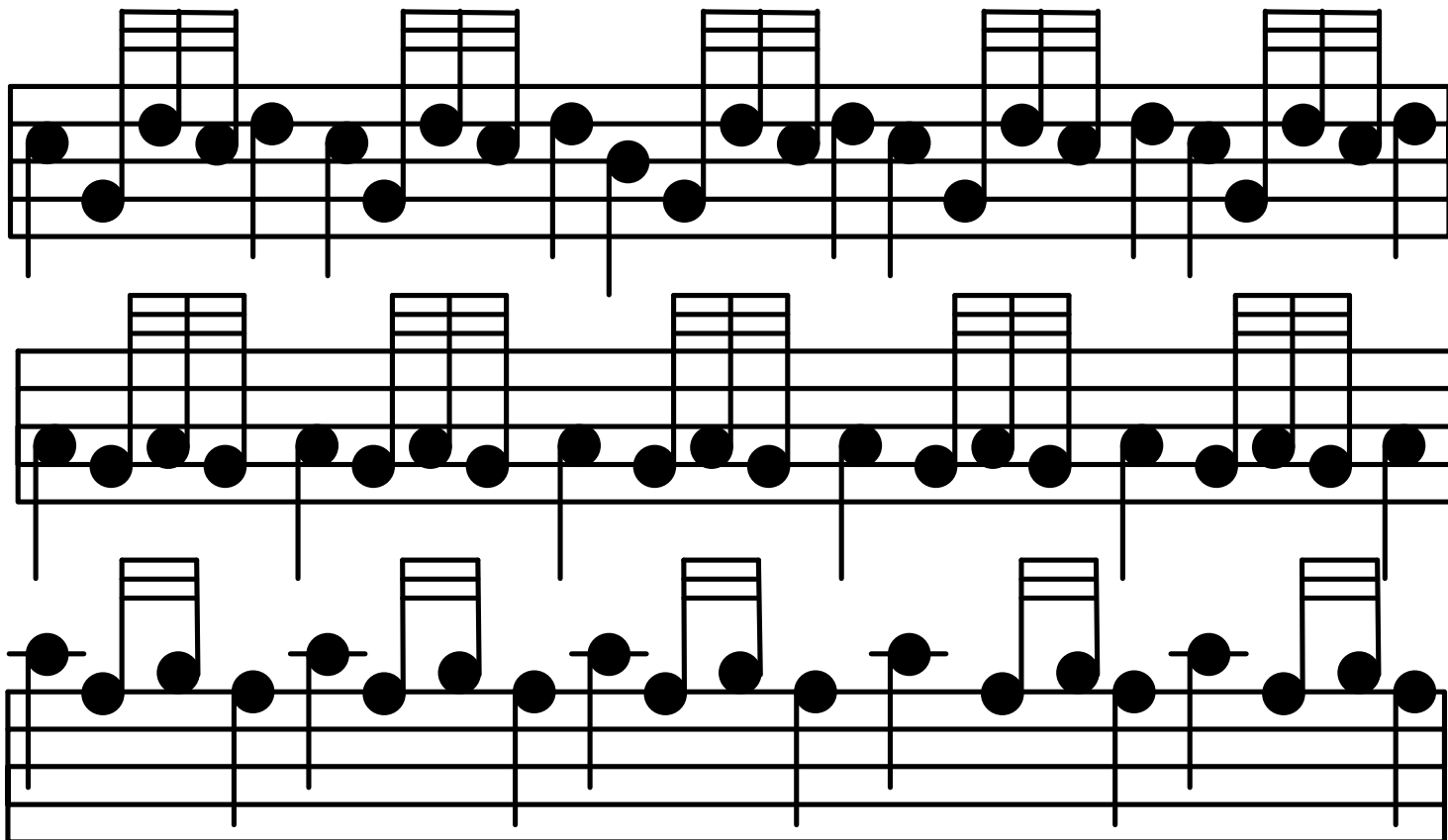
**Bonnie Dundee cont.**





# *Tutorial Three*



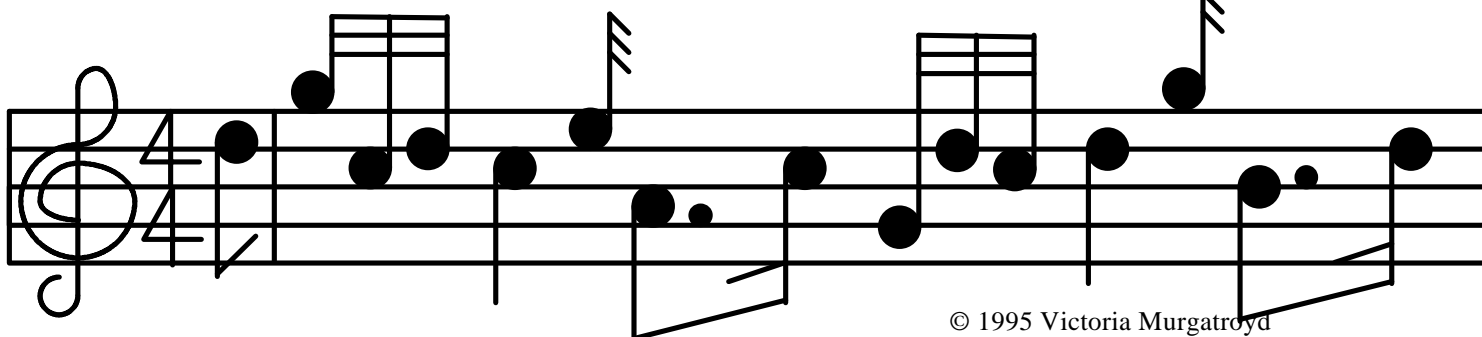


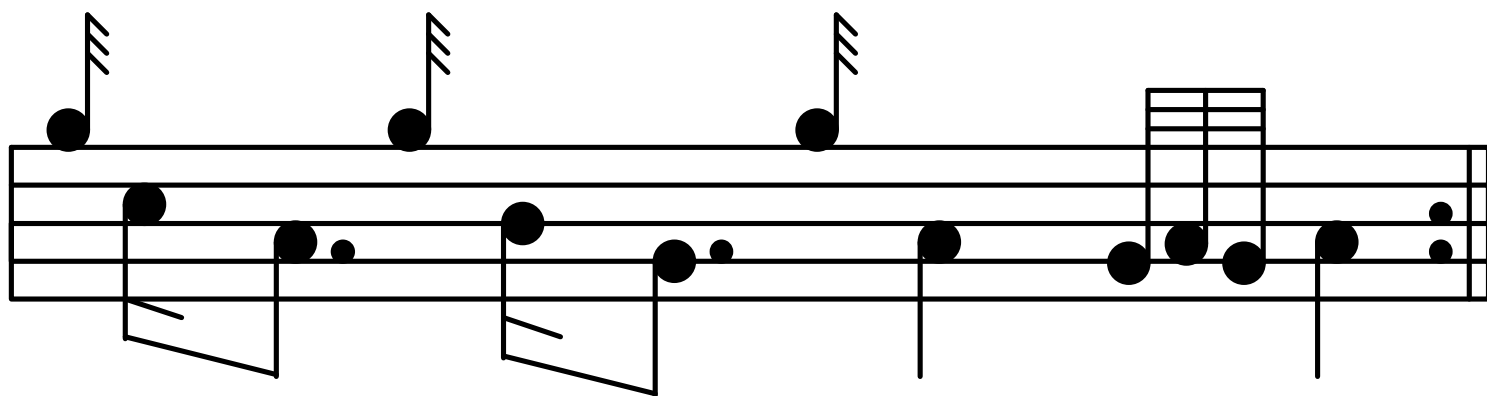
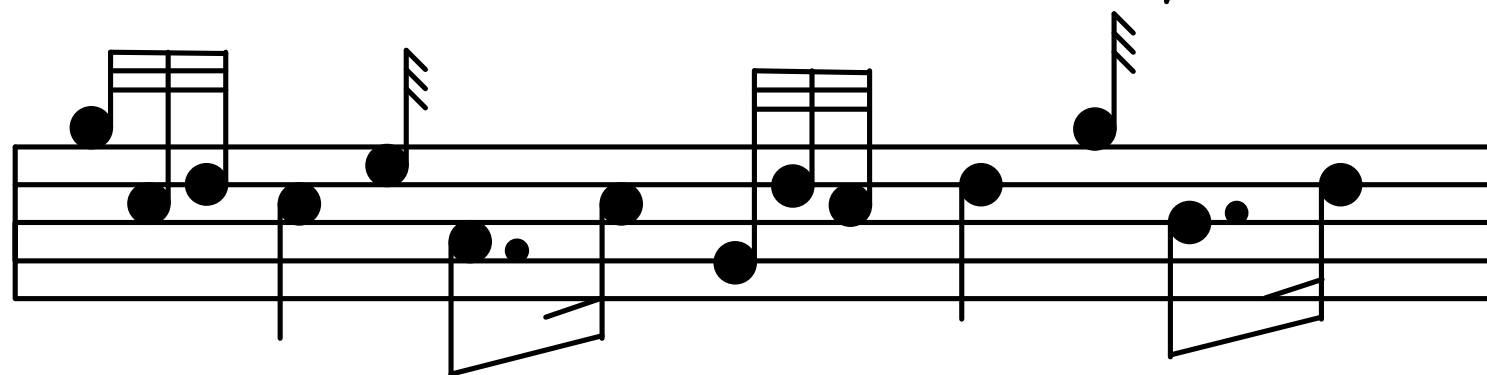
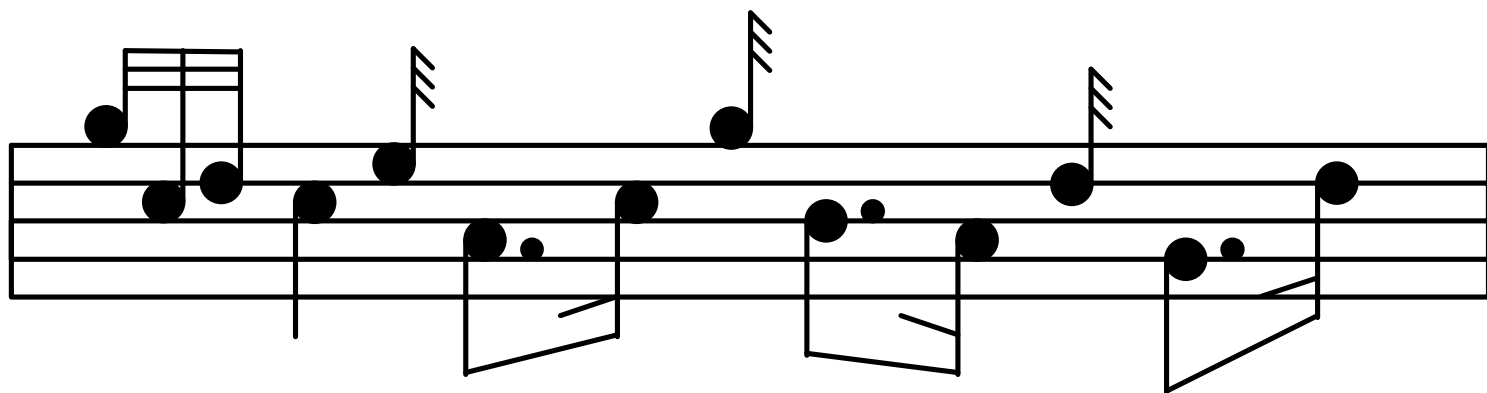
### Strathspey:

A Strathspey is a tune that is played for a dance called the Highland Fling. This dance is very bouncy, so the tunes have long notes combined with short notes in quick succession. Strathspeys are always in 4/4 timing.

### The Keel Row

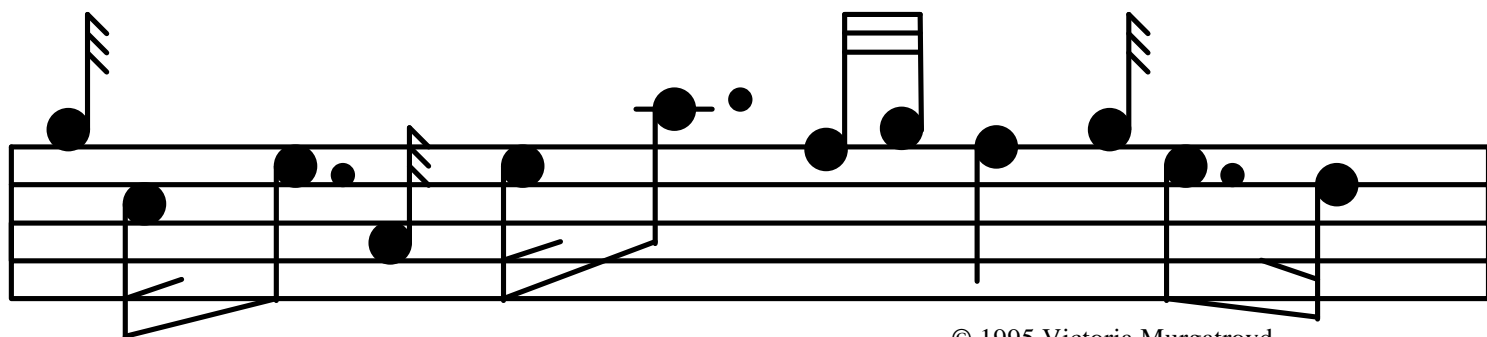
### Strathspey





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**The K eel Row cont.**

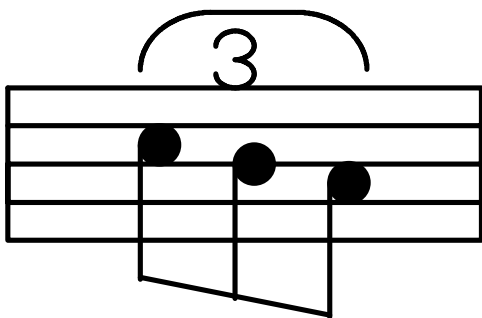


The image displays three staves of musical notation for guitar. The first staff begins with a guitar chord diagram in the upper register, followed by a melodic line on the top staff and a bass line on the bottom staff. The second staff continues the melodic and bass lines, incorporating a second guitar chord diagram. The third staff concludes the piece with a final melodic line and bass line, ending with a double bar line.

# *Tutorial Four*

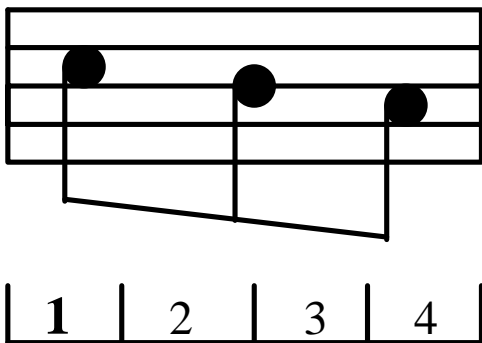
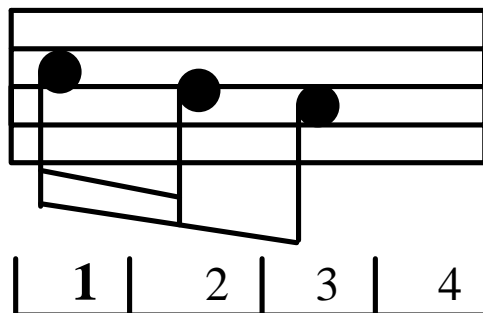
**Triplets:**

A triplet is a group of three notes (usually quavers joined together) that look as if they don't fit into the timing. i.e. This can be found in the tune below in 4/4 timing. It is



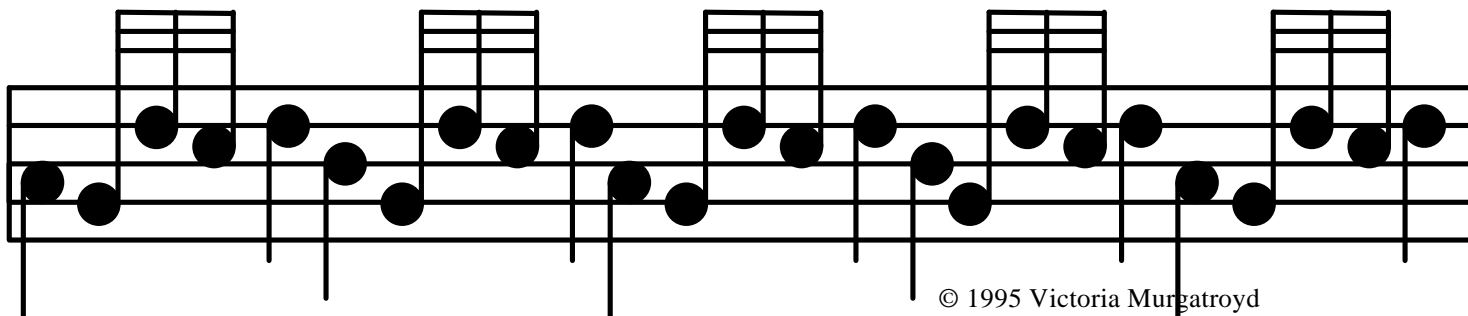
written in the place of two quavers. You are expected to fit this triplet into the same amount of time as those quavers. There are two ways this can be done.

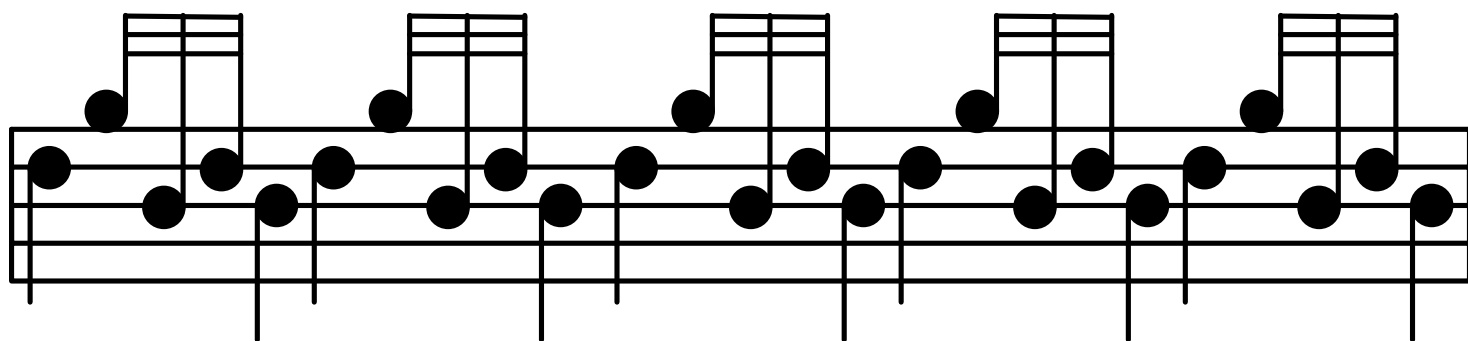
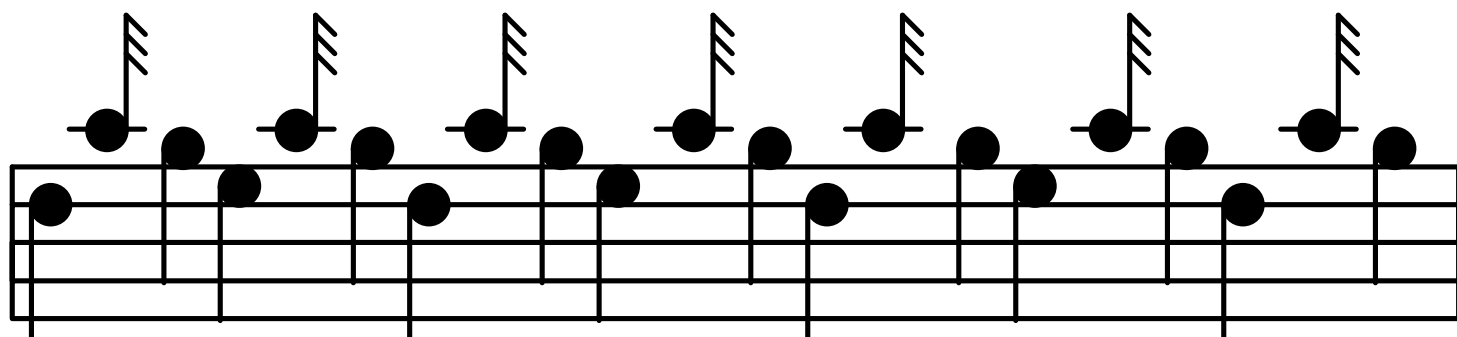
One way is to translate the triplet into two semi-quavers and one quaver. This is usually done with the first two notes changed to semi-quavers.



The other way is to spread the three notes evenly over the beat. This is very difficult to achieve, and requires a lot of practice, so is the less chosen choice.

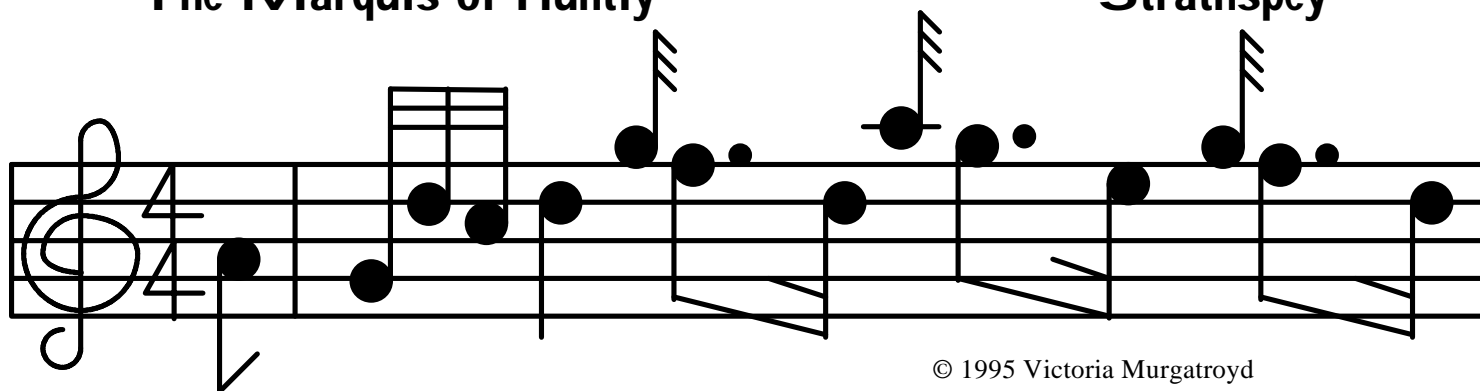
It is up to you which of these you wish to choose. Your tutor will help you make the best choice for you.

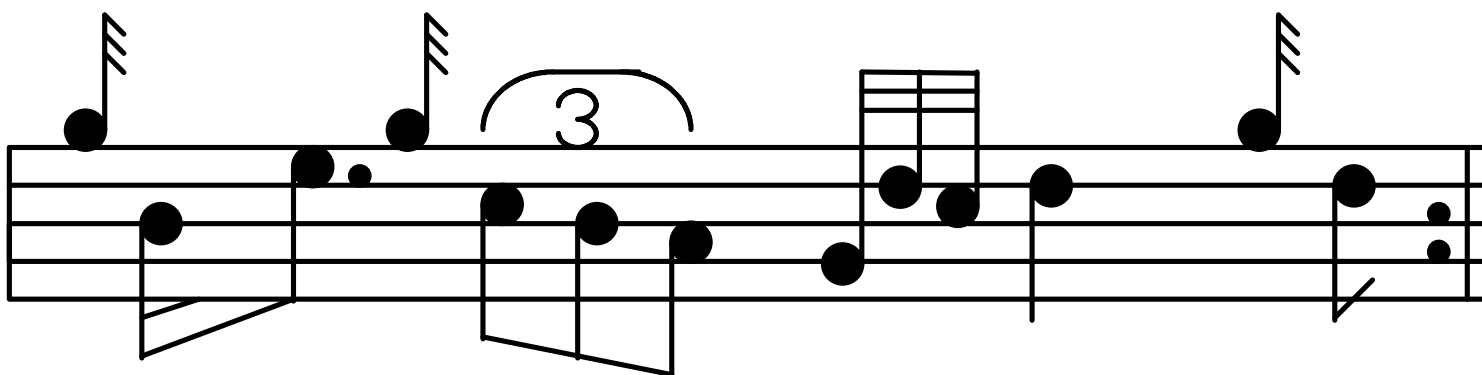
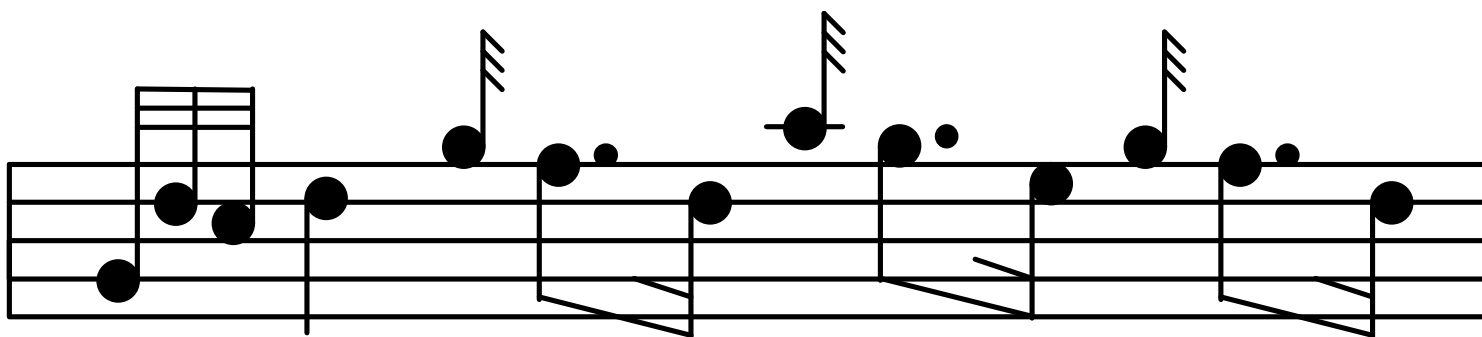
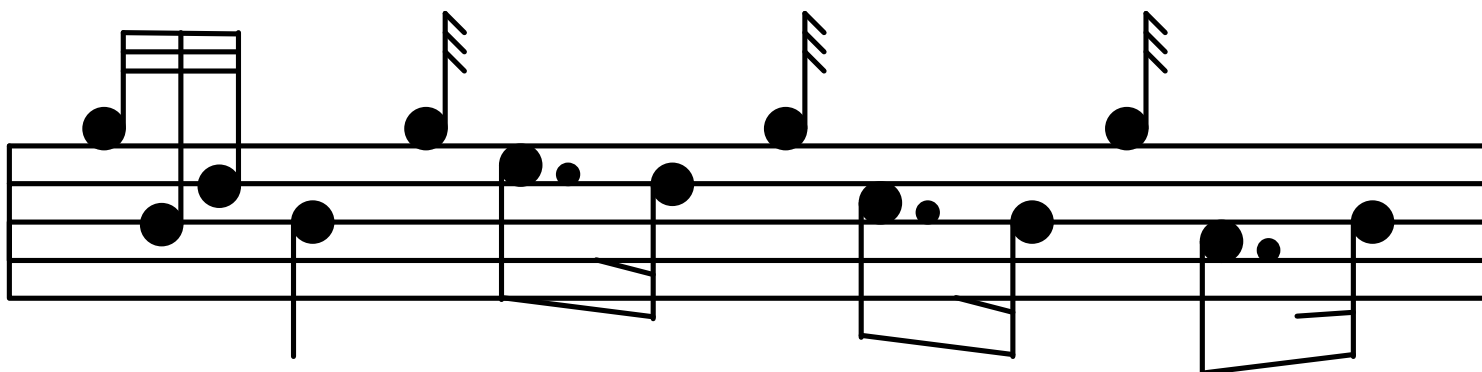




### The Marquis of Huntly

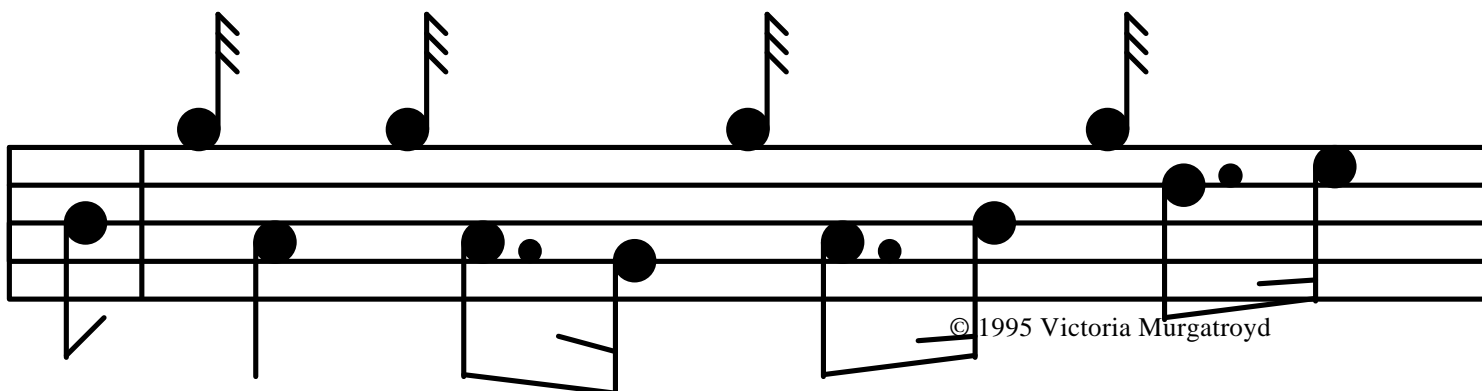
### Strathspey

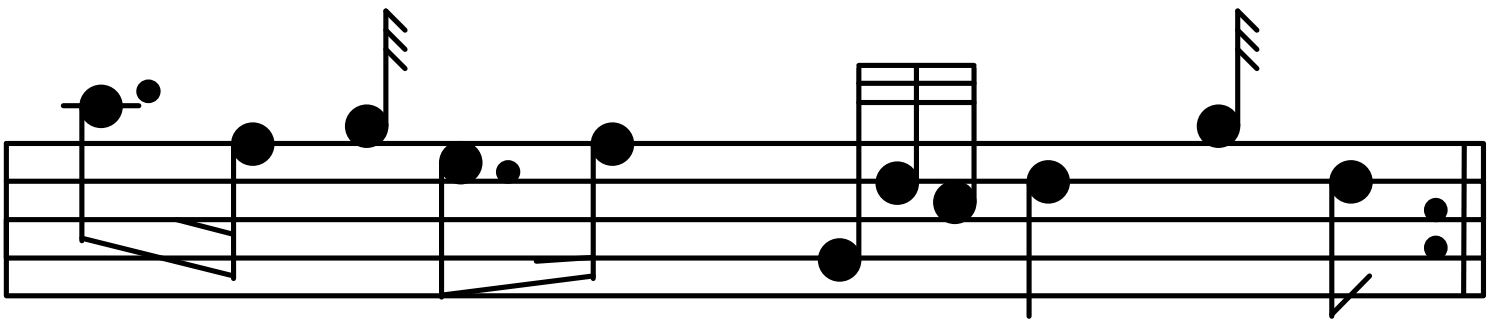
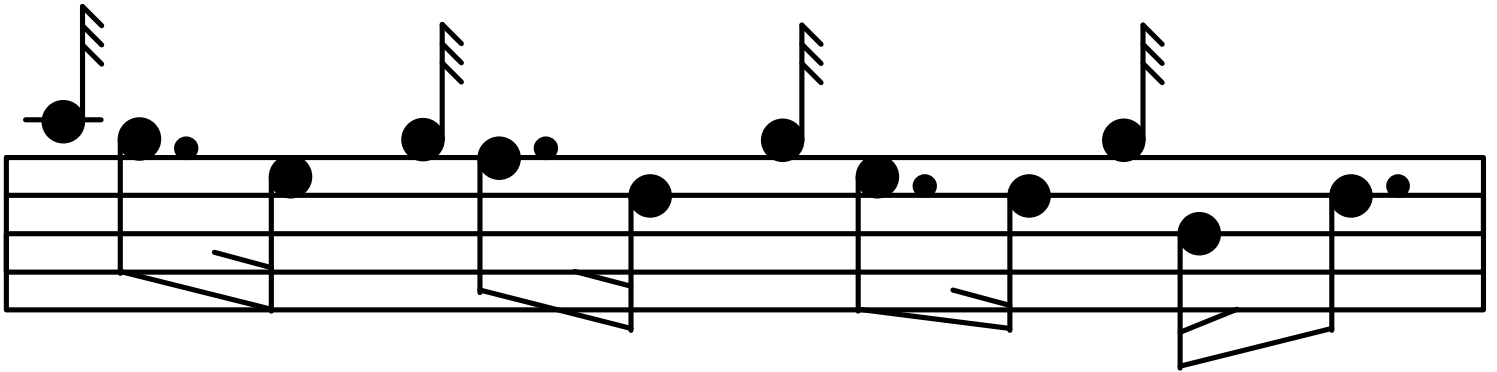




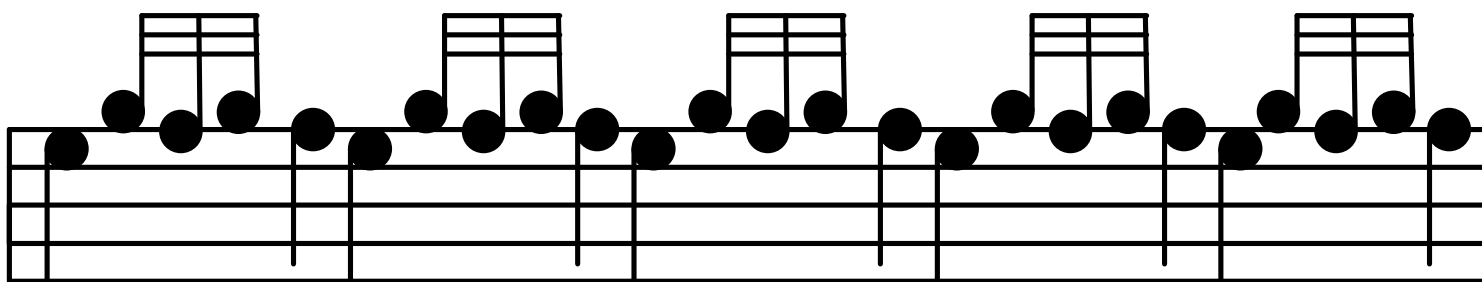
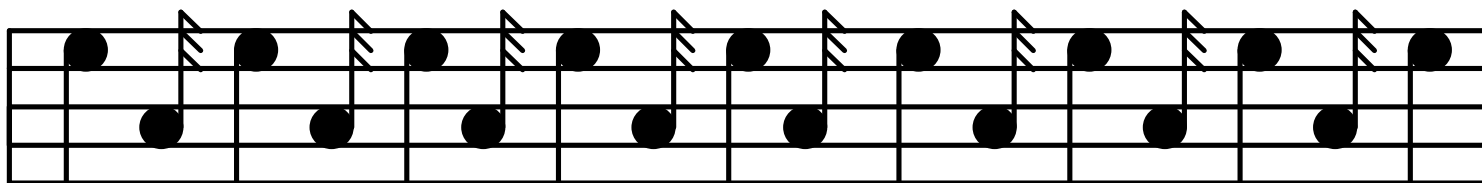
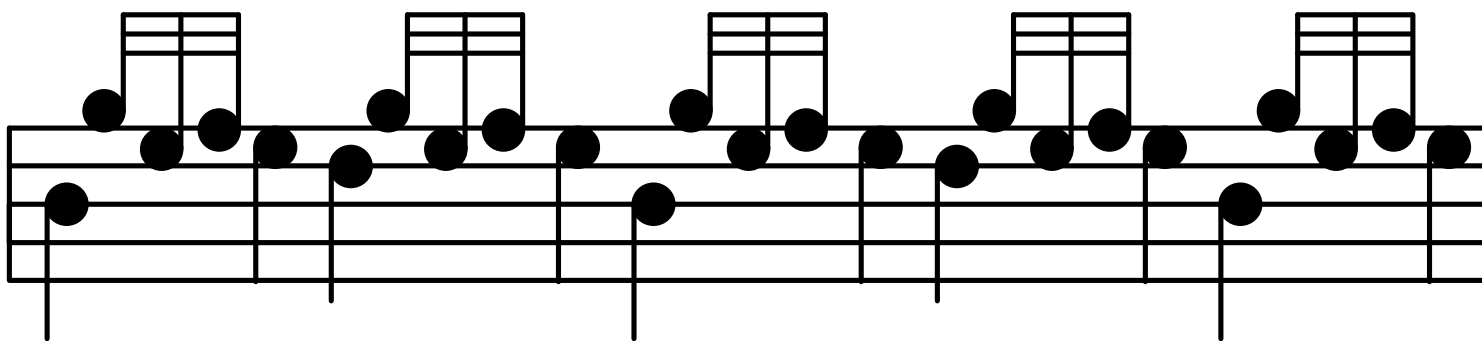
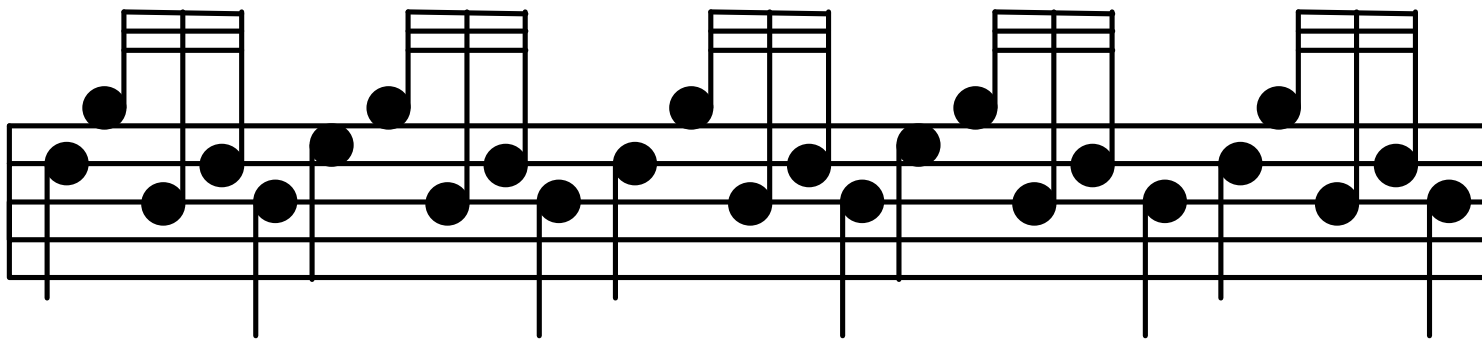
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**The Marquis of Huntly cont.**





# *Tutorial Five*



**Marion and Donald**

**Reel**

The image displays a musical score for a reel, organized into four systems. Each system consists of two staves. The first staff in each system is a treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The second staff is a tenor clef staff. The notation includes quarter notes, eighth notes, and rests, with various bar lines and repeat signs. The music is written in a traditional, somewhat stylized notation for a reel.

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*Motion and Donald cont.*



*Lexy McAskill*

*Reel*

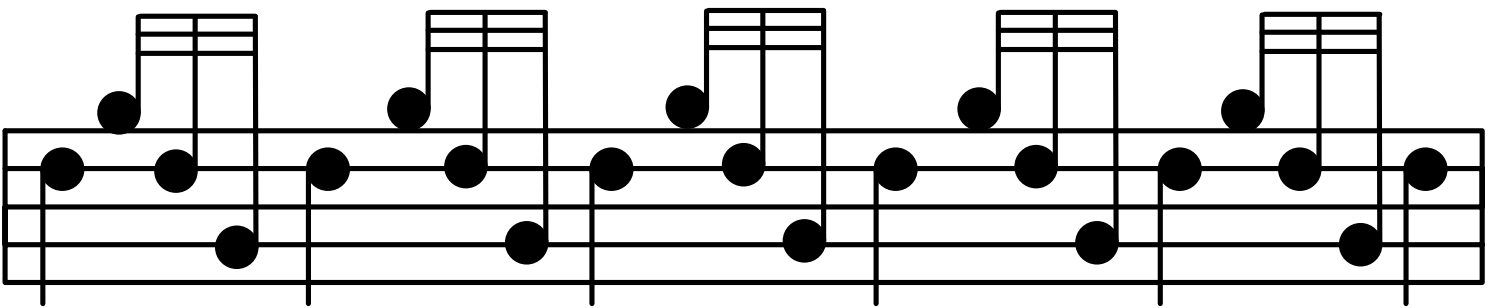
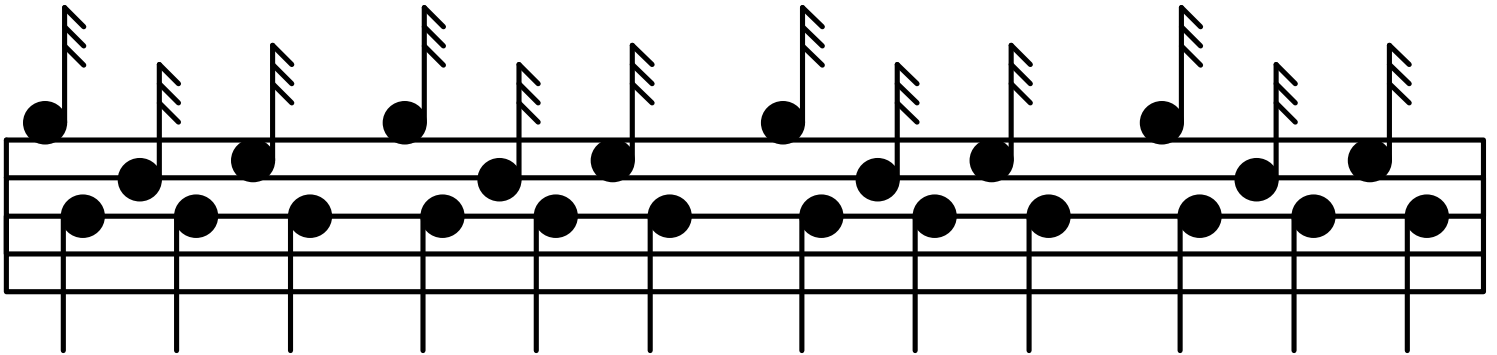
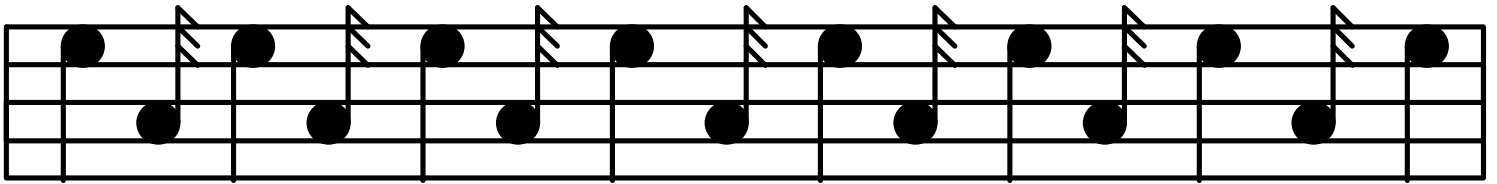
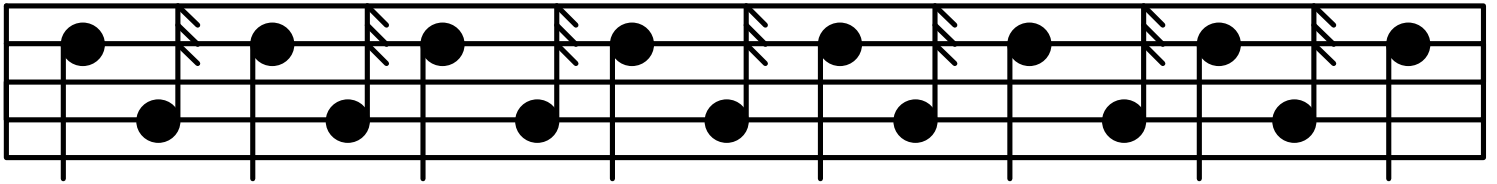
The musical score is written on four systems of five-line staves. The first system begins with a treble clef and a 2/2 time signature. The notation consists of solid black circles representing notes, with stems and beams indicating their rhythmic placement. Some notes are beamed together, and there are several rests throughout the piece. The score is presented in a vertical orientation on the page.

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*Lexy McAskill cont.*

The image displays a musical score for guitar, consisting of four systems of staves. Each system contains a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and guitar-specific symbols such as bar lines, trills, and slurs. The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with a focus on rhythm and pitch. The first system begins with a treble clef staff containing a quarter note followed by a series of eighth notes, and a bass clef staff with a quarter note and a series of eighth notes. The second system continues the melody in the treble staff and adds a bass line. The third system features a more complex rhythmic pattern with sixteenth notes in both staves. The fourth system concludes the piece with a final cadence in both staves.

# *Tutorial Seven*



# The Pony Gallop

# J ig

The image displays four systems of musical notation for two pieces: 'The Pony Gallop' and 'J ig'. Each system consists of two staves. The first system includes a treble clef, a key signature of one flat (Bb), and a 6/8 time signature. The notation uses solid black circles for notes, stems with flags for eighth notes, and brackets for beamed notes. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The third system shows a continuation of the rhythmic pattern. The fourth system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

*continued over page* →

**The Pony Gallop cont.**

Musical notation for the first system of 'The Pony Gallop cont.'. It consists of two staves. The top staff contains a sequence of notes: a quarter note on G4, a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on B4, a quarter note on C5, a quarter note on B4, a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on G4, and a quarter note on F4. The bottom staff contains a sequence of notes: a quarter note on G3, a quarter note on F3, a quarter note on E3, a quarter note on D3, a quarter note on C3, a quarter note on B2, a quarter note on A2, and a quarter note on G2. Vertical lines connect the notes between the two staves, indicating a rhythmic pattern. There are also some diagonal lines and brackets indicating phrasing or articulation.

Musical notation for the second system of 'The Pony Gallop cont.'. It consists of two staves. The top staff contains a sequence of notes: a quarter note on G4, a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on B4, a quarter note on C5, a quarter note on B4, a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on G4, and a quarter note on F4. The bottom staff contains a sequence of notes: a quarter note on G3, a quarter note on F3, a quarter note on E3, a quarter note on D3, a quarter note on C3, a quarter note on B2, a quarter note on A2, and a quarter note on G2. Vertical lines connect the notes between the two staves, indicating a rhythmic pattern. There are also some diagonal lines and brackets indicating phrasing or articulation.

Musical notation for the third system of 'The Pony Gallop cont.'. It consists of two staves. The top staff contains a sequence of notes: a quarter note on G4, a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on B4, a quarter note on C5, a quarter note on B4, a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on G4, and a quarter note on F4. The bottom staff contains a sequence of notes: a quarter note on G3, a quarter note on F3, a quarter note on E3, a quarter note on D3, a quarter note on C3, a quarter note on B2, a quarter note on A2, and a quarter note on G2. Vertical lines connect the notes between the two staves, indicating a rhythmic pattern. There are also some diagonal lines and brackets indicating phrasing or articulation.

**2<sup>nd</sup> part 1<sup>st</sup> time through**

Musical notation for the 2nd part 1st time through. It consists of two staves. The top staff contains a sequence of notes: a quarter note on G4, a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on B4, a quarter note on C5, a quarter note on B4, a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on G4, and a quarter note on F4. The bottom staff contains a sequence of notes: a quarter note on G3, a quarter note on F3, a quarter note on E3, a quarter note on D3, a quarter note on C3, a quarter note on B2, a quarter note on A2, and a quarter note on G2. Vertical lines connect the notes between the two staves, indicating a rhythmic pattern. There are also some diagonal lines and brackets indicating phrasing or articulation.

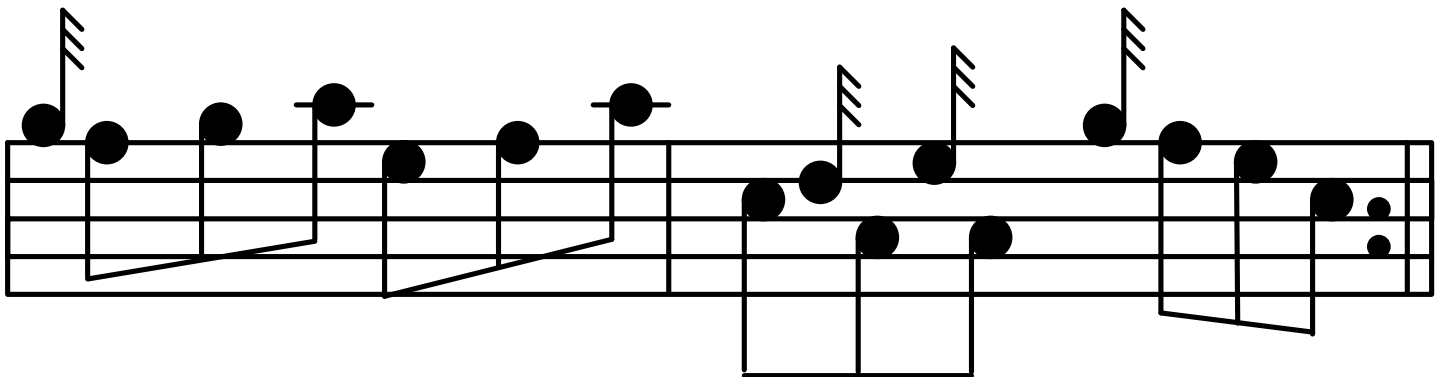
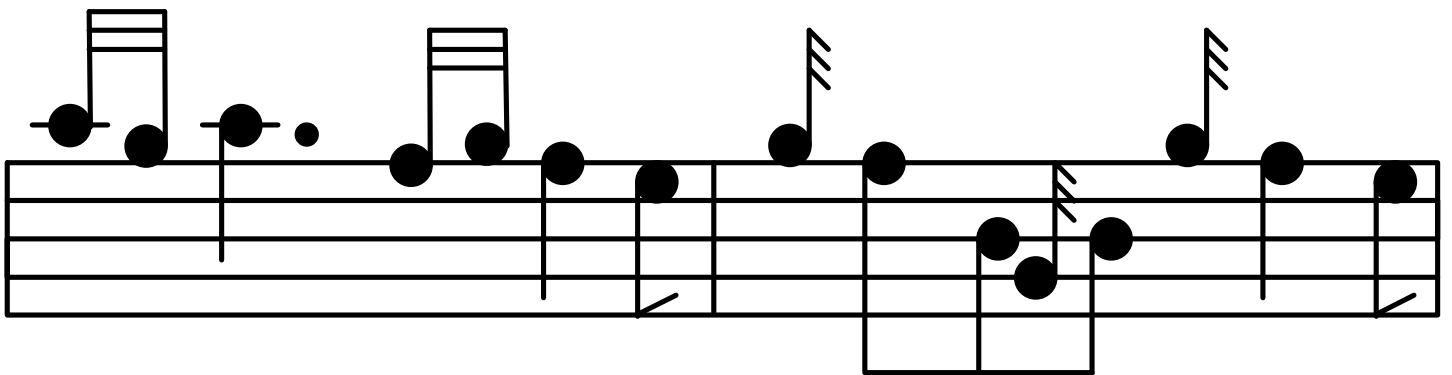
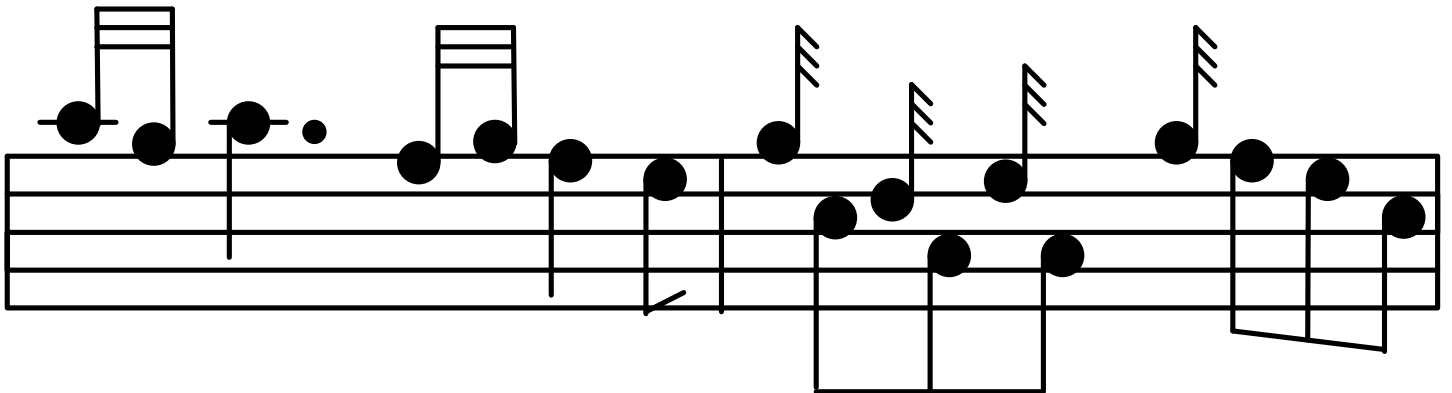
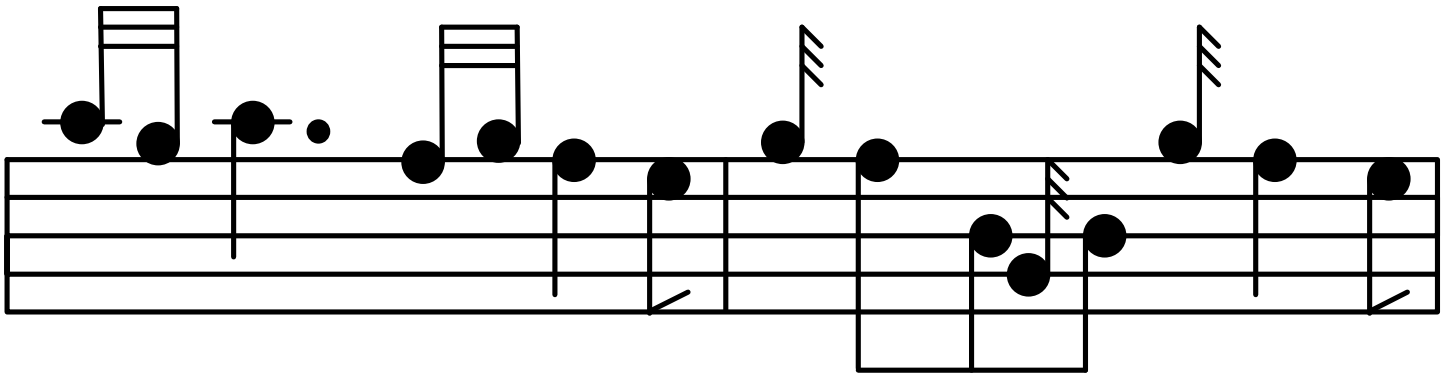
**2<sup>nd</sup> part 2<sup>nd</sup> time through**

Musical notation for the 2nd part 2nd time through. It consists of two staves. The top staff contains a sequence of notes: a quarter note on G4, a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on B4, a quarter note on C5, a quarter note on B4, a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on G4, and a quarter note on F4. The bottom staff contains a sequence of notes: a quarter note on G3, a quarter note on F3, a quarter note on E3, a quarter note on D3, a quarter note on C3, a quarter note on B2, a quarter note on A2, and a quarter note on G2. Vertical lines connect the notes between the two staves, indicating a rhythmic pattern. There are also some diagonal lines and brackets indicating phrasing or articulation.

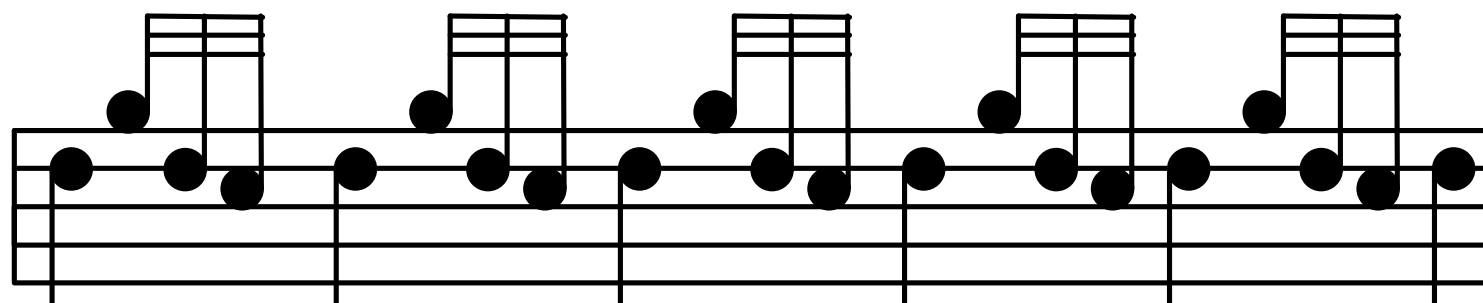
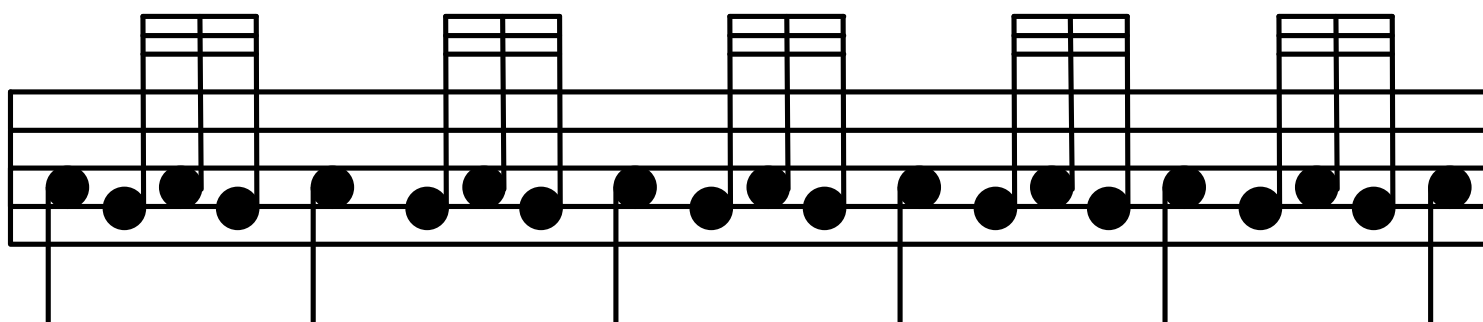
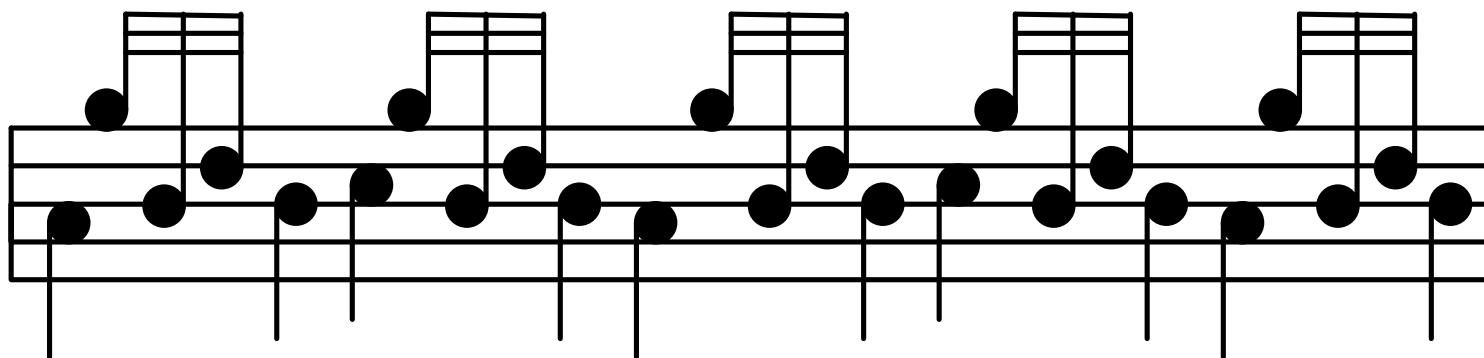
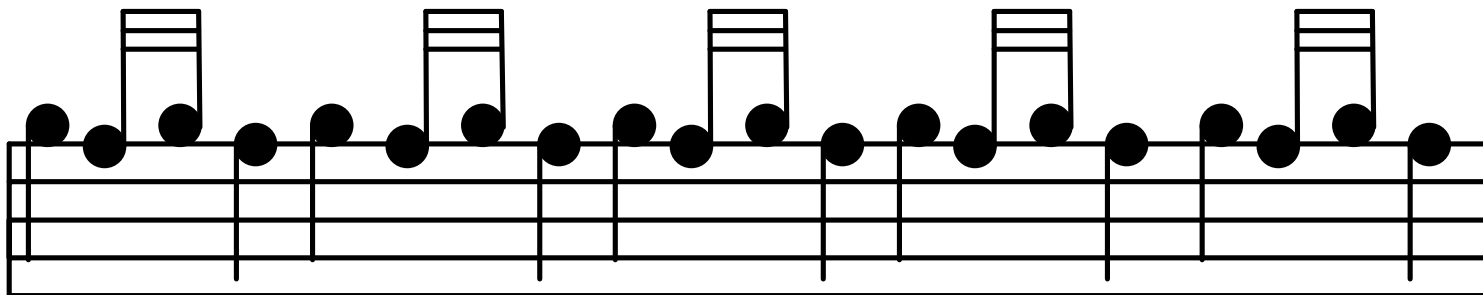
# *Tutorial Eight*

The image displays four systems of musical notation, each consisting of two staves. The notation is a simplified form of musical notation, using black dots for notes and stems to indicate pitch and rhythm. The first system features a sequence of five chords, each represented by a rectangular box with two horizontal lines, placed above the top staff. The second system shows a sequence of ten notes, each with a stem and a diagonal slash, placed above the top staff. The third system features a sequence of ten notes, each with a stem and a horizontal line, placed above the top staff. The fourth system features a sequence of ten notes, each with a stem and a horizontal line, placed above the top staff. The notation is arranged in a grid-like fashion, with the notes and stems aligned vertically across the systems.



**Paddies L eather Breeches cont.**

# *Tutorial Nine*



The musical score on page 32 consists of five systems of notation, each with a treble and bass staff. The first four systems feature a repeating rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with chords. The fifth system features a melodic line with accents and a bass line with eighth notes.

*The Old Rustic Bridge*

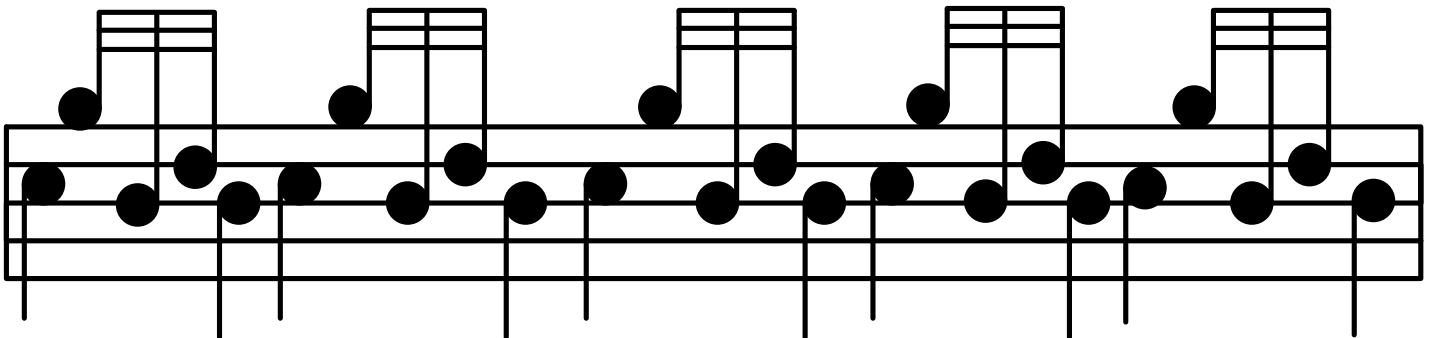
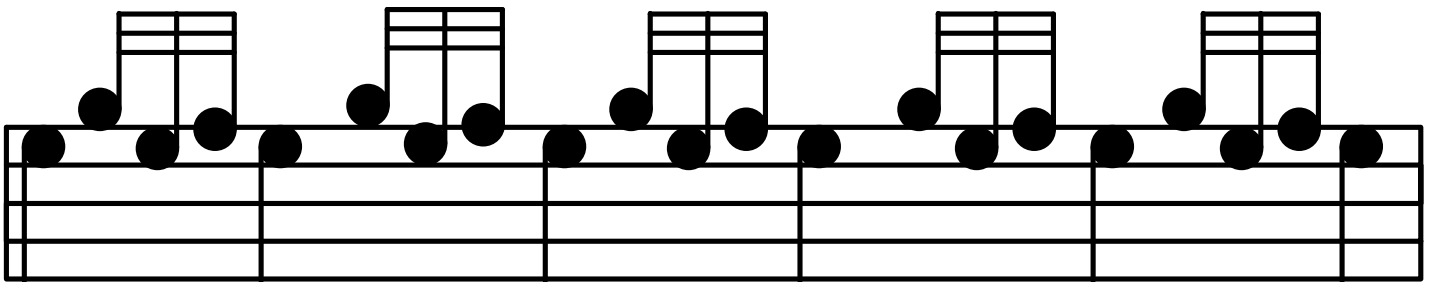
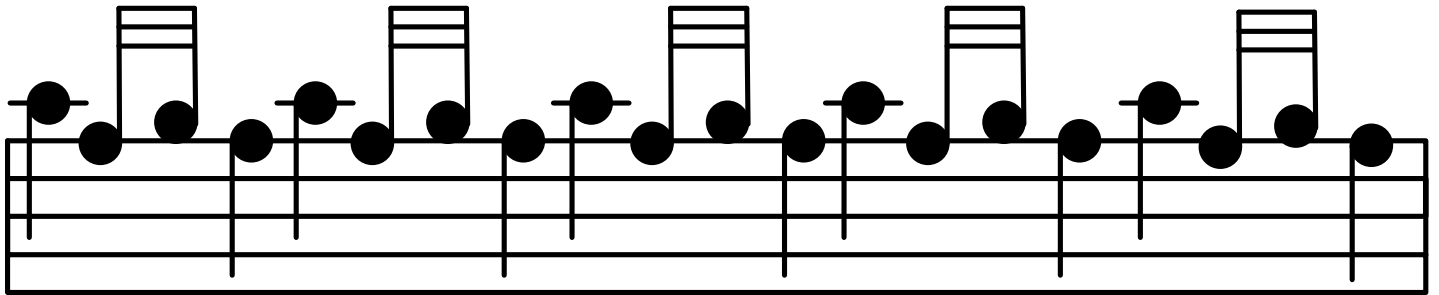
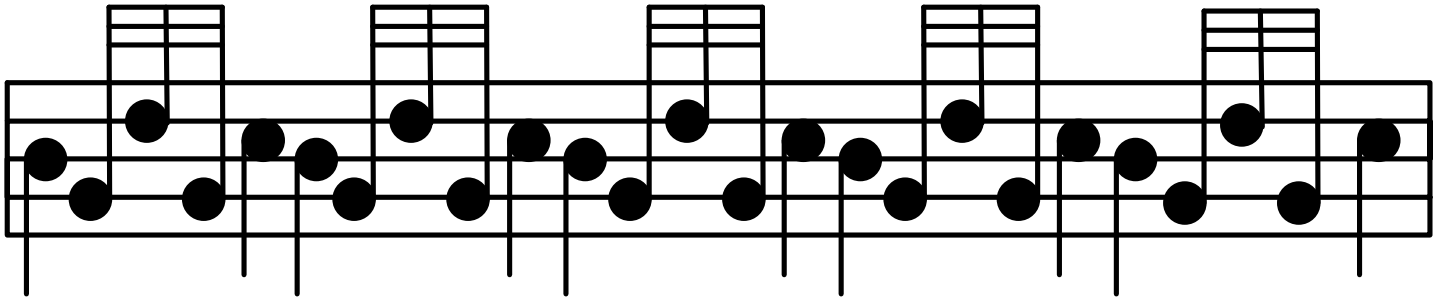
*March*

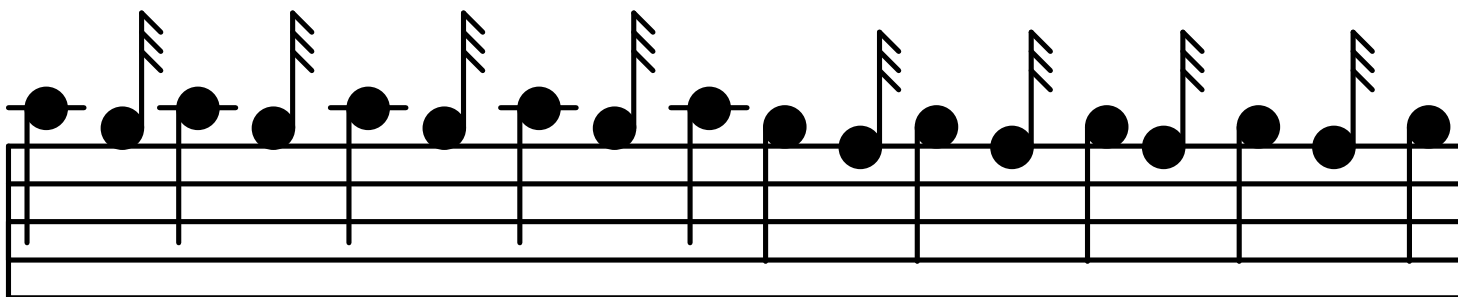
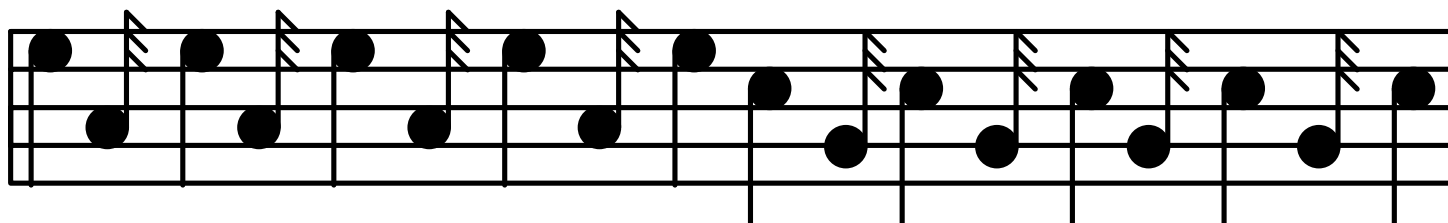
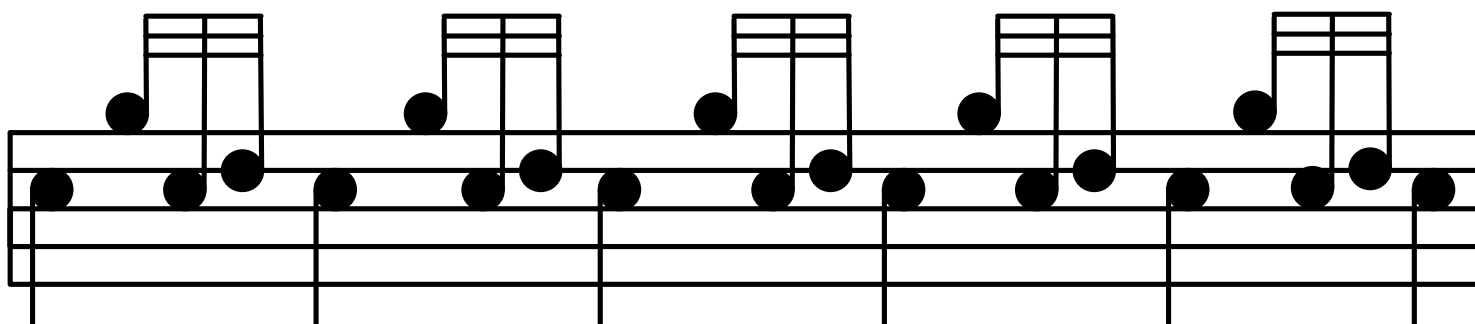
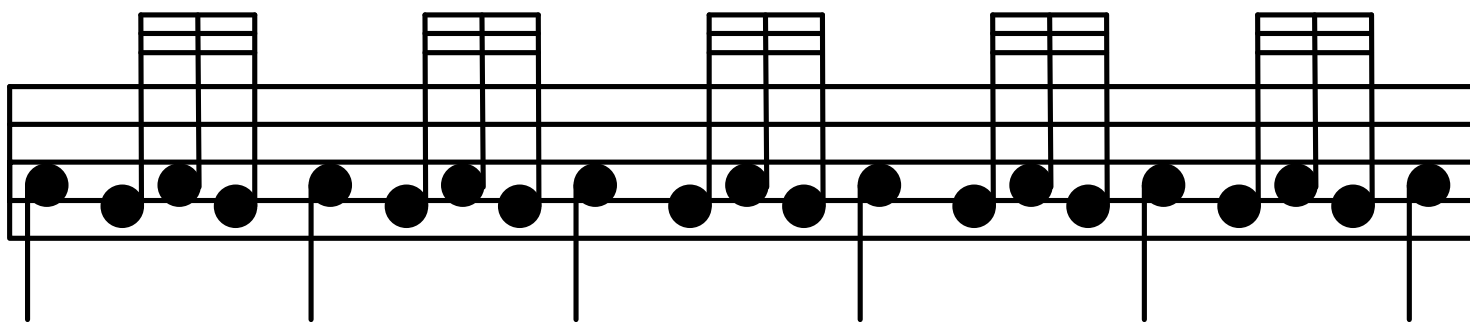
*continued over page* →

*The Old Rustic Bridge cont.*

The image displays four vertical guitar tablature staves, each representing a different string of the guitar. The strings are arranged from left to right as follows: 1st string (top), 2nd string, 3rd string, and 4th string (bottom). Each staff contains a sequence of fret numbers (represented by black dots) and chord diagrams (represented by rectangular boxes with internal lines). The notation is oriented vertically, with the top of the staff corresponding to the bridge of the guitar and the bottom to the nut. The 1st string staff starts with a fret number of 12 and includes several chord diagrams. The 2nd string staff begins with a fret number of 12 and features a series of fret numbers and chord diagrams. The 3rd string staff starts with a fret number of 12 and contains various fret numbers and chord diagrams. The 4th string staff begins with a fret number of 12 and includes several fret numbers and chord diagrams. The overall layout is clean and professional, typical of a music instruction book.

# *Tutorial Ten*





# The Rowan Tree

# March

The musical score is presented on four systems of a grand staff. Each system consists of two staves. The first system includes a treble clef and a 4/4 time signature. The notation features a variety of note values, including quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes, as well as rests. There are several instances of beamed sixteenth notes and eighth notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

*continued over page* →

