

# BAGPIPE TUTORIALS

## A FREE BAGPIPE TUTORIAL

Brought to you by Pipe Major Bill Robertson of  
[www.Bagpipe-Tutorials.com](http://www.Bagpipe-Tutorials.com)

### JIGS

## Paddy's Leather Breaches Drops of Brandy

### **BILLS SUGGESTIONS:**

- ⇒ Print the music sheet and read it.
  
- ⇒ Listen to the audio files and watch the video files, before starting to practice. Become familiar with some of the movements.
  
- ⇒ All the files are numbered in the order that I suggest that you listen to or preview them
- ⇒
  
- ⇒ If you have any queries please contact Bill via his [CONTACT](#) page at Bagpipe Tutorials.
  
- ⇒ Enjoy the tutorial and happy playing.

All the media in this download are from Bill's tutorials. For more information about Bill's tutorials please see [www.bagpipe-tutorials.com](http://www.bagpipe-tutorials.com)



# JIGS

## Paddy's Leather Breeches

The musical score for "Paddy's Leather Breeches" is written in 6/8 time and features a treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The piece is composed of seven staves of music. The first staff begins with a repeat sign and a double bar line. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff also begins with a repeat sign. The fourth staff is marked with a first ending bracket labeled '1'. The fifth staff is marked with a second ending bracket labeled '2'. The sixth and seventh staves complete the piece, with the seventh staff ending with a double bar line and repeat dots.

## JIGS

### Drops of Brandy

### Jig

### Traditional

The image displays three staves of musical notation for jigs. The first staff is for 'Drops of Brandy', the second for 'Jig', and the third for 'Traditional'. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a 9/8 time signature. The notation includes various note values, rests, and grace notes, with first and second endings indicated by bracketed lines and numbers 1 and 2 respectively.

### Comment on the jigs

In **Paddy's Leather Breeches** the almost round "G, D, E," should be obvious by now, although a very slight natural feel on the third note in these tied notes is necessary to show pulse separation especially in the third part where the groups are repeated. The "F" to "B" strike should have a clear rather open "B" before the strike in the general 1, 2, 3, pulse rhythm. Make sure the runs in the seventh bar of parts are round enough without undue duration on the first note in each run. Rise off the "1" to "2" and "3". The eighth bar in each part "C" to low "As" should have that 1, 2, 3, pulse rhythm too, as some pipers tend to make the "C" too short. If necessary make that "C" (and "B" equivalent in jigs) a shade longer for good clarity, not too long though. In the fourth part first bar timing of the first pulse must allow the high "G" to be sounded as much as the other notes without dwelling on the first high "A".

**Drops of Brandy** has three pulses to the bar. You might have noticed in the **first part** how the first pulse in each bar has the longer "Es" and "D" (fourth bar). You may feel these notes each time to provide an element of control and musicianship. The count for example in the first few bars could be: 1-- &; 1, 2, 3; 1, 2, 3; 1-, &; 1, 2, 3; 1-, &; 1-- &; - so on. The tachums must have good clarity especially of "G" grace notes and very relaxed with a kind of bounce to the upbeat. The **second part** has a similar bounce in the first pulse of the first three bars. The upbeat "E" just has that little bit extra duration for control, although hardly noticed. The other three note pulses could be treated almost the same. The second time has quite open strikes on these high "As".

