

I.

Wind Instruments.

Wood and Brass.

PIPES.

PAN PIPES, French. Painted and decorated. 18th cent.

Mr. C. van Raalte.

The Pan, or Pandean, Pipes afford the simplest possible example of the Flute type, and differ from Recorders and other such Flutes by having no whistle mouth-piece, and by being closed at one end.

PAN PIPES, English. 19th cent.

Mr. T. L. Southgate.

VERTICAL FLUTE, Greek (now called Aulos), with incised representation of the Battle of Navarino. [1827.]

Rev. F. W. Galpin.

PITCH PIPE, French, in Flageolet form. 18th cent.

Miss E. A. Willmott.

PITCH PIPE, English. 1750.

Col. T. B. Shaw-Hellier.

PITCH PIPE, English. [1800.]

Mr. T. L. Southgate.

PITCH PIPE, English. [1800.]

Mr. T. W. Taphouse.

The Pitch Pipe, which so often assisted the Clerk in 'setting the Psalm,' came into general use in Parish Churches after the demolition of organs during the Commonwealth. The following entry in an old Churchwardens' Account Book, though late in date, is interesting: 'Oct. 18, 1810. To a pitch-pype for y^e keynote, 7^s 6^d.' The custom of altering the pitch by means of a sliding stopper was well known to the ancients, and is found in use amongst barbaric tribes: in the Malay Archipelago, for instance, an instrument almost similar to the European type is employed for a similar purpose.