

SHEPHERD'S PIPE, French.

18th cent.

Mr. T. W. Taphouse.

SHEPHERD'S PIPE, French.

18th cent.

Miss E. A. Willmott.

TABOR PIPE, English.

18th cent.

Mr. T. W. Taphouse.

TABOR PIPE, English. Three holes.

18th cent.

Rev. F. W. Galpin.

Used with the Tabor, a small drum (see page 219), in the music for the Morris Dance. By the employment of the harmonics the little instrument has a compass of two octaves: it was played by the fingers of the left hand, the Tabor being suspended from the left arm and struck by a small stick held in the right hand.

BIRD PIPE, English.

[1800.]

Rev. F. W. Galpin.

BIRD PIPE, English. By Jay.

[1800.]

Mr. T. W. Taphouse.

These pipes were used for training birds to whistle.

PICCO PIPE, English.

1860.

Rev. F. W. Galpin.

A very short three-holed pipe, taking its name from a celebrated performer on the instrument who appeared in London in 1856.

RECORDERS, &c.

A SET OF FOUR RECORDERS, German. Treble in g^1 , Alto in d^1 , Tenor in g , Bass in c .

[1600.]

Rev. F. W. Galpin.

Recorder was a name given to the Whistle Flute in the 15th century, and continued in use till the early part of the 18th century, when the instrument became known as the Common or English Flute, to distinguish it from the transverse or German Flute, and is now erroneously called the Flageolet. The first set exhibited represents the older form in use in Shakespeare's time. The other two sets approximate more closely to the English Flute.

See illustration, page 184.