

Dye Mak A Kishie Needle

Shetland

The first system of musical notation is written on a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The melody consists of a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes. The first measure is a whole note, followed by two measures of eighth notes, and a final measure of eighth notes. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign. Two first endings are indicated by brackets labeled '1' and '2' above the staff.

WHISTLE
D

A series of 18 vertical columns representing whistle fingering for the first system. Each column corresponds to a note in the melody. The columns are organized into groups: the first four notes are grouped by a '+' sign below them, the next four by another '+', and the final four by a third '+'. Each column contains a vertical stack of circles representing finger positions: a solid black circle indicates a finger is pressed down, and an open circle indicates it is not. The first column has a '+' sign below it.

The second system of musical notation is written on a treble clef staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). It begins with a repeat sign. The melody continues with eighth and sixteenth notes. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign. Two first endings are indicated by brackets labeled '1' and '2' above the staff.

WHISTLE
D

A series of 18 vertical columns representing whistle fingering for the second system. Each column corresponds to a note in the melody. The columns are organized into groups: the first four notes are grouped by a '+' sign below them, the next four by another '+', and the final four by a third '+'. Each column contains a vertical stack of circles representing finger positions: a solid black circle indicates a finger is pressed down, and an open circle indicates it is not. The first column has a '+' sign below it.