

Cheat sheet for entering bagpipe music

Intended for Lilypond 2.16 or better

Plain notes



G a b c cflat d e f fflat g flat A

Single grace notes



\grG \gra \grb \grc \grd \gre \grf \grg \grA

Doublings



\dblG \dbla \dblB \dblc \dbld \dble \dblF \dblG \dblA \tripleA \hdblF \tdblF

All other half doublings and thumb doublings are available similarly.

Slurs



\slura \slurb \slurc \slurd \wslurd \slure \slurf \slurg \slurA \hslurf \tslurf

All other half slurs and thumb slurs are available similarly. Note that many of these aren't really playable, and are only included for consistency.

Shakes



`\shakea \shakeb \shakec \shaked \shakee \shakef \shakeg \shakeA \hshakef \tshakef`

All other half shakes and thumb shakes are available similarly. Note that many of these aren't really playable, and are only included for consistency.

Catches



`\catcha \catchb \catchc \catchd \catche \gcatchc \tcatchc`

All other g-grace catches and thumb catches are available similarly.

Throws



`\thrwd \Gthrwd \thrwe \wthrwe \thrwf \griptrwd`

Grips and birls



`\grip \dgrip \egrip \birl \wbirl \gbirl \dbirl`

Taorluath




`\taor \dtaor \Gtaor \taoramb \taoramc \taoramd \taorjmd \taorold`

`\taorjmd` is how the taorluath is written in Joseph MacDonald's book. It is never played that way nowadays.

`\taorold` is how it was played in late 19:th early 20:th century. It was usually not written like this, but rather as a grip and an e gracenote on a.

Crunluath



Musical notation for Crunluath in C major, 4/4 time. The melody consists of eighth-note patterns. The notes are: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The notes are grouped into six pairs, each followed by a bagpipe-specific marking.

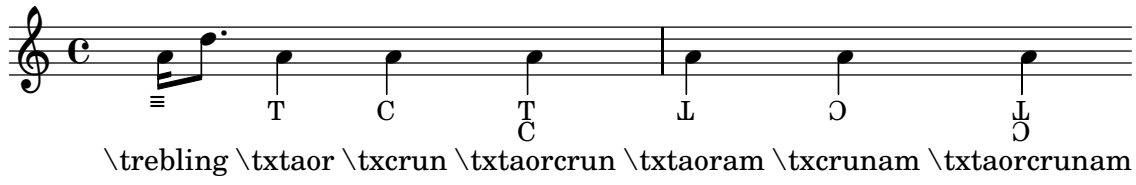
\crun \dcrun \Gcrun \crunamb \crunamc \crunamd \crunambfosg \crunamcfosg

Piobaireachd notation



Musical notation for Piobaireachd notation in C major, 4/4 time. The melody consists of eighth-note patterns. The notes are: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The notes are grouped into six pairs, each followed by a bagpipe-specific marking.

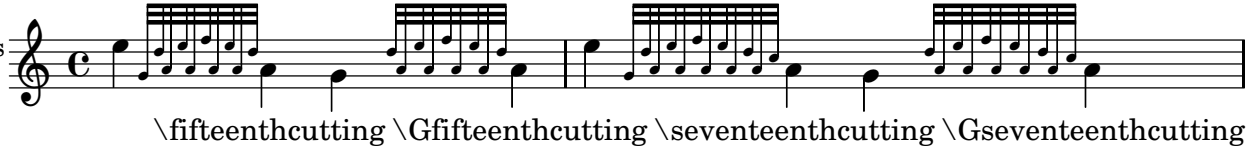
\cad \hcad \gracad \grGcad \pthrwd \darodo \pdarodo \Gdarodo \dre \bar{b}ari \bar{d}ari \bar{d}are



Musical notation for Ancient movements in C major, 4/4 time. The melody consists of eighth-note patterns. The notes are: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The notes are grouped into six pairs, each followed by a bagpipe-specific marking.

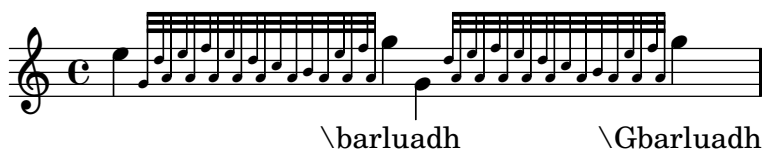
\trebling \txtaor \txcrun \txtaorcrun \txtaoram \txcrunam \txtaorcrunam

Ancient movements
J. MacDonald



Musical notation for J. MacDonald in C major, 4/4 time. The melody consists of eighth-note patterns. The notes are: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The notes are grouped into six pairs, each followed by a bagpipe-specific marking.

\fifteenthcutting \Gfifteenthcutting \seventeenthcutting \Gseventeenthcutting



Musical notation for barluadh in C major, 4/4 time. The melody consists of eighth-note patterns. The notes are: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The notes are grouped into six pairs, each followed by a bagpipe-specific marking.

\barluadh \Gbarluadh

These are the specific bagpipe markups that are available. You need to know a lot more about entering normal music in order to produce useful output. All such information is available in the Lilypond tutorial and manual, as well as in the tips, regression tests, and snippet repository.