Bagpipes Embellishments Glossary

This glossary lists all the embellishments (grace notes) that you will need as a bagpiper for playing the traditional repertoire of tunes.

Grace note name	
	Sequence of 3 (sometimes 4, 5) grace notes that roll the little right hand finger on and off
Birl	the low G. It creates a drill type noise as the multiple notes sound.
	Sometimes called a shake, eg a C shake and B shake. Notes played very quickly just before
	the melody note. The doubling includes the same as the melody note essentially doubling
	the melody note. This emphasises the melody note (the grace note that is the same as the
Doublin	melody note is sometimes referred to as the sounding tone).
	A term for clusters of gracenotes. Embellishments create a rhythmic effect within bagpipe
	music and are necessary to break up the notes. The bagpiper cannot cause a break in the
Embellishments	music because of the constant airflow. Embellishments are used to 'break' the music
	Sequence of grace notes. Appears a lot in bagpiping music. The GDE sequence can be
	played on any lower note of the scale, eg low G, low A, B, C. It is often the first sequence
GDE gracenotes	that beginner pipers learn.
	Sequence of usually 3 grace notes, formed from a low G grace note, another note and then
	another low G before landing on the melody note.
	A grip is known as a leamluath in Gaelic.
- ·	It is sometimes called a throw if it is used to go to a higher note, eg from an A to an E or a B
Grip	to a C.
	Similar to a strike and sometimes called a low G strike. The low G is sounded just before the
	melody note. The movement on the chanter is a tapping on and off the fingers that are
Low G grace note needed to create a low G, hence why it is sometimes called a low G strike.	
	A single note played very quickly just before the melody note. It is played by lifting a finger
	off. Compare this to a strike which is played by placing finger(s) down.
	All grace notes (whether single or multiple) are denoted as a semiquaver in written music.
	The single grace note is often the first grace note that beginner pipers learn
	A cut is an old term for a single grace note.
(or Cut)	The notes that can form a single grace note are high G,D,E
	Formed by tapping one or more fingers onto the chanter. It is often the second form of
Strike	grace note that beginner pipers learn The notes on which a strike can be played are B, C, D, Light D, E, F, High G, High A
SUTIKE	
	A sequence of 2 melody notes, the first with a high G grace note and the second with a D grace note. The C forms the 'To' and the D forms the 'lum' of the Tashum (propounced Ta
Tachum	grace note. The G forms the 'Ta' and the D forms the 'kum' of the Tachum (pronounced Ta- Kum). Only 2 types exist B to low G and C to low A.
Idenuin	A 4 note grace note, similar to a grip but with an added fourth note from the higher notes.
Taorluath	It is a more complex version of the GDE gracenote sequence.
	Sequence of 3 grace notes, low G, D, C landing on a D melody note. Sometimes the 3 note
	version is known as a light D throw. Very common grace note in beginner to advanced
	bagpipe music. Often played from a note other than a D, hence why it is called a 'throw' -
Throw on D	see also 'grip'

If you would like to see videos of these grace notes demonstrated, then I show all of them on my bagpipe courses available from <u>https://www.bagpiper-buckinghamshire.com/courses</u>

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Grace Notes Glossary

Examples of each type

by Julia Read bagpiper-buckinghamshire.com/courses



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