

Braille Music









Basics














Names of the notes (upper part of the cell):

musical:	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
braille:	⠠	⠡	⠢	⠣	⠤	⠥	⠦

Time value (lower part of the cell):

blank = quaver (eighth)
 dot 6 = crotchet (quarter)
 dot 3 = minim (half)
 dot 36 = semibreve (whole)

	note	C	D	E	F	G	A	B		rest
	quaver	⠠	⠡	⠢	⠣	⠤	⠥	⠦		⠠
	crotchet	⠠	⠡	⠢	⠣	⠤	⠥	⠦		⠠
	minim	⠠	⠡	⠢	⠣	⠤	⠥	⠦		⠠
	semibreve	⠠	⠡	⠢	⠣	⠤	⠥	⠦		⠠

	measure bar	space		sharp	⠠	key signatures 2 sharps	⠠⠠
	light double bar	⠠⠠⠠		flat	⠠	3 flats	⠠⠠⠠
	heavy double bar	⠠⠠		natural	⠠	4 flats 7 sharps	⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠
	forward repeat	⠠⠠		tie follows 1 st of the 2 notes	⠠⠠		dotted note dot 3 ⠠⠠
	backward repeat	⠠⠠		slur follows 1 st of the 2 notes	⠠		dotted rest dot 3 ⠠⠠
	pause follows note	⠠⠠	Heading: Title, space, sharps/flats, time signature			Duet parts: part B directly under part A, line up bars using spaces	

Octaves (starting with lowest C on piano)

First Second Third **Fourth** Fifth Sixth Seventh

⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠⠠ ⠠ ⠠ ⠠

middle C

Never mark a 2nd or 3rd
 Always mark a 6th or more
 4th or 5th only new octave
 Always after double bars

3
4

Time signature
 centre above 1st
 line of music

⠠⠠⠠

Source: "Introduction to Braille Music Transcription" Mary Turner De Garmo; Washington 1974

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