

KEY TO MARKINGS

- ’ Placed in between repeated notes in each voice to indicate that the notes be repeated leaving half the value of the note in silence (lift on the “and” of the count **or** the “and of the and” if 8th notes are involved).
- A hyphen indicates either substitution (replacing one finger with another while the note is held down) or finger/thumb glissando if the hyphen appears between two of the same finger numbers.
- | Complete lift between text phrases – all voices (tenor, alto, soprano) as well as the bass voice in the pedal.
- / Break both the alto and soprano voices in the treble clef to effect a partial lift; i.e., “Never leave us, / never leave us” or “Come follow me / the Savior said.” If only one voice in the bass clef repeats, be sure to also repeat that voice. However, if both tenor and bass are repeated notes, the tenor will need to be tied (a dotted tie will show this).
- ⤿ Text is to continue without a lift or breath.
- - - A broken tie indicates that some verses will not be tied because of text breaks.
- () Encloses a note that can be ignored since that voice is already being played in another voice.
- ┌ ┐ Redistribute the alto voice into the left hand to make it easier to keep a good legato. Once the bracket starts, all alto notes are played in the left hand until the bracket ends.
- ^ Symbol indicating that the pedal note should be played with the toe. If the toe mark is below the bass stave, play with your left toe; if it is above the bass stave, play with your right toe.
- Symbol indicating that the pedal note should be played with the heel.
- When one voice in a stave is being held longer than the other voice, these horizontal lines serve as a cue to the subconscious mind to hold the longer notes over the shorter notes.