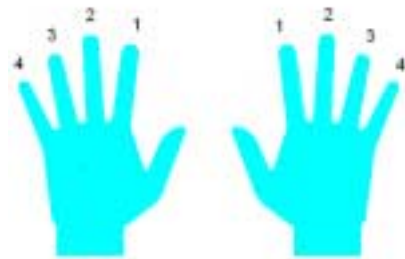


Notation examples and documentation for MacCann Duet arrangements.

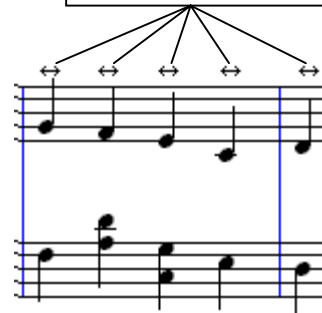
David Cornell – v1



Fingering numbers may be at the side of or above the notes.



Change bellows direction.



Breath or "lift" mark. Take a breath or interrupt line.



Change bellows direction



Tie



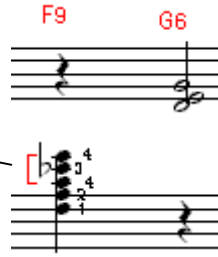
A tie and change bellow direction mark together mean: Hold down the button and articulate the second note by the change of bellows direction.

A tie and a pressure accent mark (the same as a tenuto mark) together mean: Hold down the button, keep the bellows moving in the same direction and "pulse" the bellows to get a slight



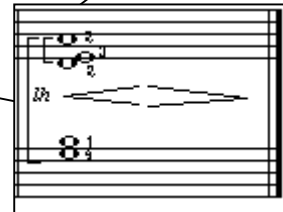
Bracket indicates that both the C and G are played with the same finger.

In this case finger #4 of the left hand.



The D and A are played by finger #2.

All the notes in the group are played by the left hand.



Although the C is to be played by the left hand, it is logically part of the melody line and must be notated as such. The left hand also plays a harmony note. The bracket physically groups the two notes.

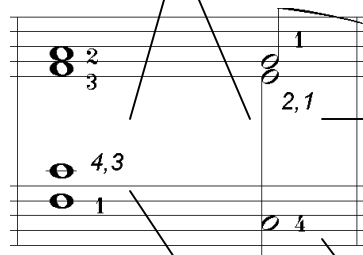
The bracket groups the two notes.

“lh” indicates that both notes are played by the left hand.

“4” indicates that finger #4 of the left hand plays both notes.



For legato playing and smooth transitions change the finger holding the button down.



Play C and E with left hand. First, play the E with finger 2, then switch to finger 1.

Play note with finger 4, Then switch to finger 3 while keeping the button depressed..

Fingers 4 and 2 are then free for a legato transition to the C and E

When melody and accompaniment are played with the same hand and notated in the same staff:

Upward stem in treble clef indicates melody note to be emphasized.

When melody and accompaniment are played with the same hand and notated in the same staff:

Downward stem indicates an accompaniment and should be de-emphasized.



Play with left hand.

Long downward stem and “lh”

Cross staff beaming.

Play with left hand.