

## Manual Technique

When a key is depressed on an organ the sound is constant. There is no decay in the tone until the key is released. The way an organ tone is produced necessitates the need of special fingering techniques to play in a legato fashion. Playing the organ is not like playing the piano. It is a different instrument!

### **Curved Hand and Flexible Wrist:**

- Keep the wrist relaxed, down and fingers curved
- Let your fingers do the work

### **Attack and Release:**

- Because of the nature of the organ tone, both the ATTACK and the RELEASE of each note is equally important
- Use your listening skills to listen for a perfect legato of each line you play
- Listen for overlapping of notes and/or breaks between the notes

### **Independence of Line:**

- Each line and/or voice are independent of each other
- The release of one line does not mean the other line or voice will be treated the same
- Practice each line individually
- Add additional parts one at a time and/or different combinations or parts maintaining the independence of each line
- Practice SLOW and increase your tempo gradually

### **Fingering:**

- Always play using the same fingering

### **Legato Organ Fingering Techniques: (Listed in order of efficiency)**

- Direct Fingering
- Redistribution of the Inner Part
- Finger Crossing
- Finger Glissando
- Finger Substitution
- Thumb Glissando