

Graces, Marks, Signs and Words.

The principal *Graces* of melody—used in modern music are:—the *Appoggiatura*, the *Accent* (> or $\wedge$), the *Bind* or *Slur*, the *Turn* (∞ or $\mathcal{Z}$), the *Mordente* (ω), the *Trillo* or *Shake* (tr), etc. all of which may be found in a Dictionary of Musical terms.

Written:—
APPOGGIATURA.
Played:—

A *Bind* (—), a curved line, uniting two notes of the same name.

Slur, also marked (—), indicates that the notes are to be played smoothly.

Written:—
THE TURN.
Played:—

Written:—
THE MORDENTE.
Played:—

A *Pause* ($\odot$), prolongs a note or rest, beyond its proper value; it is also used to indicate a finish.

Written:—
THE SHAKE.
Played:—

D. C. Da Capo—from the beginning. *D. S. Dal Segno*—from the Segno .
mf mezzo-forte—rather loud. *f forte*—loud. *ff double-forte*—very loud.

p piano—softly. *pp double-piano*—very softly.

sf sfz sforzando—emphasised. *Unis. Unisoni*—together.

cresc. crescendo or — with increasing tone.

decresc. decrescendo or — *dim. diminuendo*—with decreasing tone.

leg. legato—in a gliding style. *stacc. staccato*—detached, distinct.

dol. dolce—sweetly. *Cantabile*—in a singing style.

Assai—very. *Molto*—much. *Sempre*—always. *a tempo*—in time.

Mod? Moderato—Moderately. *Largo*—broad, dignified. *Maestoso*—Majestically.

Più mosso—more quickly. *Meno mosso*—less quickly.

poco a poco—little by little. *Sostenuto*—sustained.

string. stringendo or *accel. accelerando*—increasing the time.

rall. rallentando or *rit. ritardando*—decreasing the time.

Lento—slow, lingering. *Larghetto*—not so slow as *Lento*.

Adagio—slowly, leisurely. *Andantino*—slower than *Andante*.

Andante—moving easily. *Allegretto*—quicker than *Andante*.

Allegro—lively, briskly. *Vivace* or *Vivo*—quicker than *Allegro*.

Presto—quickly, rapidly. *Prestissimo*—at the utmost speed.