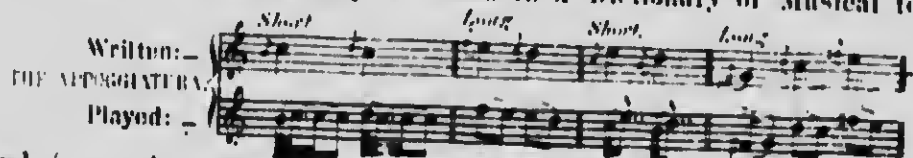


Graces. Marks, Signs and Words.

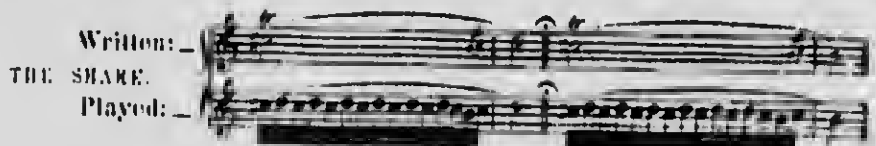
The principal *Graces* of melody—used in modern music are:—the *Appoggiatura*, the *Accident* ($\sharp$ or $\flat$), the *Bind* or *Slur*, the *Turn* (∞ or ω), the *Mordente* (ss), the *Trit*, or *Shake* (p), etc. all of which may be found in a Dictionary of Musical terms.



A *Bind* ($\sim$). A curved line, uniting two notes of the same name.
Slur, also marked ($\sim$). indicates that the notes are to be played smoothly, with one stroke of the tongue at the beginning of the *Slur*.



A *Pause* (C), prolongs a note or rest, beyond its proper value: it is also used to indicate a finish.



D. C. Da Capo—from the beginning. *D. S. Dal Segno*—from the S .
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.