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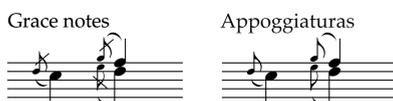
Grace notes

Design

Grace notes are notated as small noteheads with stems shortened to about $2\frac{1}{4}$ stave-spaces. Tails, beams, articulation and accidentals are also scaled down proportionally. The sharp and natural signs become 2 spaces long (rather than the normal 3), the flat is $1\frac{3}{4}$ spaces long.

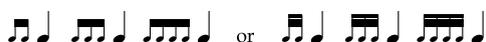
The grace note is slightly smaller than a cue note, which is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a full-sized note.

A single grace note is a small quaver with a diagonal stroke that intersects the tail. It is essential to use the diagonal stroke to differentiate the grace note from an appoggiatura:



A group of grace notes is joined by one or more beams. A diagonal stroke may be placed through the beam if grace notes might otherwise be confused with an appoggiatura.

The traditional practice is to use most commonly two, but often three, beams to join groups of two or more notes. Two beams are recommended as they give the least cluttered appearance:



Some editions use two beams to join two notes and three beams to join three or more notes. Four beams sometimes join four or more notes:



It is common practice to place a diagonal line through a single beam. If preferred, in addition two or more beams may be used (as above):



TREMOLOS

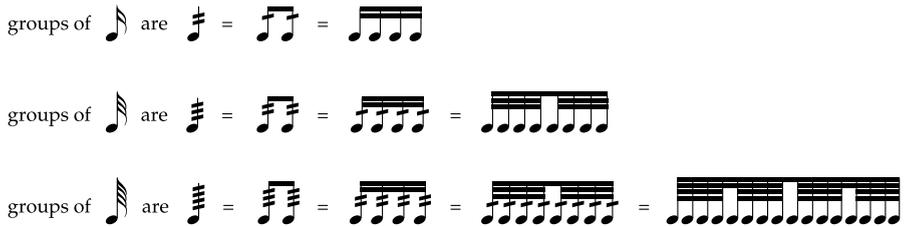
Principles of repeated-note abbreviation

A repeated number of notes can be abbreviated provided that the repeated note-value is a quaver or shorter. The repeated notes are usually a tremolo except for quavers or semiquavers in a slow tempo.

Diagonal lines through a stem indicate the note-value of the repetition. These are the tremolo strokes. Each stroke added to the stem doubles the number of repetitions:



Each stroke is, in effect, a shorthand beam. Deduct one stroke for every beam or tail that is added to the stem:



Tuplet division (triplets, quintuplets, etc.)

Repeated-note abbreviation may indicate repeated tuplets. A numeral represents the divisions of the initial note-value:

