

Of Time and Cadence in Dancing. 5

how the *Steps* in the *Measures* of a *Dance* agree to the *Notes* of the *Measures* of the *Tune* on which the *Dance* is composed.

The best and only Method of finding the *Cadence* or *Time* of each *Step*, is to know its just Value in the same manner as the *Notes* of *Musick*; after which all the *Steps* in a *Measure*, are to be reduc'd to an equal *Time* or *Length*, as the *Notes* in the *Measure* of the *Tune*.

And since I have not found any Method so proper for the understanding the Value of each simple *Step*, than the *Tye*, which I have already made use of for the making a composed *Step*, I shall still make use of this *Tye*; by explaining which, the just Value of each simple *Step* will be easily demonstrated, by observing the following *Rules*.

It is to be observ'd, as a general Rule, that all simple *Steps*, which are ty'd together by a simple *Line* or *Tye*, must be all of an equal *Length* or *Value*: So that each *Step* so ty'd, employs a *Time* of the *Measure* of the *Tune*, as is explain'd in the two *Examples* following.



In these two *Examples*, and in all the rest that follow, I have mark'd each *Step* with *Figures*, for the better explaining their *Time* and *Value*, and to shew more easily their *Correspondence* with the *Notes* of the *Tune*: Over which are also plac'd the same *Figures*.

When it shall happen that two *Steps* are not quite ty'd, that is to say, when one end of the *Line* or *Tye* does not touch one of the