

# POCKET DICTIONARY of MUSICAL TERMS

Concise definitions of  
terms and phrases in general use in music  
together with  
a treatise on the rudiments of music

Compiled and Edited by  
OSCAR COON



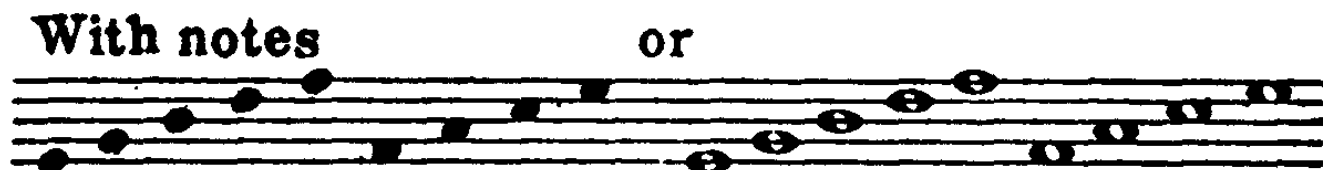
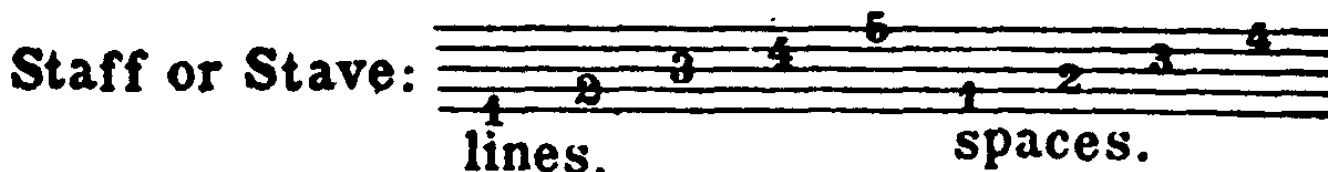
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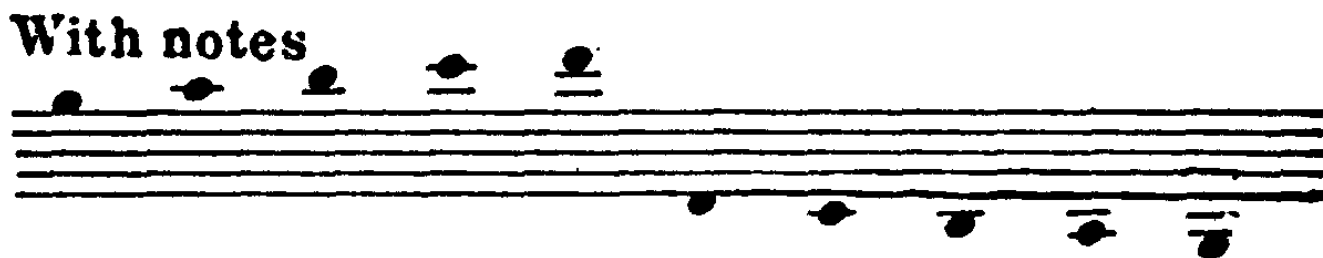
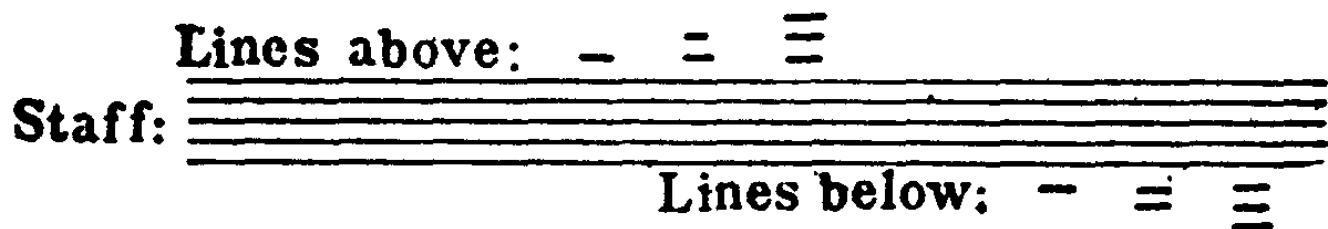
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# MUSICAL NOTATION.

Musical sounds are represented upon paper by signs called notes, which are written upon five lines and the spaces between them. These lines and spaces are called the staff or stave:



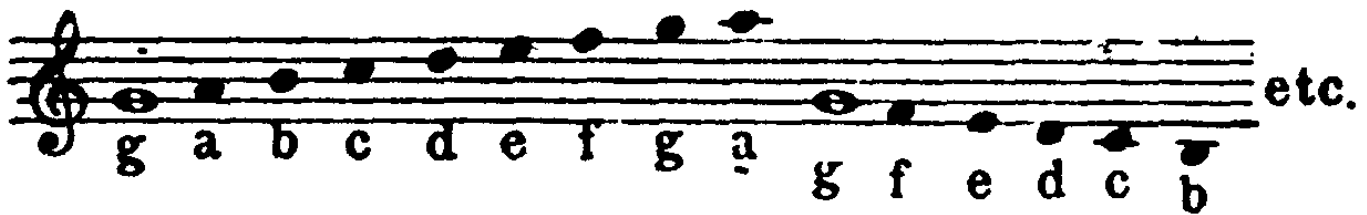
When notes are written above or below the staff, leger or added lines are used:



The notes are named from the letters of the alphabet: A, B, C, D, E, F, G. A sign called a clef is placed at the beginning of the staff and determines the name and position of the notes. Two clefs are in general use, the treble or G clef, and the bass or F clef. The G clef is placed upon the second line of the staff.



and fixes the names of all the notes above and below it:



The F clef is placed upon the fourth line of the staff,



The C clef is a movable clef, and is used on the first, third and fourth lines,



The tone called middle C on the Pianoforte is represented in the different clefs as follows:



## SCALES.

The diatonic major scale consists of seven tones, or degrees, and the eighth or octave from the first degree. These succeed each other by steps and half-steps as follows:



This scale, beginning on C, is called the natural or normal scale, and is represented on the Pianoforte by the white keys. The different octaves of the above scale are as follows:

Deep(double)Bass octave. Bass octave.



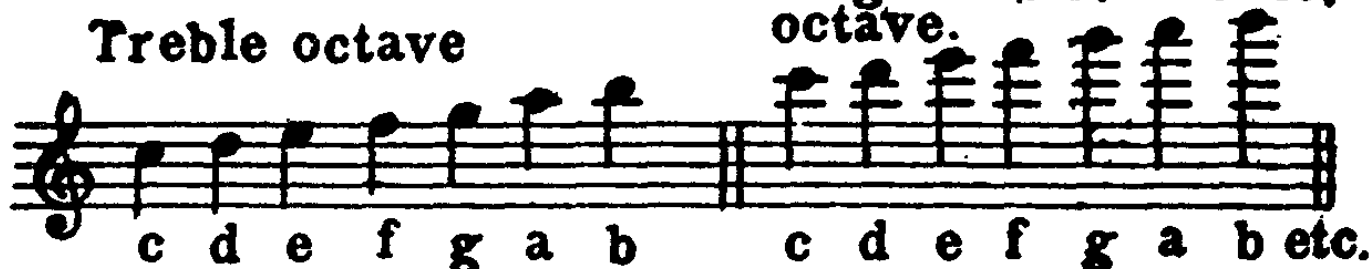
Tenor octave.

Middle(or counter-tenor) octave.



Treble octave

High treble(or acute) octave.



## FORM AND VALUE OF NOTES AND RESTS

The value, or duration, of notes and rests are expressed by their different forms. The following table shows the comparative value of the notes to each other :

1 Whole-note.



2 Half-notes.



4 Quarters.



8 Eights.



16 Sixteenths.

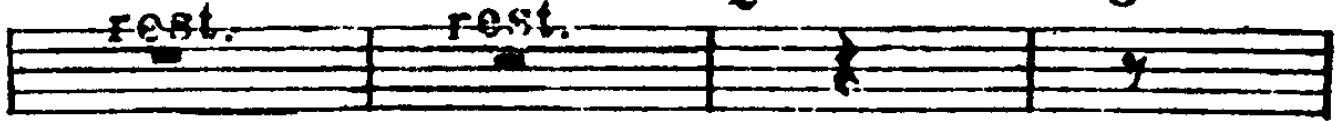


32 Thirty-seconds.

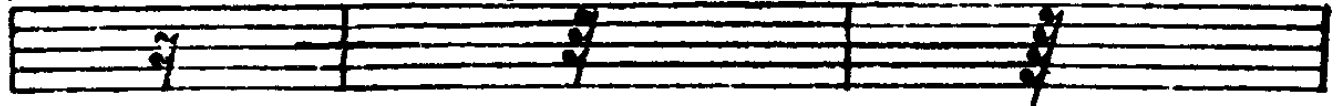


Each note has a corresponding rest, as follows:

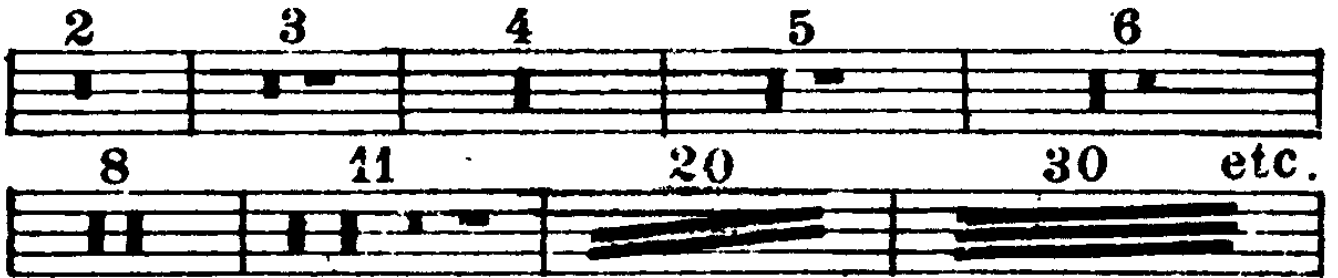
Whole note    Half note    Quarter.    Eighth.





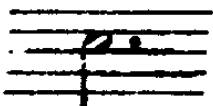

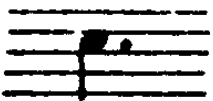



Sixteenth    Thirty-second    Sixty-fourth



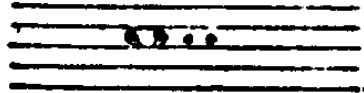

Rests for more than one measure are indicated thus:



A dot after a note increases the value of the note by one-half

<b>A dotted whole note</b>		is equal to	
<b>A dotted half note</b>		is equal to	
<b>A dotted Quarter</b>		is equal to	
<b>A dotted eighth</b>		is equal to	

Two dots following a note increases the value of the note by one-half the value of the first dot, thus:

 is equal to  etc.

Dots after rests follow the same rule as those after notes

# CHROMATIC ALTERATION BY SHARPS, FLATS AND NATURALS.

The # (sharp) placed before a note raises it a chromatic half-step, as C to C-sharp :



The ♭ (flat) placed before a note lowers it a chromatic half-step, as C to C-flat :



The ♮ (natural) restores a note which has been changed by the flat or sharp to its original position. The x (double sharp) raises a note which, is already sharp another half-step :



The ♭♭ (double flat) lowers a flatted note another half-step :



The ♮ and ♯ restores the note which has been raised by the x or lowered by the ♭♭ back to the original sharp or flat note. Sharps or flats placed at the beginning (Signature) of a piece affect all the notes upon which they are placed during the piece, unless they are contradicted by accidental flats, sharps, or naturals, and these only have effect in the measure where they occur.

## DIFFERENT ORDERS OF TIME,

Time may be either **common** or **triple**, and is indicated at the beginning. The time-signature shows how many notes of a certain kind there are in a measure. **Common** (or **duple**) time is indicated as follows:



**Triple time** is indicated by :

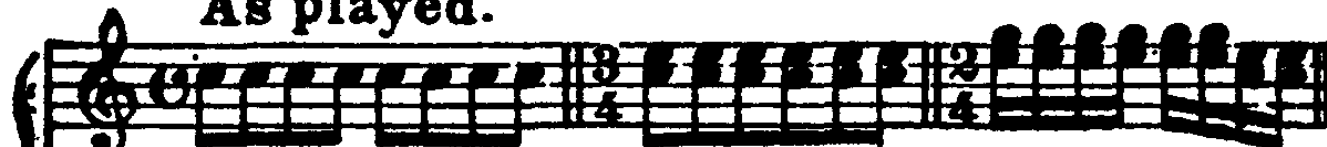


The lower figure shows the kind of note, and the upper one the number of that kind in a measure ;  $\frac{3}{8}$  signifies that there are three eighth notes in a measure. **Compound triple time** is a contraction of two or more simple-triple measures into one, as,  $\frac{9}{8}$  instead of  $\frac{3}{8}$ , etc.

## ABBREVIATIONS.

In writing music, the following abbreviations are used :

**As played.**



**Abbreviated.**







When similar groups follow each other, they are indicated by one or more strokes, according to the value of the notes, thus:



or thus:




When a strain is to be played twice, two or more dots are placed by the side of the double-bar :

 Double-bar.  Single-bar.

 Double-bar, with a repetition of the preceding strain.

 Double-bar, with repetition of the following strain.

 Double-bar, with repetition of both strains.

Sometimes the word "bis" is written over the measures to be repeated.

## VARIOUS OTHER SIGNS.

 A bind or tie, connects two or more notes of the same name.

 A pause, which lengthens at will the duration of a note or rest.

 A crescendo, or gradual increase of tone.

 A decrescendo, or gradual decrease of tone.

 A swell, an increase and then a decrease of tone.

◀, ♯, ♮, — Indicate that a marked accent is to be given to note or chord over which it is placed.

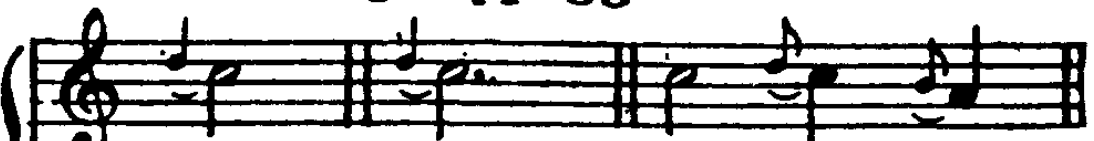
The abbreviations *vf*, *sf*, *fz*, *rfz*, *sfz*, *fp*, etc. are also used for the same purpose.

♩ Dal Segno (the sign), means return to a similar sign.

## EMBELLISHMENTS.

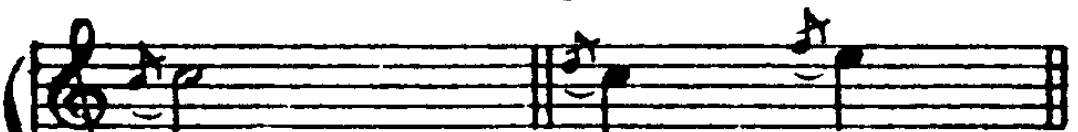
The *appoggiatura*, is a small note placed before a principal note as an ornament. There are two kinds, the long and the short.


### The long Appoggiature.

Written. 


Played. 


### The short Appoggiature.

Written. 

Played. 

The double *appoggiatura*, is two short notes placed before a principal note, thus:

Written. 

Played. 

The **turn**, is a group of three small notes placed before a principal note, and is indicated by this sign  $\text{S}$  or  $\text{S}$  over the one.

Written. 

Played. 

The **shake**, or **trill**, consists of the rapid alternation of two notes—the principal note and the note above it. A "tr" is written over the principal note to indicate the shake :

Written. Played.

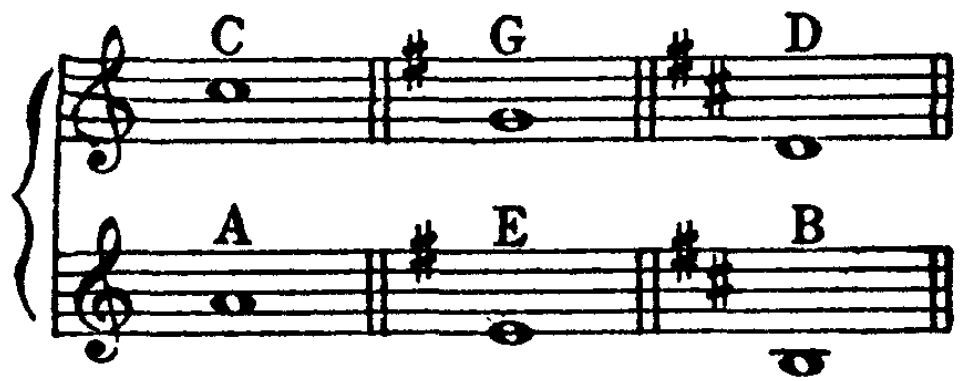



The **passing shake**, or **pralltriller**, is a short shake with this sign  $\sim$  :

Written. Played.



# THE KEYS AND THEIR SIGNATURES.

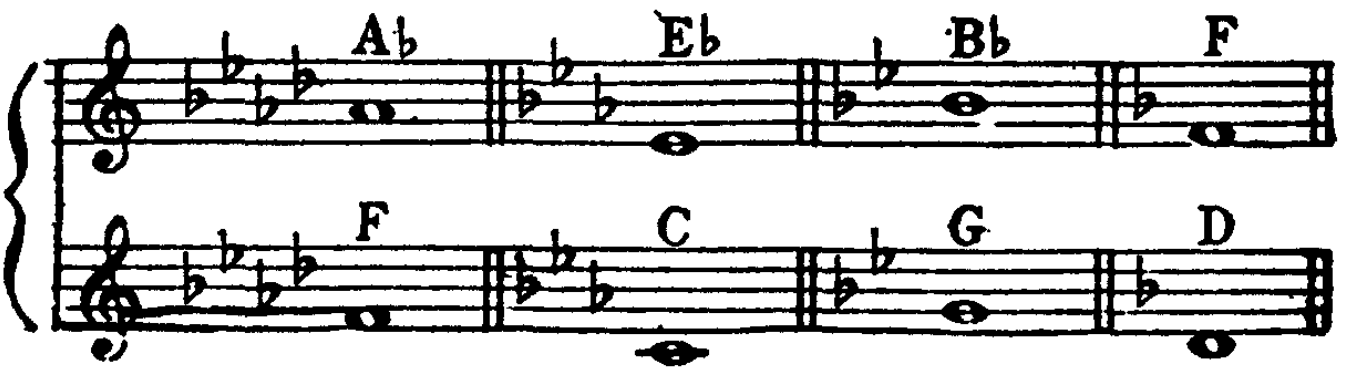
Major keys. 

Minor keys. 



Major. 

Minor 



# TABLE OF INTERVALS.

## Perfect Intervals.



Prime (Unison.) Fourth, Fifth, Octave.

## Major Intervals.



Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth.

## Minor Intervals.



Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth.

## Augmented Intervals.



Prime, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Octave.

## Diminished Intervals.



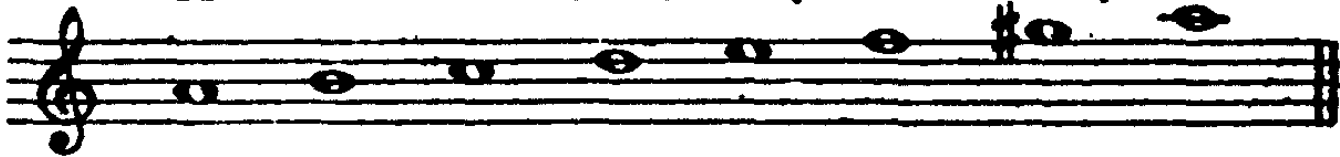
Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Octave.

# VARIETIES OF THE MUSICAL SCALE.

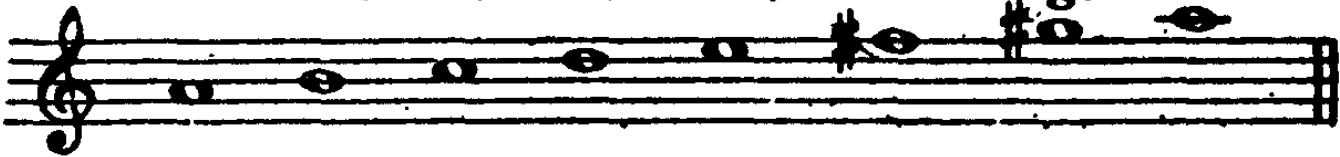
Major Diatonic Scale.



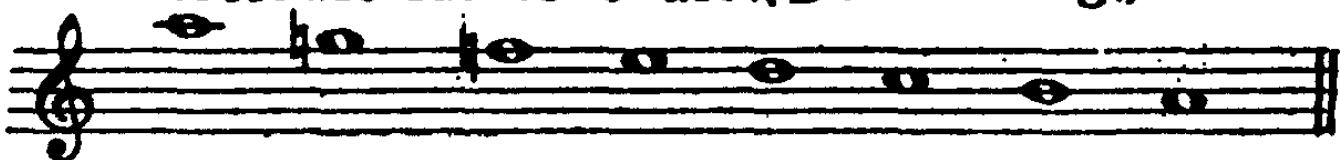
Minor Diatonic Scale.(Harmonic.)



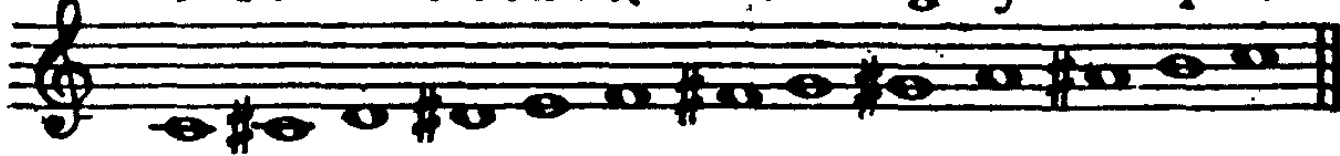
Melodic Minor Scale.(Ascending.)



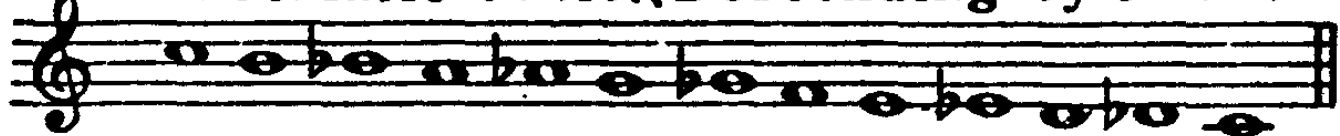
Melodic Minor Scale.(Descending.)



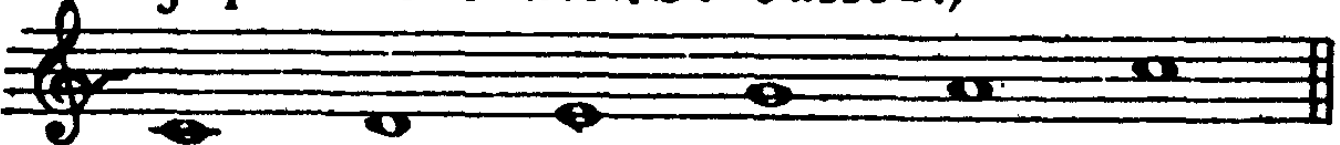
Chromatic Scale.(Ascending by sharps.)



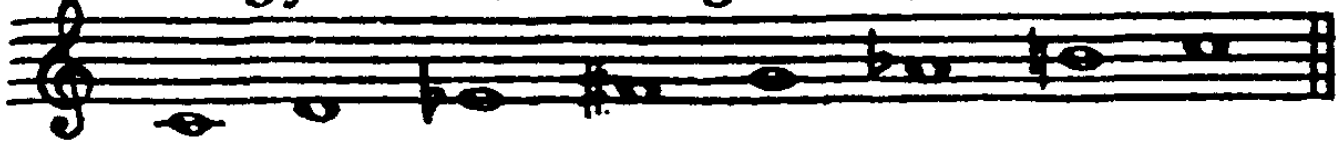
Chromatic Scale.(Descending by flats.)



Japanese Scale.(So called.)



Magyr Scale.(Hungarian.)



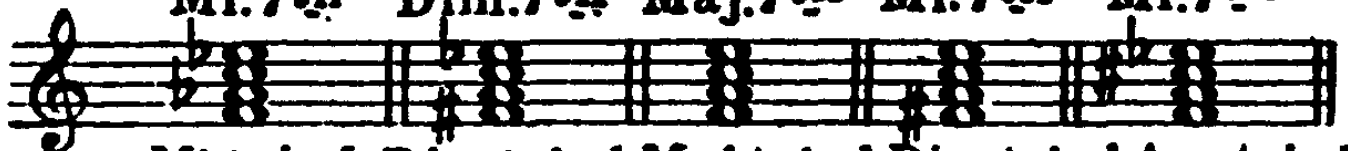
A LIST OF THE CHORDS IN GENERAL USE

Major. Minor. Aug. Dim.  
triad. triad. triad. triad.



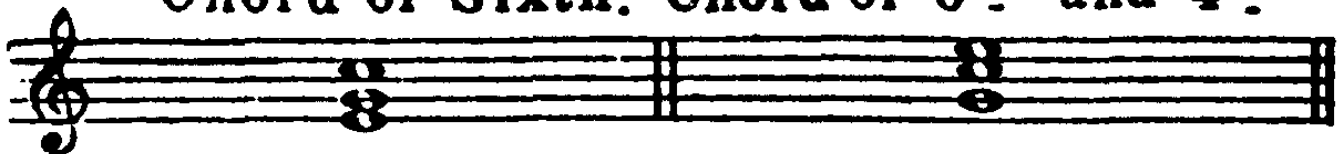
Maj.triad.  
Dom.7th chord.

Mi.7th Dim.7th Maj.7th Mi.7th Mi.7th

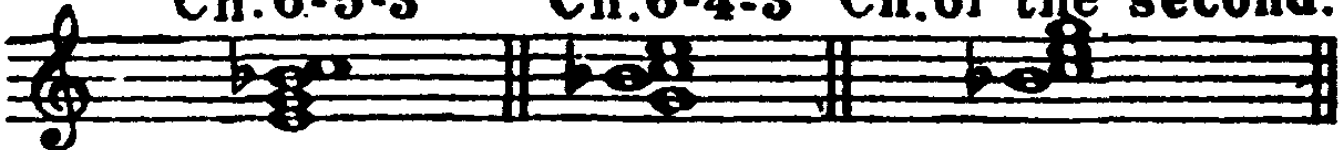


Mi.triad. Dim.triad. Maj.triad. Dim.triad. Aug.triad

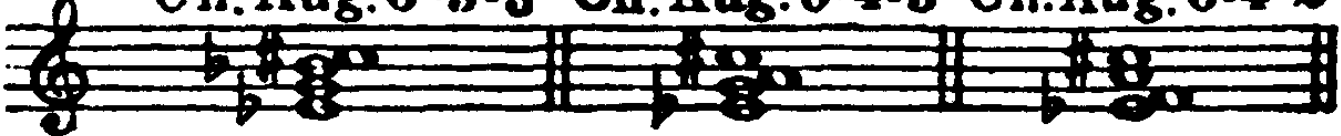
Chord of Sixth. Chord of 6th and 4th



Ch. 6-5-3 Ch. 6-4-3 Ch. of the second.



Ch. Aug. 6-5-3 Ch. Aug. 6-4-3 Ch. Aug. 6-4-2



**Abbreviations:** E., English; F., French; G., German; Gr., Greek; I., Italian; L., Latin; Sp., Spanish; Pl., Plural; Inst., Instrument.

## A

- A**, the sixth degree of the scale of C-major.  
**A**, (I.), to, for, by, at, etc.  
**A ballata** (I.), in the manner of a ballad.  
**A battuta** (I.), in strict time; as beaten.  
**Abbandonasi** (I.)  
**Abbandonatamente** (I.) { making the time subordinate to  
**Abbandone, con** (I.) } the expression. Without re-  
**Abbandono, con** (I.) } straint.  
**Abbellimenti** (I.), ornaments introduced to set off a plain melody.  
**A bene placito** (I.), at the pleasure of the performer.  
**Absatz** (G.), a section, or musical sentence.  
**Absetzen** (G.) { same as staccato.  
**Abstossen** (G.) }  
**A capella** (I.), in the church style. Choral music without accompaniment.  
**A capriccio** (I.), at will; in a fanciful manner.  
**Accademia** (I.), a concert.  
**Accarezzevole** (I.), in a caressing manner.  
**Accelerando** (I.), faster by degrees.  
**Accelerato** (I.), increased in rapidity.  
**Accent**, a slight stress upon a note or notes.  
**Accentuare** (I.), to accentuate.  
**Acclaccatura** (I.), a species of arpeggio.  
**Accidentals**, occasional flats, sharps and naturals.  
**Accolade** (F.), the brace, employed to connect two or more staves.  
**Accompagnamento** (I.), an accompaniment.  
**Accompagnatore** (I.) an accompanist.  
**Accompagnateur** (F.)  
**Accord** (F.) } a chord.  
**Accordo** (I.) }  
**Accordare** (I.), to tune.  
**Accordando** (I.) tuning.  
**Accordatura** (I.) a system of tuning.  
**Accorder** (F.), to tune an instrument.  
**Accrescimento** (I.), an increase, or augmentation.  
**Accrescinto** (I.), augmented in respect to intervals.  
**Achteinote** (G.), an eight note or quaver.



- A chula**, a Portuguese dance.  
**A cinque** (I.), for five voices or instruments.  
**Acoustics**, the science of sound.  
**Acte de cadence** (F.), a cadence.  
**Acute**, high, shrill, as to pitch.  
**Ad** (L.), at, to, for, by.  
**Adagio** (I.), very slow and expressive.  
**Adagio assal**, or **molto** (I.), extremely slow and expressive.  
**Adagio cantabile e sostenuto** (I.), very slow and in a sustained and singing style.  
**Adagio patetico** (I.), slowly and pathetically.  
**Adagissimo** (I.), extremely slow.  
**Adasio** (I.), same as Adagio.  
**Additato** (I.), fingered.  
**A demi voix** } Half voice. See Mezza Voce.  
**A demi jeu** }  
**A deux** (F.), for two voices or instruments.  
**A deux temps** (F.), two equal notes in a measure.  
**Adjunct notes**, unaccented auxiliary notes.  
**Adiratamente** (I.) } angrily, sternly.  
**Adirato** }  
**Ad libitum** (ad lib.) (L.), at the pleasure of the performer.  
**Adornamento** (I.), an ornament.  
**A due** (I.), for two voices or instruments.  
**A due corde** (I.), upon two strings.  
**A deux mains** (F.) } for two hands.  
**A due mani** (I.), }  
**A due voci** (I.), for two voices.  
**A dur** (G.), the key of A-major.  
**Æolian**, one of the Greek modes.  
**Æolian**, the, an automatic reed organ.  
**Æolian pianoforte**, a pianoforte with a reed attachment.  
**Æolian harp**, an instrument the tones of which are produced by the wind passing over the strings.  
**Æquisonant**, a unison.  
**Æsthetics** (Gr.), in music, that which relates to expression.  
**Äusserste stimmen** (G., Pl.), the extreme parts.  
**Affabile** (I.), kind and courteous in manner.  
**Affannoso**, con. (I.), with mournful expression.  
**Affettuoso con.** (I.) }  
**Affettuosamente** } with tenderness and pathos.  
**Affetto con.** }  
**Affizione con.** (I.), sorrowfully, with affliction.  
**Affrettando** (I.) } accelerating, hurrying the time.  
**Affrettate** (I.) }  
**A fofa**, a Portuguese dance.

- Agevole** (I.), light, easy, agreeably.
- Agitato allegro** (I.), a rapid, unsteady style of performance.
- Agilita, con.** (I.), with lightness and agility.
- Agitato** (I.)
- Agitazione, con.** (I.), } with agitation.
- Agnus Dei** (L.), "Lamb of God." One of the movements of the Mass.
- A grand chœur** (F.), for the full chorus.
- A grand orchestre** (F.), for the full orchestra.
- Agremens** (F. Pl.), embellishments.
- A in alt.**, the A placed on the first added line above the staff.
- A in altissimo**, an octave above A in alt.
- Air**, a short song, or melody, with or without words.
- Air varié** (F.), an air with variations.
- Airs tendres** (F.), love songs.
- Ais** (G.), a sharp.
- A la mesure** (F.), in time.
- Alberti bass**, broken chords or arpeggios.
- A livre ouvert** (F.), at sight. Literally, at the opening of the book.
- Alleva** (I.), a pupil.
- Al, All', Alla, Allo** (I.), to the, or in the style of.
- Al fine a poi coda**, at the close of the piece perform the coda.
- Alla breve** (I.), a quick species of common time, marked
- **caccia** (I.), hunting style.
  - **camera** (I.), chamber music style.
  - **capella** (I.), church style.
  - **Madre** (I.), songs and hymns to the Virgin,
  - **Marcia** (I.)
  - **militare** (I.) } Military or march style.
- Alla Moderna** (I.), in the modern style
- **Polacca** (I.), in the style of Polish dance music
- Allargando** (I.), slower and louder—in broader style.
- Alla rovescio** (I.), reverse or contrary movement.
- **Russe** (I.), in Russian style.
  - **Sicilliana** (I.), in the style of Sicilian dance music.
  - **Scozzese** (I.), in Scottish style.
  - **stretta** (I.), increasing the time.
  - **Tedesa** (I.), in the German style.
  - **Turca** (I.), in the Turkish style.
  - **Veneziana** (I.), in the Venetian style.
  - **Zingara** (I.), in the style of gypsy songs.
  - **Zoppa** (I.), in a constrained and limping style.
- All' antica** (I.), in the ancient style.
- **Espagnuola** (I.), in Spanish style.
  - **Improviso** (I.)
  - **Improvista** (I.) } extemporaneously.

- **inglese** (I.), in the English style.
- **italiana** (I.), in the Italian style.
- **ottava** (I.), in the octave.
- **unisono** (I.), in unison; sometimes in octaves.
- Allegramente** (I.), with quickness.
- Allegretto** (I.), light and cheerful, but not as quick as allegro.
- Allegretto scherzando** (I.), playful and lively.
- Allegrezza** (I.), joyfully, with animation.
- Allegrissimo** (I.), very quick and lively.
- Allegro** (I.), quick, lively. A term implying a rapid and vivacious movement, frequently modified by the addition of other words; as
- Allegro agitato**, quick, with agitation.
- **appassionato**, quick and passionate.
- **assai**, very quick.
- **brillante**, in a brilliant style.
- **comodo**, with a convenient degree of quickness.
- **con brio**, quick, with brilliancy.
- **con fuoco**, quick, with fire.
- **con moto**, quick, with more than the usual degree of movement.
- **con spirito**, quick, with spirit.
- **di bravura**, quick, dashing and brilliant.
- **furioso**, quick, with fury.
- **ma grazioso**, quick, but gracefully.
- **giusto**, quick, in precise time.
- **ma non troppo** } quick, but not too fast.
- **ma non presto** }
- **moderato**, moderately quick.
- **molto**, very quick and animated.
- **risoluto**, quick, with vigor and decision.
- **veloce**, quick, with extreme velocity.
- **vivace**, quick with vivacity.
- **vivo**, with great life and energy.
- Allein** (G.), alone, single.
- Allemande** (F.). a German air. A slow dance in common time.
- Allelujah** (Heb.), an ascription of praise
- Allentando** (I.), decreasing the time.
- Allmählich** (G.), little by little.
- Allonger** (F.), to develop; to lengthen.
- Allonger l'archet** (F.), to lengthen the stroke of the bow
- Al loco** (I.), to the previous place.
- Alpenhorn** (G.), the Alpine or cowhorn.
- Al rigore di tempo** (I.), in very strict time.
- Al reverse** (I.), contrary motion, backward motion.

- Al segno (Al seg.) (I.),** to the sign; signifies that the performer must return to the sign  $\text{S}$  and play from there to the word "fine" or  $\frown$
- Alt, high,** applied to the tones which lie between  $f$  on the fourth line of the treble staff and  $g$  on the fourth added line above.
- Alt-schlüssel (G.),** the C clef on the third line.
- Alta (I.),** higher.
- Alteratio (I.)** { augmented. In composition, means the
- Alterato (I.)** { doubling of the value of a note.
- Alléré (F.)** {
- Altered notes,** notes changed by accidentals.
- Alternamente (I.)** } Alternating.
- Alternando** }
- Altgelge (G.),** the viola.
- Altitonans (I.),** high sounding.
- Altissimo (I.),** extremely high as to pitch.
- Altista (I.)** { one who has an alto voice.
- Altiste (F.)** {
- Alto (I.),** high. The deep voice of females and boys
- Alto clef.** The C clef on the third line of the staff.
- Alto primo,** the highest alto.
- Alto secunda,** the lowest alto.
- Alto tenore,** the highest tenor.
- Altro (I.)** { other.
- Altra (I.)** {
- Aitri (I. Pl.),** others.
- Altus,** the upper or counter tenor.
- Alzamento (I.),** an elevation of the voice.
- Alzamento di mano (I.),** to elevate the hand in beating time.
- Alzando (I.),** raising. lifting up.
- Amabile (I.)** { Amiably.
- Amabilita, con. (I.)** {
- Amarezza, con. (I.),** with bitterness.
- Amaro (I.),** grief. bitterness
- Amateur (F.),** a non-professional lover of music.
- Ambitus (L.)** compass or range of sounds
- Ambo, or ambon (L.),** the desk at which the canons were sung in the early ages.
- Ambrosian chant,** the chant introduced by St. Ambrose into the Church at Milan, in the fourth century.
- Ame (F.),** the sound-post of a violin, viola, etc.
- Amen (Heb.),** "So be it."
- A mezza aria (I.),** a melody of moderate tone: also a style partly recitative.
- A mezza voce (I.),** in a subdued tone.
- A moll (G.),** the key of A-minor.
- A moresco (I.),** in the style of the Moorish dance.

- Amorosamente** (I.), in a tender and affectionate style.  
**Amorevolmente** (I.), with extreme affection.  
**Amore** (I.), tenderness, affection, love.  
**Amore, con.** (I.) } with tenderness and affection.  
**Amorevole** (I.) }  
**Amoroso** (I.), in a soft and tender style.  
**Amphibrach** (Gr.), a musical foot, accented thus:  $\overset{\frown}{-}\overset{\frown}{-}\overset{\frown}{-}$   
**Amphimacer** (Gr.), a musical foot, accented thus:  $\overset{\frown}{-}\overset{\frown}{-}\overset{\frown}{-}$   
**Analyse** (F.), an analysis.  
**Anacreontic** (Gr.), in the Bacchanalian style.  
**Anapest** (Gr.), a musical foot, accented thus:  $\overset{\frown}{-}\overset{\frown}{-}\overset{\frown}{-}$   
**Ancora** (I.), once more; repeat again.  
**Anche** (F.), the reed, or mouthpiece of the oboe, bassoon, etc.; also the reed stops in an organ.  
**Anela** (I.), the reed of the oboe, bassoon, etc.  
**Ancor più mosso** (I.), still more motion, quicker.  
**Andamento** (I.), an accessory idea introduced into a fugue to produce variety.  
**Andante** (I.), a moderate movement.  
 — **affettuoso**, moderately, and with much pathos.  
 — **cantabile**, in a singing style.  
 — **con moto**, with motion or agitation.  
 — **grazioso**, moderately slow, and in graceful style.  
 — **largo**, slow, distinct and exact.  
 — **maestoso**, rather slow, and majestically.  
 — **non troppe**, slowly, but not too much so.  
 — **pastorale**, moderately slow, and in pastoral style.  
 — **più tosto allegretto**, andante, or almost allegretto.  
 — **quasi allegretto**, nearly as quick as allegretto.  
**Andantino** (I.), a little quicker than andante. By some taken to be slower than andante.  
**Andar dritto** (I.), to go straight on.  
**Andare a tempo** (I.), to play or sing in time.  
**Anemometer**, a gauge for weighing the wind in an organ.  
**Anfang** (G.), beginning.  
**Anfangsgründe** (G.), the elements or principles.  
**Anfangsritornell** (G.), introductory symphony to an air.  
**Anfuhrer** (G.), a conductor, director, leader.  
**Anglaise** (F.), in the English style.  
**Angosciamiento, con.** (I.), with anxiety, apprehensively.  
**Anhaltend** (G.), continuous, holding out.  
**Anhaltend cadenz** (G.), a pedal note or organ-point.  
**Anhang** (G.), an appendix, or coda.  
**Anima, con.** (I.) }  
**Anmato** (I.) } with animation, in a spirited manner.  
**Anmoso** (I.) }  
**Anmé** (F.) } animated, lively, spirited.  
**Anmo** (I.) }  
**Anmo, con.** (I.), with boldness.

**Anklang** (G.), accord, harmony.

**Anlage** (G.), the plan or outline of a composition.

**Anleitung** (G.), an introduction; also, instruction. guidance.

**Anonner** (F.), in a hesitating manner.

**Ansatz** (G.), attack; the adjustment of the mouth of the player to the mouthpiece.

**Anschlag** (G.), touch; manner of striking the keys.

**Ansprache** (G.), the speaking of a wind instrument, string, etc.

**Answer**, the response to the subject in a fugue, etc.

**Antecedent**, the subject of a fugue, or point or imitation

**Anthem**, a vocal composition in the sacred style, the words of which are generally taken from the Scriptures

**Antibacchus**, a musical foot, composed of two long notes and a short one.

**Anticipation** } the taking of a note or chord before  
**Anticipazione** (I.) } its natural and expected place.

**Antico**, all' (I.), in ancient style.

**Antiphone**, responses made by one part of the choir to another, or by the congregation to the priest, in the Roman Catholic service.

**Antiphons**, dialogues on sacred subjects, chanted by the choirs of the early Christian church.

**Antiphony**, portions of Scripture chanted or sung at religious festivals.

**A parte equale** (I.), a term applied to a musical performance where two or more performers sustain an equally difficult part.

**Aperto** (I.), open.

**A piacere** } At the pleasure of the performer. See **Ad**  
**A placimento** } libitum.

**A plomb** (F.), with precision as to time.

**A poco** (I.), by degrees, gradually.

**A poco a poco** (I.), little by little.

**A poco più lento** (I.), a little slower.

**A poco più mosso** (I.), a little faster.

**Apprise**, a sign placed to direct the eye from the last note of a staff to the first of the succeeding one.

**Appassionato** (I.) } passionately, with intensity  
**Appassionatamente** (I.) } and depth of feeling.  
**Appassionamento** (I.) }

**Appean** (F.), tones which resemble the singing of birds

**Applicatur** (G.), the art of fingering.

**Appoggiatura** (I.), a note of embellishment.

**Appoggiato** (I.), dwelt, leaned upon.

**A prima vista** (I.), at first sight.

**A punta d'arco** (I.), with the point of the bow.

**A punto** (I.), punctually, exact time.

- A quatre mains (F.)** } for four hands.  
**A quattro mani (I.)** }  
**A quattro (I.)**, a quartet.  
**A quattro parti (I.)**, in four parts.  
**Arbitrio (I.)**, at the will of the performer.  
**Arcato (I.)**, to be played with the bow.  
**Archet (F.)**, bow.  
**Arco (I.)**, a bow.  
**Archeggiamento (I.)**, the management of the bow.  
**Ardito (I.)**, boldly, energetically.  
**Aria (I.)**, an air or song. There are several species of  
 airs; as,  
**Aria buffa**, a comic air.  
 — **concertate**, an air with orchestral accompaniments.  
**Aria d'abilità**, an air of difficult execution.  
 — **di bravura**, an air requiring great volubility of execu-  
 tion.  
 — **di cantabile**, an air in singing style.  
 — **fugata**, an air with accompaniments in fugal style.  
 — **parlante**, an air in declamatory style.  
 — **tedesca**, an air in the German style.  
 — **und chor (G.)** air and chorus.  
**Arie (I., Pl.)** }  
**Arien (G., Pl.)** } Airs or songs.  
**Arie agglunte (I.)**, airs introduced into an opera.  
**Arietta (I.)** }  
**Ariette (F.)** } A short air or melody.  
**Ariettina (I.)** }  
**Arietta alla Veneziana (I.)**, short airs in the style of the  
 Venetian barcarolles.  
**A rigore del tempo (I.)**, in strict time.  
**Arigot (F.)**, a fife.  
**Arioso (I.)**, in the style of an air; vocal, melodious.  
**Ariose cantate (I., Pl.)**, airs in a style between a song and  
 a recitative, with frequent changes in time and manner  
**Armer la clef (F.)**, the signature; or, the flats or sharps  
 placed immediately after the clef.  
**Armonia (I.)**, harmony.  
**Armonica (I.)**, a simple reed instrument; also one made of  
 glass.  
**Armonioso (I.)**, with harmony.  
**Armonici (I.)**, harmonic.  
**Armoniosamente (I.)**, harmoniously.  
**Armonista (I.)**, one who is acquainted with the doctrine  
 of harmony.  
**Arpa (I.)**, the harp.  
**Arpa doppia (I.)**, the double-harp.

- Arpeggiando** (I.) } Implies that the notes of a chord must  
**Arpeggiato** (I.) } be struck in quick succession, in  
**Arpeggio** (I.) } imitation of the harp.
- Arsis** (Gr.) the up-stroke in beating time.
- Ars musica** (L.), the art of music.
- Art** (G.), species, kind, quality.
- Art de l'archet** (F.), the art of bowing.
- Articolare** (I.) } to articulate distinctly each note or  
**Articuler** (F.) } word.
- Articolato** (I.), Articulated, distinctly enunciated.
- Artiste** (F.) An artist, a virtuoso. One who excels in the  
**Artista** (I.) composition or performance of music.
- As** (G.), the note A flat.
- Asas** (G.), the note A double flat.
- As-dur** (G.), A flat major.
- As-moll** (G.), A flat minor.
- Asperges me** (L.), the opening of the Mass in the Catho-  
 lic service.
- Asprezza** (I.), roughness, harshness.
- Assai** (I.), very; as, *presto assai*, very quick.
- Assemblage** (F.), double tonguing or other rapid passages  
 on wind instruments.
- Assez** (F.), enough, rather.
- Assez lent** (F.), rather slow.
- Assoluto** (I.), alone.
- Assonance** (F.) } Similarity of tone.  
**Assonanz** (G.) }
- Assourdir** (F.), to muffle.
- A suo arbitrio** (I.) } at the pleasure of the performer.  
 — **bene placito** (I.) } Ad libitum.  
 — **comodo** (I.) }
- A tempo** (I.), in time.
- A tempo comodo** (I.), in convenient time.
- **dell allegro**, in allegro time; quick time.
- **di gavotta**, in the time of a gavot.
- **giusto**, in strict time.
- **ordinario** in ordinary time.
- **primo**, same time as at first.
- **rubato**, in irregular time.
- Athem** (G.), breath, respiration.
- A tre, or A3** (I.) } For three voices or instruments.  
**A trilos** (F.) }
- Attacca** (I.) Begin the next movement immediately.  
 — **subito** (I.)
- Attaccare** (I.) Begin the performance.
- Attaquer** (F.)
- Attendant keys**, the relative keys. The attendant keys of  
 C-major, are A-minor, G-major, E-minor, F-major and  
 D-minor.



- Atto**, (I.), an act of an opera or play.  
**Attore** (I.), an actor.  
**Attrice** (I.), an actress.  
**Atto di cadenza** (I.), the point where a cadence may be introduced.  
**Aubade** (F.), a morning concert.  
**Audace** (I.), bold, audacious.  
**Auf** (G.), on, upon, in, at, etc.  
**Aufblasen** (G.), to sound a wind instrument.  
**Aufhalten** (G.), to retard.  
**Aufhaltung** (G.), a suspension (Vorhalt).  
**Auflage** (G.), edition.  
**Auflösung** (G.), the resolution of a discord. Also a natural (♮).  
**Aufschlag** (G.), the unaccented part of a bar.  
**Aufstrich** (G.), an up bow.  
**Auftakt** (G.), the unaccented part of a bar, especially the beginning of a movement.  
**Aufzug** (G.), an act of an opera or play.  
**Augmentatio** (L.) } in counterpoint and fugue, this term  
**Augmentation** } implies that a subject is imitated  
in notes of greater length.  
**Augmented Intervals**, those intervals which are more than major or perfect.  
**A una corda** (I.), on one string.  
**Aus** (G.), from, out of.  
**Ausarbeitung** (G.), the elaboration or last finish of a musical composition.  
**Ausdehnung** (G.), extension, development.  
**Ausdruck** (G.), expression.  
**Ausdrucksvoll** (G.), expressive.  
**Ausführung** (G.), performance.  
**Ausgabe** (G.), edition.  
**Ausgang** (G.), exit, conclusion.  
**Ausgehalten** (G.), sostenuto, sustained.  
**Aushaltungszeichen** (G.), a pause.  
**Ausweichung** (G.), modulation.  
**Autentico** (I.), authentic.  
**Authentic**, the name given to those "church modes" whose melody was contained within the limits of the tonic (or final) and its octave.  
**Authentic cadence**, a perfect cadence in any key.  
**Auxiliary notes**, notes standing on the next degree above or below a principal note.  
**Ave** (L.), Hail!  
**Ave Maria** (L.), a hymn to the Virgin.  
**Avec** (F.), with.  
**Avena** (L.), a reed.  
**A vista** (I.), at sight.

**Avolonte** (F.); at pleasure.  
**Azlone sacra** (I.), a sacred drama.

**B**

**B**, the seventh degree, or leading tone of the key of C; the tonic of B-major (5 sharps); in German, B is the note B-flat.  
**B**, **bémol** (F.), a flat, (b).  
**B-dur** (G.), **si bémol majeur** (F.), B-flat major.  
**B-moll** (G.), **si bémol mineur** (F.), B-flat minor.  
**Bacchia**, a Kamschatka dance in 2-4 time.  
**Bacchus** (Gr.), a musical foot, consisting of one short and two long notes (— — —)  
**Bacciocolo** (I.), a Tuscan instrument of the guitar kind.  
**Bachelor of Music**, the first musical degree taken at the English universities. Abbreviated, **Mus. Bac.**  
**Badinage** (F.), playfulness.  
**Bagatelle** (F.); a short and easy piece of music. A trifle.  
**Bagpipe** (S.), an ancient wind instrument, still used in many countries.  
**Bagnettes** (F.), drumsticks.  
**Balsser** (F.), to lower or flatten in pitch.  
**Balken** (G.), the bass-bar of a violin.  
**Ballad**, a short and simple song.  
**Ballata** (I.) }  
**Ballatetta** (I.) } a ballad.  
**Ballet** (F.) }  
**Balletto** (I.) } a theatrical representation of some story, by means of dance or metrical action, accompanied by music.  
**Ballet-master**, the superintendent, or master of the ballet.  
**Balli Inglesi** (I., Pl.), English country dances.  
**— della Stiria** (I. Pl.), Styrian dances.  
**— Ungaresi** (I., Pl.), Hungarian dances.  
**Ballo** (I.), a dance or dance tune.  
**Banda** (I.), a band.  
**Bandore** (I.) }  
**Bandora** (I.) } an ancient stringed instrument of the lute species.  
**Bar**, perpendicular lines drawn across the staff.  
**Barcarole**, a song or air sung by the Venetian gondoliers; also songs or instrumental pieces in the style of a barcarole.  
**Barcaruola**, the song of the gondolier.  
**Bard**, a poet and musician.  
**Baritone clef**, the F clef placed on the third line.  
**Barlton** (F.) }  
**Baritone** } the male voice between the bass and tenor.  
**Barltono** (I.) }  
**Barocco** (I.) }  
**Baroque** (F.) } a term applied to music of an unnatural, disorderly character.

**Barre (F.)**; in guitar playing, a term that implies that a temporary nut is to be formed by means of the forefinger of the left hand.

**Barre de mesure (F.)**, a bar line.

— repetition (F.), a dotted double bar.

**Bas (F.)**, low.

**Bas-dessus (F.)**, a mezzo-soprano or second treble voice.

**Bass**, or base, the lowest part in music.

**Bassa (I.)**, lower.

**Basse (F.)**, the bass part, instrumental or vocal.

— **chiffree (F.)**, a figured bass.

— **chantante (F.)**, the vocal bass.

— **contrainte (F.)**, a ground bass.

— **fondamentale (F.)**, the fundamental bass.

— **figuree (F.)**, the figured bass.

**Bass clarinet**, a clarinet an octave below the ordinary clarinet.

**Bass clef**, the F clef, placed upon the fourth line.

**Basset horn**, an instrument of the clarinet family, but of a deeper scale.

**Basso (I.)**, the bass part.

— **buffo (I.)**, the first bass singer in a comic opera.

— **cantante (I.)**, the vocal bass part; also the first bass singer in a serious opera.

— **concertante**, the principal bass.

— **continuo**, a bass that is figured to indicate the harmony.

— **costuito (I.)**, ground or constrained bass.

— **figurato (I.)**, the figured bass.

— **fondamentale (F.)**, the fundamental bass.

— **numerato (I.)**, the figured bass.

— **ostinato (I.)**, a ground bass.

— **primo (I.)**, the first bass.

— **seconda**, the second bass.

**Bass-counter**, or **contra-bass**, the under bass.

**Bass-schlüssel (G.)**, the bass clef.

**Bass-stimme (G.)**, bass voice, bass part.

**Basson (F.)**, bassoon.

**Bassoon**, a wood-wind instrument, with a double-reed mouthpiece.

**Bassoonist**, a performer on the bassoon.

**Bastante (I.)**, enough, sufficient.

**Baton de mesure (F.)**, the stick used by the conductor in beating time.

**Battement (F.)** } an old name for that kind of a shake  
**Battimento (I.)** } called a beat.

**Battre la mesure (F.)**, to beat time.

**Battuta (I.)**, time. The accented part of the bar.

**Battere**, the down beat.

- Bau** (G.), the structure, speaking of musical instruments, etc.
- B cancellatum** (L.), A sharp (#).
- B dur** (G.), the key of B-flat major.
- Bearbeitet** (G.), adapted, arranged.
- Bearbeitung** (G.), adaptation.
- Be** (G.), a flat (b); **Dopple-Be**, a double flat (bb)
- Beat**, a melodic ornament.
- Becarre** (F.), the sign called a natural (♮).
- Becco** (I.) } the mouthpiece of instruments like the oboe  
**Bec** (F.), } clarinet, etc.
- Becken** (G.), the cymbals.
- Bedeckt** (G.), stopped, covered.
- Begeisterung** (G.), inspiration, enthusiasm.
- Begleiter** (G.), an accompanist.
- Begleitung** (G.), an accompaniment.
- Begleitende stimmen** (G.), Pl.), the accompanying parts.
- Beispiel** (G.), example.
- Beisser** (G.), a mordent or beat.
- Beitöne** (G.), accessory notes.
- Beizelchen** (G.), an accidental.
- Belleben** (G.), at pleasure.
- Bell**, a hollow metallic instrument of percussion; also, the wide opening at the end of various wind instruments. There are also sets of metal bells, or bars, tuned to the complete chromatic scale, and played upon with hammers.
- Bell harp**, a very old instrument.
- Bell diapason**, an open organ stop.
- Bellezza** (I.), beauty of tone and expression.  
 — *della voce*, a beautiful, melodious voice.
- Bell gamba**, a sweet toned organ stop.
- Belllicosamente** (I.), } in a martial and warlike style.  
**Belllicoso** (I.) }
- Belly**, the soundboard of an instrument.
- Bemolle** (I.) } the mark called a flat (b.)  
**Bémol** (F.) }
- Bemollser** (F.) } to lower the pitch by putting a flat  
**Bemollizzare** (I.) } before the note.
- Ben** (I.) } Well, good.  
**Bene** (I.) }
- Benedictus** (L.), the name of a movement occurring in the Roman Catholic Mass.
- Bene placito** (I.), at will.
- Bene**, or **Ben Marcato** (I.), well marked, and strongly accented.
- Ben Marcato il canto** (I.), mark well the melody.
- Ben pronunziato** (I.), pronounced clearly and distinctly.
- Ben tenuto** (I.), well sustained.

- Be quado** (I.) } a natural (♮)  
**Be quarre** (F.) }  
**Berceuse** (F.), a cradle song.  
**Bes** (G.), the note B-double flat (B $\flat\flat$ ).  
**Beschreibung** (G.), a description.  
**Bestimmt** (G.), distinct.  
**Bestimmtheit** (G.), precision, certainty.  
**Betont** (G.), accented.  
**Bewegt** (G.), moved, rather fast.  
**Bianca** (I.), a minim, or half note.  
**Bicinlum** (L.), a composition in two parts.  
**Binary measure**, common time.  
**Bimmolle** (I), the mark called a flat (b).  
**Bindung** (G.), syncopation.  
**Bindungszeichen** (G.), a tie or bind.  
**Bis** (L.), twice; over again.  
**Bischero** (I.), a peg of a violin, etc.  
**Biscroma** (I.) }  
**Biscrome** (F.) } a semiquaver, or sixteenth note (♯)
- Blisser** (F.), to encore; redemand.  
**Bis diapason** (L.), a double octave.  
**Bis unca** (L.), the old name for a semiquaver.  
**Bizzaro** (I.), whimsical, odd, fantastical.  
**Blanche** (F.), a minim, or half-note.  
**Blasinstrumente** (G.), wind instruments.  
**Blasmusik** (G.), music for wind instruments.  
**Blechinstrumente** (G.), brass instruments.  
**B-moll** (G.), the key of B-flat minor.  
**Bocal** (F.) } the mouthpiece of a horn, trumpet, trom-  
**Bocchino** (I.) } bone, etc.  
**Bockstriller** (G.), a bad shake.  
**Boden** (G.), the back of a violin, viola, etc.  
**Bogen** (G.), the bow.  
**Bogenführung** (G.), the art of bowing.  
**Bogeninstrumente** (G.), instruments played with a bow.  
**Bogenstrich** (G.), a stroke of the bow.  
**Bolero** (Sp.), a Spanish dance in  $\frac{3}{4}$  time with castanets.  
**Bombarde** (F.) } an old wind instrument of the hautboy  
**Bombardo** (I.) } species; also a reed-stop in an organ.  
**Bombardon** (G., F.), a large bass instrument of brass;  
 also an organ stop.  
**Bons temps de la mesure** (F.) the accented part of a  
 measure.  
**Bardone** (I.) } an organ stop, producing the 16-foot, and  
**Bourdon** (F.) } sometimes the 32-foot tone; also a  
 drone bass.  
**Bourrée** (F.), a lively dance, in common time.  
**B quadratum** (L.), the note B natural; also the sign (♮)  
**Brace**, a bracket, used to connect the different staves.  
**Bratsche** (G.), the viola.

- Brandle** (F.), an old dance.  
**Bravura**, con. (I.), with spirit and boldness of execution.  
**Brazzo** (I.), instruments played with a bow.  
**Breit** (G.), broad.  
**Breve** (I.), the longest note now used; twice the length of a semibreve.  
**Brevls** (L.), a breve.  
**Bridge**, a piece of wood over which the strings are drawn.  
**Brillante** (I. F.), bright, sparkling, brilliant.  
**Brillare** (I.), to play or sing in a brilliant style.  
**Brindisi** (I.), a drinking song.  
**Brlo** (I.), vigor, spirit.  
**Brloso** (I.), with brilliancy and spirit.  
**Brisé** (F.), broken, played arpeggio.  
**Broderies** (F.), ornaments.  
**Broken cadence**, an interrupted cadence.  
**B rotundum** (L.), a flat (b).  
**Broken chord**, an arpeggio.  
**Bruscamente** (I.), abruptly, coarsely.  
**Buccini** (I.), an ancient wind instrument of the trumpet kind.  
**Buffa** (I.) } comic; in the comic style. A singer who  
**Buffo** (I.) } takes comic parts in an opera.  
**Buffone** (I.), a comic singer in a buffo opera.  
**Buffet organ**, a very small organ.  
**Buffonescamente** (I.), in a burlesque manner.  
**Buffo opera** (I.), a comic opera.  
**Bugle**, the keyed, or Kent bugle, now obsolete. The infantry bugle, made of copper, used for signals in the army.  
**Buon** (I.), good.  
**Buon gusto** (I.), good taste.  
**Buona nota** (I.), accented note.  
**Burla**,  
**Burlando**,  
**Burlesco**,  
**Burlescamente**, } droll, comical. In a playful manner.  
**Burden**, that part of a song which is repeated at the end of every stanza.  
**Burletta** (I.), a light musical and dramatic piece; a farce.

C

- C**, the first note of the modern diatonic scale; the dominant note of F; the subdominant note of G; called by the French *ut*, by the Italians *do*.  
**C-major**, the natural scale, without flats or sharps.  
**Cabaletta** (I.), an operatic air, like the rondo in form.  
**Caccia** (I.), hunting music.



- Cachucha** (Sp.), a Spanish dance in triple time.
- Cacofonia** (I.) }  
**Cacophonie** (F.) } discordant, want of harmony.  
**Cacophony** (E.) }
- Cadence** (F.), a shake; also a close in harmony.
- Cadence, perfect**, ending with tonic in first position, preceded by the dominant. Authentic cadence.
- **imperfect**, ending with tonic in second or third position, preceded by dominant.
- **half**, a close on the dominant.
- **deceptive**, the dominant followed by any other chord than the tonic.
- **plagal**, ending with tonic preceded by the subdominant.
- Cadenz** (G.) } a cadence, or close, introducing some fanciful embellishment.  
**Cadenza** (I.) }
- Caesura** (L.), the break at the end of a phrase.
- Caisse** (F.), a drum, grosse caisse, bass drum.
- Caisse roulante** (F.), the side drum.
- Calando** (I.), (Abb. Cal.), softer and slower by degrees.
- Calcando** (I.), hurrying the time.
- Calma, con.** (I.) } with tranquillity and repose.  
**Calmato** (I.) }
- Calore, con.** (I.) } with much warmth and animation.  
**Caloroso** (I.) }
- Cambiare** (I.), to change.
- Camera** (I.), the chamber; as. *musica di camera*, chamber music.
- Camminando** (I.), flowing.
- Campana** (I.), a bell.
- Campanella** (I.) } a little bell.  
**Campanello** (I.) }
- Campanetta** (I.), a set of bells (Germ. *Glockenspiel*).
- Campanology**, the art of ringing bells.
- Campanista** (I.), a performer on the bells.
- Can**, Welsh for song.
- Canarie** (F.) } an old dance. A jig in 3-8 or 6-8 time.  
**Canaries**, } Supposed to have come from the Canary  
**Canario** (I.) } Islands.
- Cancrizans** (L.), retrograde movement.
- Canna** (I.), a reed, or pipe.
- Canon** } a composition in which one or more parts imitate the melody, begun by the leader.  
**Canone** (I.) } at certain intervals. There are many kinds of canon.
- Canone al sospiro** (I.), a canon, the parts of which come in at the distance of a crotchet rest from each other.
- Canone aperto** (I.), an open canon.
- Carone chiuso** (I.), a canon in which the solution must be discovered. Sometimes an enigmatic canon.


- Cantabile** (I.), in a singing style.
- Cantando** (I.), in a melodious, singing style.
- Cantare** (I.), to sing.
- Cantante** (I.), a singer; a part intended for the voice.
- Cantata** (I.), a kind of short oratorio, or an opera not intended for the stage.
- Cantatilla** (I.) }  
**Cantatina** (I.) } a short cantata.
- Cantatore** (I.), a male vocalist
- Cantatrice** (I.), a female singer.
- Cantica** (L.) }  
**Cantici** (I.) } canticles, or devotional songs.
- Cantilena** (I.), the melody, air, or principal part in any composition; generally the highest vocal part.
- Canto** (I.), song, air, melody, the soprano or highest vocal part.
- Canto fermo** (I.), a chant or melody; also a subject given as a theme for counterpoint.
- Canto figurato** (I.), a figured melody.
- Canto Gregoriano** (I.), the Gregorian chant.
- Canto liano** (Sp.) }  
**Canto plano** (I.) } the plain chant, or song.
- Canto primo** (I.), the first treble.
- Cantor** (I.) }  
**Cantore** (I.) } a singer, a chanter.
- Cantoris** (L.), the side in a cathedral choir where the precentor sits; opposite to the decani side.
- Cantus** (L.), a song, chant, melody, etc.
- **Ambrosianus**, the melodies or chants introduced into the church by St. Ambrose.
  - **firmus** (L.), the plain song, or chant.
  - **figuratus** (L.), embellished or figurate melodies.
  - **Gregorianus** (L.), the chants introduced by St. Gregory.
  - **mensurabilis** (L.), a measured melody.
- Canun** (Tur.), a Turkish stringed instrument.
- Canzone** (I.), a song or ballad.
- **Sacra** (I.), a sacred song.
- Canzonet** (I.) }  
**Canzonetta** (I.) } a short canzone, or song.
- Caoinan**, an Irish requiem.
- Capella** (I.), a chapel, or church.
- Capelle** (G.), a chapel, a musical band.
- Capellmeister** (G.), the conductor of an orchestra; the master of the music in a choir.
- Capo** (I.), the head or beginning.
- Capotasto** (I.) }  
**Capodastro** (I.) } the nut of the fingerboard of a violin or other stringed inst. A small inst. used to form a temporary nut for the guitar.



- Capriccio (I.),** a fanciful and irregular species of composition.  
**Capriccioso,** a capriccio (I.), in a fanciful, capricious style.  
**Capriccietto (I.),** a short capriccio.  
**Caprice (F.),** a capriccio.  
**Caressant (F.)** }  
**Carezzando (I.)** } in a caressing and tender style.  
**Carezzevole (I.)** }  
**Caricato (I.),** exaggerated, caricature.  
**Caricatura (I.),** a caricature.  
**Carillons (F.),** a set of bells, chimes; also music for bells.  
**Carillonneur (F.),** a bell-ringer.  
**Carita (I.),** tenderness, feeling.  
**Carmagnole (F.),** a French revolutionary song.  
**Carmen (L., G.),** a tune, a song, a poem.  
**Carols,** old ballads sung at Christmas and Easter.  
**Carola (I.),** a dance with singing.  
**Cassa (I.),** chest or box. A drum.  
**Cassa grande (I.),** the great drum.  
**Castagnettes (F.)** }  
**Castagnetta (I.)** } small shell-like instruments used to  
**Castagnole (Sp.)** } accompany dance tunes in Spain  
**Castanetas (Sp.)** } and other Southern countries.  
**Castanets (E.)** }  
**Castrato (I.),** a eunuch. An artificially formed soprano male voice.  
**Catch (E.),** a humorous composition for three or four voices.  
**Catena di trilli (I.),** a chain or succession of shakes.  
**Cauda (L.),** coda.  
**Cavalletta (I.)** }  
**Cavalletto (I.)** } a cabaletta.  
**Cavalquet (F.),** trumpet signal for the cavalry.  
**Cavata (I.),** a small song, sometimes preceded by a recitative.  
**Cavatina (I.),** an air of one movement of a dramatic style.  
**C. B.,** Abbrev. for contra basso.  
**C dur (G.),** the key of C-major.  
**Celeramente (I.),** quickly.  
**Celere (I.),** rapid, quick.  
**Celeste (F.),** celestial, heavenly.  
**Cello (I.),** Abbrev. for violoncello.  
**Cembalo (I.),** a harpsichord.  
**Ces (G.),** the note C-flat.  
**Ces-dur (G.),** the key of C-flat major.  
**Cesura** { a pause.  
**Cesure** }  
**Chacona (Sp.)** } an air constructed on a ground-bass;  
**Chaconne (F.)** } a Spanish dance.

- Chalumeau** (F.), an ancient rustic flute. When this word occurs in clarinet music, it means that the passage must be played an octave lower.
- Chanson** (F.), a song.
- Chansonette** (F.), a short song.
- Changing notes**, dissonant notes above or below a harmony note.
- Chant** (E.), a simple melody, generally harmonized in four parts. To recite musically, to sing.
- Chant** (F.), a song or melody, the vocal part.
- Chant Gregorien** (F.), the Gregorian chant.
- Chantant** (F.), in a singing manner.
- Chanterelle** (F.), the first string of the violin or guitar.
- Chanteur** (F.), a male vocalist.
- Chanteuse** (F.), a female vocalist.
- Chantre** (F.), the leader of a choir.
- Chasse** (F.), in hunting style.
- Charakterstücke** (G.), characteristic pieces.
- Che** (I.), than, which.
- Chef d'attaque** (F.), the principal violin-player; leader of the chorus.
- Chef d'orchestre** (F.), the conductor of an orchestra.
- Chelys** (Gr.), a stringed inst. of the lute species.
- Chevalet** (F.), the bridge of a stringed inst.
- Cheville** (F.), the peg of a violin, etc.
- Chiarezza**, con. (I.), with clearness and neatness.
- Chiarina** (I.), a kind of trumpet.
- Chiaro** (I.), clear, as regards sound or tone.
- Chiaroscuro** (I.), light and shade; modifications of forte and piano.
- Chiave** (I.), a clef; a key.
- Chiave maestro** (I.), the key note.
- Chiesa** (I.), church.
- Chiffres** (F.), thorough-bass figures.
- Chitarra** (I.), a guitar.
- Chiuso** (I.), close.
- Choeur** (F.), the choir, or chorus.
- Chor** (G.), choir, or chorus.
- Choral** (E.), belonging to the choir; full or for many voices.
- Choral** (G.), a chorale or hymn tune.
- Choralmässig** (G.), in the style of plain song.
- Chord**, two or more tones sounding together; also a string.
- Chordometer**, an inst. for testing the strength of strings.
- Choriambus**, a musical foot, accented thus: — — — —
- Chorister**, the leader of a choir.
- Chorus**, a band of singers.
- Chorsänger** (G.), a chorus singer.
- Christe eleison** (L.), a part of the Kyrie, or first movement in a Mass.

- Chroma** (Gr.) the chromatic signs. A sharp or flat.
- Croma** (I.)
- Chromatic**
- Chromatique** (F.) } proceeding by semitones, called chromatic,
- Chromatico** (I.) }
- Church modes**, the ancient modes called by the following names: Dorian, Phrygian, Lydian, Mixolydian, Aeolian Ionian or Iastian.
- Claconne** (I.), a Spanish dance.
- Cimballes** (F., Pl.) } cymbals.
- Cinellen** (I.) }
- Cinque** (F.), five.
- Cis** (G.), C sharp.
- Cis dur**, C sharp major.
- Cis moll**, C sharp minor.
- Ciscis** (G.), C double sharp.
- Cithara**, an ancient instr. of the harp kind.
- **Hispanica**, a Spanish guitar.
- Cittern**, an old instr. resembling the lute.
- Civetteria** (I.), coquettishly.
- Claribella**, a soft, sweet-toned organ stop.
- Clarion** (F.), the trumpet.
- Clarinetto** (I.) } an instr. made of wood, and played by a
- Clarionet** } single-reed mouthpiece.
- Clarinet**
- Clavichord**, a small keyed instr. of the spinet kind.
- Clarino** (I.), the trumpet.
- Clausula affinalis** (L.), a cadence in a key related to the original one of the piece.
- **dissecta** (L.), a half-cadence.
- **falsa** (L.), a false-cadence.
- **peregrina** (L.), a close in a foreign mode.
- **primaria** (L.), the cadence in the principal key.
- **secundaria** (L.), the cadence in the fifth.
- **Medians** (L.), the cadence on the third, in a piece in the minor mode.
- Clavier** (F., G.), the keyboard of a piano or organ; an old name for the clavichord.
- Clavecin** (F.), a harpsichord.
- Clavicembalo** (I.) } the harpsichord.
- Clavicembalum** (L.) }
- Clavis** (L.), a key.
- Clefs**, characters used to determine the pitch of notes upon the staff.
- Clef de fa** (F.), the F, or bass clef, marked thus: 
- **sol** (F.), the G, or treble clef: 

- d'ut (F.), the C clef: 
- Clocne (F.), a bell.
- Clochette (F.), a small bell.
- C-moll (G.), C-minor.
- Coda (I.), a tail; the finishing bars added to a piece of music.
- Codetta (I.), a short coda.
- Col, col, coll', colla, collo (I.), with the; as col arco; with the bow.
- Col basso (I.), with the bass.
- Col. legno dell 'arco (I.), with the bow-stick.
- Col canto (I.) } with the melody or voice. The accom  
 Colla voce (I.) } panist must follow the voice or  
 Colla parte (I.) } melody.
- Colla punta dell arco (I.), with the point of the bow
- Colla destra (I.), with the right hand.
- sinistra (I.), with the left hand.
- Coloratura (I.), ornamental passages.
- Colophon (F.) Resin.
- Colofonia (I.)
- Come (I.), as; like; the same as.
- prima (I.), as before.
- sopra (I.), as above, or before.
- sta, (I.), as it stands.
- Comes (L.), the answer of a fugue.
- Comma (I.), a small interval, treated of in the doctrine of musical ratios.
- Comodo (I.) } Quietly, easily, not hurriedly.  
 Comodamente (I.) }
- Common chord, a bass note with the third and fifth, and sometimes with the octave added.
- Common time, even time measure.
- Compass, the range of notes comprehended by any voice or instr.
- Compiacevole (I.) } In a pleasing and agreeable style  
 Compiacevolmente (I.) }
- Componaster (G.), a bad composer.
- Composer
- Componista (I.) } a composer.  
 Compositore (I.) }  
 Compositeur (F.) }
- Componere (I.) } to compose music.  
 Composer (F.) }
- Composition } a musical production is so called. The  
 Composizione (I.) } art of inventing music.
- Composura (L.), a composition.
- Composto (I.), composed, set to music.
- Compound intervals, such as exceed the extent of an octave.

**Compound times**, those measures which contain two or three principal accents; as, 6-8, 12-8, 9-8, etc.

**Con** (I.), with.

**Con abbandono** (I.), with passion and abandonment.

**Con affetto**, in an affecting and tender manner.

**Con afflizione** (I.) } with affliction and distress.

**Con amarezza** (I.) }

**Con anima** (I.), with animation.

**Con amore** (I.), lovingly.

**Con audace** (I.), with boldness.

**Con brio** (I.), with brilliancy.

**Con calore** (I.), with warmth.

**Con celerita** (I.), with quickness.

**Con comodo** (I.), in convenient time.

**Con delicatezza** (I.), with delicacy and sweetness.

**Con disperazione** (I.), with despair.

**Con dolcezza** (I.), with sweetness.

**Con dolore** (I.) } mournfully, with pathos.

**Con duolo** (I.) }

**Con eleganza** (I.), with elegance.

**Con energia** (I.), with energy.

**Con entusiasmo** (I.), with enthusiasm.

**Con espressione** (I.), with expression.

**Con facilità** (I.), with facility.

**Con forza** (I.), with force.

**Con fuoco** (I.), with fire.

**Con furia** (I.), furiously, with vehemence.

**Con flessibilità** (I.), with flexibility.

**Con giustezza** (I.), with precision.

**Con grandezza** (I.), in a grand style.

**Con gravità** (I.), with gravity.

**Con grazia** (I.), with grace.

**Con gusto** (I.), with taste.

**Con impeto** (I.), with impetuosity and force.

**Con ira** (I.), with anger.

**Con justo** (I.), with exact precision.

**Con leggerezza** (I.), with lightness and delicacy.

**Con lenezza** (I.), quietly.

**Con lentezza** (I.), slowly.

**Con mano destra** (I.), with the right hand.

**Con mano sinistra** (I.), with the left hand.

**Con maestà** (I.), with majesty and grandeur.

**Con misterio** (I.), with an air of mystery.

**Con moderazione** (I.), with moderation.

**Con molto espressione** (I.), very expressively.

**Con molto passione** (I.), with much passion.

**Con molto sentimento** (I.), with much sentiment.

**Con morbidezza** (I.), with excess of delicacy.

**Con moto** (I.), with motion.

- Con osservanza (I.),** with exactness in regard to time.  
**Con precipitazione (I.),** in a hurried manner.  
**Con precisione (I.),** with precision.  
**Con prestezza (I.),** with rapidity.  
**Con rabbia (I.),** furiously.  
**Con rapidità (I.),** with rapidity.  
**Con risoluzione (I.),** with resolution and firmness.  
**Con sdegno (I.),** with indignation.  
**Con semplicità (I.),** with simplicity.  
**Con sensibilità (I.),** with sensibility and feeling.  
**Con sentimento (I.),** with sentiment.  
**Con strumenti (I.),** with instruments.  
**Con sonorità (I.),** sonorously.  
**Con sordini (I.),** with mutes.  
**Con spirito (I.),** with spirit.  
**Con strepito (I.),** noisily.  
**Con suavità (I.),** with sweetness and delicacy.  
**Con tenerezza (I.),** with tenderness.  
**Con timidezza (I.),** with timidity.  
**Con tinto (I.),** with various shades of expression.  
**Con tranquillità (I.),** with tranquillity.  
**Con tristezza (I.),** with sadness.  
**Con variazioni (I.),** with variations.  
**Con vigore (I.),** vigorously.  
**Con violenza (I.),** with violence.  
**Con vivezza (I.),** with vivacity.  
**Con zelo (I.),** with zeal, eagerly.  
**Concetto (I.),** concord.  
**Concert,** a musical performance.  
**Concertante (I.),** a piece of music for an orchestra in which several of the instruments have occasional solos.  
**Concertina (I.),** a small musical instrument, hexagonal in form, with reeds similar to the accordion.  
**Concertino (I.),** a short concerto.  
**Concerto (I.),** a composition for a solo instr. with orchestral accompaniment, usually in three movements.  
**Concerto grosso (I.),** an orchestral composition for many instruments.  
**Concert spirituale (F.),** a concert of sacred or classical music.  
**Concertmeister (G.),** the leader of the first violins.  
**Concert-spieler (G.),** a solo-player.  
**Concertstück (G.),** a concert piece.  
**Concitato (I.),** agitated.  
**Conductor,** the chief of an orchestra, who directs the performance with the baton.  
**Consecutive,** a term applied to a series of similar intervals.  
**Consequent,** the answer of a fugue, or of a point of imitation.

**Consolante** (I.). in a cheering manner.

**Consonant**, those parts which harmonize well with each other.

**Continuo** (I.) } continuous.  
**Continuato** (L.) }

**Contra** (L.), low, under.

**Contra-basso** (I.), the double-bass.

— **fagotto** (I.), the double-bassoon.

**Contralto** (I.), the lowest female voice.

**Contradanza** (I.), a country dance.

**Contrappunto** (I.), counterpoint.

**Contrappuntista** (I.), one who understands counterpoint.

**Contrepoint** (F.), counterpoint.

**Contrappunto doppio** (I.), double counterpoint.

**Contrapunkt** (G.), counterpoint.

**Contrary motion**, when one part ascends while the other descends.

**Contrassoggetto** (I.), counter-subject.

**Contratempo** (I.), against time, a syncopation.

**Contra-violone** (I.), the double-bass.

**Contre-basse** (F.), the double-bass.

**Contre-danse** (F.), a country dance.

**Contro** (I.), low, or lower.

**Copula** (L.), a stop in an organ to connect two manuals or the pedals with the manuals.

**Coperto** (I.), covered or muffled.

**Cor** (F.), a horn.

**Corale** (I.), the plain chant.

**Corante** (I.), a slow dance in 3-2 or 3-4 time.

**Corda** (I.) } a string  
**Corde** (F.) }

**Cor de chasse** (F.), a hunting horn.

**Cor de signal** (F.), a bugle.

**Cordatura** (I.), the scale by which instruments are tuned

**Cor de vaches** (F.), the cowherd's horn.

**Cordiera** (I.), the tail-piece of a violin, viola, etc

**Corifeo** (I.), the leader of the chorus.

**Cornamusa** (I.), the bagpipes.

**Cornare** (I.) to play the horn.

**Corner** (F.)

**Cornet**, the name of an organ stop.

**Cornet** (F.)

**Cornet à piston** (F.) } a well known brass inst.  
**Cornetto** (I.) }

**Corno** (I.)

**Corni** (I., Pl.) } the horn, or French horn.


**Corno di bassetto** (I.), the basset horn. An instrument of the clarinet kind but lower in pitch, and with an elongated bell.

- Corno di caccia** (I.), the hunting horn.
- Corno inglese** (I.), the English horn, or tenor oboe.
- Cornopeon**, a reed organ stop of 8-feet; the trumpet stop of the swell organ. A brass inst. similar to the cornet a piston.
- Cor omnitonique** (F.), }  
**Corno cromatico** (I.), } the horn with valves.
- Coro** (I.), a chorus.
- Corona** (I.), a pause, marked ∩
- Corps de voix** (F.), quality, or volume of the voice.
- Corrente** (I.), an old dance tune in triple time.
- Corrépétiteur** (F.) }  
**Corripetitore** (I.) } the musician who teaches the chorus singers.
- Cotillion** (F.); a lively dance in 6-8 time.
- Couac** (F.), the "quack" of reed instruments, which is called the "goose" in English.
- Coulé** (F.), slurred, legato; also a kind of appoggiatura.
- Counterpoint**, point against point, that is, note against note. The art of adding one or more parts to a given part.
- Counter-subject**, the part that accompanies the answer to the subject of a fugue.
- Coup d'archet** (F.), strokes of the bow.
- Couplet** (F.), a stanza or verse.
- Courante** (F.), an old French dance in triple time.
- Couronne** (F.), a pause.
- Cracovienne** (F.), a Polish dance in 3-4 time.
- Credo** (L.), "I believe." The third section in a Mass.
- Cremona** (I.), a city in Italy, noted for its violin-makers.
- Crescendo** (I.), Abbrev. *cresc.*, gradually increasing in loudness of tone.
- Crescendo poco a poco** (I.), increasing the sound little by little.
- Croche** (F.) }  
**Croma** (I.) } a quaver, or eighth part of a semibreve.
- Crotchet**, a quarter note.
- Cromatico** (L), chromatic.
- Crucifixus** (L.), a part of the Credo in a Mass.
- Cum sancto spiritu** (L.), part of the Gloria in a Mass.
- C schlüssel** (G.), the C clef.
- Custos** (L.), a direct.
- Cymbals** }  
**Cymbales** (F.) } metal plates, used in bands and orchestras.
- Cymbalum**, or **Cymbalo**, an instrument of the dulcimer kind, used by Gypsies.

D

**D**, the first tone of the Dorian scale; the super-tonic of the key of C; the tonic of D-major or minor.



- Da** (I.), by, for, from, etc.  
**Da camera** (I.), in the style of chamber music.  
**Da capella** (I.), in the church style.  
**Da Capo** (I.), from the beginning.  
**Da' capo al fine** (I.), from the beginning to the sign  
**D'accord** (F.), in tune.  
**Dactyl**, a musical foot composed of one long and two short notes; as, .  
**Dal** (I.), from, by, etc.  
**Dal segno** (I.), from the sign.  
**Dämpfer** (G.) a damper or mute used to deaden the tone of stringed insts. See **Sordini**.  
**Dauer** (G.), the duration or length of notes.  
**D dur** (G.), D major.  
**Debole** (I.) } weakly, faintly.  
**Debile** (F.), }  
**Début** (F.), a first appearance in public.  
**Decamerone** (I.), a collection of ten musical pieces, so entitled.  
**Decani** (L.), of the Dean. The decani side in a cathedral choir is that on which the Dean sits. Opposite to the cantoris side.  
**Deceptive cadence**, an interrupted cadence.  
**Decima** (L.), a tenth.  
**Décidé** (F.) } with decision.  
**Deciso** (I.) }  
**Dedamando** (I.), with declamatory expression  
**Decrescendo** (I.), diminishing the force of the sound.  
**Degré** (F.) } an interval, or step.  
**Degree** (E.) }  
**Deliberato** }  
**Deliberatamente** (I.) } deliberately.  
**Del, dell', della, dello** (I.), of the.  
**Delicato, delicatamente** (I.) } delicately.  
**Delicatezza, con.** (I.) }  
**Delicatissimo** (I.), with extreme delicacy.  
**Delirio** (I.), frenzy.  
**Demancher** (F.), to change the position of the hand; to shift on the violin, etc.  
**Démande** (F.), the principal subject of a fugue.  
**Demi** (F.), a half.  
**Demi-cadence** (I.), a half cadence.  
**Demi-ditone** (F.), a minor third.  
**Demi-pause** (F.), a minim rest.  
**Demi-quart de soupir** (F.), a demisemiquaver rest.  
**Demi-soupir** (F.), a quaver rest.  
**Demisemiquaver**, a thirty-second note.  
**Demiton** (F.), a semitone.  
**De profundis** (L.), one of the seven penitential psalms.

Derivatives, inverted chords.

Des (G.), D flat.

Des dur (G.), D flat major.

Des moll (G.), D flat minor.

Descant (L.), the addition of one or more parts to a subject.

Dessus (F.), the treble part.

Destra mano (I.), the right hand.

Desto (I.), sprightly.

Détaché (F.), detached, staccato.

Determinato (I.), in a resolute, determined manner.

Detto (I.), the same.

Di (I.), of.

Dia (G.), through.

Dialogo (I.)

Dialogue (F.) } a dialogue.

Diapason (Gr.), an octave.

Diapente (Gr.), a perfect fifth.

Diastema (Gr.), an interval.

Diatesseron (Gr.), a perfect fourth.

Diatonic (Gr.), naturally. According to the degrees of the major or minor scale.

Diaphona (Gr.), a composition for two voices.

Diaphonica (Gr.), a dissonant interval.

Dichord (Gr.), a two-stringed instrument.

Diesare (I.)

Dieser (F.) } to raise a tone, to sharpen.

Dies irae (L.), a principal movement in a requiem.

Diesis (Gr.), a small interval used in the mathematical computation of intervals.

Dieze (F.), a sharp.

Di grado (I.), by degrees.

Dilettante (F., I.), a lover of music.

Diligenza (I.), diligence.

Diudium (L.), an interlude.

Dimuendo (I.), fading away.

Diminished intervals, those which are a chromatic semitone less than minor or perfect intervals.

Diminué (F.)

Diminuito (I.)

Diminutio (L.)

Diminuzione (I.)

} intervals that are diminished or lowered. Shortening a subject by one-half.

Di molto (I.), very.

Diminuendo, or Dim. (I.), decreasing the power, or loudness.

Direttore (I.)

Directeur (F.)

} a director. Conductor of an orchestra.

Direct motion, same as parallel motion.

Dirge, a funeral march, or song.

- Diritta (I.)** in direct motion.  
**Diacreto (I.)**, with discretion.  
**Discant.** See descant. The upper part.  
**Di Salto (I.)**, by leaps or skips.  
**Discant clef**, the treble or soprano clef.  
**Discord**, a dissonant combination of sounds.  
**Dis-diapason**, a double octave.  
**Dis moll (G.)**, D sharp minor.  
**Disis (G.)**, D double sharp.  
**Disjunct motion**, motion by skips.  
**Disperato (I.)**  
**Disperazione, con. (I.)**, } despairingly.  
**Dispersed harmony** (open harmony).  
**Dissonance**  
**Dissonanza (I.)** } a discord.  
**Dissonant**, inharmonious, discordant.  
**Distinto (I.)**, clear, distinct.  
**Distanza (I.)**, distance, interval.  
**Dito (I.)**, a finger.  
**Ditone (I.)** } the major third. Two whole steps.  
**Ditonus (L.)** }  
**Dithyrambics (Gr.)**, songs in honor of Bacchus.  
**Ditty**, a short, simple song.  
**Divertimento (I.)** } a short vocal or instrumental com-  
**Divertissement (F.)** } position in a light, cheerful style.  
**Divisi (I.)**, divided; one performer playing the upper and  
the other the lower notes.  
**Division**, a series of notes sung to one syllable.  
**Divoto (I.)**, devoutly.  
**Divozione, con (I.)**, with devotion.  
**Divotamente (I.)**, religiously.  
**Dixième (F.)**, the interval of a tenth.  
**D-moll (G.)**, D minor.  
**Do (I.)**, the note C.  
**Doctor of Music**, a degree conferred by universities  
**Doigté (F.)**, fingered.  
**Doigter (F.)**, to finger; the art of fingering. etc.  
**Dolce**, or **dol. (I.)**, sweet, softly.  
**Dolcezza**, or **con. (I.)**, with sweetness.  
**Dolcissimo (I.)**, very sweet.  
**Dolciano**, **dolcino**, **dulcian**, **dulcino (I.)**. a small bassoon  
formerly much in use.  
**Dolente (I.)**, grieving, mournful.  
**Dolentamente (I.)**, plaintively, mournfully.  
**Dolentissimo (I.)**. the superlative of dolente  
**Dolore, con dolore (I.)**, with grief.  
**Doloroso (I.)**  
**Dolorosamente (I.)** dolorously.

- Dominante** (F.) } the fifth degree of the scale.  
**Dominant** (F.) }
- Doppel-Be** (G.), a double flat.  
**Doppel-kreuz** (G.), a double sharp.  
**Doppio** (I.), } double.  
**Doppel** (G.), }
- Doppelflöte** (G.), double flute, an organ stop.  
**Doppelfuge** (G.), double fugue.  
**Doppelgriffe** (G.), double stops on the violin, etc.  
**Doppelschlag** (G.), a turn.  
**Doppo** (I.) } after.  
**Dopo** (L.) }
- Doppio movimento** (I.) } twice as quick in time  
 -- tempo (I.) }
- Dorian**, the name of one of the ancient modes.  
**Double**, an old term for a variation.  
**Double bassoon**, same as *contra fagotto*.  
**Double-bémol** (F.), a double flat  
**Double-dièse** (F.), a double sharp  
**Double counterpoint**, a counterpoint which admits of inversion; that is, an exchange of parts in the octave, or some other interval.  
**Double croche** (F.), a semiquaver.  
 -- **bass**, the largest stringed instr.  
**Double diapason**, an organ stop.  
 -- **fugue**, a fugue on two subjects.  
 -- **stopping**, playing two tones simultaneously on the violin, etc.  
 -- **tonguing**, a mode of articulating quick notes, used by wind instrument players.  
**Double trumpet**, a 16-foot organ stop.  
**Doucement** (F.), gently, softly.  
**Doux** (F.), sweetly, softly.  
**Douzième** (F.), a twelfth.  
**Dramma lirico** (I.)  
**Dramma musicale** (I.), } an opera, or musical drama.  
**Dramma per musica** (I.) }
- Dramma burlesca** (I.), a comic play.  
**Dramatique** (F.) } dramatic.  
**Drammatico** (I.) }
- Drängend** (G.), hurrying, urging.  
**Dreiklang** (G.) a chord of three sounds; a triad.  
**Dreistimmig** (G.), in three parts.  
**Dritta** (I.), right; as, *mano dritta*, the right hand.  
**Droite** (F.), right; as, *main droite*, right hand.  
**Due** (I.), two; as a *due*, for two.  
**Duet**, a composition for two voices, or instra  
**Quettino** (I.) }  
**Duetto** (I.) } a short duet.

**Due volte** (I.), twice.

**Dulciana** (I.), a very soft and sweet organ stop.

**Dulcimer**, an ancient stringed instr.

**Duo** (I.), a vocal or instrumental duet.

**Duolo, con.** (I.), with pathos.

**Duodecimo** (I.), the twelfth.

**Dupla**, double.

**Dur** (G.), major.

**Durate** (I.)

**Durezza** (I.),

**Duramente** (I.),

**Duro** (I.)

} harshly, coarsely.

**Durchführung** (G.), development.

**Durchgehend** (G.), transient, passing.

**Durée** (F.), length or duration of notes.

**Düster** (G.), gloomy.

**Dux** (L.), the subject of a fugue.

**Dynamics**, relating to the various degrees of loudness in musical sounds.

## E

**E**, the third degree of the key of C major; the tonic of E major, or minor; the first string of the violin, etc.

**E** (I.) - the Italian conjunction and.

**Ed** (I.) - the Italian conjunction and.

**Ebollimento** (I.), ebullition.

**Eccedente** (I.), augmented, with regard to intervals.

**Ecclesiastical modes**. See Church modes.

**Ecco** (I.), echo; a passage played pp. after having been played forte.

**Echelle** (F.), the scale or gamut.

**Echometer** (Gr.), a scale for measuring the duration of sounds.

**Eclisses** (F.), the sides of a violin, viola, etc.

**Eclogue** (F.), a pastoral song.

**Ecole** (F.), a school or course of instruction.

**Ecosaise** (F.), a dance or tune in Scotch style.

**Edel** (G.), noble.

**E dur** (G.), E major.

**Eglise** (F.), church.

**Eguale** (I.)

**Eguallanza** (I.) } equal, even, equally, smoothly.

**Equalmente** (I.) }

**Eighth note**, a quaver.

**Einfach** (G.), simple.

**Eingang** (G.), introduction.

**Einheit** (G.), unity.

**Einklang** (G.), unison.

**Einleitung** (G.), introduction.

**Einleitungssatz** (G.), an introductory movement.

**Einmal** (G.), once.

- Einschnitt (G.), a phrase or imperfect musical sentence.  
 Eintritt (G.), entrance.  
 Eis (G.), E sharp.  
 Elsteddfod (Welch), an assemblage of bards.  
 Eleganza (I.)  
 Elegante (I.) } with elegance; gracefully.  
 Elegantemente (I.) }  
 Elegia (I.) }  
 Elégie (F.) } an elegy.  
 Elemens (F.) }  
 Elementi (I.) } the elements or rudiments of music.  
 Elevato (I.), elevated, lofty.  
 Elevamento (I.), }  
 Elevazione (I.) } in an elevated style.  
 élève (F.), a pupil.  
 Embellir (F.), to embellish.  
 Embouchure (F.), the mouthpiece of a wind instr. attack;  
 the adjustment of the mouth of the player to the mouth-  
 piece.  
 E moll (G.), E minor.  
 Empfindung (G.), feeling, emotion.  
 Empfindungsvoll (G.), full of feeling.  
 Emphasis, a particular stress or accent on a note or pas-  
 sage  
 Emporté (F.), carried away by passion.  
 Empressé (F.), eager, in haste.  
 Enarmonico (I.). See enharmonique.  
 Ancora (I.), }  
 Encore (F.) } once more, over again.  
 Energia (I.) }  
 Energie (F.) } energy, force.  
 Energico (I.) }  
 Energicamente (I.) } energetically.  
 Energisch (G.), energetic, vigorous.  
 Enfasi (I.), emphasis.  
 Enfaticamente (I.) }  
 Enfatico (I.) } emphatically.  
 Enfler (F.), to increase the tone.  
 Enge (G.), narrow, close.  
 Engführung (G.), close imitation; the stretto in a fugue.  
 English horn, a tenor oboe.  
 Enharmonic } tones that are identical in sound,  
 Enharmonique (F.) } but of different names, as C  
 sharp and D flat.  
 Enharmonic keys, those keys which are similar in sound  
 but differ in names, as F sharp and G flat, etc.  
 Ensemble (F.), the whole; a concerted vocal piece.  
 Entr'acte (F.), music played between the acts.  
 Entrata (I.), an introduction.  
 Entschlossen (G.), resolute, determined.  
 Entusiasmo (I.), enthusiasm.

- Entwurf** (G.), sketch or plan of a composition.  
**Eolian**, the name of one of the ancient modes.  
**Epi** (Gr.), below.  
**Epicedium** (L.), a dirge.  
**Epilogue**, a concluding piece, or part.  
**Episode**, a portion of a composition not founded on the principal theme.  
**Episodio** (I.), same as episode, a digression.  
**E poi** (I.), and then; as *e poi la coda*, and then the coda.  
**Eptacorde** (F.) } a lyre with seven strings; a scale of  
**Eptacordo** (I.) } seven notes; the interval of a seventh  
**Ettacordo** (I.) }  
**Equabile** (I.), equal, alike.  
**Equabilmente** (I.), evenly.  
**Equal voices**, all male, or all female voices.  
**Equisonant**, unison.  
**Equisonance** (Gr.) } consonance of octaves and double oc-  
**Equisono** (I.) } taves.  
**Equivocal chords**, those which may belong to different keys.  
**Ergriffen** (G.), struck, affected, moved.  
**Erhaben** (G.), sublime, exalted.  
**Erhöhung** (G.), the raising of the pitch of a note.  
**Erniedrigung** (G.), the lowering of the pitch of a note.  
**Ernst** (G.), earnest, serious, grave.  
**Erotica** (Gr.), love songs.  
**Eroico** (I.), heroic.  
**Erst** (G.), first.  
**Erweiterung** (G.), extension. enlargement.  
**Es** (G.), the note E flat.  
**Es-dur** (G.), E flat major.  
**Eses** (G.), E double-flat.  
**Es-moll** (G.), E flat minor.  
**Esacordo** (I.), the interval of a sixth.  
**Esecuzione** (I.), execution.  
**Esercizio** (I.), an exercise.  
**Espace** (F.), a space.  
**Espagnol** (F.) } in Spanish style.  
**Espagnuolo** (I.) }  
**Espirando** (I.), dying away.  
**Espressivo**, or *con espressione* (I.), with expression.  
**Estensione** (I.), compass.  
**Estro** (I.), elegance and grace.  
**Estinguendo** (I.), dying away.  
**Estinto** (I.), hushed, all but silent.  
**Estravaganza** (I.), an extravagant composition.  
**Estremamente** (I.), extremely.  
**Et** (L.), and.  
**Et incarnatus** (L.), a portion of the credo.  
**Etonne** (F.), damped.

**Et resurrexit** (L.), a part of the credo.  
**Etude** (F.), a study.  
**Euphony**, sweetness.  
**Euphonius**, smooth and melodious.  
**Eufonico** (I.), harmonious.  
**Euphonium**, a brass wind instrument, usually in the key of B flat. A baritone.  
**Eviratl** (I.), men with soprano voices; castrati, q. v.  
**Evolutio** (I.), inversion.  
**Ex abrupto** (L.), suddenly, abruptly.  
**Expressivo** (I.), expression.  
**Extempore**, unpremeditated, improvised.  
**Extemporiren** (G.), to improvise.  
**Extraneous**, foreign. far-fetched.  
 — accidentals, accidentals that do not belong to the key.  
 — modulation, a modulation to a non-related key.  
**Extravaganza** (I.), a performance in bad taste. A composition of an extravagant character.

F

**F**, the fourth degree or sub-dominant note of the scale of C; the tonic of the key of F.  
**Fa** (I.), the note F.  
**Facilita** (I.), facility.  
**Facile** (L. F.), easy, fluent, etc.  
**Facilement** (F.) {  
**Facilmente** (I.) } with facility, in an easy manner.  
**F-clef**, the bass clef.  
**Fa bémol** (F.) {  
**Fa bemolle** (I.) } the note F flat.  
**Fackeltanz** (G.), a torch-light dance; a kind of Polonaise.  
**Fa dièse major** (F.), F sharp major.  
**Fagotto** (I.), a bassoon.  
**Fagotto** (I.), a double-bassoon.  
**Fagottone** (I.), a double-bassoon.  
**Fagottista** (I.), a bassoon player.  
**Faible** (F.), weak, faint, light.  
**False cadence**, a deceptive cadence.  
**False relation**; also, cross relation, a faulty leading of voices, where a note in one chord is chromatically altered in the next chord in a different voice.  
**Falsetto** (I.), the head voice; notes above the natural compass.  
**Fa majeur** (F.), F major.  
**Fandango** (Sp.), a Spanish dance, in 3-4 or 3-8 time, generally accompanied by castanets.  
**Fanfare** (F.), a flourish for trumpets; a trumpet tune.  
**Fantasia** (F.) {  
**Fantasia** (G.) } a composition in a free style, without  
**Fantasia** (F.) } special form.



- Fantasticamente (I.),** in a fantastic style  
**Fantastico (I.)**  
**Fantastique (F.)** } fantastic, whimsical.  
**Farandoule (F.),** a dance in 6-8 time.  
**Fascie (F.),** the sides of a violin, viola, etc.  
**Fastoso (I.),** proudly, with a lofty style.  
**F-dur (G.),** the key of F major.  
**Favori (I.),** favorite.  
**Felicitich (G.),** festive, solemn.  
**Fein (G.),** fine, delicate.  
**Fermo (I.),** firm, resolute.  
**Fermata (I.),** a pause.  
**Fermamente (I.)** }  
**Fermato (I.)** } with firmness and decision.  
**Feroce (I.)**  
**Ferocita, con (I.)** } fiercely, with ferocity.  
**Fertig (G.),** ready, finished; skillful.  
**Fertigkeit (G.),** quickness, dexterity.  
**Fervente (I.),** fervent, passionate.  
**Fes (G.),** F flat.  
**Feses (G.),** F double-flat.  
**Fest (G.)** }  
**Festa (I.)** } a festival.  
**Feuer (G.),** fire, ardor, passion.  
**Feurig (G.),** fiery.  
**Flacco (I.),** weak, feeble.  
**Flasco (I.),** a failure.  
**Flato (I.),** the breath.  
**Fidicinal (L.),** of the violin species.  
**Fieramente (I.)** }  
**Fiero (I.)** } fiercely.  
**Fière (F.)**  
**Fifre (F.)** }  
**Fiffanio (I.)** } a fife.  
**Fifteenth,** an interval of two octaves; an organ stop.  
**Figurato (I.)** }  
**Figuré (F.)** } figured; a figured bass.  
**Figurirt (G.)** }  
**Figured bass,** a bass having figures placed over the notes to indicate the chords.  
**Fin (F.)** }  
**Fine (I.)** } the end.  
**Finale (I.),** the last piece, or movement of an act; the last movement of a symphony or sonata, etc.  
**Fingersatz (G.),** fingering.  
**Finito (I.),** concluded.  
**Fin qui (I.),** to this place.  
**Finto (I.),** feigned; deceptive close.  
**Floriture (I.),** embellishments in singing.  
**Floureggiate (I.),** decorated with flourishes.

- Floriscente (I.),** an ornamental style.  
**Fis (G.),** the note F sharp.  
**Fis dur (G.),** F sharp major.  
**Fisis (G.),** F double-sharp.  
**Fis moll (G.),** F sharp minor.  
**Fistel (G.),** the head voice; falsetto.  
**Fistula (L.),** a pipe.  
 — **dulcis,** a common flute.  
 — **Germanica,** German flute.  
 — **Panis,** Pandean pipe.  
 — **pastoralis,** shepherd's pipe.  
**Flageolet (F.)** { a small wind instrument with a whistle  
**Flagioletta (I.),** { mouthpiece; an organ stop.  
**Flageolet tones,** harmonics on the violin, etc.  
**Fiat,** a sign which lowers a note a chromatic half-step.  
**Flautando, flautato (I.),** flute-like.  
**Flautino (I.),** the piccolo, or octave flute.  
**Flautista (I.),** a flute player.  
**Flauto (I.),** the flute.  
**Flauto amabile (I.),** an organ stop.  
 — **piccolo (I.),** an octave flute.  
 — **terzo (I.),** a third flute, pitched a third above the ordinary flute.  
 — **traverso (I.),** the ordinary flute.  
**Flöte (G.),** the flute.  
**Flebile (I.),** in a mournful style.  
**F-löcher (G.),** the sound holes of the violin, etc.  
**Flügel (G.),** a grand pianoforte.  
**Flügelhorn (G.),** a bugle.  
**Flute-a-bec (F.),** an English flute, similar to the flageolet  
**Flute allemande (F.)** { the flute.  
 — **traversière (F.)**  
**F moll (G.),** the key of F minor.  
**Focoso (I.),** with fire.  
**Foglietto (I.),** a violin part which contains all the obligatory passages "cued in," to be used as a guide instead of the full score.  
**Fois (F.),** time; as "1. fois," first time.  
**Folla (Sp.),** a Spanish dance in 3-4 time.  
**Fondamento (I.),** the fundamental bass; the root.  
**Forte (L.),** loud.  
**Foriana (I.)** { a lively Venetian dance in 6-8 time.  
**Forlane (F.)** {  
**Fortemente (I.),** loudly.  
**Fortissimo (I.),** very loud.  
**Fortschreitung (G.),** progression.  
**Fortsetzung (G.),** a continuation.  
**Forza (I.),** force.  
**Forzando (I.),** accenting strongly.  
**Foramina (L.),** flute holes.

- Franchezza** (I.), with freedom, boldly.  
**Frase** (I. Pl.), phrases.  
**Freddamente** (I.) } coldly.  
**Fredezza, con** (I.) }  
**Freddo** (I.), cold.  
**Frédon** (F.), a flourish.  
**Fredonner** (F.), to hum.  
**French sixth**, the chord of the augmented sixth, fourth and third; for example: Ab, C, D, f $\sharp$ .  
**French horn**, the usual orchestral instrument of that name.  
**frresco** (I.) } freshly, lively.  
**Frescamente** (I.) }  
**Fretta** (I.), accelerating the movement.  
**Fröhlich** (G.), joyous, gay.  
**F schlüssel** (G.), the F clef.  
**Frivolo** (I.), frivolous.  
**Frosch** (G.), the nut of a bow.  
**Fuga** (I.), a fugue.  
**Fugato** (I.), in fugal style.  
**Fughetta** (I.), a short fugue.  
**Fugue** (F., E.), a form of composition peculiar to the strict or contrapuntal style, in which a subject is proposed by one part, and then answered by the other parts, according to certain rules.  
**Fuge** (G.), a fugue.  
**Führer** (G.), the subject of a fugue.  
**Fundamental bass**, the root note of a chord.  
 — chord, a chord which has its root as the lowest note or bass.  
**Funèbre** (F.) } mournful; a funeral march.  
**Funereo** (I.) }  
**Fuoco** (I.), fire, energy.  
**Fuocoso** (I.), extremely spirited.  
**Furia, furibondo, furiosamente, furioso** (I.), furiously  
**Furore, con** (I.), with fury.  
**Fusa** (L.) a quaver.  
**Fusella** (L.), a demi-semiquaver.  
**Fuss** (G.), foot.

## G

- G**, the fifth degree of C; the tonic of G; the fourth string of the violin, etc.  
**Gaiement** (F.) } gaily  
**Gajamente** (I.) }  
**Gal** (F.) }  
**Galo** (I.) } gayly, cheerfully.  
**Galo** (I.) }

- Gagliarda (I.)** }  
**Gaillarde (F.)** } a lively dance tune. in 3-4 time.  
**Galliard** }  
**Galantemente (I.), gallantly, boldly.**  
**Gallopade (F.)** }  
**Galopp (G.)** } a galop; a quick dance in 2-4 time  
**Galoppo (I.)** }  
**Gamba (I.), an obsolete string instr.**  
**Gamme (F.)** }  
**Gamma (I.)** } the gamut, or musical scale.  
**Gamut** }  
**Ganze (G.), whole; as ganzton, a whole tone.**  
**Garbo (I.), with simplicity.**  
**Gauche (F.), left; as, main gauche, left hand.**  
**Gavot (E.)** }  
**Gavotta (I.)** } a dance, in a moderate movement and in  
**Gavotte (F.)** } common time.  
**G-dur (G.), the key of G major.**  
**Gebunden (G.), slurred, tied.**  
**Gedämpft (G.), muted, muffled.**  
**Gefährte (G.), the answer of a fugue.**  
**Gefühl (G.), feeling, sentiment.**  
**Gegenbewegung (G.), contra motion.**  
**Gegensatz (G.), counter-subject.**  
**Gehalten (G.), sustained.**  
**Geige (G.), the violin.**  
**Geist (G.), spirit, soul.**  
**Gemässigt (G.), moderate.**  
**Gemuth (G.), soul, heart, mind.**  
**General-bass (G.), thorough-bass.**  
**Generoso (I.), nobly.**  
**Genre (F.), style; also, genus.**  
**Gentilezza, con (I.), with grace and elegance.**  
**Gerade bewegung (G.), similar motion.**  
**— taktart (G.), common time**  
**German sixth, the augmented chord of the sixth, fifth**  
**and third; for example: F, A, C, D#.**  
**Ges (G), the note G flat.**  
**Gesang (G.), a song; singing, etc.**  
**Geschwind (G.), quick.**  
**Ges dur (G.), the key of G flat major.**  
**Gethellt (G.), divided: divisi (I.)**  
**Getragen (G.), sustained.**  
**Giga (I.)** }  
**Gigue (F.)** } a jig, a lively dance.  
**Gigella (I.), a xylophone.**  
**Giocosamente, giocoso (I.), joyfully**  
**Glojoso (I.), joyously.**  
**Glovale (I.) jovially.**

- Gis** (G.), the note G sharp.  
**Gis-moll** (G.), the key of G sharp minor.  
**Gisis** (G.), G double-sharp.  
**G moll** (G.), the key of G minor.  
**G schlüssel** (G.), the G clef.  
**Glustamente** (I.), with precision.  
**Giusto** (I.), in just and exact time.  
**Glee** (E.), a composition for three or more voices.  
**Gleich** (G.), equal.  
**Gli** (I., Pl.), the; as *gli stromenti*, the instruments.  
**Glissando** (I.)  
**Glissato** (I.)  
**Glissicando** (I.)  
**Glissicato** (I.)  
**Glissé** (F.) } in a gliding manner.  
**Glocke** (G.), a bell.  
**Glockenspiel** (G.), a set of bells.  
**Gloria**, a principal movement of the Catholic Mass.  
**Glottis** (Gr.), the reed mouthpiece of wind instruments.  
**Gnaccare** (L.), castanets.  
**Gorgheggi** (I., Pl.), vocal exercises.  
**Graces** (E.), ornamental notes.  
**Gracieux** (F.), graceful.  
**Gracile** (I.), delicate, weak.  
**Grad** (G.), degree.  
**Gradazione** (I.), gradually.  
**Grado** (I.), a degree.  
**Graduale** (L.), the gradual.  
**Gran-cassa** (I.), the bass drum.  
**Gran** (I.), grand.  
**Grande** (I., F.), great.  
**Grandezza** (I.), grandeur.  
**Grandioso** (I.), in a noble and elevated style.  
**Grappa** (I.), the brace which connects two or more staves.  
**Gravemente** (I.), with gravity.  
**Grave** (I.), slow and solemn; also, deep in pitch.  
**Gravezza** (I.), grave.  
**Gravita, con** (I.), with gravity.  
**Gravity** low pitch.  
**Grazia, con, Graziosamente, Grazioso** (I.), in a flowing and graceful style.  
**Great organ**, in an organ having three banks of keys, this is usually the middle one; it is so called from containing the greatest number of pipes, etc.  
**Gregorian music**, sacred compositions introduced into the Catholic service by Pope Gregory.  
**Gregorian tones**.. See Church modes.  
**Griffbrett** (G.), the fingerboard of stringed instruments like the violin, etc.  
**Grosse-casse** (F.), the bass drum.

- Grosso** (I.), full, great.  
**Grottesco** (I.), grotesque.  
**Ground**, a bass, of a few notes, intended as a theme, on which, at each repetition, a new melody is constructed.  
**Grundstimme** (G.), the bass.  
**Grundton** (G.), the fundamental tone.  
**Gruppetto** (I.) } a group of notes, a turn.  
**Gruppo** (I.) }  
**G-schlüssel** (G.), the G clef.  
**Guaracha** (Sp.), a Spanish dance.  
**Guerriero** (I.), in a martial style.  
**Guida** (I.), a guide; the character called a direct.  
**Gusto, gustoso, or con gusto** (I.), with taste.  
**Guter takttheil** (G.), the accented part of a measure.

H

- H**, the German name for the note B natural.  
**Hackbrett** (G.), a dulcimer.  
**Halbton** (G.), a semitone.  
**Halbcadenz** (G.), a half cadence.  
**Halt** (G.), a pause.  
**Halbnote** (G.) } a minim  $\text{♩}$ .  
**Half-note** (E.) }  
**Hals** (G.), the neck of a violin, etc.  
**Hardiment** (F.), with boldness.  
**Harfe** (G.), the harp.  
**Harmonica**, a musical instrument, musical glasses.  
**Harmonici** (I. Pl.), harmonics in violin music.  
**Harmonie** (F. G.), harmony in general.  
**Harmonie-musik** (G.), music for wind instruments  
**Harmony**, the doctrine of chords and their progression  
**Harmonics**, flageolet-like tones produced from stringed instruments; also, partial, or overtones which accompany a simple tone.  
**Harmonium**, a reed organ.  
**Harpe** (F.), the harp.  
**Harp** (E.), a well known stringed instrument.  
**Harpist**, a performer on the harp.  
**Harpsichord**, an obsolete instr. Its strings were of wire, and it had, sometimes, two rows of keys.  
**Hart** (G.), major, in regard to keys and modes.  
**Haupt** (G.), principal, chief.  
**Hauptmanual** (G.), the set of keys belonging to the great organ.  
**Hauptmelodie** (G.), the principal melody.  
**Hauptnote, hauptton** (G.), the principal note.  
**Hauptsatz** (G.) the principal subject or theme.  
**Hauptschluss** (G.), a final cadence.  
**Hauptstimme** (G.), the principal part.

- Hauptwerk** (G.), the great organ.  
**Hausse** (F.), the nut of a violin or other bow.  
**Haute** (F.), acute, high, shrill.  
**Hautbois** (F.), the oboe.  
**Haut-contre** (F.), the alto voice.  
**Haut-dessus** (F.), the high soprano voice.  
**Haut-taille** (F.), the high tenor voice.  
**H dur** (G.), the key of B major.  
**Heftig** (G.), vehement.  
**H bes** (G.), the note B double-flat.  
**Helter** (G.), cheerful, bright.  
**Hell** (G.), bright, clear.  
**Heptachord**, a scale of seven notes.  
**Heptachordon**, the major seventh.  
**Herabstrich** (G.), a down bow.  
**Herolsch** (G.), heroic.  
**Hes** (G.), B flat.  
**Hexachord**, a scale of six notes; the sixth.  
**Hexachordon**, the major sixth.  
**Hidden consecutives**, such as occur in passing, by direct motion, from an imperfect to a perfect concord, or from one perfect concord to another of a different kind.  
**Hinaufstrich** (G.), an up bow.  
**His** (G.), the note B sharp.  
**Hisis** (G.), the note B double-sharp.  
**Histro** (L.), a stage singer or mimic.  
**H moll** (G.), the key of B minor.  
**Hoch** (G.), high, acute.  
**Hochzeitmarsch** (G.), a wedding march.  
**Hochbläser** (G.), wood wind instrument players.  
**Holding-note**, a note prolonged during the changes of other notes.  
**Homophony** (Gr.), music performed in unison.  
**Horn**, a brass wind instrument, with a small tube, ending with a wide bell. Used in bands and orchestras.  
**Hornpipe**, a quick dance tune, in common time.  
**Hosanna** (L.), a part of the Sanctus.  
**Hülfsnote** (G.), an auxiliary note.  
**Humoreske** (G.), a humorous piece.  
**Hurtig** (G.), quick.  
**Hymnus** (L.), a hymn of praise.  
**Hymn**, a short, religious, lyric poem.  
**Hypate** (Gr.), the lowest of the tetrachords.  
 — **diatonus** (Gr.), the third sound of the first tetrachord.  
 — **hypaton** (Gr.), the lowest chord of the lowest tetrachord.  
 — **meson** (Gr.), the highest of the first tetrachord, and the first or lowest of the second.  
**Hypatoides** (Gr.), the deep or bass sounds.  
**Hyper** (Gr.), above.

**Hyperdiapason** (Gr.), the upper octave.  
**Hypo** (Gr.), below.  
**Hypodiapason** (Gr.), the lower octave.  
**Hypodiapente** (Gr.), the fifth below.  
**Hypoditonos** (Gr.), the third below.

I

**I** (I.), the.  
**iambus**, a musical foot, consisting of one short and one long note.  
**Iastian**, the name of one of the ancient modes.  
**Idillio** (I.), an idyl.  
**II** (I.), the.  
**II canto** (I.), the song.  
**II fine** (I.), the end.  
**II più** (I.), the most.  
**II ponticello** (I.), near the bridge.  
**Imboccatura** (I.), the mouthpiece of a wind instr.  
**Imbrogllo** (I.), confusion, want of distinctness.  
**Imitando** (I.), imitating.  
**Imitazzione** (I.), imitation, wherein one part imitates an other, as in a canon.  
**Immer** (G.), always.  
**Imperfect cadence**, a cadence on the dominant.  
**Imperfect consonances**, the major and minor thirds and sixths.  
**Imperfetto** (I.), imperfect.  
**Imperioso** (I.), authoritative, imperitive.  
**Impeto, con, Impetuosita, con, Impetuoso, Impetuosa-mente** (I.), with impetuosity.  
**Imponente** (I.), with hautiness.  
**Impresario** (I.), the manager of an opera company.  
**Impromptu** (F.), an extemporaneous production.  
**Improvvisamente** (I.), extemporaneously.  
**Improvvisare** (I.), to improvise.  
**Improvvisatori** (I. Pl.), those who improvise.  
**In** (I.), in.  
**In alt**, the notes which are situated above F on the treble staff.  
**In altissimo**, those notes which are an octave above the notes in alt.  
**Incalzando** (I.), hastening.  
**Indeciso** (I.), undecided.  
**Indifferenza** (I.), with indifference.  
**Infantile** (I.), childlike.  
**Infernale** (I.), infernal, diabolical.  
**Inflatilla** (I.), wind instruments.  
**Infinite** (E.), applied to those canons which are endless-- always going back to the beginning.  
**Infra** (I.), beneath.



- In fretta** (I.), in haste.  
**Inganno** (I.), a deception, interrupted cadence.  
**Inhalt** (G.), contents.  
**Innocentemente, innocente, innocenza, con** (I.), in an artless and simple style.  
**Innig** (G.), with sincere feeling.  
**Inno** (I.), a hymn.  
**Inquieto** (I.), restless, uneasy.  
**Insegnamento** (I.), instruction.  
**Insensibilmente** (I.), insensibly, by degrees.  
**istante** (I.) }  
**iständig** (G.) } urgent, pressing.  
**istantemente** (I.), earnestly.  
**instrumentation** } the art of writing for the orchestra.  
**strumentazione** (I.) } tra.  
**Instrument à cordes** (F.) } a stringed instr.  
**strumento à corda** (I.) }  
**Instrument à vent** (F.) } a wind instr.  
**strumento da fiato** (I.) }  
**Intavolare, or Intavolatura** (I.), musical notation.  
**Interlude** (E.) }  
**interidium** (L.) } a piece of music played between two  
**Intermède** (F.) } other movements, or between two  
**intermedio** (I.) } acts of an opera, or play.  
**Intermezzo** (I.) }  
**Intermedietto** (I.), a short interlude.  
**Interrotto** (I.), interrupted, broken, as to accent.  
**Interruzione** (I.), an interruption.  
**Interval** (E.) }  
**Intervalle** (F.) } an interval, or the difference in pitch be-  
**intervallo** (I.) } tween two tones.  
**Intonare** (I.), to intone, to sound.  
**Intrada** (I.), entrance, prelude, flourish.  
**Intrepidamente** (I.), }  
**Intrepidezza, con** (L.) } with intrepidity.  
**Introit** (F.) }  
**Introlto** (I.) } the beginning of the Mass.  
**Introitus** (L.) }  
**Inversion** (E.) } a change of position in respect to inter-  
**Inversio** (I.) } vals and chords as arises from playing  
**Inversione** (I.) } upper notes below, or lower notes  
above.  
**Invocatio** (L.) }  
**Invocazione** (I.) } an invocation, a prayer.  
**Ira** (I.), anger.  
**Irato** (I.), with anger.  
**Ionian**, one of the Greek modes. See Church modes.  
**Ironicamente** (L.), ironically.  
**Irresoluto** (I.), with hesitation.  
**Isochronous** (Gr.), an equality of time in the various parts.

**Istesso** (L.), the same.

**Italienne** (F.), Italian; as, à l'italienne, in the Italian style.

**Italian sixth**, an augmented sixth chord; as, Eb, G, C sharp.

**Ita missa est** (L.), the termination of the Mass.

**J.**

**Jagdchor** (G.), a hunting chorus.

**Jagdhorn** (G.), a hunting horn.

**Jaleo**, a Spanish dance.

**Jaleme** (Gr.), a mournful song.

**Janitscharen-musik** (G.), Turkish military music.

**Jarabe**, a Spanish dance.

**Jeux** (F, Pl.), stops in organ playing.

**Jig**, a quick movement, generally in 6-8 time.

**Jocosus** (L.), jocose.

**Jota** (Sp.), a Spanish national dance.

**Jubiloso** (I.), jubilant.

**Juste** (F.), correct intonation.

**Justesse** (F.), exactness or purity of intonation.

**Justo** (I.), just, precise.

**K**

**Kabaro**, an Egyptian and Abyssinian drum.

**Kalamalka**, a lively Hungarian dance in 2-4 time.

**Kammer** (G.), chamber.

— concert (G.), a chamber concert.

— musik (G.), chamber music.

**Kammerton** (G.), concert-pitch.

**Kapellmeister** (G.), a chapel master.

**Keckheit** (G.), boldness.

**Kettle-drums**, drums in form of kettles, which can be tuned to a definite pitch.

**Keynote**, the first degree of any key.

**Kit**, a small pocket violin.

**Klang** (G.), sound, tone.

**Klangfarbe** (G.), quality of tone.

**Klavier** (G.), a keyboard; also a pianoforte.

**Klavierauszug** (G.), a pianoforte score.

**Klappe** (G.), a key of a wind instrument.

**Klappenhorn** (G.), the keyed bugle.

**Klein** (G.), small.

**Kraft** (G.), strength, vigor.

**Kraftig** (G.), vigorous.

**Krenz** (G.), the character called a sharp.

**Kriegslied** (G.), a war-song.

**Krome** (G.), a quaver.

**Kunst** (G.), art.

**Künstler** (G.), an artist.

**Kurz** (G.), short.

**Kyrie** (L.), the first movement in a Mass.

## L

**L**, abbrev. of left.

**La** (I.), the note A.

**L** (I., F.), the.

**La bémol** (F.), the note A flat.

**La bémol majeur** (F.) }  
**La bemolle maggiore** (I.) } the key of A flat major.

**La bémol mineur** (F.) }  
**La bemolle minore** (I.) } the key of A flat minor.

**La bemolle** (I.), the note A flat.

**La prima volta** (I.), the first time.

**Lacrimoso** (I.), tearful, mournful.

**L'ame** (F.), the soundpost of a violin, etc.

**Lamentabile**, **lamentabilmente**, **lamentoso**, **lamentando**,  
**lamentevolmente**, **lamentivole** (I.), plaintively, mourn-  
 fully.

**Lamentations**, the funeral music of the ancient Jews.

**Ländler** (G.), a country dance in triple time.

**Langsam** (G.), slow.

**Languemente**, **languendo** (I.), languishingly.

**Languente**, **languido** (I.), with languor.

**Largamenta**, **larghezza** (I.), in a broad style.

**Large**, the name of the longest note now in use.

**Largement** (F.), very slow.

**Larghetto** (I.), not so slow as largo nor as fast as An-  
 dante.

**Larghissimo** (I.), extremely slow.

**Largo** (I.), a very slow movement.

**Largo assai** (I.) }  
**Largo di motto** (I.) } extremely slow.

**Largo ma non troppo** (I.), slow, but not too slow.

**Largo un poco** (I.), rather slow.

**Larigot** (F.), a shepherd's pipe; an organ stop.

**Laudamus** (L.), We praise Thee. A part of the Mass.

**Laut** (G.), loud.

**Lauf** (G.), that part of a violin, etc., into which the pegs  
 are inserted; also a rapid succession of notes.

**Laute** (G.) the lute.

**Lay** (E.) }  
**Lal** (F.) } a light, fanciful song.

**Le** (F.) }  
**Le** (I., Pl) } the; as, **le voci**, the voices.

**Leading note**, the seventh degree of the scale.

**Lebendig** (G.), lively.

**Lebhaft** (G.), lively, vivacious.

**Leçon** (F.), a lesson or exercise.

**Leger**, or **ledger lines**, added lines above or below the staff.

**Legato** (I.) } smoothly; in a flowing manner, bound to  
**Legabile** (I.) } together. The opposite of staccato.  
**Legando** (I.) }

**Legatura**, or **legare**, a binding together.

**Legatissimo** (I.), very smoothly.

**Legerement** (F.), lightly.

**Leggiardo** (I.) } abbrev. **Legg.** With lightness and  
**Leggieremente** (I.) } gayety.

**Leggierezza, con** (I.) }  
**Leggierissimo** (I.), with the greatest possible facility and lightness of touch.

**Leggiero** (I.), in a light manner.

**Legno** (I.), wood, **stromenti di legno**, wood instrs.

**Legno, col** (I.), with the bow stick.

**Leicht** (G.), light, easy.

**Leise** (G.), soft, low.

**Leitaccord** (G.), a chord leading instinctively to another, as the dominant chord to the tonic.

**Leiter** (G.), leader, also the scale of any key.

**Leitmotiv** (G.), a leading motive or theme.

**Leiton** (G.), the leading tone or note. The seventh degree of the scale.

**Leno** (I.), dull, weak, faint.

**Lent** (F.), slow.

**Lentando** (I.), with increased slowness.

**Lentement** (F.) }  
**Lentemente** (I.) } in slow time.  
**Lento** (I.) }

**Lenteur, avec** (F.) } with slowness, in a sedate and lin-  
**Lentezza, con** (I.) } gering pace.

**Lettura** (I.), reading, as in the case of music.

**Liaison** (F.), the smoothness of connection; also a bind or tie.

**Liberamente** (I.), freely, easily.

**Libretto** (I.), the book of the words of an opera.

**Liceo** (I.), lyceum, academy.

**Liè** (F.), slurred, legato.

**Lieblich** (G.), sweet, lovely.

**Lied** (G.), a song.

**Liederoperl** (G.), a light operetta, with spoken dialogue

**Ligne** (F.) }  
**Linea** (I.) } a line of the stave.  
**Linie** (G.) }

**Link** (G.), left; as, **link hand**, the left hand.

**Linon** (Gr.), a string.

**Lire** (F.), to read, as regards music.

**Lira** (I.), the lyre.

- Liscio** (I.), smooth, simple, unadorned.  
**L'istesso movimento, l'istesso tempo** (I.), in the same time as the previous movement.  
**Liturgia** (I.), the liturgy.  
**Liuto** (I.), the lute.  
**Livret** (F.), libretto.  
**Lobgesang** (G.), a hymn of praise.  
**Loco** (L., I.), as it stands, with regard to pitch.  
**Long**, the name of a note formerly in use, equal to four semibreves.  
**Loure** (F.), an old French dance.  
**Louvre** (F.), a well known French air.  
**Loutando** (I.), distant.  
**Lugubre** (I.), mournfully, sadly.  
**Lundu**, a Portuguese dance in common time.  
**Lunga pausa** (I.), a long pause, or rest.  
**Lusingando, lusingato, lusinghevole, lusinghevolmente, lusinghiero, lusinghiere** (I.), smoothly, persuasively.  
**Lustig** (G.), merry, gay, cheerful.  
**Lute**, a stringed instr., now obsolete.  
**Lydian**, the name of one of the ancient modes.  
**Luttuoso** (I.)  
**Luttuosamente** (I.) } sorrowfully.  
**Lyra** (I.)  
**Lyre** (F.) } an ancient instrument.  
**Lyric** } poetry adapted for and intended to be set  
**Lyrisch** (G.) } to music.  
**Lyrichord**, an ancient stringed instr.

## M

- M**, abbreviation for *mano* (I.); *main*, (F.); *manual*, *mezzo* (I.); *M. M.* Maelzel's *Metronome*, etc.  
**Ma** (I.), but; as *allegro ma non troppo*, quick, but not too quick.  
**Madrigale** (I.), **Madrigals** (E.), elaborate compositions for voices in four or more parts, in the ancient style of imitation and fugue.  
**Madrigall concertati**, those madrigals that have an accompaniment.  
**Maesta, con, Maestoso** (I.), with majesty and grandeur.  
**Maestro** (I.), a master.  
**Maestro di capella** (I.)  
**Maitre de chapelle** (F.) } chapel master.  
**Maestro del Coro** (I.), the chorus master.  
**Maggiore** (I.), the major key.  
**Magnificat** (L.), a part of the Vespers.  
**Main** (F.), the hand.  
**Main droite** (F.), the right hand. Abbrev. *M. D.*  
**Main gauche** (F.), the left hand. Abbrev. *M. G.*  
**Major, greater**, in respect to intervals and modes.

- third, an interval of two whole steps.  
 — mode, that in which the third of the keynote is major.  
 Majeur (F.), major, greater.  
 Majesta (I.)  
 Majesté (F.)  
 Majestätisch (G.) } majesty, dignity.  
 Malinconia, malinconicamente, malinconico (I.), in a melancholy style.  
 Manca (I.), the left.  
 Mancando (I.), dying away.  
 Manche (F.), the neck of a violin.  
 Mandoline (F.) } an instrument with four double-strings,  
 Mandolino (I.) } and with frets, like a guitar; tuned in fifths, like the violin.  
 Manica (I.), fingering.  
 Manico (I.), the neck of a violin, viola, etc.  
 Manichord, a stringed instr., a clavichord.  
 Manieren (G.), graces, ornaments.  
 Mano (I.), the hand.  
 — dritta, the right hand.  
 — sinistra, the left hand.  
 Manuale, the keyboard.  
 Marcato (I.), in a marked and emphatic style.  
 Marcatissimo (I.), very strongly marked.  
 March (E.)  
 Marcia (I.) } a musical composition to accompany  
 Marche (F.) } marching, in 2-4, 4-4, or 6-8 time.  
 Marsch (G.) }  
 Marche redoublée (F.), a double-quick march.  
 Marche triomphale (F.), a triumphal march.  
 Marcia funebre (I.), a funeral march.  
 Marziale (I.), in a martial style.  
 Markirt (G.), marked.  
 Martellando (I.) } strongly marking the notes, hammered.  
 Martellato (I.) } A direction used in violin music to  
 Martellare (I.) } indicate a peculiar style of staccato.  
 Martelé (F.) }  
 Maschera (I.), a mask.  
 Maske (G.) } a sort of musical drama or operetta per-  
 Masque (F.) } formed by characters in masks.  
 Mass, a Catholic musical service, consisting of five principal movements, the Kyrie, Gloria, Credo, Sanctus and Agnus Dei.  
 Mass (G.), measure.  
 Mässig (G.), moderate.  
 Masure, masureck, masurka, mazourk, mazurka, mazureck (G.), the mazurka, a Polish national dance in triple measure.  
 Matins (F.), the early morning service in convents and Catholic churches.

- Matinata** (I.), a morning song.
- Materia musica**, matters relating to music.
- Mean**, a term formerly applied to the tenor or medium part in compositions for several voices. male and female.
- Mean clef**, the tenor (C) clef.
- Measure**, "one of the groups of tones or of accents included between any two primary or heavy accents or beats."—Cent. Dict.
- Medesimo** (I.), the same.
- **tempo**, the same time.
- Mediant**, the third degree of the scale.
- Mediante** (F.), the mediant, or third degree of the scale
- M. d.** (I.), abbrev. of *mano destra*, right hand.
- Mehrstimmig** (G.), polyphonic, in several parts.
- Melancolle** (F.) }  
**Melancolla** (I.) } melancholy.
- Mélange** (F.), a medley.
- Melody** (E.) }  
**Melodia** (I.) } melody; a series of single sounds arranged  
**Melodie** (G.) } according to certain rules.
- Melodik** (G.), the science of melody.
- Melodious** (E.) } melodious; a term applied to any pleas-  
**Melodioso** (I.) } ing succession of sounds.
- Melodrama** (E.) }  
**Melodrame** (F.) } a drama interspersed with music.  
**Melodramma** (I.) }
- Melos** (G.), melody, song, musical idea.
- Même** (F.), the same; as *même* movement, the same time
- Men** (I.), abbrev. of the word *meno*, less.
- Men. forte** (I.), less loud.
- Meno** (I.), less.
- Menuet** (F.) }  
**Menuetto** (I.) } a slow dance in triple measure.
- Mescolanza** (I.), a medley.
- Messa** (I.) }  
**Messe** (F., G.) } the Roman Catholic Mass.
- Messa concertanta** (I.), a concerted Mass.
- Messa di voce** (I.), a swelling and diminishing of the voice on a sustained note.
- Mesto** (I.), mournfully, sadly, pathetically.
- Mestoso** (I.), sadly, pensively.
- Mesure** (F.), the bar, or measure.
- **à deux temps** (F.), two-four time.
- **à trois temps** (F.), triple time.
- Metallico** (I.), of a metallic quality.
- Méthode** (F.) }  
**Metodo** (I.) } method, style; also a book of instruction.
- Metre** (F.), measure.
- Metrical**, pertaining to measure.

**Metrik** (G.), metrical art.

**Metro** (I.) }  
**Metro** (Sp.) } meter.

**Metronome**, an instrument for measuring time.

**Mezza** (I.), the feminine of mezzo, in the middle or half.

**Mezza bravura** (I.), a song of moderate difficulty as to execution.

**Mezzo manica** (I.), the half-shift, in violin playing.

**Mezza voce** (I.), with half the power of voice.

**Mezzo** (I.), half.

— forte, rather loud.

— piano, rather soft.

— soprano, a female voice of a lower pitch than the soprano.

— trillo, a sixteenth note.

— tenore, half tenor.

**Mezzo tuono** (I.), a semitone.

**Mi** (I.), the note E.

**Mi bémol** (F.) }  
**Mi bemolle** (I.) } the note E flat.

**Mi contra fa** (L.), the false relation of the tritone, that is, the step of an augmented fourth; or three whole-steps; as f to b.

**Militarmente** (I.) }  
**Militairement** (F.) } in a military style.

**Minaccioso, Minacciando** (I.), in a threatening, menacing manner.

**Mineur** (F.), minor.

**Minim**, a half note.

**Minima** (L.), a minim.

**Minor** }  
**Minore** (I.) } minor, less, in regard to intervals.

**Minuet** }  
**Minuetto** (I.) } a dance in rather slow time, in triple measure.

**Miserere** (L.), a psalm of supplication.

**Missa** (L.), a Mass.

— brevis, a short Mass.

— pro defunctis, a Mass for the dead.

— solennis, a solemn Mass.

**Misteriosamente, misterioso** (I.), in a mysterious manner.

**Misura** (I.), a measure.

**Misurato** (I.), in strict time.

**Mit** (G.), with.

**Mitklang** (G.), resonance.

**Mittelcadenz** (G.), a half cadence.

**Mittelstimmen** (G., Pl.), the middle parts.

**Mixolydian**, one of the ancient modes.

**Mixture**, an organ stop, consisting of two or more ranks of pipes.

**Mobile** (I.), movable.

**Mociganga** (Sp.), a musical interlude common in Spain.



- Mode, species of scale.  
 Moderatamente, moderato, moderazione, con (I.), in moderate time.  
 Moderatissimo (I.), in very moderate time.  
 Modesto (I.), modestly, quietly.  
 Modo (I.) } a mode.  
 Modus (L.) }  
 Modulation (E.) } modulation, a change of key.  
 Modulazione (I.) }  
 Modulare (I.) } to modulate, to pass from one key to another.  
 Moduliren (G.) }  
 Modulate (E.) }  
 Moll (G.), minor.  
 Mollemente (I.), softly, gently.  
 Molto (I.), very.  
 Molto adagio (I.), very slow.  
 Molto allegro (I.), very quick.  
 Molto mosso (I.), with quick movement.  
 Molto sostenuto (I.), very sustained.  
 Monochord, an instrument with one string, used for measuring intervals.  
 Monocordo (I.) } on only one string.  
 Monocorde, a (F.) }  
 Monodia (I.) } a melody for a single voice.  
 Monodie (F.) }  
 Monody (E.) }  
 Monodica (I.). See Monody.  
 Monologue, a poem, song, or scene, for a single performer.  
 Montant (F.), ascending.  
 Monotonic (F.), monotony.  
 Morando (I.), gradually slower.  
 Morceau (F.), a piece of music, light in character.  
 Mordente (I.) } a mordent or passing shake; a short trill.  
 Mordant (F.) }  
 Morisco, alla (I.), in the Moorish style.  
 Morendo (I.) } dying away by degrees.  
 Moriente (F.) }  
 Mormorando (I.), murmuring.  
 Mosso (I.), movement; as plu mosso, more movement.  
 Mostra (I.), a direct.  
 Motetto (I.), a piece of sacred music for several voices.  
 Motivo (I.) } a motive, or theme; a subject for a fugue or other composition.  
 Motiv (G.) }  
 Motif (F.) }  
 Moto (I.), motion, movement.  
 Moto contrario (I.), in contrary motion.  
 Motteggiando (I.), geeringly, jocosely.  
 Motus (L.), motion.  
 — contrarius, contrary motion.  
 — obliquus, oblique motion.

— rectus, direct, or similar motion.

Movement (E.) } a movement; the time of a movement;  
 Movimento (I.) } a strain of music; also, a movement,  
 Mouvement (F.) } as in a sonata or symphony.

Musette (F.), the name of a small bagpipe; an air; also, a dance.

Musars' (F.), performers on the musette.

Music, the language of sounds.

Musical glasses, glasses tuned to the notes of the scale, and called the harmonica.

Musica (I.), music.

Musica antiqua, ancient music.

Musica da camera (I.), chamber music.

Musica da teatro (I.), dramatic music.

Musica da chiesa (I.), church music.

Musicale (F.), musical; also a concert.

Musicalmente (I.), musically.

Musico (I.) } musician.  
 Musiker (G.) }

Musikfest (G.), a musical festival.

Muta (I.), change.

Mute, a contrivance to deaden the sound of an instrument.

Mutation, change, transition. A change of voice at the age of puberty. Stops in the organ.

Mutazione (I.) } change.  
 Mutation (F.) }

Muthig (G.), spirited.

Mystères (F.), mysteries, a kind of religious dramas.

N

Naccare (I.), castanets.

Nachahmung (G.), imitation.

Nachdruck (G.), emphasis.

Nachdrucklich (G.), with emphasis.

Nachlassend (G.), slackening in time.

Nachlässig (G.), carelessly.

Nachschlag (G.), the after-beat.

Nachspiel (G.), a postlude.

Nach und nach (G.), by degrees; little and little.

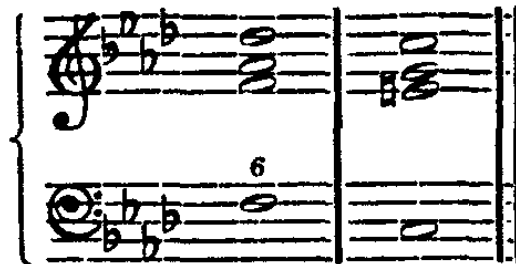
Nächstverwandte töne (G.), nearest relative keys.

Nafir (I.), an Indian trumpet.

Naïf (F.) } simple, naturally.  
 Naïvement (F.) }

Natural, the character ( ♮ ) which contradicts a sharp or flat.

**Neapolitan sixth**, a major triad in the first inversion, the origin of which is much disputed. The simplest explanation of it would be to refer it to the sixth degree of the minor scale; thus, in F minor the chord would be Db, F, Ab, with F in the bass. It resolves naturally into the dominant of F Minor, C, E $\flat$ , G:



**Nebengedanken** (G., Pl.), accessory and subordinate ideas  
**Nebennoten** (G.), auxiliary notes.

**Nebenstimmen** (G.), subordinate harmonic parts.

**Negligente, negligentemente, negligenza, con** (I.), negligently, carelessly.

**Negli, nel, nei, nella, nelle, nello** (I.), in the.

**Nel battere** (I.), at the down-beat of the measure.

**Nel tempo** (I.), in time, in the previous time.

**Nettamente, netto** (I.), neatly.

**Neuvième** (F.), the interval of a ninth.

**Niederschlag** (G.), the accented part of a measure.

**Niederstrich** (G.), down-bow.

**Noblie, nobilmente** (I.), with nobleness.

**Noch** (G.), still, yet; as noch schneller, still quicker.

**Nocturno** (I.) } See nocturno.  
**Nocturne** (F.) }

**Noëls** (F.), Christmas songs, or carols.

**Noire** (F.), a crochet, a black note.

**Nomos** (Gr.), a song composed according to rule.

**Non** (I.), not.

**Non troppo allegro, non troppo presto** (I.), not too quick

**Non molto** (I.), not very.

**Non tanto** (I.), not too much.

**Nona** (I.) } the interval of a ninth.  
**None** (G.) }

**Nonetto** (I.), a composition in nine parts.

**Nonuplet**, a group of nine notes played in the time of eight or six equal notes.

**Normalton** (G.), standard pitch.

**Normaltonarten** (G.), normal keys; those without sharps or flats.

**Normaltonleiter** (G.); the scale of C major.

**Nota** (I., L.), a note.

**Nota buona** (I.), an accented note.

— **cattiva** (I.), an unaccented note.

- **camblata** (I.), a passing or changing note.
- **caratteristica** (I.), a leading or characteristic note.
- **contra notam** (L.), note against note.
- **d'abbellimento** (I.), a grace note.
- Nota di passaggio** (I.) } a passing note.
- Note de passage** (F.) }
- Nota intiera** (I.), a whole note.
- **sensibile** (I.) } the leading note of the scale, the sev-
- **sensibills** (L.) } enth degree.
- Note sensible** (F.) }
- Nota falsa** (I.), a changing note.
- Nota sostenuto** (I.), a sustained note.
- Notation**, the art of representing musical sounds and their various modifications by notes and other characters.
- Notazione musicale** (I.), musical notation.
- Note**, a sign which represents the duration and pitch of a tone.
- Note of anticipation**, a note which precedes the rest of the chord to which it belongs.
- Note of modulation**, that which introduces a new key.
- Notturmo** (I.), a nocturne.. A composition of a romantic character, similar to a serenade.
- Nuances** (F.), light and shade, expression.
- Nuovo** (I.), new, again.

○

- O** (I.), or; as **violino o flauto**, violin or flute.
- Ober** (G.), over, above, upper.
- Obbligato** (I.) } indispensable, necessary to be sung or
- Obligé** (F.) } played.
- Oblique** (motion), where one part is stationary while another ascends or descends.
- Oboe** (I.), the hautboy, or hautbois. A small double-reed instrument of a pastoral character.
- Oboe da caccia** (I.), an oboe of lower pitch than the above, standing in F.
- Oboe d'amore** (I.), a species of oboes, standing a third below the usual oboe. Parts for the various kinds of oboe may be found in the works of J. S. Bach.
- Obolsta** (I.), a performer on the oboe.
- Octave**, an interval of eight notes.
- Octave flute** (E.), the piccolo. The sounds are an octave above the usual flute.
- Ootett** (I.), octuor (F.), a piece in eight parts.
- Octuplet**, eight notes, to be played in the time of six.
- Ode**, a Greek word, meaning an air or song.
- Odeum, odeon** (Gr.), a place for the public performance of music.

- Oeuvre (F.), a work or composition.
- Offen (G.), open.
- Offertoire (F.) } a part of the Catholic morning service;  
 Offertorio (I.) } also a composition to be played at  
 Offertorium (L.) } the offertory.  
 Offertory (E.) }
- Oficleida, oficleide (I.), the ophicleide. An obsolete brass instrument of the keyed bugle family.
- Ohne (G.), without.
- Omnes (L.), all.
- Omnitonique (F.), having all tones.
- Ondeggiamento (I.), with a waving, quivering movement.
- Onduliren (G.), a tremulous tone in singing or playing the violin, etc.
- Ongarese (I.), Hungarian.
- Open diapason, an organ stop, the pipes of which are open at the top; the most important stop in the organ.
- Open harmony (dispersed), harmony of which the notes are separated by wider intervals than close harmony.
- Open notes, or tones, the open strings of a violin or other stringed instrument. The natural notes of a wind instrument without using the valves, that is, the harmonics of a tube.
- Opera (I.), oper (G.), a musical drama.
- Opera buffa (I.), a comic opera.
- Opera comique (F.), a comic opera, generally with spoken dialogue.
- Opéra lyrique (F.), a lyric opera.
- Opera seria (I.), a grand opera, serious, heroic, or tragic.
- Operetta (I.), a light opera, with dialogue.
- Opus (L.), a work.
- Oratorio (I.), a musical drama, on some Scriptural story, performed without scenery and action.
- Orchestra (I.) } a band of performers on stringed and  
 Orchestre (F.) } wind instruments. The place where  
 Orchester (G.) } the players sit.
- Orchestral, relating to the orchestra.
- Orchestration, the art of writing for the orchestra.
- Ordinario (I.), usual, common.
- Organ (E.) } a well-known musical instrument, used in  
 Organo (I.) } churches and other places of worship or  
 Orgel (G.) } assemblage.  
 Orgue (F.) }
- Organista (I.), an organist, a performer on the organ.
- Organ-point, orgelpunkt (G.), point d'orgue (F.), a stationary bass tone, over which various harmonic progressions are introduced.
- Organum (L.), an ancient kind of counterpoint, in fourths fifths and octaves.

- Ornamenti (I.) } ornaments, graces, etc.  
 Ornemens (F.) }  
 Ossia (I.), or.  
 Ostinato (I.), continuous, adhered to, obstinate.  
 Ottava (I.), an octave.  
 Ottava alta (I.), or 8va, the octave above.  
 Ottava bassa (I.), or 8va bassa, the octave below.  
 Ottavino (I.), the piccolo flute.  
 Ottetto (I.). See octett.  
 Ou (F.), or.  
 Ouvert (F.), open.  
 Overtones. See harmonics.  
 Overture (F.) } an introduction to an oratorio, opera, etc.  
 Overtura (I.) } Also, an instrumental composition for  
 Ouvertüre (G.) } concert purposes.

P

- P, an abbreviation for piano, poco, parte, etc.  
 Padiglione (I.), the bell of wind instruments.  
 Pæan, a song of victory.  
 Padovana, padovano, paduane (I.), a slow and dignified kind of dance.  
 Palco (I.), a theatrical stage.  
 Palmula (L.), the keys of an instrument.  
 Pandean pipes, Pan's pipes, a mouth-organ. One of the most ancient and simple of musical instruments, made of tubes of different lengths, stopped at the bottom, and blown by the mouth at the top.  
 Pandora, an ancient stringed instrument.  
 Pantalion (F.), one of the movements of the quadrille. Also, an instrument of the dulcimer species, but larger.  
 Para (Gr.), near.  
 Parallel keys, the major and its relative minor.  
 Parallel motion, voices moving in similar motion, rising or falling together.  
 Parallelbewegung (G.), similar motion.  
 Parfait (F.), perfect.  
 Parlando (I.), in a speaking manner.  
 Parlante (I.), accented, in a speaking style.  
 Parody, or Parodia, music or words altered to some new purpose.  
 Parte (I.) } a part in vocal or instrumental music; also,  
 Partie (F.) } a rôle in an opera.  
 Parterre (F.), the pit of a theatre.  
 Partimento (I.), a figured bass; partimenti, exercises in figured-bass.  
 Partition (F.) } the full score, or draft of a composition,  
 Partitura (I.) } containing all the parts written one  
 Partitur (G.) } above the other.  
 Partizione (I.) }

- Part-song**, songs for voices in parts, generally without accompaniment.
- Pas** (F.), a step.
- Pas redoublé** (F.), a quickstep.
- Passacaglio** (I.) } a slow dance in 3-4 time, on a ground-  
**Passacaille** (F.) } bass.
- Passage** (E., F.) } a melodic passage or phrase, a run.  
**Passagio** (I.) }
- Passepied** (F.), an old French dance, in triple measure.
- Passing notes**, notes foreign to the harmony, but which pass from one harmonic tone to another.
- Passion music**, music composed expressly for Passion week.
- Passionatamente** (I.), passionately.
- Passionato**, or **appassionato** (I.). impassioned.
- Passione** (I.), passionate.
- Pasticcio** (I.) } a medley, an opera made up of songs by  
**Pastiche** (F.) } different composers.
- Pastorale** (I.), pastoral, rural.
- Pastourelle** (F.), one of the movements in a quadrille
- Pateticamente** (I.) }  
**Patetico** (I.) } Pathetically, feelingly.  
**Pathétique** (F.) }
- Patimento** (I.), suffering.
- Pauken** (G., Pl.), the kettle-drums
- Pausa** (I.), rest, a pause.
- Pause** (F.) } a rest.  
**Pause** (G.) }
- Pavan** (E.) }  
**Pavana** (I.) } a stately dance.  
**Pavane** (F.) }
- Paventato** (I.) } with an expression of anxiety.  
**Paventoso** (I.) }
- Pedale** (I.) } keys played by the feet. Also, a pedal or  
**Pédale** (F.) } organ-point.
- Pedaliera** (I.) } the pedals of an instrument.  
**Pedaliere** (F.) }
- Pentachord**, an instrument with five strings.
- Pentatonic scale**, a scale of five notes; as a, c, d, e, g.
- Pentatonon** (Gr.), an interval of five whole steps, or the augmented sixth.
- Per** (I.). for, by, through, in.
- Percussion** } percussion, or the act of striking a note  
**Percussione** (I.) } or chord. A general name for all  
} those instruments that are struck, as  
} gongs, drums, cymbals, etc.
- Perdendo**, **perdendosi** (I.), gradually decreasing the tone and time; dying away.
- Perfect**, a term applied by theorists to certain intervals and chords.

- Perfect cadence**, the dominant harmony followed by the tonic.
- Perfect concords**, perfect consonances. These are the unison, perfect fourth, fifth and octave.
- Perfect chord**, a chord entirely consonant; as the major triad.
- Perfect period**, a termination satisfactory to the ear.
- Perfect time**, an old name for triple time.
- Perfetto** (I.), perfect.
- Perigourdine** (F.), a French dance in 6-8 time.
- Period** (E.) }  
**Periode** (F.) } a complete musical sentence containing  
**Periode** (I.) } several members.
- Perpetuo** (I.), perpetual.
- Pesante** (I.), with marked emphasis, heavily.
- Petto** (I.), the chest; *voce di petto*, the chest voice.
- Peu** (F.), little, a little.
- Pezzo**, a piece of music.
- Pezzi concertanti** (I.), concerted pieces.
- Pezzi di bravura** (I.), compositions for the display of dexterity.
- Pfeife** (G.), a pipe, a fife.
- Phantasie** (G.), a fantasia.
- Phantasiebilder** (G.), fancy pictures.
- Phantasiestücke** (G.), fancy pieces. See R. Schumann's opus 12.
- Philharmonic** (G.), music-loving.
- Phone** (Gr.), the voice; a sound or tone.
- Phonetics** }  
**Phonics** } the doctrine of sounds, especially of the  
**Phonetik** (G.) } human voice.
- Phonometer**, an instrument for measuring the vibrations of sounds.
- Phrase**, an incomplete musical idea; a short musical sentence.
- Phrygian**, the name of one of the ancient modes.
- Piacere**, a, *placevole*, *placevolmente*, *placevolezzo*, con (I.), agreeably, with a gay and graceful expression.
- Piangendo**, *piangevole*, *piangevolmente* (I.), despondingly dolefully.
- Planissimo**, or *pp.* (I.), very soft.
- Plano** (I.), soft.
- Platti** (I.), the cymbals.
- Piccolo**, small; as, *flauto piccolo*, the small flute.
- Pichettato** (I.) }  
**Pique** (F.) } struck. intoned with vehemence.
- Pieds** (F.), the feet; as *avec les pieds*, with the feet, in organ playing.
- Pleno** (I.) }  
**Plena** (I.) } full; as, *á plena orchestra*, for full orchestra



**Plenamente** (I.), fully.

**Pletoso, pletosamente** (I.). with pity.

**Piffero, pifferino** (I.), a fife, or small flute.

**Pitch**, the acuteness or gravity of any particular sound, or the tuning of any instrument.

**Pitchpipe**, an instrument for ascertaining the pitch.

**Più** (I.), more.

— forte, louder.

— lento, slower.

— mosso, more motion, quicker.

— piano, softer.

— presto, quicker.

**Plu tosto** (I.), rather; as, **plu tosto allegro**, rather quick.

**Plu vivo**, more life.

**Pizzicato** (I.), abbrev. pizz., pinched, plucked with the fingers. A direction for stringed instrument players.

**Placido** (I.)

**Placidamente** (I.) } placid, with placidity.

**Plagal**, ancient church modes whose melody was confined within the limits of the dominant and its octave.

**Plagal cadence**, the close, in which the tonic triad is preceded by the subdominant.

**Plain chant** (F.), the plain song, or chant.

**Plain song**, the cantus fermus.

**Plaintivo** (I.), plaintively.

**Plainte** (F.), a complaint, a lament.

**Plaisant** (F.), pleasing.

**Plaisanteries** (F.), amusing, light compositions.

**Plaqué** (F.), struck at once.

**Plectrum** (L.), a piece of quill, or ivory, used to twitch the strings of the mandolin, etc.

**Plein Jeu** (F.), the full organ.

**Plus** (F.), more.

**Pneumatic**, a term applied to wind instruments.

**Pneumatic action**, mechanism applied in organs to lighten the touch.

**Pochettino, pochetto** (I.), a very little.

**Pochissimo** (I.), as little as possible.

**Poco** (I.), a little.

**Poco adagio**, a little slow.

— animato, a little more animated.

— meno, somewhat less.

— piano, somewhat soft.

— plu, somewhat more.

— presto, rather quick.

— a poco, little by little, gradually.

**Poco a poco crescendo**, louder by degrees.

**Poco a poco diminuendo**, softer by degrees.

**Poggiato** (I.), dwelt upon.

**Pol** (I.), then.

- Point (F.),** a dot.
- Point d'orgue (F.),** a sustained note in the bass, accompanied by various harmonies.
- Pointé (F.),** dotted.
- Polacca (I.),** a Polish dance in 3-4 time.
- Polka,** a Bohemian dance in 2-4 time.
- Polonaise,** a Polish dance in triple time, somewhat similar to the Polacca, but in a more military style.
- Polyphonia (Gr.),** a combination of many sounds.
- Polyphonic (Gr.),** in many parts, for many voices.
- Pommer (G.),** the bombardon, now obsolete.
- Pomposo, pomposamente (I.),** with pomp, majestic.
- Ponderoso (I.),** ponderously.
- Ponticello (I.),** the bridge of the violin, viola, etc. **Sul ponticello,** bow near the bridge.
- Portamento (I.),** carrying; gliding from one note to another.
- Portamente di voce (I.),** carrying the voice.
- Portando la voce (I.),** sustaining the voice.
- Portar la voce (I.)** }  
**Porter la voix (F.)** } to sustain the voice.
- Port-de-voix (F.),** an appoggiatura.
- Portée (F.),** the stave, or staff.
- Posato (I.),** quietly, steadily.
- Posaune (G.),** the trombone.
- Posement (F.),** slowly, gravely.
- Position,** a position or shift on the violin, viola, etc. **Also** the position of a chord.
- Positif (F.)** }  
**Positiv (G.)** } the choir organ.
- Possible (I.),** possible.
- Posthorn (G.),** a sort of bugle. **Also,** a brass instrument with three double-slide valves, and of a smaller caliber than the modern cornet. It is now obsolete.
- Postludium (L.),** an afterpiece, a postlude.
- Pot-pourri (F.),** a medley of favorite airs.
- Pour (F.),** for.
- Poule (F.),** one of the movements of a quadrille.
- Poussé (F.),** the up-bow, in violin music.
- P.p. (I.),** abbrev. for pianissimo.
- Prächtig (G.),** in a splendid, pompous manner.
- Präcis (G.),** exact, precise.
- Praeambulum (L., G.),** an organ prelude.
- Præcentor (L.)** }  
**Precentor (E.)** } the leader of the choir.
- Pralltriller (G.),** a short shake.
- Practicò (I.),** practical.
- Precettore di musica (L.),** a teacher of music.
- Precipitamento, precipitato, precipitazione, con, precipitoso (L.),** in a hurried manner.

- Précipité (F.),** hurried, accelerated.  
**Precisione (I.),** with precision.  
**Preciso (I.),** precise, exact.  
**Pregliera (I.),** a prayer.  
**Prelude (E.)**  
**Preludio (I.)** } an introduction (sometimes extempo-  
**Preludium (L.)** } raneous) to a musical work.  
**Premier, première (F.),** first.  
**Preparation (E.)** } the concord which precedes a discord  
**Preparazione (I.)** } monics of a tube.  
**Pressante (I.),** pressing on.  
**Prestamente (I.),** rapidly.  
**Pretezza, con (I.),** with haste.  
**Prestissimo (I.),** as fast as possible.  
**Presto (I.),** very quick.  
**Presto assai (I.),** extremely fast.  
**Prère (F.),** a prayer.  
**Prima (I.),** the first, principal.  
**Prima buffa (I.),** the principal female singer in a comic opera.  
**Prima donna (I.),** the principal female singer in an opera.  
**Prima vista (I.),** at first sight.  
**Prima volta (I.),** the first time.  
**Prime (G.),** the first note, or tone, of any scale.  
**Primes, two notes on the same degree of the scale; the unison.**  
**Primo (I.),** first.  
**Primo tempo (I.),** the first time, same time as at first.  
**Primtöne (G.),** fundamental tones.  
**Principal, one of the most important stops in an organ.**  
**Principale (I.),** principal; as, *violino principale*, the principal violin.  
**Probe (G.)** } a rehearsal.  
**Prova (I.)** }  
**Procella (I.),** a storm.  
**Producente (I.),** fifth tone of the scale.  
**Programma (I.),** a programme.  
**Programme-music, descriptive music for orchestra.**  
**Progression, a succession of chords.**  
**Prolatio (L.),** increasing the value of a note.  
**Pronto (I.)**  
**Prontamente (I.)** } promptly, without loss of time.  
**Promptement (F.)** }  
**Pronunziato (I.),** pronounced.  
**Proportio (L.),** the relation of intervals; proportion.  
**Proposta (I.),** the subject of a fugue.  
**Proslambanomenos (Gr.),** the lowest note in the Greek system.  
**Psalm, a sacred song.**

**Psaltery**, a ten-stringed instr. of the Hebrews.  
**Psame** (F.), psalm, a sacred song.  
**Pulcha** (Russ.), a Russian dance. The polka.  
**Pulpet** (G.) } a music desk.  
**Pulpitre** (F.) }  
**Pulsatile**, instruments of percussion.  
**Punctum contra punctum** (L.), point against point.  
**Punctus** (L.) } a point, a dot.  
**Punkt** (G.) }  
**Punktirte noten** (G.), dotted notes.  
**Punta** (I.), the point.  
**Puntato** (I.), pointed, detached.  
**Punto** (I.), dot or point.  
**Punto per punto** (I.), note for note.  
**Pyrrhics**, a metrical foot, consisting of two short syllables — —.

**Q**

**Quadrat** (G.) } the sign called a natural.  
**Quadro** (I.) }  
**Quadricinlum** (L.), a quartet.  
**Quadrille**, a set of five consecutive dance movements, called la pantalon, la poule, l'été, la trenise (or la pastourelle) and la finale.  
**Quadruple**, fourfold.  
**Quadruple counterpoint**, counterpoint in four parts, all of which are invertible.  
**Quadrupel-croche** (F.), a semi-demisemiquaver.  
**Quarta** (I.) } the interval of a fourth.  
**Quarte** (F., G.) }  
**Quarta toni** (I.) } the subdominant, or fourth degree of  
**Quarte du ton** (F.) } the scale.  
**Quarter note**, a crotchet  
**Quart de ton** (F.) } a small interval, which in the  
**Quarter tone** (E.) } mathematical theory of music is  
**Quarto di tuono** (I.) } found to exist between enharmonic tones, as, D# and E♭  
G# and A♭, etc.  
**Quart de soupler** (F.) } a semiquaver rest.  
**Quarto d'aspetto** (I.) }  
**Quartet** } a composition for four voices or instru-  
**Quartetto** (I.) } ments.  
**Quarto** (I.), the fourth, the quarter note.  
**Quasi** (I.), in the manner or style of.  
**Quasi andante** (I.), in the andante style.  
**Quasi presto** (I.), rather fast.  
**Quasi una fantasia** (I.), in the form of a fantasia.  
**Quattro** (I.) } a piece for hands or voices.  
**Quatre** (F.) }

- Quatuor (F.), four; same as quartet.  
 Quatricoma, a demisemiquaver.  
 Quaver, an eight-note.  
 Querstriche (G.), leger lines.  
 Querstand (G.) false relation in harmony.  
 Questo (I.), } this, or that.  
 Questa (I.) }  
 Queue (F.), the stem of a note; also, the tailpiece of a violin, viola, etc.  
 Quickstep, a quick march, about 112 steps to the minute.  
 Quietto (I.), quiet, calm.  
 Quintabschluss (G.), a half cadence, a close on the dominant.  
 Quinta, quinte, quinto, the interval of a fifth.  
 Quintes cachées (F.), hidden fifths.  
 Quintet  
 Quintetto (I.) } a quintet, a composition for five voices or instruments.  
 Quintuor (F.) }  
 Quint-fagott (I.), a small bassoon, sounding a fifth above the common bassoon.  
 Quinque (L.), five.  
 Quintole (L.), a group of five notes played in the time of four; a quintuplet.  
 Qui tollis (L.), a movement of the Gloria.  
 Quodlibet (L.), a medley of airs by different composers.  
 Quoniam Tu solis (L.), part of the Gloria.

## R

- R, or R. H., indicates the right hand in pianoforte playing.  
 Rabbia (I.), with rage, furiously.  
 Raddolcendo, raddolcente (I.), softer by degrees.  
 Raddoplato (I.), doubled.  
 Raddopplamento (I.) } the doubling of an interval.  
 Redoublement (F.) }  
 Radical bass, the root, or fundamental bass.  
 Raggione (I.), ratio, proportion.  
 Rallentando (I.), gradually slower.  
 Ranz des vaches (F.), airs played upon their pipes by Swiss herdsmen.  
 Rapidamente, rapido, rapida, con (I.), rapidly.  
 Rappel (F.), in imitation of a bird.  
 Rapsodie (F.), rapsody (E.), a piece in irregular form; a caprice.  
 Rasch (G.), quick.  
 Rasgado (Sp.), drawing the thumb over the strings of the guitar to produce an arpeggio effect.  
 Ratteneudo (I.) } retarding the time, holding back.  
 Rattenuto (I.) }

- Rauh (G.), rough.
- Ravvivando (I.) }  
 Ravvivare (I.) } reviving, quickening the time.
- Re (I.), the tone D.
- Ré bémol (F.) }  
 Re bemolle (I.) } the tone D flat.
- Ré bémol majeur (F.), D flat major.
- Recht (G.), right; rechte hand, right hand.
- Ré majeur (F.), D major.
- Ré mineur (F.), D minor.
- Rebec, a Moorish instrument with two strings.
- Recitando (I.) }  
 Recitante (I.) } in the style of recitation.  
 Recitativo (I.) }
- Recitatif (F.) }  
 Recitare (F.) } a recitative.
- Rectus (L.), motus rectus, similar motion,
- Recte (L.), forwards.
- Redita (I.), repetition of a passage.
- Redowa, a Bohemian dance in 3-4 time.
- Reel, a lively Scotch dance.
- Refrain, the burden of a song, the concluding portion.
- Regel (G.), rule.
- Regens chori (L.), the choirmaster.
- Regina coeli (L.), a hymn to the Virgin.
- Register, the compass of a voice or instrument; also, the registers or stops of an organ.
- Registren (G.) }  
 Registration } the art of registration.
- Règle (F.) }  
 Regola (I.) } a rule for composition or performance.
- Rein (G.), pure, clear.
- Religiosamente, religioso (I.), in a solemn, religious style
- Renversement (F.), an inversion.
- Renvol (F.), a mark of repetition.
- Repétition (F.), a rehearsal.
- Repetizione (I.), repetition.
- Repetatur (L.), let it be repeated.
- Replica (I.), repetition.
- Repercussion }  
 Repercussio (L.) } the reappearance of the subject in a fugue.
- Replicato (I.), repeated.
- Réponse (F.), the answer in a fugue.
- Reply, the answer in a fugue.
- Repos (F.), a pause.
- Reprise (F.), a return to some preceding part.
- Requiem (L.), a Mass for the dead.
- Resolution, the concord which follows a discord.
- Resoluzione (I.), resolution.

**Resonance**, a prolongation or reflection of sounds; reverberation.

**Resonanzboden** (G.), resonance bodies, the sounding-board of a pianoforte, etc.

**Respiration**, taking breath in singing.

**Respiro** (I.), a semiquaver rest.

**Retro** (L.), backward.

**Retrogrado** (I.), in retrograde movement.

**Restricto** (L.), the stretto in a fugue.

**Retto** (I.), direct.

**Resultant tones**, tones produced or generated by the simultaneous sounding of two sustained tones of different pitch. There are two kinds, differential and summational. See Helmholtz, on "Sensation of Tone."

**Retardando** (I.) { a slackening of the movement; also a  
**Retardation** { suspension, or prolonging of a note  
into the next chord.

**Retraite** (F.), the tattoo.

**Réveille** (F.), a military morning signal.

**Réverie** (F.), a composition of a dreamy character.

**Rhapsodie** (F.): See rhapsodie.

**Rhythm**, the theory of musical cadence, as applied to melody.

**Ribattuta** (I.), a beat, a passing note.

**Ricercare** (I.), to prelude in fugal style.

**Ricercate** (I.), a prelude, a fugued piece.

**Ricercato** (I.), elaborate, a skillfully worked fugue.

**Ricordanza** (I.), with recollection, remembrance.

**Ridotto** (I.), adapted, arranged.

**Ridure**. See Ridotto.

**Rifiorimenti** (I.), extemporaneous ornaments.

**Rigadon**, a French dance in triple time.

**Rigore** (I.), in exact time.

**Rigorouso** (I.), rigorous, exact time.

**Rilasciando** (I.) relaxing the time, giving way a little.

**Rinforzando**, **rinforzato**, **rinforzo**, **rinf.**, or **rf.** (I.), with additional force and emphasis.

**Ripieno** (I.), the tutti, or full parts.

**Riposta** (I.), repeat.

**Ripresa** (I.), a repetition, a repeat.

**Risentito** (I.), lively, vigorous.

**Risolumente**, **risoluto**, **risoluzione**, **con** (I.), in a bold, resolute style.

**Risolutissimo** (I.), with extreme resolution.

**Risoluzione** (I.), the resolution of a discord.

**Risonante** (I.), resounding, ringing.

**Risonanza** (I.), resonance.

**Risposta** (I.), the answer of a fugue.

**Ristretto** (I.), the stretto, the closing up, of the subject  
in a fugue.

- Risvegliato** (I.), with much animation.
- Ritardando, ritardato** (I.), retarding the time gradually
- Ritardo** (I.), a retardation.
- Riteneudo** (I.), holding back the time.
- Riteneute, ritenuto** (I.), slackening the time.
- Ritornello** (I.), the burden of a song; also a prelude to an air.
- Rivolgimento** (I.), the inversion of the parts in double counterpoint.
- Rivescio** (I.), the reverse.
- Rivolto** (I.), an inversion.
- Rohr** (G.), a reed.
- Rohrwerk** (G.), the reed stops of an organ taken collectively.
- Rollo, rollando** (I.) } the roll on a drum or tambourine.
- Roulement** (F.) }
- Romance** (F.) } a short lyric tale, set to music; also, short
- Romanza** (L.) } pieces of a romantic character.
- Romanze** (G.) }
- Romanesca** (I.) } a dance tune, called also galliard.
- Romanesque** (F.) }
- Romantique** (F.) } romantic, imaginative, fairy-like.
- Romanzesco** (I.) }
- Römische gesang** (G.), the plain chant of the Catholic service.
- Ronde** (F.), a semibreve.
- Rondeau** (F.) } a composition, generally consisting of
- Rondo** (I.) } three strains, the first of which is several times repeated.
- Rondiletta, rondinetto, rondino, rondoletto** (I.), a short rondo.
- Root**, the fundamental note of a chord.
- Rosalla**, the repetition of a passage several times over, on a higher or lower degree.
- Rota** (L.), a wheel; a canon or round.
- Rotondo** (I.), round or full, as regards tone.
- Roulade** (F.), a florid vocal passage
- Round**, a sort of canon in the unison or octave.
- Roundelay** } a poem in rondo form.
- Roundel** }
- Rovescio** (I.), inverted, reverted.
- Rubato** (I.), robbed, stolen; **tempo rubato**, irregular time where some notes are held longer and others shorter. for the sake of expression, the regular value of the measure being preserved at the same time.
- Rückung** (G.), syncopation.
- Ruhepunct** (G.), a point of repose, a cadence.
- Ruhig** (G.), calm, tranquil, quiet.
- Russe** (F.), Russian.
- Rustico** (I.), rustic, rural.



**Rutscher** (G.), the galopade.

## S

**S.**, abbrev. of *segno*, or *sinistra*.

**Saccade** (F.), a firm pressure of the violin bow upon the strings, so that two or more strings may be made to sound at once.

**Sackbut**, an old name for the trombone.

**Saggio** (L.), an essay.

**Saite** (G.), a string.

**Saltenhalter** (G.), the tailpiece of a violin, etc.

**Salten Instrumente** (G.), stringed instruments.

**Saltenton** (G.), the tone of a stringed instrument.

**Saltig** (G.), stringed.


**Salmo** (I.), a psalm.

**Salmodia** (I.), psalmody.

**Salpinx**, the ancient Greek trumpet.

**Saltando** (I.), proceeding by skips or jumps.

**Saltarello** (I.), an Italian dance, in very quick time.

**Salteretto** (I.), a musical figure in 6-8 time: 

**Salterio, saltero** (I.), a psalter or book of psalms.

**Salto** (I.), a skip.

**Salve regina** (L.), a hymn to the Virgin Mary.

**Sambuca** (Gr.), an ancient stringed instrument.

**Sambucus** (Gr.), an ancient wind instrument.

**Sampogna** (I.), a species of pipe.

**Sanctus** (L.), a division of the Mass.

**Sanft** (G.), soft.

**Sang** (G.), song.

**Sänger** (G.), a singer.

**Sans** (F.), without.

**Sarabänd** (E.)

**Sarabanda** (I.)

**Sarabande** (F.)

**Sarabande** (G.)

} an antique slow dance tune.

**Sarrusophones** (F.), a family of brass keyed instruments played by double-reed mouthpieces.

**Sattel** (G.), the nut of a violin fingerboard, etc.

**Satz** (G.), a musical passage, theme, or composition; the art of musical composition; a single piece; style of composition, etc.

**Sartarella, sartarello** (L.), a Neapolitan dance.

**Saxhorns**, brass wind instruments with valves.

**Saxophones**, a family of keyed, brass wind instruments played by a clarinet mouthpiece. Much used in military bands.

**Saxotromba**, a brass instrument of the trumpet family.

- Sbarra doppia** (I.), a double bar.
- Sbalzo** (I.), a skip, or leap.
- Scala** (I.), a scale or gamut.
- Scale**, the graduated series of sounds used in music.
- Scagnello** (I.), the bridge of the violin, etc.
- Scemando** (I.), diminishing in power of tone.
- Scena** (I.); a scene, or portion of an opera.
- Scenario** (I.), a sketch, or plot of an opera, or play.
- Schalkhaft** (G.), playful, roguish.
- Schall** (G.), sound.
- Scherzato** (I.), light and playful.
- Scherzando**, **scherzante**, **scherzevolmente**, **scherzosamente**, **scherzoso**, **scherz.**, **abbr.** (I.), in a light playful and sportive manner.
- Scherzo** (I.), a jest; one of the movements of a symphony; a composition of a light and playful character.
- Scherzandissimo** (I.), in an exceedingly playful style.
- Schietto** (I.), simple, plain, neat.
- Schlag** (G.), a blow, stroke.
- Schlaginstrumente** (G.), instruments of percussion.
- Schlecht** (G.), faulty, bad.
- Schleifbogen** (G.), a slur.
- Schleifer** (G.), a slide, an ornament.
- Schleppend** (G.), dragging the time.
- Schluss** (G.), the end, conclusion.
- Schlüssel** (G.), a clef, key.
- Schlussfall** (G.), a cadence.
- Schlussatz** (G.), concluding movement, finale.
- Schlusszeichen** (G.), a pause.
- Schmeichelnd** (G.), coaxingly, caressingly.
- Schmerz** (G.), pain, grief, sorrow.
- Schmerzhaft** (G.), dolorous, sorrowful.
- Schnabel** (G.), a beak; a mouthpiece like the clarinet, etc.
- Schnell** (G.), quick; **sehr schnell**, very quick.
- Schottisch** (G.), a rather slow modern dance in common time.
- Schreibart** (G.), style.
- Schule** (G.), a school, or method for any instrument.
- Schulgerecht** (G.), regular, in due form. A correctly written composition.
- Schwach** (G.), piano, soft, weak.
- Schweige** (G.), a rest.
- Schwellen** (G.), to increase in loudness.
- Schwer** (G.), heavy, ponderous, difficult.
- Schwermüthig** (G.), in a melancholy style.
- Schwindend** (G.), dying away.
- Scialumo** (F.), in clarinet music, means that the notes are to be played an octave lower than written.
- Scioltamente** (I.), with freedom and agility.
- Sciolto** (I.), with freedom and boldness.

**Scordato** (I.), out of tune.

**Scordatura** (I.), the tuning of a violin, or other stringed instr., in an unusual manner, for the purpose of obtaining certain effects, or to make the execution easier.

**Score.** See *partitur*.

**Scorrendo** (I.), gliding from one tone into another.

**Scotch scale,** the ordinary diatonic scale with the fourth and seventh degrees omitted.

**Scotch snap,** the rhythmic figure peculiar to Scotch music:



**Scozzese, alla** (I.), Scotch; in the Scotch style.

**Sdegno, con, sdegnosamente, sdegnoso** (I.), in a fiery and indignant style.

**Sdruciolare** (I.), sliding the fingers over the keys.

**Se** (I.), if, in case, provided, etc.

**Se bisogna** (I.), if necessary.

**Sec** (F.) } dry, plain, without ornament.

**Secco** (I.) }

**Sechs** (G.), six.

**Sechzenthel note** (G.), a semiquaver.

**Seconde** (F.), second.

**Seconda, secondo** (I.), the second.

**Secunde** (G.), the interval of a second.

**Segno** (I.), a sign; *dal segno*, from the sign.

**Segue** (I.) } now follows; as *segue la finale*, the finale

**Seguito** (I.) } now follows.

**Seguendo, seguente** (I.), following.

**Seguenza** (I.), a sequence.

**Seguidilla** (Sp.), a Spanish dance in triple time.

**Sehr** (G.), very; *sehr langsam*, very slow.

**Sel** (I.), six.

**Seitensatz** (G.), the second subject in a sonata; a secondary subject.

**Seltenbewegung** (G.), oblique motion.

**Semi** (L.), half.

**Semibreve**, a whole note.

**Semichorus**, a chorus to be sung by half the voices.

**Semichroma** (I.), a semiquaver.

**Semidemisemiquaver**, a sixty-fourth note.

**Semidiapente** (L.), the diminished fifth.

**Semidiapason**, a diminished octave.

**Semidiatesson** (L.), a diminished fourth.

**Semiditone** (L.), the minor third.

**Semifusa** (L.), a semiquaver.

**Semiminima** (L.), a crochet.

**Semitonium** (L.), a semitone, or half tone.

**Semitonos**, intervals consisting of half tones.

**Semitonium modi** (L.), the leading note.

**Semituono** (I.), a semitone.

- Semplice, semplicemente, semplicita, con** (I.), with simplicity, artlessly
- Sempre** (I.), always, continually; as **sempre piano**, always soft.
- Sensibile, sensibilita, con** (I.), with sensibility and feeling.
- Sensible** (F.), the leading tone, or seventh degree of the scale.
- Sentimentale, sentimento, con** (I.), with feeling and sentiment.
- Senza** (I.), without; as, **senza rigore**, not in strict time.
- Septetto** (I.) }  
**Septuor** (F.) } a septet, a composition for seven voices or  
**Septett** (G.) } instruments.
- Septime** (G.) }  
**Septième** (F.) } the interval of a seventh.
- Septimenakkord** (G.), a chord of the seventh, consisting of a fundamental tone, with its third, fifth and seventh. A chord of four tones.
- Septimole, septiole, septole, septuplet**, a group of seven notes, to be played in the time of four, six, or eight in even time.
- Sequence** (E.) }  
**Sequence** (F.) } a succession of similar chords or inter-  
**Sequenz** (G.) } vals.  
**Sequenza** (I.) }
- Serenade** (E.) }  
**Sérénade** (F.) } music to be performed in the evening as  
**Serenata** (I.) } a compliment to some one. An evening song. An orchestral composition in several movements, like a symphony, but more free in form.
- Seraphine**, a species of harmonium.
- Sereno** (I.), serene, tranquil.
- Seria** (I.), serious; as **opera seria**, a serious or tragic opera.
- Serioso** (I.), in a serious style.
- Serpent**, an obsolete wind instrument.
- Sesta** (I.), a sixth.
- Sestet** }  
**Sestetto** (I.) } a composition in six parts,  
**Sette** (I.), seven.
- Settima** (I.), a seventh.
- Sestina, sestola** (I.), a sextole.
- Setzart** (G.), style of composition.
- Setzkunst** (G.), the art of musical composition.
- Seventh**, an interval of seven degrees.
- Severamente, severita, con** (I.), in a strict, severe style
- Sexte** (G.), the sixth.
- Sextuor** (F.), a sextet, a composition for six voices or instruments.

- Sextole (G.)** }  
**Sextolet (F.)** } a group of six notes of the value of four  
**Sextuplet (L.)** } equal notes.  
**Sextuple**, a former name for compound measure.  
**Sforzato (I.)**, a high soprano.  
**Sforza (I.)**, forced.  
**Sforzando, sforzato (I.)**, forced. A particular chord or note to be played with emphasis.  
**Sfuggito (I.)**, avoided.  
**Shake**, a rapid alternation of a principal note with the next degree above.  
**Sharp**, a character (♯) which raises the note before which it is placed a half-step.  
**Shift**, a change of position of the left hand in playing the violin, violoncello, etc.  
**Si (I., F.)**, the note B natural.  
**Si bémol (F.)**, the note B flat.  
**Siciliano (I.)** }  
**Sicillienne (F.)** } a Sicilian dance in 6-8 time.  
**Side drum**, snare drum, the common military drum.  
**Siebente (G.)**, seventh.  
**Signalhorn**, a bugle.  
**Signature**, the name of the flats or sharps, and the time indication, placed at the beginning of a composition.  
**Signaturen (G.)**, thorough-bass notation, the figures placed over or under the bass notes.  
**Signe (F.)**, a sign.  
**Signes accidentels (F.)**, accidental flats and sharps.  
**Silence (F.)** }  
**Silenzio (I.)** } a rest, silence.  
**Si maggiore (I.)** }  
**Si majeur (F.)** } B-major.  
**Similar motion**, two parts, ascending or descending together; parallel motion.  
**Simile (I.)**, similarly, in like manner.  
**Si minore (I.)** }  
**Si mineur (F.)** } B-minor.  
**Simple**, in counterpoint, note against note; not "florid," nor "double."  
**Simple intervals**, those which do not exceed the octave.  
**Sincopa (I.)**. See syncope.  
**Sinfonia (I.)** }  
**Sinfonie (F.)** } See symphony.  
**Singhiozzando (I.)**, sobbingly.  
**Singschule (G.)**, a singing school.  
**Singspiel (G.)**, an operetta; melodrama.  
**Singkunst (G.)**, the art of singing.  
**Singstimme (G.)**, a voice, a voice part.  
**Sinistra, sinistrae (L.)**, the left hand.  
**Sino, or sin' (I.)**, as far as; sino al fine, to the end.

- Si piace (I.),** at pleasure.  
**Si replica (I.),** repeat.  
**Si tace (I.),** be silent.  
**Sirenengesang (G.),** siren-song; a soft, seductive melody.  
**Si segue (I.),** go on.  
**Sistrum,** an ancient instrument of percussion.  
**Sixte (F.),** a sixth.  
**Sixteenth note,** a semiquaver.  
**Six pour quatre (F.),** six notes to be played in time of four, a sextuplet.  
**Sixth,** an interval of six degrees.  
**Sixth-chord,** the first inversion of a triad.  
**Skip,** a melodic progression of more than one step.  
**Skizze (G.),** a sketch.  
**Slargando, slargandosi, sientando (I.),** gradually slower and broader.  
**Slide,** an arrangement in the trumpet and trombone whereby the length of the tube can be increased; also an ornament.  
**Slur,** a curved line drawn over two or more notes to indicate that they are to be played legato.  
**Smanicare (I.),** to shift, as on the violin, etc.  
**Smanioso, smaniante (I.),** furiously.  
**Sminuendo, sminuito (I.),** diminishing the sound.  
**Smorendo, smorzando, smorzato (I.),** dying away by degrees.  
**Smorfioso (I.),** in an affected manner.  
**Soave (I.),** softly, sweetly.  
**Soavamente (I.),** with sweetness.  
**Soggetto (I.),** a subject or theme.  
**Sol (I., F.),** the note G.  
**Sol-bémol (F.),** the note G flat. **Sol-bémol majeur,** the key of G flat major. **Sol-bémol mineur,** the key of G flat minor. **Sol-dièse,** the note G sharp.  
**Solennemente (I.),** solemnly.  
**Solennità (I.),** solemnity, pomp.  
**Sol-fa (I.),** a general name for the notes in music.  
**Sol-faing,** singing the notes of the scale to the syllables: do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si.  
**Solfège (F.)**  
**Solfeggi (I. Pl.)** } vocal exercises.  
**Solfeggio (I.)** }  
**Solfeggiamenti (I.),** solfeggi.  
**Solfeggiare (I.),** to practice solféggi.  
**Soli (I., Pl.),** the plural of solo, 'alone.'  
**Solito (I.),** in the usual manner.  
**Sollecito (I.),** careful.  
**Solmization,** the same as solfaing.  
**Solo, sola (I.),** alone. A composition, or a passage, for a single performer, with or without an accompaniment.

- Solospieler** (G.), a solo player.  
**Solostimme** (G.), a solo part.  
**Somma** (I.), extreme, utmost.  
**Son** (F.), sound, tone.  
**Sonabile** (I.), sounding, resonant.  
**Sonagliare** (I.), to produce the sound of a bell.  
**Sonaglio** (I.), a small bell.  
**Sonare** (I.), to sound, to play upon.  
**Sonata** (I.) } an instrumental composition in three  
**Sonate** (F., G.) } or four movements, or parts.  
**Sonata da camera**, a sonata designed for the chamber or parlor.  
**Sonata da chiesa**, a sonata for the church.  
**Sonata di bravura**, a brave, bold style of sonata.  
**Sonatina** (I.) } a short sonata.  
**Sonatine** (F., G.) }  
**Sonatore** (I.), an instrumental performer.  
**Sonatrice** (I.), a female performer.  
**Sonevole** (I.), sonorous, resonant.  
**Song**, a short poem set to music.  
**Sonometer**, an instrument for measuring the vibrations of sounds.  
**Sono** (I.), sound.  
**Sonoramente** (I.) }  
**Sonorita, con** (I.) } sonorously, full toned. sonorous.  
**Sonorité** (F.) }  
**Sonore** (F.) }  
**Sonoro** (I.) }  
**Sonorous**, an epithet applied to whatever is capable of yielding sounds.  
**Sons** (F.), the name given by the Provençal poets to their lyric poems.  
**Sons etouffes** (F.), sounds produced by a muted instr.  
**Sons harmoniques** (F.), harmonic sounds or tones.  
**Sons pleins** (F.), full tones.  
**Sonus** (L.), sound.  
**Sopra** (I.), above, before, over, upon, upper, as come sopra, as before, or above.  
**Soprano** (I.) soprano (G.), the highest kind of female or boy's voice. Also, a soprano singer.  
**Sorda** (I.), muffled, veiled.  
**Sordamente** (I.), damped, muffled.  
**Sordini** (I., Pl.), mutes.  
**Sordino** (I.), a mute.  
**Sordo, sorda** (I.), muffled, veiled.  
**Sorgfältig** (G.), careful.  
**Sortita** (I.), the opening piece in an opera.  
**Sospirando, sospirante, sospirevole, sospirato** (I.), sighing, subdued, doleful.  
**Sospiro** (I.), a crotchet rest.

- Sostenuto, sostenute, sosteneudo, abbr. Sost. (I.),** sustained. drawn out.
- Sotto (I.),** under, below; as *sotto voce*, in an undertone.
- Soupir (F.),** a crotchet rest.
- Soubrette (F.),** a female singer in a minor part of a comic opera.
- Sound,** the impressions made upon the ear by vibrations of the air; anything audible; musical sounds or tones of definite pitch, are produced by regular vibrations, irregular vibrations produce noise.
- Sousdominante (F.),** the subdominant, or fourth degree of the scale.
- Sousmediante (F.),** the submediant, or sixth degree of the scale.
- Soustonique (F.),** the subtonic, or seventh degree of the scale.
- Sourdine (F.),** a mute.
- Soutenir (F.),** to sustain.
- Sous (F.),** under.
- Spaces,** the intervals between the lines of the staff.
- Spagnuola (I.),** the guitar.
- Spagnoletta (I.),** a Spanish dance, a kind of minuet.
- Sparto (I.),** scattered, distributed.
- Spartito (I.),** scored.
- Spasshaft (G.),** merry, droll.
- Spatium (L.), spazio (I.),** the space; a space on the staff.
- Splanato (I.),** smooth, level, even.
- Spiccatamente (I.),** brightly, brilliantly.
- Spiccato (I.),** distinct, detached, pointed.
- Spielart (G.),** manner of playing.
- Spielen (G.),** to play.
- Spieler (G.),** a player.
- Spielmanieren (G.),** ornaments, graces.
- Spinet (E.)**  
**Spinett (G.)** { an ancient keyed instrument similar to,  
**Spinetta (I.)** { but smaller in size than the harpsichord.  
**Epinette (F.)** }
- Spirito, con, spiritosamente, spiritoso (I.),** with spirit, animation.
- Sprituale (I.)** } spiritual.  
**Spirituel (F.)** }
- Spitz (G.),** point.
- Splizflöte (G.),** pointed flute; an organ stop.
- Spondee (L.),** a musical foot consisting of two long syllables: — —.
- Sprung (G.),** a skip.
- Sta (I.), stat (L.),** as it stands.
- Stabat mater (L.),** a hymn on the crucifixion.
- Stabile (I.),** firm, steady.
- Staccare (I.),** to make staccato.



- Staccatissimo** (I.), as staccato as possible.
- Staccato** (I.), detached, distinct, the notes to be separated from each other by rests.
- Staff, or stave**, the five lines, with the spaces between them, upon which the notes are written.
- Stanghetta** (I.), a bar line.
- Stammakkord** (G.), a fundamental chord.
- Ständchen** (G.), a serenade.
- Standhaft** (G.), firm, steady, steadfast.
- Stanghetta** (I.), a bar line.
- Stanza** (I.), a verse of a song.
- Stark** (G.), strong, loud; as, mit starken Stimmen, with loud stops.
- Steg** (G.), the bridge of a violin, etc.
- Stem**, the line attached to the head of a note.
- Stentando** (I.), delaying, retarding.
- Stentato** (I.), forced, emphasized.
- Sterbend** (G.), dying away. Same as morendo.
- Step**, a "whole note." The interval of a major second.
- Steso** (I.), extended, spread.
- Stesso** (I.), the same; l'istesso tempo, the same time.
- Stile, stilo** (I.), stil (G.), style.
- Stimme** (G.), the voice; sound; the sound-post of a violin, viola, etc.; a part in vocal or instrumental music; an organ stop.
- Stimmgabel** (G.), tuning-fork.
- Stimmführung** (G.), leading of the parts; part writing.
- Stimmstock** (G.), the sound-post of a violin, etc.
- Stinguendo** (I.), fading away, dying away.
- Stop**, the pressure of the fingers on the strings of a violin, etc. A register, or row of pipes, similar in tone and quality, in an organ.
- Stiracchiato** (I.) } dragging, retarded.  
**Stirato** (I.) }
- Stonante** (I.), dissonant.
- Storto** (I.), crooked, twisted.
- Strain**, a portion of a movement divided off by a double-bar.
- Stracciacalando** (I.), chattering, prattling.
- Strascicando, strascicato, strascinando, strascinato** (I.), dragging, slurring.
- Strathspey**, a lively Scotch dance in common time.
- Stravagante** (I.), extravagant, fantastic.
- Stravaganza** (I.), extravagance, eccentricity.
- Streichinstrument** (G.), a stringed instrument played with a bow.
- Streng** (G.), strict, in relation to style.
- Strepito** (I.), noise.
- Strepitoso** (I.), noisy, very loud.
- Strepitosamente** (I.), with much noise and power.

- Stretta** (I.), a concluding passage, or finale in an opera, taken in quicker time.
- Stretto** (I.), close, contracted, drawn together. A stretto in a fugue is the bringing closely together the subject and its answer.
- Strich** (G.), stroke of the bow.
- Stricharten** (G.), the art of bowing.
- Strident** (F.) }  
**Stridente** (I.) } noisy, harsh.  
**Stridevole** (I.) }
- Stringendo** (I.), accelerating the movement.
- Strisciando** (I.), sliding smoothly from one note to another.
- Strofa** (I.), a strophe, stanza.
- Strohflödel** (G.), a straw-fiddle, a xylophone.
- Stromenti** (L., Pl.), musical instruments.
- Stromenti da fiato** (I.) }  
**Stromenti di vento** } wind instruments.
- Stromenti d'arco** (I.), instruments played with a bow.
- Stromento** (I.), an instrument.
- Stück** (G.), a piece.
- Stufe** (G.), a step, a degree.
- Stürmisch** (G.), impetuously, furiously.
- Suave** (L., F.), sweet, pleasant.
- Suavemente** (I.), with sweetness and delicacy.
- Sub** (L.), under, below.
- Subbass** (G.), a stop or set of pipes belonging to the pedals.
- Subdominant**, the fourth degree of the scale.
- Subitamente** (I.) }  
**Subito** (I.) } quickly, suddenly.
- Subject**, a theme, or motive.
- Submediant**, the sixth degree of the scale.
- Subsemitone**, the semitone below the keynote, the leading tone or seventh degree of the scale.
- Subsemitonium modi** (L.), the leading note.
- Subtonic**, the leading note.
- Suite** (F.), a series, a collection.
- Suivez** (F.), follow.
- Sul** (I.), on, or upon; as, *sul A*, on the A string.
- Summational tones**. See *resultant tones*.
- Suo loco** (L.), in its own or usual place.
- Suono** (I.), a sound.
- Super** (L.), above, over.
- Superdominant**, the note above the dominant.
- Supertonic** (L.) }  
**Supertonique** (F.) } the second degree of the scale.
- Supplichevolmente** (I.), in a suppliant manner.
- Sur** (F.), on, upon, over.

**Suspension**, a tone held over into a chord to which it does not belong.

**Süss** (G.), sweetly.

**Sussurando** (I.) }  
**Susurrante** (I.) } whispering, murmuring.

**Svegliato** (I.), lively, brisk.

**Svelto** (I.), free, light.

**Symphony** (E.) }  
**Symphonie** (F.) } an instrumental composition, in four movements, for a full orchestra; also, the prelude and interlude of a song, etc.

**Symphonious**, harmonious, agreeable in sound.

**Syncopation**, a shifting of the rhythmic accent to the unaccented part of the measure, and sustaining the tone, or tones into the accented part.

**Syncopate**, **syncopato** (I.), **syncopated**, bound together.

**Syncope** (F.), **syncopation**.

**Syncopiren** (G.), to syncopate.

**Syringa** (L.), Pandean pipes, or Pan's pipes.

**System**, a name sometimes given to the staff.

**Système** (F.), a system.

**Systema temperato** (I.), present system of tones.

## T

**T.**, abbrev. of tempo, **tasto**, **te ore**, **tutti**, etc.

**Taballo** (I.), a kettle drum.

**Tabor**, a small drum.

**Tablature** (E.) }  
**Tablatura** (I.) } a general name for all the signs and characters used in music; the ancient mode of writing music by letters instead of notes.  
**Tablature** (F.) }  
**Tablatur** (G.) }

**Taccl si** (I.) }  
**Tace** (I.) } be silent.  
**Tacet** (L.) }

**Taille** (F.), the tenor voice or part; the viola.

**Tail-piece**, that piece of wood to which the strings are fastened.

**Takt** (G.). time, measure, bar; as **Taktart**, the kind of time; **taktfest**, steady in keeping time; **taktnote**, a semibreve; **taktschlag**, to beat time; **taktstrich**, a bar line; **taktzelchen**, a time-sign.

**Talon** (F.), the heel of the bow.

**Tambour** (F.), the great drum.

**Tambour de basque** (F.), a tambourine.

**Tambourine**, a well-known pulsatile instrument like the head of a drum, with jingles placed around it to increase the noise.

**Tamburo** (I.), a drum.

**Tamburone** (I.), the great drum.

- Tam-tam**, the French term for the gong; also, **tom-tom**, a drum.
- Tändelnd** (G.), in a playful style.
- Tantino** (I.), a little.
- Tanto** (I.), so much; as *allegro non tanto*, not so fast.
- Tanz** (G.), a dance.
- Tarantella** (I.), a rapid Neapolitan dance in 6-8 time, so-called, because it was thought to be a remedy for the bite of the tarantula spider.
- Tardando** (I.) } See *ritardando*.
- Tardato** (I.) }
- Tardamente** (I.) } sowly.
- Tardo** (I.) }
- Tastame** (I.), **tastatur**, **tastenbrett** (G.), **tastatura**, **tastiera** (I.), **tastenleiter** (G.), the keyboard of a piano-forte or organ.
- Tasto** (I.), the touch of any instrument; a key of a piano-forte.
- Tasto solo** (I.), play the part without accompaniment.
- Tatto** (I.), the touch.
- Tattoo**, the signal given on the drum, or bugle, at night to call the soldiers to their quarters.
- Technique** (F.) } all that relates to the purely mechanical
- Technik** (G.) } part of musical performance.
- Technic** }
- Tedesco**, **tedesca** (I.), in the German style.
- Tema** (I.), a subject or theme.
- Temperament**, the division of the octave, as nearly as possible, into twelve equal parts; called *equal temperament*. For a complete account, see Grove's "Dictionary of Music and Musicians."
- Tempestosamente** (I.) } in a tempestuous manner.
- Tempestoso** (I.) }
- Tempête** (F.), a boisterous dance in 2-4 time.
- Tempo** (I.), time, or measure.
- Tempo alla breve**, in quick common time, marked  $\text{♩}$
- Tempo a piacere**, time at pleasure.
- Tempo comodo**, in convenient time.
- Tempo di ballo**, in dance rhythm.
- Tempo di bolero**, in time of a bolero.
- Tempo di cappella**, in the church time.
- Tempo di gavotta**, in the time of a gavot.
- Tempo di marcia**, in march time.
- Tempo di menuetto**, in the time of a minuet
- Tempo di polacca**, in the time of a polacca.
- Tempo di prima parte**, in the same time as the first part.
- Tempo di valse**, in waltz time
- Tempo frettevole** } in hurried time.
- Tempo frettoloso** }

- Tempo giusto**, in exact time.  
**Tempo ordinario**, in ordinary time.  
**Tempo perduto**, in irregular time.  
**Tempo primo**, the first, or original time.  
**Tempo rubato**, robbed or stolen time. See **rubato**.  
**Tempo wie vorher** (G.), the time as before.  
**Temps, tems** (F.), time; also the parts or division of a measure.  
**Temps faible** (F.), weak time; the unaccented parts of a measure.  
**Temps fort** (F.), the accented parts of a measure.  
**Temps frappé** (F.), the down-beats in a measure.  
**Temps levé** (F.), the up-beats in a measure.  
**Ten.** (I.), abbr. for **tenuto**.  
**Teneramente** (I.) }  
**Tendrement** (F.) } tenderly, delicately.  
**Tenero** (I.) }  
**Tenezza** (I.), tenderly, with feeling.  
**Tenor**, the highest adult, natural male voice.  
**Tenor clef**, the C clef placed on the fourth line of the staff.  
**Tenor violin**, the viola.  
**Tenore** (I.), tenor voice, or singer.  
**Tenorposaune**, (G.), the tenor trombone.  
**Tenorschlüssel, tenorzelchen** (G.), the tenor clef.  
**Tenuto, tenue** (I.), sustained for the full time.  
**Teoria** (I.), theory.  
**Tepidamente, tepidità, con** (I.), in a lukewarm manner with indifference.  
**Ter** (I.), thrice.  
**Tercet** (F.), a triplet.  
**Ternary measure**, triple time.  
**Tertia** (L.) }  
**Terza** (I.) } the third; the interval of a third.  
**Terz** (G.) }  
**Terdeclme**, an interval of a third.  
**Terzdeclmole**, a group of thirteen notes to be performed in the time of eight, or of twelve.  
**Terzetto** (I.), a short composition for three performers.  
**Terzflöte** (G.), a flute sounding a third above the written notes; an organ stop.  
**Terzina** (I.), a triplet.  
**Terzquartakkord** (G.), the second inversion of a chord of the seventh; 6-4-3 chord.  
**Terzquintsextakkord** (G.), the first inversion of a chord of the seventh; 6-5-3 chord.  
**Testo** (I), the text, or theme of a composition; the libretto of an opera, or the words of a song.  
**Tetrachord**, a scale-series of four notes, with a compass of a perfect fourth.

- Tetranonon**, a Greek name for an interval of four whole tones.
- Thell** (G.), a part or division of a measure; a phrase or strain; a piece, composition, work.
- Theme** (E.) }  
**Thema** (I.) } a theme or subject.  
**Thème** (F.) }
- Theorbo**, an ancient stringed instrument of the lute kind
- Theoretiker** (G.) }  
**Théoricien** (F.) } one versed in the theory of music; a theorist.  
**Theorist** (E.) }
- Theory of music**, the science of music. The rules governing the composition and arrangement of music in general.
- Thesis** (Gr.), the down-beat; the accented part of a measure.
- Thorough-bass**, a figured bass, the figures above or below the bass indicating the chords to be played; also, the doctrine of harmony.
- Threnodia** (L.), an elegy, or funeral song.
- Tibia** (L.), the ancient Roman flute.
- Tie**, a slur, a curved line drawn over two or more notes in the same position on the staff.
- Tief** (G.), deep, low.
- Tierce** (F.), a third; also, the name of an organ stop.
- Tierce de picardie** (F.), the major third in the final chord of a minor composition.
- Timbales** (F.) }  
**Timballo** (I.) } the kettle-drums.
- Timbre** (F.), quality of tone or sound.
- Timorosamente** (I.) }  
**Timorosb** (I.) } timidly, with hesitation.
- Timp** (I.), abbrev. of timpani.
- Timpani** (I.), kettle-drums.
- Timpanista** (I.), a player on kettle-drums.
- Tintement** (F.) }  
**Tintinno** (I.) } the tinkling of a bell.
- Tiorba** (I.), theorbo, the bass lute.
- Tirato** (I.), a down bow; a scale passage in notes of equal length.
- Tiré** (F.), a down bow; drawn, pulled.
- Toccata** (I.), a prelude or overture; compositions written as exercises; a fantasia; a suite.
- Toccatino** (I.), a short toccata.
- Todtenmarsch** (G.) a funeral march.
- Tom-tom**. See tamtam.
- Ton** (F., G.), tone, sound; the interval of a second.
- Tonabstand** (G.), an interval.
- Tonality**, the character or quality of tone; mode or key
- Tonart** (G.), mode, tone, key, tonality.

- Tonbildung** (G.), production of sound.  
**Tonausweichung** (G.), modulation.  
**Tondichter** (G.), a composer, a poet in sounds.  
**Tondichtung** (G.), a musical composition, a sound-poem  
**Tone**, a musical sound of definite pitch.  
**Tonfall** (G.), a cadence.  
**Tonfarbe** (G.), tone-color, timbre.  
**Tonfolge** (G.), a succession of sounds, a melody.  
**Tonführung** (G.), melodic and harmonic progression.  
**Tonkunst** (G.), the art and science of music.  
**Tonkünstler** (G.), a musician.  
**Tonkunde** (G.), the art of music.  
**Tonleiter** (G.), a scale.  
**Tonic**  
**Tonica** (I.) } the keynote of any scale.  
**Tonica** (G.) }  
**Tonlque** (F.) }  
**Tonmalerei** (G.), tone painting.  
**Tonmessung** (G.), tone-measuring, metre, rhythm.,  
**Tonos** (Gr.), a tone.  
**Tonsatz** (G.), a musical composition.  
**Tonschluss** (G.), a cadence.  
**Tonsetzer** (G.), a composer. In a sarcastic sense, a  
music-maker.  
**Tonsetzkunst** (G.), the art of musical composition.  
**Tonstück** (G.), a musical composition.  
**Tonstufe** (G.), a step or degree of a scale.  
**Tonsystem** (G.), the systematic arrangement of sounds  
according to the rules of melody, harmony and rhythm.  
A scale.  
**Tonverhalt** (G.), rhythm.  
**Tonzeichen** (G.), a note or other character used in music.  
Accent.  
**Tonwissenschaft** (G.), the science of tones.  
**Tosto** (I.), quick, swift, rapid.  
**Touch**, the resistance made to the fingers by the keys of  
a pianoforte or organ; as, a light touch, heavy touch;  
also, the peculiar manner in which a player presses  
the keys.  
**Touches** (F.), the keys of pianoforte, organ, etc.  
**Tours de force** (F.), bravura passages, runs, etc.  
**Tout ensemble** (F.), the general effect.  
**Tradotto** (I.), arranged, transposed.  
**Trainé** (F.), slurred, bound, legato.  
**Trait** (F.), a rapid passage, a sequence.  
**Tratté** (F.) } a treatise on the theory or practice of  
**Trattato** (I.) } music.  
**Tranquillo**, *tranquillamente*, *tranquillita*, *con*, *tranquilez-*  
*za*, *con* (I.), with tranquility.  
**Transcription**, an arrangement, or adaptation.

**Transition**, in harmony, the introduction, in passing, of chords foreign to the principal key.

**Transposition**, a change of key. Inversion of parts in counterpoint.

**Transposer** (F.) } to transpose a piece into another key.  
**Transponieren** (G.) }

**Transposing instruments**  
**Transponierende Instrumente** (G.)

a general name for all instruments which do not produce the sounds of the written notes; thus, the note C played on a B $\flat$  clarinet, or B $\flat$  cornet sounds B $\flat$ ; an F horn playing C, sounds the F below, etc. All transposing instruments give the key they are pitched in when C is played.

**Trascinando** (I.), dragging the time.

**Trauermarsch** (G.), funeral march.

**Traurig** (G.), mournfully.

**Traverso** (I.) } across. Applied to the ordinary flute;

**Traversière** (F.) } as, flauto traverso.

**Tre** (I.), three. A tre voci, for three voices.

**Treble**, the upper part, the highest voice; the soprano.

**Treble clef**, the G clef on the second line of the staff.

**Tremendo** (I.), with a tremendous expression, horribly.

**Tremando**, tremolando, tremolate, tremolo (I.); with a tremulous movement.

**Tremblement** (F.), a shake.

**Trense** (F.), the fourth figure in a quadrille.

**Très** (F.), very; as, très animé, very animated.

**Triad**, a chord of three tones. There are major, minor, augmented and diminished triads. The major triad has a major third and perfect fifth; the minor triad a minor third and perfect fifth; the augmented triad a major third and augmented fifth; the diminished triad a minor third and diminished fifth.



**Triangle** } a steel instrument in form of a triangle.

**Triangolo** (I.) } and played with a steel rod.

**Trias deficiens** (L.), imperfect triad, minor triad.



- Trias harmonica (L.)**, perfect or major triad.  
**Tribrach**, a foot consisting of three short syllables.  
**Tricinium (L.)**, a composition in three parts.  
**Trill (E.)**  
**Trille (F.)**  
**Triller (G.)**  
**Trillo (L.)** } a shake.  
**Trillando (I.)**  
**Trillerkette (G.)** } a chain of shakes.  
**Trilletta (I.)**, **trillette (F.)**, a short shake or trill.  
**Trillo caprino (I.)**, a goat-like shake, a false shake.  
**Trinkled (G.)**, a drinking song.  
**Trio (L.)**, a piece for three voices or instruments; also, a part of a minuet, scherzo, march; etc.  
**Triolet (F.)**, **triole (G.)**, **triplet (E.)**, a group of three notes played in the time of two similar ones.  
**Triple croche (F.)**, a demisemiquaver.  
**Triple counterpoint**, counterpoint in three parts all of which are invertible.  
**Triplet**, a group of three notes played in the time of two similar ones.  
**Tristezza (I.)**, sadness, pensiveness.  
**Tritone (E.)**  
**Tritono (I.)**  
**Tritonus (L.)**  
**Triton (F.)** } the augmented fourth, three whole steps.  
**Tritt (G.)**, step, tread.  
**Trochee (L.)**, a dissyllabic foot, composed of one long and one short syllable.  
**Tromba (I.)**, a trumpet.  
**Tromba di basso (I.)**, the bass trumpet.  
**Trombetta (I.)**, a small trumpet.  
**Trombone (I., F.)**, an instrument of the trumpet family with a sliding tube. There are alto, tenor, and bass trombones, but the tenor is the one most generally used.  
**Trommel (G.)**, the military drum; **grosse trommel**, the great drum.  
**Trommelklöppel (G.)**  
**Trommelstöcke (G.)** } drumsticks.  
**Trompette (F.)**, the trumpet.  
**Tròmpette à clefs (F.)**, the keyed trumpet.  
**Trompette à pistons (F.)**, the trumpet with valves.  
**Troppo (I.)**, too much; as, **adagio non troppo**, not too slow.  
**Troubadours**, the early poet-musicians of Provence.  
**Trugschluss (G.)**, a deceptive cadence.  
**Tuba (L.)**, a trumpet; a low bass brass instrument; also, a powerful reed-stop in an organ.  
**Tumultuoso (I.)**, tumultuous, agitated.

- Tune**, an air, or melody. To be in tune; harmonious.  
**Turca**, Turkish; *alla Turca*, in Turkish style.  
**Turn**, an embellishment, consisting of the note on which the turn is made, the note above it, and the semitone below it.  
**Tusch** (G.), a flourish.  
**Tutta, tutte, tutti, tutto** (I.), all; as, *con tutta forza*, as loudly as possible.  
**Twelfth**, an interval of twelve diatonic degrees; an organ-stop tuned a twelfth above the diapasons.  
**Tympani** (L., Pl.), the kettle-drums.  
**Tyrolle** (F.), songs, or dances, peculiar to the Tyrolese.

U

- Überbläsen** (G.), to overblow.  
**Uebelklang** (G.), dissonance, a discord.  
**Uebergang** (G.), transition, change of key.  
**Ueberleitung** (G.), leading over.  
**Uebermässig** (G.), augmented, in regard to chords.  
**Ueberschlagen** (G.), crossing over the hands in piano-forte playing.  
**Uebersetzen** (G.), setting over. The passing of a finger over the thumb, or one foot over the other in pedal playing.  
**Uebung** (G.), an exercise or study.  
**Udito** (I.), the sense of hearing.  
**Uditore** (I.), an auditor, a hearer.  
**Uguale, ugualmente** (I.), equally, all alike.  
**Umana** (I.), human; as, *voce umana*, the human voice.  
**Umfang** (G.), compass, extent.  
**Umkehrung** (G.), inversion.  
**Umöre** (I.), humor.  
**Umstimmung** (G.), returning, or change of key.  
**Un, una, uno** (I.), a, an, one.  
**Una corda** (I.), one string.  
**Unca** (L.), the old name for a quaver.  
**Undecima** (L.), the eleventh.  
**Undecimole** (I.), a group of eleven notes.  
**Undulazione** (I.), the vibrato effect on stringed instruments.  
**Unessential notes**, those which form no part of the harmony; passing notes, changing notes.  
**Ungarisch** (G.), Hungarian.  
**Ungeduldig** (G.), impatient.  
**Ungerade taktart** (G.), triple time.  
**Ungestüm** (G.), impetuous.  
**Unharmonischer querstand** (G.), a false relation.  
**Unison, or unis**, of one pitch.

- Unisono (I.) } two or more sounds having the same  
 Unisonus (L.) } pitch.  
 Unita, unito (I.), united, joined.  
 Una, uno (I.), one.  
 Un peu (F.), a little.  
 Un peu lent (F.), rather slow.  
 Un peu plus lent (F.), a little slower.  
 Un peu plus vite (F.), a little quicker.  
 Un pochettino, un pochina (I.), a little, a very little.  
 Un poco (I.), a little.  
 Un poco ritenuto (I.), gradually slower.  
 Un poco piu presto (I.), a little quicker.  
 Unrein (G.), out of tune.  
 Unruhig (G.), restless.  
 Unschuldig (I.), innocent.  
 Unterhalbton (G.), the leading note, or seventh degree.  
 Untermediant (G.), the sub-mediant.  
 Untersetzen (G.), passing the thumb under the fingers in  
 pianoforte playing; also passing one foot under the  
 other in pedal-playing.  
 Unterstimme (G.), the under voice.  
 Unverziert (G.), simple, unornamented.  
 Unvollkommen (G.), imperfect.  
 Ut (F.), the note C.  
 Ut bémol (F.), the note C flat.  
 Ut dièse (F.), the note C sharp.  
 Ut dièse mineur (F.), C sharp minor.  
 Ut supra (F.), as above, or before. The same as come  
 supra.

## V

- V, an abbrev. for vulti, voltà, violino, and voce.  
 Va (I.), go on.  
 Vacillando (I.), wavering, hesitating.  
 Vago (I.), vague, uncertain.  
 Valce (I.) } a waltz, a dance in 3-4 time.  
 Valse (F.) }  
 Valeur (F.) } the value or length of notes in respect to  
 Valore (I.) } time.  
 Valse à deux temps (F.), a modern waltz, in which two  
 steps are taken in a measure.  
 Variamento (I.) }  
 Variamente (I.) } in a free and varied manner.  
 Variato (I.), varied, changed, altered.  
 Variazioni (I.), variations.  
 Varie (F.), varied, arranged with variations.  
 Varsovienne (F.), a slow Polish dance in triple time.  
 Vaudeville (F.), a light, gay song; a simple form of oper-  
 etta; a short play interspersed with songs; a variety-  
 show.

- Veemente, veemenza, con (I.),** vehemently, forcibly.  
**Velata (I.)** } veiled.  
**Velato (L.)** }  
**Vellutato (I.)** } softly and smoothly.  
**Vellutata (I.)** }  
**Veloce (I.),** very quick.  
**Velocemente (I.),** in a rapid time.  
**Velocissimamente (I.)** } extremely rapid.  
**Velocissimo (I.)** }  
**Velocità (F.),** velocity, rapidity.  
**Ventil (G.)** } a valve; ventil-horn, a horn with valves.  
**Ventile (I.)** }  
**Venusto (I.),** beautiful, sweetly.  
**Veränderungen (G.),** variations.  
**Verbindung (G.),** binding, combination, union.  
**Verbindungszeichen (G.),** a slur, a bind.  
**Verdeckt (G.),** hidden; as, *verdeckte quinten*, hidden fifths.  
**Verdoppelt (G.),** doubled.  
**Vergrosserung (G.),** augmentation.  
**Vergellen (G.),** to diminish gradually.  
**Verkehrung (G.),** contrary motion.  
**Verkleinerung (G.),** diminution.  
**Verlöschend (G.),** dying away.  
**Verminderte (G.),** diminished, as to intervals.  
**Verschwindend (G.),** dying away.  
**Verse,** that portion of a service intended to be sung by one voice; a stanza.  
**Versetta, versetto (I.),** a short verse, a strophe.  
**Versette, versetten (G.),** short pieces for the organ.  
**Versetzen (G.),** to transpose.  
**Versetzung (G.),** transposition.  
**Versetzungszeichen (G.),** chromatic signs; sharps, flats, and naturals.  
**Verstimmt (G.),** out of tune.  
**Verso (I.),** verse.  
**Vertatur (L.)** } turn over.  
**Verte (L.)** }  
**Verte subito (L.),** turn over quickly.  
**Verwandt (G.),** related.  
**Verwechslung (G.),** change, inversion.  
**Verzögerung (G.),** retardation.  
**Verzweiflungsvoll (G.),** full of despair.  
**Vesper (G.), vespero, vespro (I.),** vespers. The evening service in the Catholic Church.  
**Vezzosamente (I.),** tenderly, gracefully.  
**Vezzoso (I.),** sweet, tender.  
**Vibrante (I.),** vibrating, tremulous.  
**Vibrazione (I.),** vibration.  
**Vibrato (I.),** vibrating, tremulous.

**Vibrare** (I.) } to vibrate.  
**Vibriren** (G.) }

**Vicenda** (I.), alternation.

**Vide** (F.), **vido** (I.), open, as applied to strings.

**Vide** (L.), **vidi** (I.), See.

**Viel** (G.), much.

**Vier** (G.), four.

**Vierhändig** (G.), for four hands.

**Vierklang** (G.), a chord of four tones, a chord of the seventh.

**Vierstimmig** (G.), four voiced.

**Viertelnote** (G.), a crochet, or quarter-note.

**Vierte** (G.), fourth.

**Vif, vive** (F.), lively.

**Vigorouso, vigorosamente** (I.), with vigor.

**Villandla, vilanelle** (I.), an old Italian rustic dance.

**Vinata** (I.), a vintage song.

**Viola** (I.), **viola da braccio** (I.), **bratsche** (G.), the viola, the tenor or alto violin.

**Viola d'amour** (F.) }  
**Viola d'amore** (I.) } { an instrument, somewhat larger than the ordinary viola, with seven catgut strings over the fingerboard, and seven wire strings below it. These are tuned in unison with the catgut strings, and are supposed to vibrate in sympathy with them thereby imparting a tone of sweetness and mystery."

**Viola da gamba** (I.), an obsolete stringed instrument, resembling the violoncello.

**Violentamente, violento, violenza, con** (I.), with violence.

**Violetta** (I.), a small viol.

**Violin**, a well-known stringed instrument, with four strings and played with a bow. It is the most perfect of musical instruments, and has retained its present form since the 16th century. Instruments of that time are still in use. The following are the most celebrated makers: Gaspar di Salo, the Amati family, Straduarus, Guarnerius, Stainer, and Klotz.

**Violino** (I.) }  
**Violon** (F) } the violin.

**Violino principale** (I.), solo violin, or leader; **violino primo**, the first violin; **violino secondo**, the second violin; **violino ripieno**, a violin part used to strengthen the tutti.

**Violinschlüssel** (G.), the G-clef on the second line, the treble clef.

**Violinsalte** (G.), violin string.

**Violinsteg** (G.), the violin bridge.

- Violinstimme** (G.), the part for the violin.
- Violoncelle** (F.) } a four-stringed bass instrument, of  
**Violoncello** (I.) } much importance as an orchestral, as  
**Violoncell** (G.) } well as a solo instrument. Its tone,  
in the upper register, is very sym-  
pathetic and penetrating.
- Violon or contra-violon** (F.) } the double-bass.  
**Violono** (I.) }
- Virginal**, a small-keyed instrument of the harpsichord class, now obsolete.
- Virtuoso** (I.), a performer who greatly excels on any instrument.
- Virtuosität** (G.), remarkable proficiency, applied both to singers and players.
- Vista (à prima vista)** (I.), reading at sight.
- Vistamente** (I.) }  
**Visto** (I.) } quickly, with swiftness.  
**Vite** (F.) }  
**Vitement** (F.) }
- Vivace, vivacemente** (I.), lively, quickly.
- Vivacetto** (I.), rather lively.
- Vivacezza** (I.) } with vivacity, animation.  
**Vivacità** (I.) }
- Vivacissimo** (I.), very lively, extreme vivacity.
- Vivamente** (I.), in a lively manner.
- Vivezza** (I.), animated, lively.
- Vivido** (I.), lively, brisk.
- Vive** (F.) } lively, brisk.  
**Vivo** (I.) }
- Vocal**, for, or by the voice; music composed for the voice; music so written as to be easy and effective for the voice.
- Vocale** (I.), vocal, belonging to the voice.
- Vocalize** (E.) } to practice vocal exercises on the vowels  
**Vocallzare** (I.) }
- Vocallzzi** (I.), vocal exercises to be sung on the vowels.
- Voce** (I.), the voice.
- Voce di petto** (I.), the chest voice.
- Voce di testa** (I.), the head voice, falsetto.
- Voci** (I.), voices, plural of voce.
- Voglia** (I.), longing.
- Voice**, the sound, or sounds, produced by the vocal organs in singing. Applied also to the tuning of organ pipes.
- Voix** (F.), voice.
- Volante** (I.), in a light and rapid manner.
- Volata, volatina** (I.) } a rapid succession of notes.  
**Volate, volatine** (F.) }
- Volkslied** (G.), folksong, national song.
- Voll** (G.), full.
- Vollkommen** (G.), perfect.

- Vollstimmig** (G.), full-voiced.  
**Volta** (I.), time, as *prima volta*, the first time.  
**Voltare** (F.) } turn over, as, *volti subito*, turn over  
**Volti** (I.) } quickly.  
**Volubilita** (I.) } volubility, freedom of performance.  
**Volubilmente** (I.) }  
**Voluntary**, pieces played before and after a church service.  
**Vom anfang** (G.), from the beginning.  
**Vom blatte** (G.), at sight.  
**Vorausnahme** (G.), anticipation; preparation of a discord.  
**Vorbereitung** (G.), preparation of discords.  
**Vorhalt** (G.), suspension; syncopation.  
**Vorschlag** (G.), the *appoggiatura* or beat.  
**Vorspiel** (G.), prelude, introduction.  
**Vorzeichnung** (G.), the signature.  
**Vortrag** (G.), interpretation, execution.  
**Vortragsbezeichnungen** (G.), marks of expression.  
**Vox** (L.), voice.  
**Vox acuta** (L.), an acute or high voice.  
**Vox gravis** (L.), a grave or low voice.  
**Vox angelica** (L.), an organ stop similar to the *vox-humana*; also a sweet wavy stop.  
**Vox humana** (L.), a reed stop in the organ intended to imitate the human voice.  
**V. S.**, abbrev. for *volti subito*.  
**Vulde** (F.) } open; as, *corde vulde*, the open string.  
**Vuoto** (I.) }

## W

- Waldflute, waldflöte, waldpfeife** (G.), forest flute; an organ stop of four feet pitch.  
**Waldhorn** (G.), the French-horn without valves.  
**Waltz, valse** (F.), *valce* (I.), *walzer* (G.), a dance of German origin, in triple time.  
**Waukend** (G.), wavering, unsteady.  
**Wärme** (G.), warmth.  
**Wasserorgel** (G.), hydraulic organ.  
**Wechselnote** (G.), a changing note.  
**Wehmüthig** (G.), sad, sorrowful.  
**Welch** (G.), minor; also soft, tender, mellow.  
**Weissenote** (G.), white note  
**Weinend** (G.), weeping.  
**Wenig** (G.), little, as, *ein wenig stark*, rather loud.  
**Wesentlich** (G.), essential.  
**Whole note**, a semibreve.  
**Wiederholung** (G.), repetition.  
**Wieder schnell** (G.), again quick.

Wieder zuruckhaltend (G.), again retarding.

Wie oben (G.), as above.

Wiegenlied (G.), cradle-song.

Wie vorher (G.), as before.

Wind band, the wind instruments of an orchestra; also, a military band.

Wind instruments, those instruments, the sounds of which are produced by the breath, or by the wind of bellows.

Wirbel (G.), the peg of a violin, etc.; the stopper of a closed organ pipe.

Wichtig (G.), weighty.

Würde (G.), dignity.

Wüthend (G.), furious, frantic.

X, Y

Xänorphika (G.), a key-violin, the sounds of which are produced by bows set in motion by a pedal, and acted upon by keys.

Xyloharmonica, xylosistrum, an harmonicon consisting of graduated blocks of wood, struck with hammers acted upon by keys.

Xylophone (Gr.), an instrument composed of graduated bars of wood lying upon two wisps of straw, and played upon by mallets.

Yang kin, a Chinese instrument with brass strings, which are struck with hammers, like a dulcimer.

Yo, the Indian flute.

Yu, an interval of the Chinese scale.

Yue kin, a guitar called by the Chinese, "Moon Guitar."

Z

Za, formerly a solfeggio name for B flat.

Zampogna (I.), a bagpipe, or shawm.

Zapateado (Sp.), A Spanish dance in which the dancers mark the rhythm by stamping.

Zarge (G.), the sides of a violin, etc.

Zart (G.), soft, tender, delicate.

Zartflöte (G.), soft-flute; an organ stop.

Zeichen (G.), a sign.

Zeltmass (G.), time, measure.

Zeitmesser (G.), a metronome.

Zelo (I.), zèle (F.), zeal, energy.

Zelosamente (I.), zealously, ardently, earnestly.

Zeloso (I.), zealous, energetic.

Ziemlich (G.), rather.

Zerstrent (G.), dispersed, open, spread.

Zingaresa alla (I.), in the Gypsy style.



Zingari (I.), gypsies.

Zinke (G.), a kind of rustic pipe, no longer used; a cornet.

Zither (G.), a flat stringed instrument, having strings played with the thumb of the right hand, while the melody is brought out more distinctly by the use of a plectrum.

Zögernd (G.), retarding the time.

Zoppo (I.), in a limping manner. See syncopation.

Zufällig (G.), accidental.

Zufolo (I.), a flageolet, or whistle.

Zurückhaltung (G.), retardation.

Zusammengesetzt (G.), compound, in speaking of time.

Zusammen (G.), together.

Zusammenklang (G.), harmony.

Zwei (G.), two.

Zweifach (G.), double; compound intervals.

Zweihändig (G.), for two hands.

Zweistimmig (G.), in two parts.

Zwischensatz (G.), an episode in a fugue.

Zwischenspiel (G.), an interlude played between the verses of a hymn or choral.

Zwölfachteltakt (G.), twelve-eight time.

Zymbel (G.), cymbal.

### ABBREVIATIONS.

Accel., *acelerando*.

Acco. } *accompagnamento*.

Accom. }

Ad lib., *ad libitum*.

Affeto., *affetuoso*.

Ado., *adagio*.

Affreto., *affrettando*.

Allo., *allegro*.

Alltto., *allegretto*.

All 8va., *all'ottava*.

Al Seg., *al segno*.

Andno., *andantino*.

Andte., *andante*.

Arpo., *arpeggio*.

A temp., *a tempo*.

B. C., *basso continuo*.

Brill., *brillante*.

Calo., *calando*.

C.B., *contrabasso*.

Cello, *violoncello*.

Clar., *clarinet*.

Col C., *col canto*.

Co 1mo., *canto primo*.

Con esp., *con espressione*.

**Cres., crescendo.**  
**Cto., concerto.**

**D. C., Da capo.**  
**Decres, decrescendo.**  
**Diap., diapason.**  
**Dim., diminuendo.**  
**Dol., dolce.**  
**Dolciss., dolcissimo.**  
**D. S., dal segno.**

**Energie., energicamente.**  
**Espress., espressivo.**  
**F., Forte.**  
**Fag., fagotto.**  
**FF., fortissimo**  
**FFF., very fortissimo.**  
**Fl., flauto or flauti.**  
**Fz., forzando.**  
**Fp., forte, and then piano; when applied to a single note it marks a strong accent.**

**Grando., grandioso.**  
**Grazo., graziozo**

**Introd., introduzione.**

**Leg., legato:**  
**Leggier., leggiere.**  
**L. H., left hand.**

**Maesto., maestoso.**  
**Mando., mancando.**  
**Magg., maggiore.**  
**M. D., mano dritta.**  
**M. F., mezzo forte.**  
**M. M., Maelzel's Metronome.**  
**M. P., mezzo piano.**  
**M. S., mano sinistra.**  
**Men., meno.**  
**Min., minore.**  
**Modo., moderato.**  
**Mus. Bac., Bachelor of Music.**  
**Mus. Doc., Doctor of Music.**  
**M. V., mezzo voce.**

**Ob., oboe.**  
**Op., opera.**  
**Orgo., organo.**  
**8a. or 8va., ottava.**  
**8va. alta, ottava alta, an octave higher.**

8va bass, ottava bassa, an octave lower.  
 Con 8va, con ottava, with octaves.

P., piano.  
 Ped., pedal.  
 Perden, perdendosi.  
 PF., piano and then forte.  
 Pizz., pizzicato.  
 PP., pianissimo.  
 1ma., prima.  
 1mo., primo.  
 PPP., very pianissimo.  
 Prestmo., prestissimo.

Raddol., raddolcendo.  
 Rallen. } rallentando.  
 Rallo. }  
 Recit., recitativo.  
 R. H., right hand.  
 Rf. }  
 Rfz. } rinforzando.  
 Rinf., }  
 Ritard, ritardando.  
 Riten, ritenuto.

Scherz, scherzando.  
 Seg., segno.  
 Sem., sempre.  
 Sf., sforzando.  
 Smorz., smorzando.  
 Sosten., } sostenuto.  
 Sost. }  
 Sym., symphony.  
 2do., secondo.  
 2da., seconda.  
 Stacc., staccato.

T. S., tasto solo.  
 Ten., tenuto.  
 Tr. trillo.  
 Tem., tempo.

Unis., unisoni.

Var., variation.  
 Va., viola.  
 Vo., violino.  
 Vlo., violoncello.  
 V. S., volti subito.  
 V. V., violini.