

**Expressivo.** } With expres-  
**Espressione, Con.** } sion.

**Etude**—An exercise designed for acquiring skill on the piano-forte or other instruments; a study.

**Falsetto**—A little false, also, a term applied to that high register of a man's voice which resembles a woman's.

**Fantasia**—A composition in which the composer gives free play to his imagination, less restricted by the rules of art

**Finale**—The last.

**Fine**—The end. Used after D. C., to show where the piece closes.

**Forte**—Loud.

**Fortissimo**—Very loud.

**Forte Piano. F. P.**—Struck hard, continued soft.

**Forza**—Force.

**Forzando, Fz.**—Sudden loudness; indicated by <.

**Fugue**—A composition in which the parts follow each other,—each repeating in order what the other has performed. Fugues are Simple, Double, and Counter. A Simple fugue has one simple subject or theme; the Double has two subjects; and the Counter fugue is that in which the subjects move in a direction contrary to each other. Some fugues are perpetual, as the Round.

**Fuoco**—Fire, or passion.

**Fuocoso**—Full of fire; vehemently.

**Furioso**—With great spirit.

**Gamut**—The scale.

**Glee**—A lively song in three or more parts.

**Glissando**—Gliding.

**Grandioso**—Magnificently.

**Gracioso**—Gracefully; with elegance.


**Gregorian Chant**—A style of chant used by Pope Gregory in the sixth century.

**Gusto**—Taste. *Con Gusto.* With taste.

**Gustoso**—With taste.

**H**—The German name for B natural. Their B is B flat.

**Harmony**—A succession of chords.

**Hold**—A short curved line drawn over a note to indicate its prolongation, thus .

**In alt**—Above the treble staff.

**Interlude**—An intermediate musical performance; as the performance between the stanzas of a hymn.

**Interval**—The distance from any one tone or note to any other.

**Intonation**—Giving the right pitch to musical tones.

**Inverted Turn**—An ornament consisting of three notes, as B, C, D, C.

**Key**—The fundamental tone of the scale in which the piece is written. Keys may be Major or Minor.

**Key-Board**—The keys of a piano-forte or organ.

**Key-Note**—One, or the first note of the Scale.

**Larghetto**—A little slow.

**Largo**—The slowest grade of time.

**Largo di Molto**—Very slow.

**Legato**—Smooth and connected.

**Leger-Lines**—Added lines for notes above and below the staff.

**Leggeranza,**

**Leggermente,** } Light, nimble,

**Leggiero, &c.** } very light.

**Lentando**—Abating; slower and slower.

**Lento**—Slowly; gently.

**Loco**—In place; as written.

**M**—An abbreviation of Mezzo.

**Ma**—But. *Andante, ma non troppo.* Slow, but not too slow.

**Maestoso**—Majestically.