

CARL FISCHER'S EDITION

H. SOUSSMANN

COMPLETE METHOD

FOR THE

FLUTE

REVISED AND ADAPTED FOR ALL FLUTES
ORDINARY OR BOEHM SYSTEM

BY

W. POPP

(ENGLISH AND GERMAN TEXT)

PART I.

The Elements of Music. Easy Exercises. Price \$1.00

PART II.

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COOPER SQ. NEW YORK

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Carl Fischer Inc.,
BOSTON Cooper Square CHICAGO
252 Tremont Street NEW YORK 306 So. Wabash Ave.

H. Soussmann's Celebrated Studies.

Die berühmten Etuden von H. Soussmann.

Revised by Paul de Ville.

C major.

Exercise for the legato playing of two notes. Great care must be taken to keep the two notes exactly equal, and not to make the first one too short.

*) The Scales which precede each Exercise must be be practised carefully, slowly at first, with gradually increasing speed.

C-dur.

Uebung für das egale Binden von "zwei" Noten, ohne die erste als Vorschlag zu nehmen und sie dadurch in ihrem Werthe zu kürzen. Es muss demnach die genaueste Egalität beobachtet werden.

*) Die jeder Uebung vorangestellten Tonleitern sind vorher sorgfältig zuerst langsam und dann schnell zu üben.

1. ^{*)}

358.

Allegro. M.M. ♩ = 120.

A

11092

A minor.

Exercise in Single Tonguing, by articulating the sound "Tu" In this kind of tonguing the tongue must lie quite loose in the mouth without touching the palate; otherwise the articulation is weakened and instead of "Tu" the sound "Du" is produced, which in this exercise would be wrong.

A-moll.

Uebung für die einfache Zunge, durch die Artikulation „tu.“ Bei dieser Art Staccato muss die Zunge stets frei im Munde gehalten und durchaus nicht an den Gaumen gebracht werden, da der Stoss dadurch weich, und die Artikulation „du“ entsteht, welches bei dieser Uebung nicht statt finden darf.

2.

359

pp-f-pp

Allegretto. M.M. ♩ = 126.

p *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *cresc.* *f* *p* *mf* *p*

This page of musical notation consists of 12 staves of music, primarily featuring sixteenth-note patterns and slurs. The dynamics and markings are as follows:

- Staff 1: *cresc.*, *f*, *mf*
- Staff 2: (no markings)
- Staff 3: *f*
- Staff 4: *p*, *p*
- Staff 5: *mf*, *cresc.*
- Staff 6: *f*, *p*
- Staff 7: *mf*, *p*
- Staff 8: *cresc.*, *f*, *p*
- Staff 9: *mf*
- Staff 10: *mf*
- Staff 11: (no markings)
- Staff 12: *f*

G major.

Exercise for rapid chromatic passages and arpeggios. The small notes must be played very rapidly, in order that the principal notes may not lose more of their value than is absolutely necessary. The divisions may be repeated from the Double Bars (||) at pleasure; they should be played *f* (forte) the first time, *p* (piano) the second, in order to acquire clearness and certainty in both styles.

G-dur.

Uebung für schnelle chromatische Läufer und gebrochene Accorde. Die kleinen Noten müssen an die Hauptnote gleichsam herangeschnellt werden, damit dieselbe nicht zuviel von ihrem Werthe verliert. Bei willkürlicher Wiederholung kann man bei einer jeden Abtheilung der beiden Striche (||) einmal forte, das andere Mal piano blasen, um in beiden Fällen die gehörige Deutlichkeit und Sicherheit zu erlangen.

3.
360.

Andante. M.M. ♩ = 88.

mf cresc.

f

p

mf

f

tr tr tr

f

E minor.

100

E-moll.

This Exercise must be played with great feeling and attention to detail.

Muss ausdrucksvoll und mit grösste Genauigkeit vorge-
tragen werden.

4.
361. *pp* *f* *pp*

Adagio. M.M. ♩ = 88.

*poco vivace
con tutta forza*

cresc.

poco a poco ritardando.

a tempo

dimin.

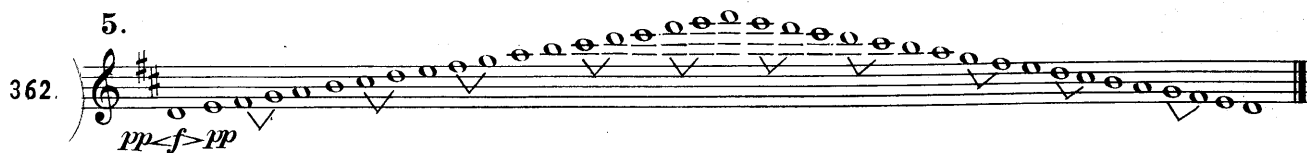
p *p* *smorz.*

D major.

The *staccato* in this Exercise is quite different from that in N^o 2. Hold the tip of the tongue between the teeth, letting it touch the lips; then draw the tongue quickly back, still keeping it pointed. By this means a very pronounced *staccato* will be obtained.

D-dur.

Das *Staccato* in dieser Übung weicht von dem in N^o 2. gänzlich ab. Man halte die Zunge spitz zwischen den Zähnen an den Lippen, und ziehe sie schnell, aber stets spitz gehalten, wieder zurück so wird dadurch ein sehr scharfes *Staccato* entstehen.



Allegro. M.M. ♩ = 92



staccato.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music, all in G major (one sharp). The notation is primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. The first staff begins with the instruction "staccato." and continues with a series of eighth-note patterns. The subsequent staves follow a similar rhythmic and melodic structure, with some variations in the grouping of notes and the inclusion of accidentals (sharps and naturals). The music concludes on the tenth staff with a final note and a double bar line.

B minor.

The notes marked thus $\wedge$ must be very strongly accented, in order to bring the Melody into prominence; by this means an Effect is produced as if two instruments were playing together. An example of this will be found in N^o 4.

H-moll.

Diejenigen Noten die mit $\wedge$ bezeichnet sind, müssen sehr scharf betont werden, um dadurch den Gesang hervorzuhoben; es entsteht dadurch gewissermassen ein zweistimmiges Spiel (a due voci.) Dasselbe ist der Fall z. B. im Adagio N^o 4.

6.

363. $pp < f > pp$

Allegro vivace. M.M. $\text{♩} = 144$.

mf

10092

A major.

Exercise in Double Tonguing by articulating the sounds "Du-ke." Each of these two syllables must be given very evenly and clearly, in order that this method of Tonguing may resemble as far as possible the ordinary staccato.

A-dur.

Uebung für die Doppelzunge durch die Artikulation „di-cke.“ Beide Silben, sowohl die erste als die zweite (am Gaumen) müssen sehr gleichmassig und scharf artikuliert werden, damit diese Doppelzunge dem einfachen Staccato gänzlich gleich komme.

7.

364. *pp* *f* *pp*

Allegro. M.M. ♩ = 120.

f du-ke, du-ke
di-cke di-cke

sempre staccato.

staccato.

staccato.

F# minor.

Exercise in the Shake on all notes of the Chromatic Scale.

Fis-moll.

Eine kurze Triller-Uebung der ganzen Chromatischen Tonleiter

8.

365.

Allegro. M.M. = 116

This page of musical notation, numbered 109, contains ten staves of music. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The notation is characterized by frequent trills (marked 'tr') and triplets (marked '3'). The music is written in a single melodic line on a treble clef. The piece ends with a double bar line on the final staff.

E major.

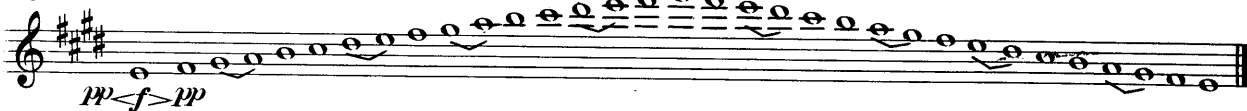
For acquiring clearness in the execution of rapid Chromatic Passages.

E-dur.

Bezweckt die Deutlichkeit in chromatischen-Tonleitern bei geschwinden Passagen.

9.

366.



Presto. M M ♩ = 100.



This page of musical notation, numbered 111, contains 14 staves of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp, F#). The notation is highly complex, featuring a variety of melodic and rhythmic patterns. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music is characterized by long, sweeping horizontal slurs that encompass multiple measures, suggesting a continuous, flowing melodic line. The notes are often beamed together in groups, and there are frequent use of accidentals (sharps and naturals) to indicate specific pitches. The rhythm is intricate, with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The notation is written in a standard musical font, with clear stems, beams, and slurs. The overall impression is one of a highly technical and expressive musical composition.

C# minor.

Cis-moll.

For acquiring certainty in passages of $5/4$ time.*Eine Uebung um in dem Fünfvierteltakt Sicherheit zu erlangen.*

10.

367.



Vivace. M.M. ♩ = 144.



con espressione

f

mf

f

The musical score is written for piano on 13 staves. It begins with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a common time signature. The first seven staves are filled with dense, continuous triplet patterns, primarily consisting of eighth and sixteenth notes. The eighth staff marks a change in texture with a more melodic line, accompanied by a bass line. The ninth staff features a dynamic marking of *f* (forte). The tenth staff has a dynamic marking of *mf* (mezzo-forte). The eleventh and twelfth staves continue with melodic and harmonic development. The final staff concludes with a dynamic marking of *f* and a double bar line.

B major.

H-dur.

Exercise in various kinds of legato phrasing, in quick time.

Uebung der verschiedenen Bindungen im schnellen Tempo.

11.

368.

mp *f* *mp*

Presto. M.M. ♩ = 82.

p *mf* *p* *mf*

15 staves of musical notation in a single system. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 2/4. The music is characterized by dense, flowing sixteenth-note passages, often with slurs and ties. Dynamic markings include *p* (piano) at the start of the 5th staff, *mf* (mezzo-forte) at the start of the 6th staff, *cresc.* (crescendo) at the start of the 13th staff, and *f* (forte) at the start of the 14th staff. The piece concludes with a final measure marked with a '1' and a repeat sign.

G# minor.

Special Exercise in the kind of Tonguing which canonically be executed by the articulation of the sounds "ta-ra" or "tu-du." This method will be found of great advantage, since the ordinary Single Tonguing becomes too fatiguing in Passages of length.

Gis-moll.

Ist eine ganz eigene Uebung für die Zunge welche nur durch die Artikulation "ta-ra" ausgeführt werden kann, und von grossem Vortheil ist, indem die gewöhnliche, einfache Zunge bei etwas langen Passagen in dieser Art der Figuren zu leicht ermüdet.

12.

369

pp < f > pp

Pointed Tongueing.

Allegretto. M.M. ♩ = 92.

p ta-ra ta-ra ta-ra ta-ra ta-ra ta-ra
tu-du tu-du tu-du tu-du tu-du tu-du

mf

f

This page of musical notation consists of 12 staves of music, all in G major (indicated by four sharps: F#, C#, G#, D#). The music is written in a single melodic line. The notation includes various dynamic markings: *f* (forte) appears at the beginning of the first staff, at the end of the fourth staff, and at the end of the eleventh staff; *p* (piano) appears at the end of the third staff and at the end of the eighth staff; *mf* (mezzo-forte) appears at the end of the sixth staff, at the end of the ninth staff, and at the end of the tenth staff; and *cresc.* (crescendo) appears at the beginning of the eleventh staff. There are also several articulation marks, including 'x' and 'v', placed above or below notes throughout the piece. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups.

F# major.

Exercise in 9/8 time. Special care must be taken not to make Triplets out of the eighth-notes; otherwise, the piece will be hurried and the Passages fail in clearness.

Fis-dur.

Uebung im Neunachteltakt. Hier muss man ganz besonders darauf sehen, dass aus den Achteln keine Triolen gemacht werden, sonst entsteht ein Eilen und die Folge davon ist Undeutlichkeit in den Passagen.

13.

370.

[illegible]

This musical score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature consists of five sharps (F#, C#, G#, D#, A#), and the time signature is 4/4. The piece is characterized by dense, flowing sixteenth-note passages, often grouped in beams. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte), *mf* (mezzo-forte), *p* (piano), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *dim.* (diminuendo). A trill is marked with a 'tr' symbol. The score concludes with a final cadence.

D# minor.

Exercise for the use of all the Keys: it can also be played with Double Tonguing.

Dis-moll.

Uebung für alle Klappen, auch kann man dieselbe abwechselnd mit der Doppelzunge blasen.

14.

371.

Allegro. M.M. ♩ = 132.

13 staves of musical notation, primarily consisting of rapid sixteenth-note passages. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The time signature is 2/4. Dynamic markings include *f* (forte) and *mf* (mezzo-forte).

D $\flat$ major.

Exercise in the appoggiatura or Grace-Note; these must be made very short, in order to give particular prominence to the principal notes. The appoggiatura is merely an accessory note, which must, however, be quite plainly heard.

Des-dur.

Ist eine Uebung für Vorschläge. Diese müssen sehr kurz an die Hauptnote herangeschliffen werden, damit solche ganz besonders hervorsticht, denn die Vorschläge selbst bezwecken nur eine Art begleitende Stimme, welche jedoch immer sehr deutlich zu hören sein muss.

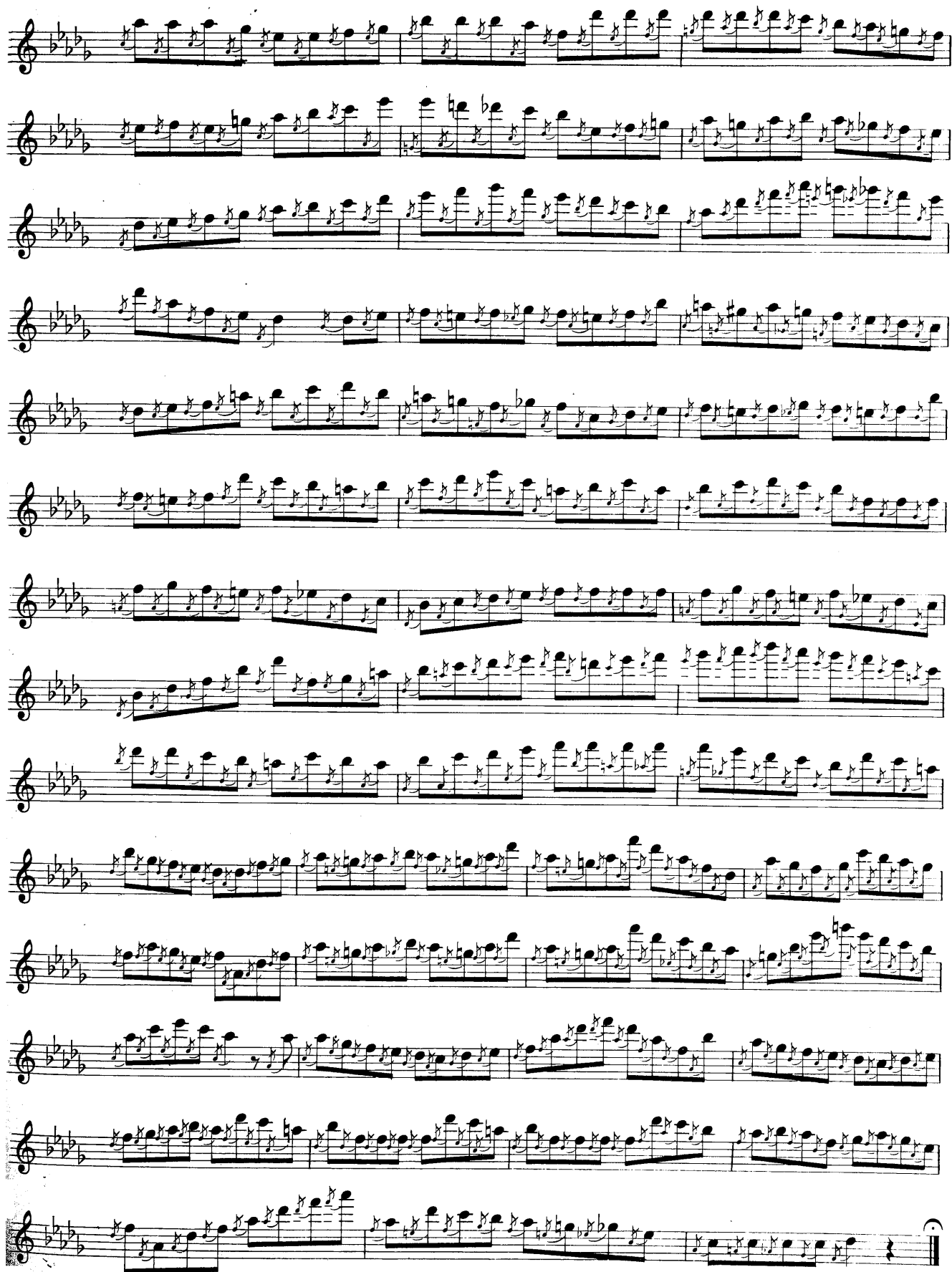
15.

372. 

pp *f* *pp*

Allegro. M.M. $\text{♩} = 100$.


p *mf*



B $\flat$ minor.

124

B-moll.

Exercise in sustained notes; strict attention to be paid to crescendo and diminuendo.

Übung in langgehaltenen Tönen wobei das crescendo und diminuendo streng zu beobachten ist.

16.

373.

pp $\rightarrow$ f $\rightarrow$ pp

Largo. M.M. $\text{♩} = 42$.

p f p f f

cresc. f

dimin. p

cresc. f

cresc. ff

dimin.

p

cresc. ff

p
cresc. *f* *dimin.* *p dolce.* *cresc.*
tr *dimin.* *f* *p dolce.* *cresc.* *tr* *dimin.*
f *tr* *crescendo.*
f *p* *crescendo.*
f *crescendo*
ff
dimin. *p*
cresc. *f*
cresc. *f* *dimin.* *p*
ff *dimin.* *p dimin.* *pp smorz.*

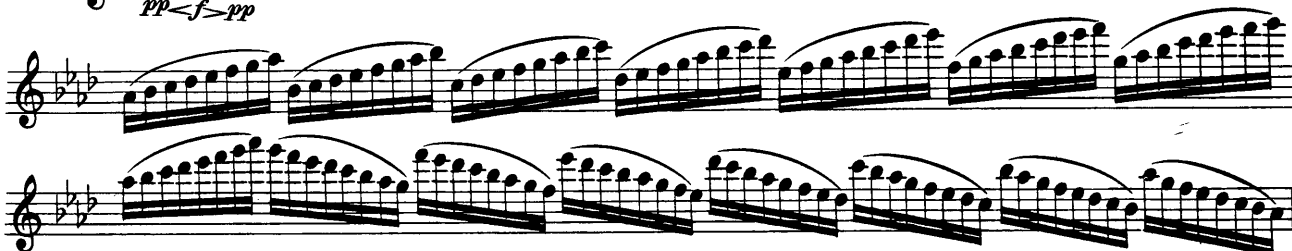
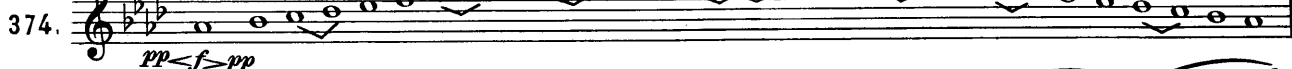
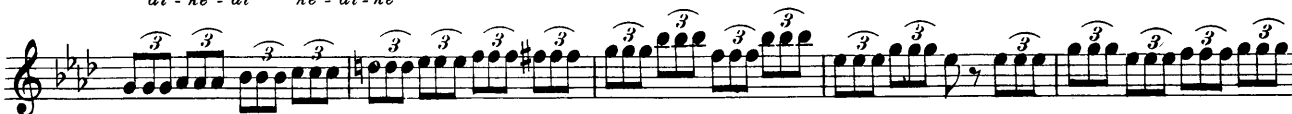
A $\flat$ major.

Exercise in Triple Tonguing, by the articulation of the sounds keh-tu-keh, tu-keh-tu. In this exercise care must be taken to preserve the most perfect evenness in the articulation of each syllable, just as in N $^{\circ}$ 7. All these different Staccato tonguings, e.g. Double Tonguing "du-keh," Pointed Tonguing "ta-ra," and Triple Tonguing "keh-tu-keh," "tu-keh-tu," will be found of immense advantage, especially for those players who are not naturally gifted with a flexible tongue. By means of these staccato Tonguings a good lasting-power is acquired, with a little practice, and the longest pieces can be played without fatigue.

As-dur.

Uebung für die Trippel-Zunge durch die Artikulation „di-ke-di ke-di-ke.“ Bei dieser Uebung muss ebenfalls die strengste Gleichmässigkeit im Ausdrucke der Silben beobachtet werden, so wie es der Fall war bei N $^{\circ}$ 7. Alle diese Zungen-Staccato's, als z. B. die Doppel-Zunge di-ke die Punktirte-Zunge ta-ra und diese Trippel-Zunge di-ke-di ke-di-ke enthalten unendliche Vortheile, und namentlich für diejenigen die von Natur aus mit keiner leichten Zunge zum Staccato begabt sind; denn vermöge dieser Zungen Staccato's kann man (hat man nur erst einige Uebung darin,) eine grosse Ausdauer erlangen und die längsten Piecen damit blasen ohne zu ermüden.

17.

Più Allegro. M.M. $\text{♩} = 88$.

This page contains 14 staves of musical notation. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The music is characterized by dense, flowing sixteenth-note passages, often grouped in threes (trios) and marked with '3' below the notes. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots at the end of the final staff.

F minor.

128

F-moll.

Exercise in legato octaves; it can also be played staccato, but only with the ordinary Single Tonguing, as in N^o 2.

Übung in gebundenen Octaven. Auch kann dieselbe Staccato geblasen werden; jedoch nur mit der einfachen Zunge wie bei N^o 2.

18.

375. 

Allegro. M.M. ♩ = 100.



This page contains 14 staves of musical notation. The notation is dense, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, indicating a fast tempo. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music is written in a single system across 14 staves. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the final staff.

E♭ major.

Es-dur.

Exercise in Arpeggios, or Broken Chords, giving the effect of three parts. The greatest clearness, evenness and accuracy must be observed, in order to avoid treating any one of the notes as an appoggiatura (as was the case in N^o 3.)

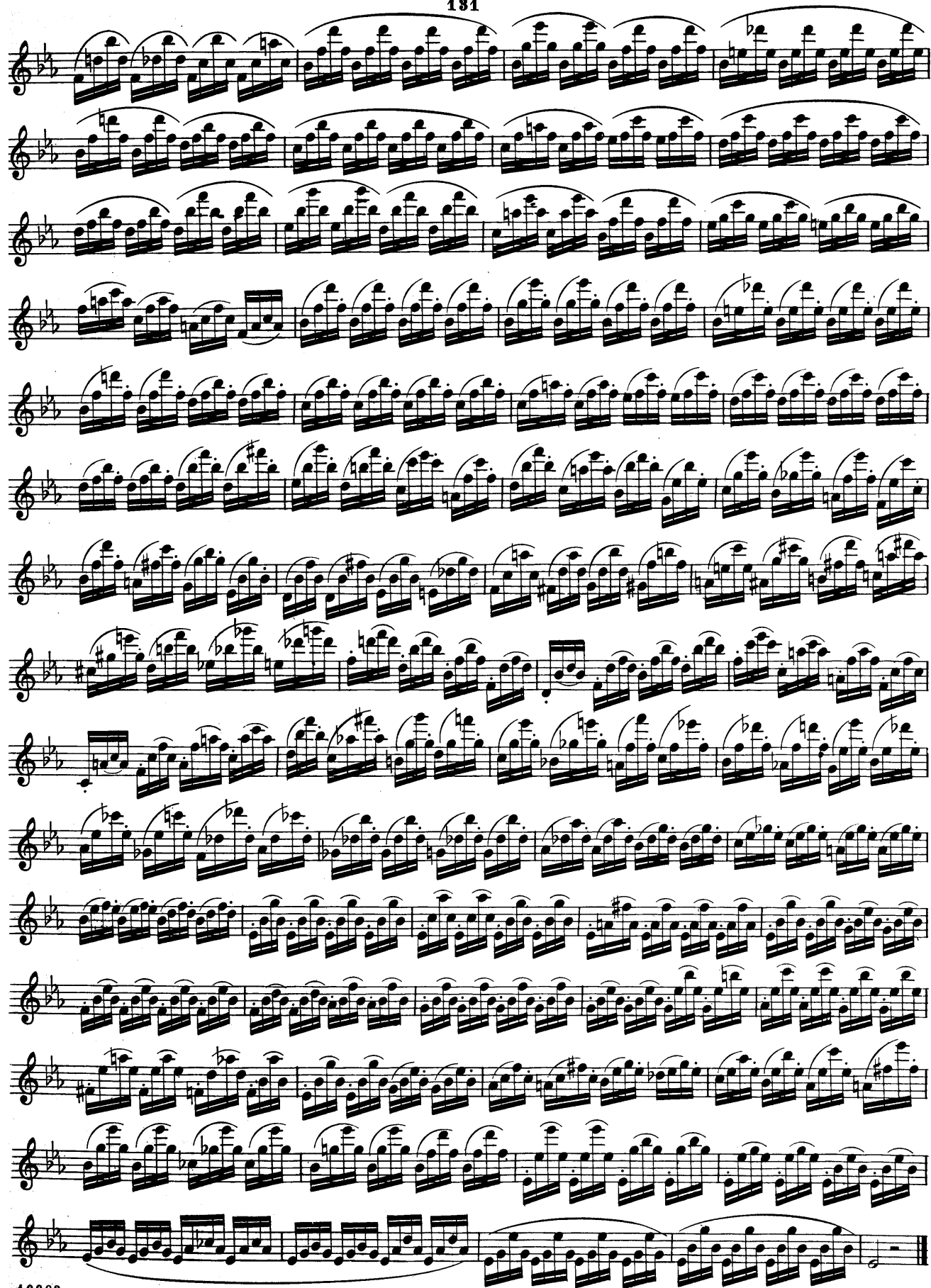
Übung in gebrochenen Accorden, gleichsam dreistimmig, wo die höchste Deutlichkeit, Accuratesse und Gleichmassigkeit statt finden muss, um auch nicht eine einzige Note als Vorschlag (wie z. B. der Fall bei N^o 3 war) zu betrachten.

19.



Allegro. M. M. ♩ = 112.





C minor.

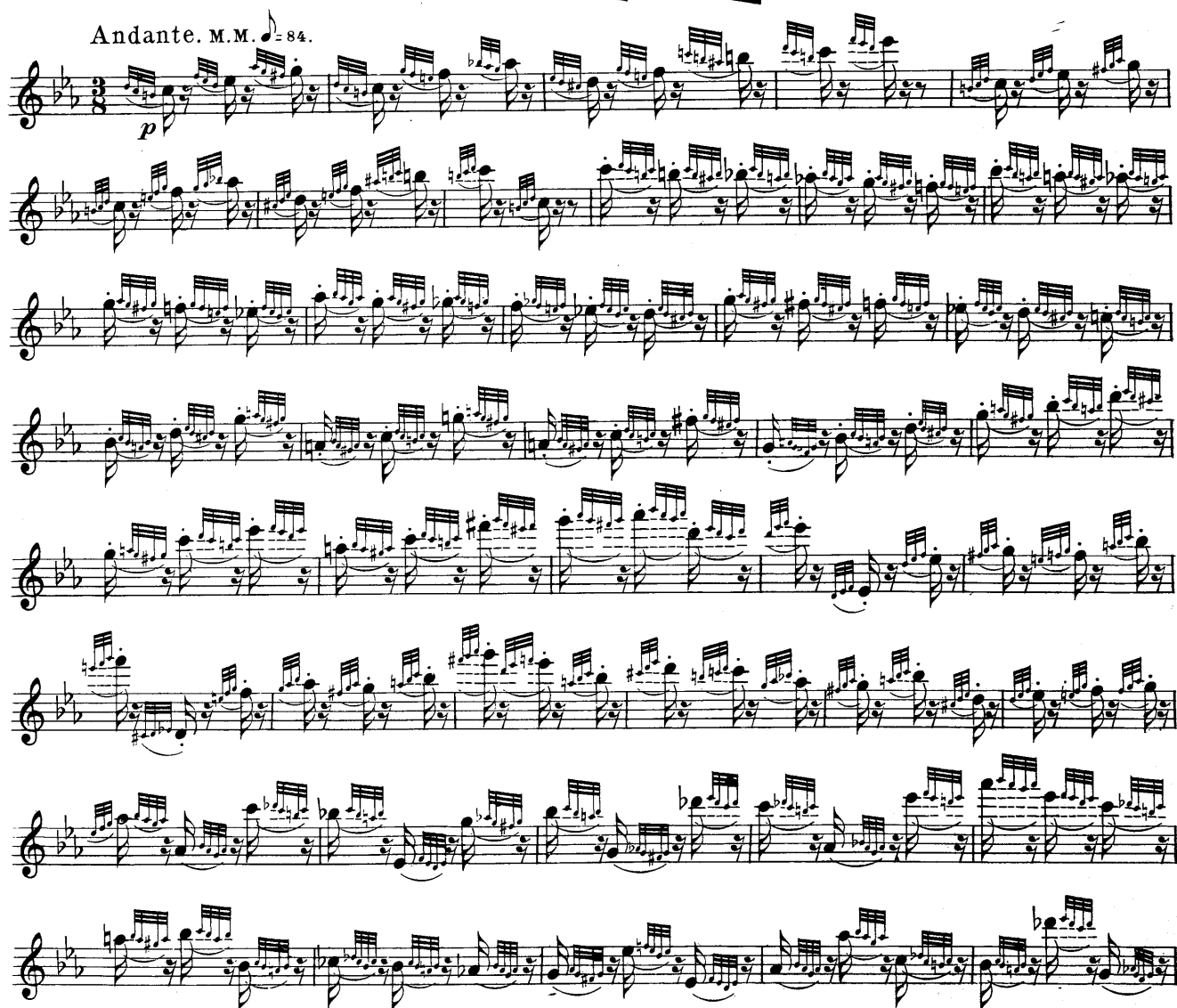
Exercise in the Turn and the Mordent (passing Shake.)
The Tonguing for the middle part of this Exercise is got by
the articulation of the sounds "dee-deh."

C-moll.

Uebung für Doppelschläge und Pralltriller. Der Mittel-
satz wird mit der „di-de“ Zunge geblasen.

377.  Musical notation for exercise 377, C minor. The exercise begins with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It features a series of eighth notes with a turn and mordent. The dynamics are marked *pp*, *f*, and *pp*. The notation includes slurs and ties.

Andante. M.M. ♩ = 84.

 Musical notation for an Andante exercise in C minor. The tempo is marked Andante, and the metronome marking is M.M. ♩ = 84. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats. It features a series of eighth notes with slurs and ties. The dynamics are marked *p*.

[illegible]

B $\flat$ major.

B-dur.

Exercise in the Shake on long notes in slow time.

Eine Triller-Uebung für lange Noten im langsamen Tempo.

21.

378.

pp < f > pp

Poco Andante. M.M. ♩ = 88.

p mf cresc. p cresc. f decresc. mf

12 staves of musical notation in G-flat major (one flat) and 4/4 time. The piece features a variety of musical ornaments and dynamics. Trills (tr.) are used extensively throughout the score. Triplets (3) are also present in several measures. The dynamics range from piano (p) to forte (f), with a crescendo (cresc.) marking indicating a gradual increase in volume. The notation is dense and complex, with many trills and triplets throughout.

G minor.

G-moll.

Exercise in the Staccato tonguing explained in N^o 5.Uebung für den nämlichen Zungenstoss, als in N^o 5.

22.
379. *pp < f > pp*

Fantaisie.
ad libitum
f > senza tempo.

Moderato.
mf

Allegro. M.M. ♩ = 104.
rall. mf

f *ad libitum senza tempo.* *f*

rall. dim. *f*

rall. dim. *p*

Moderato.

Musical score for the Moderato section, measures 1-8. The music is in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. The first staff begins with a *mf* dynamic and features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff continues the melody, ending with a *rall.* marking. A fermata is placed over the final note of the second staff.

Allegro.

Musical score for the Allegro section, measures 9-24. The music is in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. The first staff begins with a *mf* dynamic and features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff continues the melody. The third staff begins with a *f* dynamic and features a more complex melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The fourth staff continues the melody, ending with a *dim.* marking. The fifth staff begins with a *mf* dynamic and features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The sixth staff continues the melody. The seventh staff begins with a *f* dynamic and features a more complex melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The eighth staff continues the melody. The ninth staff begins with a *f* dynamic and features a more complex melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The tenth staff continues the melody. The eleventh staff begins with a *f* dynamic and features a more complex melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The twelfth staff continues the melody.

This musical score page, numbered 139, contains ten staves of music. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The music is characterized by rapid, continuous sixteenth-note passages, often with slurs and accents, suggesting a virtuosic or technically demanding piece. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and dynamic markings. A forte (*f*) marking is present on the eighth staff, followed by the instruction *con bravura*. The piece concludes with a double bar line on the tenth staff.

F major.

140

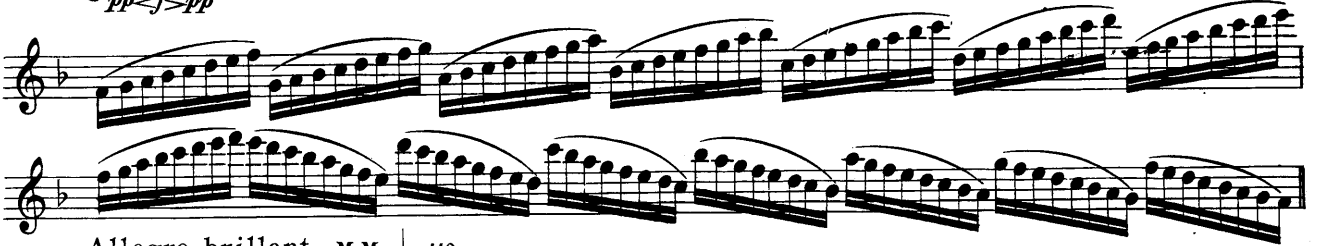
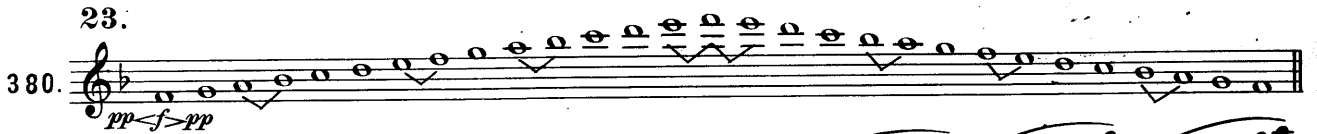
F-dur.

In the style of a Concert Piece.

Übung in der Art eines Concert-Satzes.

23.

380.



Allegro brillant. M.M. ♩ = 112



141

mf

f

f

D minor.

142

D-moll.

Exercise in ascending and descending Figures.

Übung in auf und absteigenden Figuren.

24.

381.

First system of musical notation for exercise 24, measures 381-384. It consists of three staves. The first staff is a single melodic line in D minor, marked *pp* and *f*. The second and third staves contain dense, rapid ascending and descending sixteenth-note patterns, likely for piano accompaniment.

Allegro. M.M. ♩ = 96:

Second system of musical notation for exercise 24, measures 385-400. It consists of ten staves. The first staff begins with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a tempo marking of *Allegro. M.M. ♩ = 96:*. The notation continues with rapid ascending and descending sixteenth-note patterns across all staves, with various accidentals and phrasing slurs.

Presto. M.M. ♩ = 138

mf

p

cresc.

f

cresc.

rit.

Tempo I.

f

List of the Principal Words used in Modern Music

With their Abbreviations and Explanations

<i>A</i>	to, in or at; <i>a tempo</i> , in time	<i>Messo-piano (mp)</i>	Moderately soft
<i>Accelerando (accel.)</i>	Gradually increasing the speed	<i>Minore</i>	Minor Key
<i>Accent</i>	Emphasis on certain parts of the measure	<i>Moderato</i>	Moderately. <i>Allegro moderato</i> , moderately fast
<i>Adagio</i>	Slowly leisurely	<i>Molta</i>	Much; very
<i>Ad libitum (ad lib.)</i>	At pleasure; not in strict time	<i>Morendo</i>	Dying away
<i>A due (a 2)</i>	To be played by both instruments	<i>Mosso</i>	Equivalent to rapid. <i>Piu mosso</i> , quicker
<i>Agitato</i>	Restless, with agitation	<i>Moto</i>	Motion. <i>Con moto</i> , with animation
<i>Al or Alla</i>	In the style of	<i>Non</i>	Not
<i>Alla Marcia</i>	In the style of a March	<i>Notation</i>	The art of representing musical sounds by means of written characters
<i>Allegretto</i>	Diminutive of <i>allegro</i> ; moderately fast, lively; faster than <i>andante</i> ; slower than <i>allegro</i>	<i>Obbligato</i>	An indispensable part
<i>Allegro</i>	Lively; brisk, rapid.	<i>Opus (Op.)</i>	A work.
<i>Allegro assai</i>	Very rapidly	<i>Ossia</i>	Or; or else. Generally indicating an easier method
<i>Amoroso</i>	Affectionately	<i>Ottava (8va)</i>	To be played an octave higher
<i>Andante</i>	In moderately slow time	<i>Pause</i> (☞)	The sign indicating a pause or rest
<i>Andantino</i>	Diminutive of <i>andante</i> ; strictly slower than <i>andante</i> , but often used in the reverse sense	<i>Perdendosi</i>	Dying away gradually
<i>Anima, con</i> }	With animation	<i>Piacere, a</i>	At pleasure
<i>Animato</i> }		<i>Pianissimo (pp)</i>	Very softly
<i>A piacere</i>	At pleasure; equivalent to <i>ad libitum</i>	<i>Piano (p)</i>	Softly
<i>Appassionato</i>	Impassioned	<i>Piu</i>	More
<i>Arpeggio</i>	A broken chord	<i>Piu Allegro</i>	More quickly
<i>Assai</i>	Very; <i>Allegro assai</i> , very rapidly	<i>Piu tosto</i>	Quicker
<i>A tempo</i>	In the original tempo	<i>Poco or un poco</i>	A little
<i>Attacca</i>	Attack or begin what follows without pausing	<i>Poco a poco</i>	Gradually, by degrees; little by little
<i>Barcarolle</i>	A Venetian boatman's song	<i>Poco piu mosso</i>	A little faster
<i>Bis</i>	Twice, repeat the passage	<i>Poco meno</i>	A little slower
<i>Bravura</i>	Brilliant; bold; spirited	<i>Poco piu</i>	A little faster
<i>Brillante</i>	Showy, sparkling, brilliant	<i>Poi</i>	Then; afterwards
<i>Brío, con</i>	With much spirit	<i>Pomposo</i>	Pompous; grand
<i>Cadens</i>	An elaborate, florid passage introduced as an embellishment	<i>Prestitissimo</i>	As quickly as possible
<i>Cantabile</i>	In a singing style	<i>Presto</i>	Very quick; faster than <i>Allegro</i>
<i>Cansanetta</i>	A short song or air	<i>Primo (1mo)</i>	The first
<i>Capriccio a</i>	At pleasure, <i>ad libitum</i>	<i>Quartet</i>	A piece of music for four performers.
<i>Cavatina</i>	An air, shorter and simpler than the aria, and in one division, without <i>Da Capo</i>	<i>Quasi</i>	As if; in the style of
<i>Chord</i>	The harmony of three or more tones of different pitch produced simultaneously	<i>Quintet</i>	A piece of music for five performers
<i>Coda</i>	A supplement at the end of a composition	<i>Rallentando (rall.)</i>	Gradually slower
<i>Col or con</i>	With	<i>Replica</i>	Repetition. <i>Senza replica</i> , without repeats
<i>Crescendo (cresc.)</i>	Swelling; increasing in loudness	<i>Ritornando</i>	With special emphasis
<i>Da or dal</i>	From	<i>Ritardando (rit.)</i>	Gradually slower and slower
<i>Da Capo (D. C.)</i>	From the beginning	<i>Risoluti</i>	Resolutely; bold; energetic
<i>Dal Segno (D. S.)</i>	From the sign	<i>Ritenuito</i>	In slower time
<i>Decrescendo (decresc.)</i>	Decreasing in strength	<i>Scherzando</i>	Playfully; sportively
<i>Diminuendo (dim.)</i>	Gradually softer	<i>Secondo (2do)</i>	The second singer, instrumentalist or part
<i>Divisi</i>	Divided, each part to be played by a separate instrument	<i>Segue</i>	Follow on in similar style
<i>Dolce (dol.)</i>	Softly; sweetly	<i>Semplice</i>	Simply; unaffectedly
<i>Dolcissimo</i>	Very sweetly and softly	<i>Senza</i>	Without. <i>Senza sordino</i> without mute
<i>Dominant</i>	The fifth tone in the major or minor scale	<i>Sforzando (sf)</i>	Forcibly; with sudden emphasis
<i>Duet or Duo</i>	A composition for two performers	<i>Simile or Simili</i>	In like manner
<i>E</i>	And	<i>Smorzando (smorz)</i>	Diminishing in sound. Equivalent to <i>Morendo</i>
<i>Elegante</i>	Elegant, graceful	<i>Solo</i>	For one performer only. <i>Solo</i> ; for all
<i>Energico</i>	With energy, vigorously	<i>Sordino</i>	A mute. <i>Con sordino</i> , with the mute
<i>Enharmonic</i>	Alike in pitch, but different in notation	<i>Sostenuto</i>	Sustained; prolonged.
<i>Espressivo</i>	With expression	<i>Sotto</i>	Below; under. <i>Sotto voce</i> , in a subdued tone
<i>Finale</i>	The concluding movement	<i>Spirito</i>	Spirit. <i>con Spirito</i> with spirit
<i>Fine</i>	The end	<i>Staccato</i>	Detached; separate
<i>Forte (f)</i>	Loud	<i>Staccando</i>	Dragging or retarding the tempo
<i>Forte-piano (fp)</i>	Accent strongly, diminishing instantly to piano	<i>Stretto or stretta</i>	An increase of speed. <i>Piu stretto</i> faster
<i>Fortissimo (ff)</i>	Very loud	<i>Subdominant</i>	The fourth tone in the diatonic scale
<i>Forzando (fs >)</i>	Indicates that a note or chord is to be strongly accented	<i>Syncopation</i>	Change of accent from a strong beat to a weak one.
<i>Forza</i>	Force of tone	<i>Tacet</i>	"Is silent" Signified that an instrument or vocal part, so marked, is omitted during the movement or number in question.
<i>Fuoco, con</i>	With fire; with spirit	<i>Tempo</i>	Movement; rate of speed.
<i>Giocoso</i>	Joyously; playfully	<i>Tempo primo</i>	Return to the original tempo.
<i>Giusto</i>	Exact; in strict time	<i>Tenuto (ten.)</i>	Held for the full value.
<i>Grandioso</i>	Grand, pompous; majestic	<i>Thema or Theme</i>	The subject or melody.
<i>Grave</i>	Very slow and solemn	<i>Tonic</i>	The key-note of any scale.
<i>Gratoso</i>	Gracefully	<i>Tranquillo</i>	Quietly.
<i>Harmony</i>	In general, a combination of tones, or chords, producing music	<i>Tremolando, Tremolo</i>	A tremulous fluctuation of tone.
<i>Key note</i>	The first degree of the scale, the tonic	<i>Trio</i>	A piece of music for three performers.
<i>Largamente</i>	Very broad in style	<i>Triplet</i>	A group of three notes to be performed in the time of two of equal value in the regular rhythm.
<i>Larghetto</i>	Slow, but not so slow as <i>Largo</i> ; nearly like <i>Andantino</i>	<i>Troppo</i>	Too; too much. <i>Allegro, ma non troppo</i> , not too quickly.
<i>Largo</i>	Broad and slow; the slowest tempo-mark	<i>Tutti</i>	All; all the instruments.
<i>Legato</i>	Smoothly, the reverse of staccato	<i>Un</i>	A, one, an.
<i>Ledger-line</i>	A small added line above or below the staff	<i>Una corda</i>	On one string.
<i>Lento</i>	Slow, between <i>Andante</i> and <i>Largo</i>	<i>Variations</i>	The transformation of a melody by means of harmonic, rhythmic and melodic changes and embellishments.
<i>Lo stesso tempo</i>	In the same time, (or tempo)	<i>Veloce</i>	Quick, rapid, swift.
<i>Loco</i>	In place. Play as written, no longer an octave higher or lower	<i>Vibrato</i>	A wavering tone-effect, which should be sparingly used.
<i>Ma</i>	But	<i>Vivace</i>	With vivacity; bright; spirited.
<i>Ma non troppo</i>	Lively, but not too much so	<i>Vivo</i>	Lively; spirited.
<i>Maeztoso</i>	Majestically; dignified	<i>Volto Subito P. S.</i>	Turn over quickly.
<i>Maggiore</i>	Major Key		
<i>Marcato</i>	Marked		
<i>Meno</i>	Less		
<i>Meno mosso</i>	Less quickly		
<i>Messo</i>	Half; moderately		

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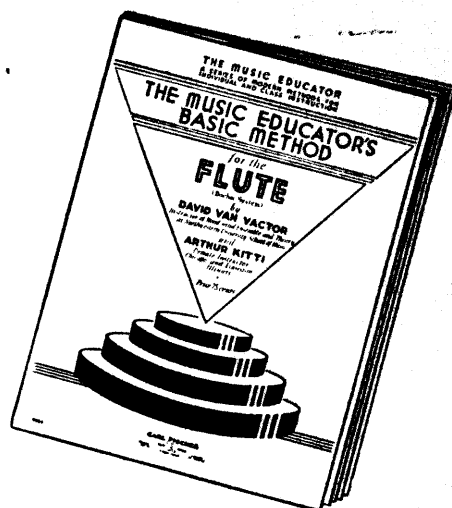
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