

Fig. 6
Section of the Monochord.



Fig. 7
Plan of the Monochord.

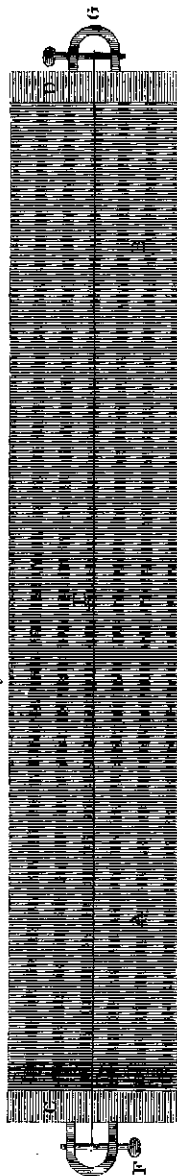
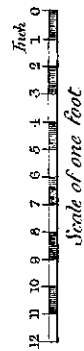


Fig. 8
Perspective View of the Monochord.



ELEMENTS
OF
MUSICAL COMPOSITION;

COMPREHENDING THE
RULES OF THOROUGH BASS,
AND THE
THEORY OF TUNING.

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PREFACE.

A KNOWLEDGE of the Elements of Musical Composition and of Thorough Bass is happily become almost indispensable to a Musical Education.

The present work was at first intended for the author's pupils, but is now published with the hope that it may become more generally useful.

Originality seldom forms the leading feature of a work of this nature, the excellence of which should consist chiefly in the accumulated experience of many treatises. Those already published have been consulted, but their language has not, intentionally at least, been adopted. They have contributed materially to such parts of this work as may be found to possess any merit ; and for the rest the author wishes he could offer a better recommendation than novelty.

NO. 2, DUCHESS STREET,
JAN. 6, 1812.

CONTENTS.

CHAP. I.

| | PAGE. |
|--|--------|
| OF Notes, Intervals, Scales and Keys | 1 |
| Diatonic Scale | 3 |
| —— Intervals | ibid. |
| Chromatic Scale | 4 |
| —— Intervals | 5 |
| Enharmonic Scale | ibid. |
| —— Intervals | ibid. |
| Inversion of Intervals | ibid. |
| Of Keys | 7 |
| Names of the seven Notes of a Key | ibid. |
| Major Key | 8 |
| Table of Major Keys | 9 |
| Ancient Diatonic Minor Key | ibid. |
| Table of Minor Keys | 11 |
| Another Ancient Diatonic Minor Key | ibid. |
| Chromatic Minor Key | ibid. |
| Another ditto, ditto, ditto | ibid. |
| Usual Method of ascending and descending the Minor Key | 11, 12 |



CHAP. II.

| | PAGE, |
|--|------------|
| Of Concords | 13 |
| Triads | ibid. |
| Consonant and Dissonant Triads | ibid. |
| Major and Minor | 14 |
| Triads of Do, Fa, Sol | 15 |
| Method of knowing the Key (note †) | 18 |
| Simple Diatonic Successions of Triads | 19 |
| First | 20 |
| Second | 21 |
| Third | 22 |
| Fourth | ibid. |
| Fifth | 23 |
| Sixth | 24 |
| Mixed Diatonic Successions | ibid. |
| First | 25 |
| Second | ibid. |
| Third | ibid. |
| Fourth | ibid. |
| Fifth | 26 |
| Chromatic Successions | ibid. |
| Accompaniment | 27 |
| Rule 1st. against consecutive perfect fifths | 28 |
| Rule 2nd. against consecutive octaves | 30 |
| Method of accompanying Triads in Thorough Bass | 31 |
| Seven Subordinate Rules | 31, 32, 33 |

CONTENTS.

vii

| | PAGE. |
|---|-------|
| Inversions of the Triad | 33 |
| The sixth and third, and sixth and fourth | 34 |
| Method of accompanying them | ibid. |
| How the composer may make use of them | ibid. |
| Exceptions | 35 |
| Succession of Sixes | 36 |
| Accompaniment of this Succession | ibid. |
| Of Closes or Cadences | 38 |
| Of the Full Close | 40 |
| Of the Half Close | 41 |
| Of the Deceptive Close | 42 |
| Of the Close delayed | 43 |

CHAP. III.

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Of Discords | 44 |
| Definition | ibid. |
| Diatonic Discords | 45 |
| Discords of Addition | ibid. |
| The Added Seventh, or Dominant Seventh, its Resolutions, Omissions, &c. | 46, 47, 48, 49 |
| Its Inversions | 49 |
| The Added Sixth, or Discord of Fa | 51 |
| Its inversions, &c. | 54, 55 |
| The Added Ninth on Sol, or Double Discord of Sol | 56 |
| The Leading Seventh | 57 |
| Discords of Suspension | 58 |



| | PAGE. |
|---|--------|
| The Fifth and Fourth | 59 |
| The Ninth, Fifth, and Third | 61 |
| The Seventh and Third | 63 |
| The Seventh, Fifth, and Third on Fa | 64 |
| Discords of Addition used as Discords of Suspensions | 65 |
| Discords of Suspension with a Pedale Bass | ibid. |
| Double Discords | 66 |
| Discords of Transition | 67 |
| The Eighth, followed by a Seventh | ibid. |
| The Fifth, followed by a Sixth | ibid. |
| The Third, by a Fourth | ibid. |
| Notes ascending or descending diatonically, with one or more holding notes, as the Fourth and Second, and its Inversions, &c. | 67, 68 |
| Discords of Addition (not suspended) on a Pedale | 68 |
| Discords of Syncopation | 69 |
| Chromatic Discords | ibid. |
| Chromatic Passing Notes | 70 |
| The Fourth and Second altered, and its Inversions | ibid. |
| The Minor Ninth to Sol | ibid. |
| Fa sharp with its chords and discords | ibid. |
| The Italian, German, and French Sixes | 71 |
| The Neapolitan Sixth | 72 |
| Flat Seventh to the Key Note | ibid. |

CHAP. IV.

| | |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Of Melody | 74 |
| Essential Notes | ibid. |

CONTENTS.

ix

| | PAGE. |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Unessential Notes | 75 |
| Passing Notes | ibid. |
| Appoggiaturas | ibid. |
| Adjunct Notes | 76 |
| Notes of Anticipation | ibid. |

CHAP. V.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Of Music in Parts | 78 |
| Tasks for the Student | 80 |
| Of Time | 81 |
| Simple Common Time | 82 |
| Compound Common Time | ibid. |
| Simple Triple Time | 83 |
| Compound Triple Time | ibid. |

CHAP. VI.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Of Modulation | 85 |
| Diatonic Modulation | 19 |
| Chromatic Modulation | 85 |
| Natural and Unnatural | 85, 86 |
| Gradual and Sudden | 87, 88 |
| Order and Duration of Modulation | 89 |
| Transient Modulation | 90 |
| Modulation from one Movement to another | ibid. |

CONTENTS.

| | PAGE. |
|---|-------|
| Modulation by Discords of Syncopation . . . | 91 |
| ——— by Dominant Sevenths . . . | ibid. |
| ——— by Diminished Sevenths . . . | 92 |
| Enharmonic Modulation . . . | ibid. |

CHAP. VII.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Of Canon, Fugue, and Imitation . . . | 94 |
| Definitions . . . | 95 |
| Different kinds of Canon . . . | 96, 97 |
| Perpetual Canon . . . | 97 |
| Canon by Inversion . . . | 98 |
| ———by Augmentation . . . | 99 |
| ———by Double Augmentation . . . | ibid. |
| ———by Diminution . . . | ibid. |
| ———by Double Diminution . . . | ibid. |
| Canons not strict as to Intervals . . . | 100 |
| ——— with Free Accompaniments . . . | ibid. |
| Passages in strict Canon . . . | ibid. |
| Melodies, <i>Recte et Retro</i> . . . | 100, 101 |
| ———, <i>Alla Rovescio</i> . . . | 101 |
| ———, <i>Per Recte et Retro, et Alla Rovescio</i> . . . | 101, 102 |
| Rounds . . . | 102 |
| Of Fugue . . . | 103 |
| Rule for its commencement . . . | ibid. |
| Authentic and Plagal Modes . . . | 103, 104 |
| A Double Fugue . . . | 105 |

CONTENTS.

xi

| | PAGE. |
|---|-------|
| Inversion, Reversion, Diminution, Augmentation, &c. | 106 |
| Pedale, or Point d'Orgue | 107 |
| Of Imitation | ibid. |

CHAP. VIII.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Of Vocal and Instrumental Music | 109 |
| Of Accenting the words | 109, 110 |
| Compass of Voices | 110 |
| Compass of Instruments | 110, 111 |
| Of Keyed Instruments | 111 |
| Stringed Instruments | 112 |
| Wind Instruments | 114 |
| Instruments of Percussion | 117 |
| Church Music | 118 |
| Oratorio Music | 120 |
| Opera | 120, 121 |
| Concert | 121 |
| Chamber | 121, 122 |
| Tasks | 122, 123 |

CHAP. IX.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Of the Derivation of the Scale, Tuning, Temperament, the Monochord, &c. | 124 |
| Tartini's and Ptolemy's Method | ibid. |

| | PAGE. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| The Monochord . . . | 125, 126 |
| The Ratios of the Major Key . . . | 127 |
| ————— Minor Key . . . | 128 |
| Temperament . . . | 133 |
| Equal and Unequal . . . | 134, 135, &c. |

ELEMENTS

OF

MUSICAL COMPOSITION.

CHAP. I.

OF NOTES, INTERVALS, SCALES, AND KEYS.

THERE are twelve notes, or sounds, on a keyed instrument*. The difference of pitch between any two of them is called an interval. The smallest interval, as from any note to the next above or below it, is called a semitone. A tone is the distance from any note to the next but one, above or below it, and is equal to two semitones. Notes are either naturals, sharps, flats, double sharps, or double flats.

The seven white keys are generally naturals, and are then called, A \natural B \natural C \natural D \natural E \natural F \natural G \natural . See fig. 1.

A sharp is one semitone higher than a natural. Thus A \sharp is

* The organ and piano forte are the only instruments now in general use, to which the term *keyed instrument* is meant to be applied in this work.



one semitone higher than $A\sharp$, and is a black key lying between $A\sharp$ and $B\flat$. See fig. 2 : and thus $B\sharp$ is a white key otherwise called $C\sharp$.

A flat is one semitone lower than a natural. Thus $A\flat$ is the black note lying between $A\sharp$ and $G\sharp$. See fig. 3. $C\flat$ is a white key, otherwise called $B\sharp$.

A double sharp is a whole tone above a natural. Thus $A\sharp\sharp$, or $A\times$, is the white key, otherwise called $B\sharp$.

$B\times$ is the black key, otherwise called $C\sharp$ or $D\flat$. See fig. 4.

A double flat is a whole tone below a natural. Thus $A\flat\flat$ is the white key otherwise called $G\sharp$: and $F\flat\flat$ is the black key otherwise called $E\flat$ or $D\sharp$. See fig. 5.

A second signifies the next note above or below, according to alphabetical order. Thus the second to A is B , whether natural, flat, or sharp ; and that, either the next in position, or in any other octave above it. Thus any $B\sharp$, $B\flat$ or $B\sharp\sharp$ above a given A is called second to it, excepting when written as a ninth. And thus any $G\sharp$, $G\flat$ or $G\sharp\sharp$ below A is called the second below $A\sharp$.

* The second to any note signifies the second *above* it, all intervals being reckoned upwards, from the bass, or lowest note, unless when specified to the contrary.

A , in this work, stands for $A\sharp$, B for $B\sharp$, &c.

above or below.

Thus the 3rd to A is c, and the 3rd below A is f.

| | | | |
|------------------|----|-----|----|
| 4th | D, | 4th | E. |
| 5th | E, | 5th | D. |
| 6th | F, | 6th | C. |
| 7th | G, | 7th | B. |
| 8th or octave A, | | 8th | A. |
| 9th | B, | 9th | G. |

A Diatonic Scale consists of five tones, and two semitones, the latter being separated by two tones, and three tones, alternately ; and the notes being in alphabetical order. The scale is of an indefinite length, and it is immaterial with which note it begins. See Example 1.

The intervals contained in this scale are, in this work, called **Diatonic Intervals** ; and are as follow :

Two kinds of 2nd...a minor 2nd equal to 1 semitone as from E to F

a major 2nd . . . 2 semitones . . . F to G

Two kinds of 3rd...a minor 3rd * . . . 3 A to c

a major 3rd †. . . 4 . . . c to E

* Called also a flat third, or lesser third.

† Called also a sharp third, or greater third.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|----|-----------|--------|
| Two kinds of 4th—a perfect 4th. | 5 | semitones | c to F |
| an imperfect 4th* | 6 | | F to B |
| Two kinds of 5th—an imp. 5th† | 6 | | B to F |
| a perfect 5th | 7 | | c to G |
| Two kinds of 6th—a minor 6th | 8 | | E to C |
| a major 6th | 9 | | c to A |
| Two kinds of 7th—a minor 7th‡ | 10 | | G to F |
| a major 7th | 11 | | c to B |
| One kind of 8th, or octave | 12 | | c to c |
| Two kinds of 9th—a minor 9th | 13 | | B to c |
| a major 9th | 14 | | c to D |

See Example 2.

A Chromatic Scale signifies, in this work, one in which the semitones are placed in any way differently from those in the Diatonic Scale: as

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|---|---|-------|----|---|
| | A | B | C | D | E | F | G# | A |
| | T | S | T | T | T | T & ½ | S | |
| Or, | A | B | C | D | E | F# | G# | A |
| | T | S | T | T | T | T | S | |

See Example 3.

* Called also the extreme sharp 4th, and Tritonus, from the three successive tones FG, GA, and AB, of which it is composed.

† Called also the extreme flat, or false 5th.

‡ Called also a flat 7th.

|| Called also a sharp 7th.

Chromatic Intervals signify, in this work, those peculiar to the Chromatic Scale; such are

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| An extreme sharp 2nd equal to 3 semitones, as from . | F to G \sharp |
| flat 3rd 2 | B to D \flat |
| flat 4th 4 | B to E \flat |
| sharp 5th 8 | C to G \sharp |
| sharp 6th 10 | C to A \sharp |
| flat 7th 9 * | B to A \flat |

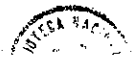
See Example 4.

An Enharmonic Scale contains smaller intervals than semitones, as quarter tones, commas, &c. which cannot be distinguished on a keyed instrument. See Example 5.

Enharmonic intervals signify such as are peculiar to the Enharmonic Scale. See Example 6.

The Inversion of an interval is its complement, or what is remaining to complete the octave. It is found by changing the place of the two notes which form it, putting the lowest above the other.

* Chromatic semitones, as distinct from diatonic semitones, are not noticed in this part of the work, because they are not distinguishable on keyed instruments; but they will be noticed in the articles Tuning, Temperament, &c.



Thus the inversion of $\frac{B}{A}$ is $\frac{A}{B}$. The inversion of $\frac{F}{C}$ is $\frac{C}{F}$ &c.

Thus a 2nd inverted is a 7th

3rd . . . 6th

4th . . . 5th

5th . . . 4th

6th . . . 3rd

And a 7th . . . 2nd *

A minor interval inverted becomes major

A major . . . minor

A perfect . . . remains perfect

An imperfect . . . imperfect

An extreme sharp becomes extreme flat

And an extreme flat . . . extreme sharp

Thus, a minor 2nd inverted becomes a major 7th

a major 6th . . . a minor 3rd

a perfect 4th . . . a perfect 5th

an imperfect 4th . . . an imperfect 5th

an extreme sharp 5th an extreme flat 4th

and an extreme flat 4th an extreme sharp 5th

See Example 7.

* A 9th is never inverted.

OF KEYS.

A key, or mode, consists of seven notes, arranged in alphabetical order, called

| | | |
|--------------|---------------------------|------|
| The key note | Tonic, or | Do * |
| the 2nd, | Supertonic, or | Re |
| 3rd, | Mediant, or | Mi |
| 4th, | Subdominant, or | Fa † |
| 5th, | Dominant, or | Sol |
| 6th, | Submediant, or | La ‡ |
| 7th, | Leading Note, or Subtonic | Si |

* In this work, as in some others, Do is the key note, Re the 2d, &c. whatever the key may be, but in France Re always signifies D ; Mi, E, &c.

† The Subdominant is so called from its being the 5th below the key note, as the Dominant is the 5th above. The Dominant is so called from its predominance in Music, being common to the Triads of Do and Sol, and more frequently used than any other note. Do is likewise common to the triads of Do and Fa, but the triad of Fa is not so often used as that of Sol.

‡ The Submediant is the 3rd below the key note, as the Mediant is the 3rd above. The Mediant is the middle note between Do and Sol, as the Submediant is between Do and the Fa below it.

|| It is called the leading note, (when placed at the distance of one semitone below the key note, as is usually the case,) because it generally leads to the key note, viz. is succeeded by it; and the French call it the *sensible* note, as that whereby the key is known. When placed a whole tone below the key note, Si should not be called the leading note, but the flat 7th of the key, or subtonic.

Keys are either major or minor. They are so called according as the 3rd to the key note is major or minor.

In the major key, the intervals, if reckoned from the key note, are all major or perfect.

Thus, from Do to Re is a major 2nd
 from Do to Mi is a major 3rd
 . . . Fa is a perfect 4th
 . . . Sol is a perfect 5th
 . . . La is a major 6th
 . . . Si is a major 7th
 . . . Do is a perfect 8th

The major key is Diatonic.

From Do to Re is a . tone
 . Re to Mi . . tone
 . Mi to Fa . semitone
 . Fa to Sol . . tone
 . Sol to La . . tone
 . La to Si . . tone
 . Si to Do . semitone

Viz. two tones and a semitone, and three tones and a semitone ; see page 3 and example 8, as in the major key of c, which has no flats or sharps. Other major keys are formed on any key note by a similar arrangement of tones and semitones ; and, if placed according to the numerical order of their flats and sharps, their key notes will be at the distance of a perfect 5th from each

other. Thus G major, which has one sharp, is a 5th above c ; D, which has two sharps, is a 5th above G ; F with one flat is a 5th below c ; B \flat with two flats is a 5th below F, &c. &c. as in the following table.

| FLATS. | | | | | | | | | | | SHARPS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|---|---------|---|---|---|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|----------------|
| 10 | 9 | 8* | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7* | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| E $\flat\flat$ | B $\flat\flat$ | F \flat | C \flat | G \flat | D \flat | A \flat | E \flat | B \flat | F | C | G | D | A | E | B | F \sharp | C \sharp | G \sharp | D \sharp | A \sharp | E \sharp | B \sharp | F \times | C \times &c. |

See Example 9.

Keys which have more than seven sharps or flats are very seldom used †.

The ancient ‡ diatonic minor key has a minor 3rd, minor 6th, and minor 7th. The other intervals being the same as in the major key.

* Keys which have more than seven sharps or flats, have double sharps or flats, which reckon for two.

† Major keys in modern music, as well as minor keys, have occasional accidental flats and sharps, which will hereafter be noticed.

‡ So called, in this work, from its being the scale of the ancient Greek Music, and found in the oldest national tunes, in psalms, and cathedral music ; see Specimens of various kinds of Music, vol. i. No. 13, page 14, No. 24, page 19, and vol. ii. No. 6, page 2.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Thus from <i>Do</i> to <i>Re</i> * | is a major 2nd |
| <i>Mi</i> | minor 3rd |
| <i>Fa</i> | perfect 4th |
| <i>Sol</i> | perfect 5th |
| <i>La</i> | minor 6th |
| <i>Si</i> | minor 7th |
| And thus from <i>Do</i> to <i>Re</i> is a | tone |
| <i>Re</i> to <i>Mi</i> | semitone |
| <i>Mi</i> to <i>Fa</i> | tone |
| <i>Fa</i> to <i>Sol</i> | tone |
| <i>Sol</i> to <i>La</i> | semitone |
| <i>La</i> to <i>Si</i> | tone |
| <i>Si</i> to <i>Do</i> | tone |

Viz. five tones and two semitones, the latter being separated by two tones and three tones alternately, which constitutes a Diatonic Scale, as in the minor key of A which has no flats or sharps. See Example 10.

Other minor keys are formed on any key note by a similar arrangement of tones and semitones; and if placed according to the numerical order of their flats and sharps, their key notes will be at the distance of a perfect 5th from each other. Thus e

* The syllables *Do*, *Re*, &c. are put in italics in the minor key to distinguish them from those of the major key.

In the Examples, the syllables *Do*, *Re*, &c. in the minor key, are distinguished from those of the major key, by a line drawn under them.

minor has one sharp; B, two sharps; D, one flat, &c. as in the following table. See Example 11.

| FLATS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | SHARPS. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|---|---|---|---|---------|---|---|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----|
| 13 | 12 | 11 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | |
| E $\flat\flat$ | B $\flat\flat$ | F \flat | C \flat | G \flat | D \flat | A \flat | E \flat | B \flat | F | C | G | D | A | E | B | F \sharp | C \sharp | G \sharp | D \sharp | A \sharp | E \sharp | B \sharp | F \times | C \times | &c. |

The sixth note *La* and the seventh *Si* are occasionally * raised one semitone. If the sixth is raised, (and not the seventh,) an ancient diatonic minor key is produced, now become obsolete. See Example 12, and Specimens, vol. i. No. 66, page 40.

In modern music, the seventh note *Si* is often made one semitone higher, and then the scale of the minor key becomes chromatic. See Example 13, and Specimens, vol. i. No. 278, and 279, page 136.

The sixth and seventh notes are both occasionally altered at the same time, and then also the scale is chromatic. See Example 14, and Specimens, vol. i. No. 161, page 84.

This is the usual method of ascending the minor key, but in

* These alterations are only occasional, and the sharps or naturals requisite to produce them are accidental, and never marked at the beginning of the piece.

descending, the ancient diatonic scale is commonly used. See Example 15, and Specimens, vol. i. last two bars of No. 130, page 69*.

* The melody of the minor key depends, however, in a great measure, on the harmony.



CHAP. II.

OF CONCORDS.

HARMONY is a succession of Chords.

A Chord is a coincidence of sounds, and is either a concord or a discord.

A Concord is an arrangement of notes, none of which are next to each other, as to their alphabetical order *, and none of which form an imperfect interval.

| | | | | | | |
|------|----|-------|---------------|---|---|-------|
| | G | A | | F | G | B |
| Thus | E | F &c. | are concords. | D | D | G &c. |
| | C, | D, | | B | C | F |

A triad is any note accompanied with its third and fifth. Consonant triads are such as have no imperfect interval ; or, in other words, such as are concords. Dissonant triads have their

* G A are included in this order, the musical alphabet ending with G, and, if produced, standing thus, A B C D E F G A B G &c.

fifths imperfect, and are consequently discords *. A major triad is so called from its third being major, and a minor triad from its third being minor.

There are six consonant triads in a diatonic scale, and one dissonant. Thus in the scale of naturals

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G | A | B | C | D | E |
| E | F | G | A | B | C |
| C | D | E | F | G | A |

are consonant triads. ^FD is dissonant. The triad is called by the name of its lowest or fundamental note, which is also called its root or generator. Thus ^GE is the triad of c, and the triad of c is ^DB &c. ^G

Of the above six triads three are major and three minor. The triads of c, f, and g, are major; those of d, e, and a, are minor.

Every diatonic scale, on a keyed instrument †, may be considered as comprehending two keys, the one major and the other mi-

* Dissonant triads, such as ^FD ^{C#}A &c. will be treated of hereafter.
B, F,

† But this is only the case on keyed instruments, for nature requires smaller intervals than semitones for the union of a major, and its relative minor key, which therefore constitutes a kind of enharmonic scale.

nor, both having the same number of flats and sharps. Thus the scale of naturals includes the keys of *c* major and *a* minor. A scale with one sharp includes *G* major and *e* minor. A scale with three flats includes *E♭* major, and *c* minor, &c. and this minor key is called relative minor to the major key ; and the major key, relative major to the minor key.

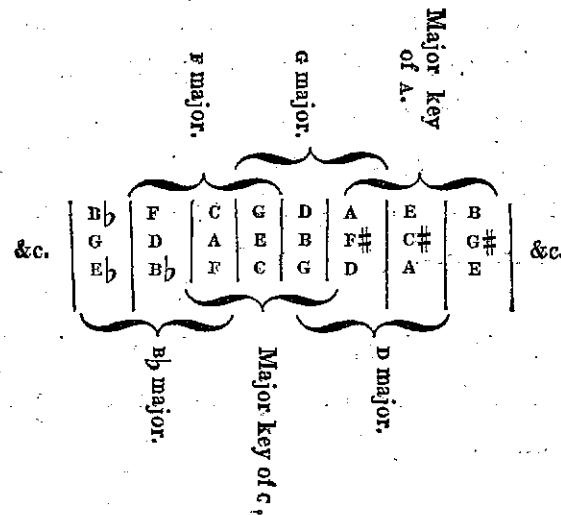
The three major triads belong to the major key, and the three minor triads to the minor key, and are the triads of *Do*, *Fa*, and *Sol* in each.

Thus in the scale of naturals the triads of *c*, *F*, and *e*, belong to the major key of *c*, and are the triads of *Do*, *Fa*, and *Sol* ; and the triads of *A*, *D*, and *E*, belong to the minor key of *A*, and are the triads of *Do*, *Fa*, and *Sol*. See Example 16.

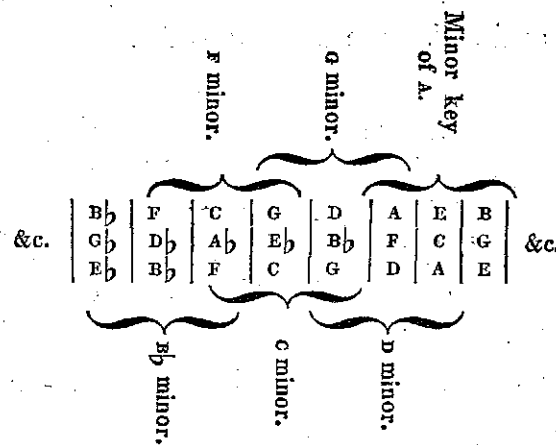
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| As thus in <i>c</i> major. | <i>C</i> | <i>G</i> | <i>D</i> | And thus in <i>A</i> minor. | <i>A</i> | <i>E</i> | <i>B</i> |
| | <i>A</i> | <i>E</i> | <i>B</i> | | <i>F</i> | <i>C</i> | <i>G</i> |
| | <i>F</i> | <i>C</i> | <i>G</i> | | <i>D</i> | <i>A</i> | <i>E</i> |
| | <i>Fa</i> | <i>Do</i> | <i>Sol</i> | | <i>Fa</i> | <i>Do</i> | <i>Sol</i> |

They are placed in this order because *Fa* the subdominant is the 5th below *Do*, as *Sol* the dominant is the 5th above.

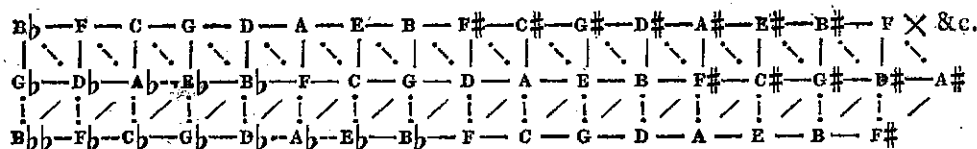
Hence it appears that a key consists of a key note with its third and fifth, together with the key notes next to it, (*viz.* the dominant and subdominant,) with their thirds and fifths, as in the following table.



And so also in the minor keys, as in the following table.



Or, as in the following table, where the horizontal mark — signifies a fifth; the perpendicular | or oblique /, signifies a major third; and the dotted line | , or \, a minor third.



The middle row consists of key notes, excepting the first and last notes, the upper row of major thirds to those key notes, and the lower of minor thirds to them. Thus a major triad is any

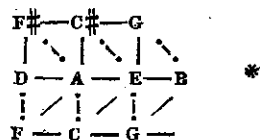
note with its major third and fifth, as $\begin{array}{c} E \\ | \quad \backslash \\ C \quad G \end{array}$ in which E is major third to C, G is the fifth, and from E to G is a minor third, and a minor triad is thus expressed $\begin{array}{c} C \quad G \\ | \quad / \\ Eb \end{array}$

a major key consists of three major triads, as for instance that of

C major, thus $\begin{array}{c} A \quad E \quad B \\ | \quad \backslash \quad | \quad \backslash \quad | \quad \backslash \\ F \quad C \quad G \quad D \end{array}$

and a minor key consists of three minor triads, as for instance that of A minor, thus $\begin{array}{c} D \quad A \quad E \quad B \\ | \quad / \quad | \quad / \quad | \quad / \\ F \quad C \quad G \end{array}$

a minor key consists occasionally of both minor and major triads, as



* The triad of *Sol* in the minor key is frequently made a major triad. See *Cadences*. The triad of *Fa* is sometimes made a major triad, especially if followed by the major triad of *Sol*. See *Chromatic Successions*. The triad of *Do* is also occasionally made major. See *Full Close*.

D

and though the same letter is found in each of the three lines of the foregoing table page 17, (as c, in the upper line, the third to A \flat , c, in the middle line, the key note, and c, in the lower line, the minor third to the key note A,) yet none of the notes contained in one line are the same as those contained in either of the others, * but differ from them in a slight degree, as the student will perceive when he comes to study tuning.

From the foregoing table it appears that in order to perform fourteen major and minor keys accurately in tune, forty-nine different notes should be contained in every octave, for twelve keys forty-three notes, &c. &c. viz. ten notes for one major and minor key, and three more notes for every additional key †.

* *Viz.* Supposing that the key note of every major and minor key is one sound common to both keys; that the note c is key note to both c major and c minor; A to A major and A minor, &c. Some theorists, however, construct the minor key on the sixth note of the relative major key: thus making the key note of A minor different from that of A major, but the same sound with A in the key of c major or F major.

† Here it may be allowed to teach the student how to know in what key any piece, or any part of a piece of music, is written. In melody alone, the key is known by its leading note; but where there is harmony, it is chiefly known by the triads. The former method is liable to many exceptions, and is very uncertain, but the latter is comparatively easy and clear.

In melody, (without harmony,) to find the leading note of a piece of music, or of any passage contained in any piece, let a table of leading notes standing a fifth from each other, be extended to any required length, as follows:

B \flat F C G D A E B F \sharp C \sharp G \sharp D \sharp A \sharp E \sharp B \sharp F \times C \times &c

Successions of triads are either diatonic or chromatic. Diatonic successions of triads are either simple or mixed.

Simple Diatonic Successions.

The three major triads of the major key, with the three minor

Take the seven or more different notes of which the passage consists, and that note which stands latest in the foregoing table is the leading note of the key. Thus let it be required to know in what key the notes B D F G# A C E are, Example 17; by looking for them in the foregoing table, they will be found in the following order, F C D A E B G#; G# therefore is the leading note, and as the key note is always one semitone higher than the leading note (See Note ||, p. 7.) the key must be A, the third to A is C, and being a minor third, the key is A minor. In Example 18, the leading note is C#, and the key D minor. In Example 19, the leading note is B#, and the key C# minor. All the foregoing examples, however, are chromatic. Example 20 is diatonic, and may either be the key of C major (B being the leading note) or the ancient diatonic key of A minor without any leading note, the seventh, or subtonic being a flat or minor seventh. (See Note ‡, p. 9.) But besides the difficulties which occur whenever the scale is diatonic, there are others owing to chromatic passages and ornamental notes, as in Example 21, which render this method very uncertain.

But in harmony wherever the triads are clearly distinguishable, (and, in this work, every combination will be derived from them,) the key will be easily known. Thus three major triads, standing a fifth from each other will constitute a major key; as the three, in Example 22, constitute the key of A major; and three minor triads, at a fifth from each other, form a diatonic minor key; as those in Example 23, form the key of D minor.

In chromatic minor keys, when there is one minor triad and two major, the latter being a second from each other, the minor triad is that of *Do*; as in Example 24, where the key is E minor.

In Example 25 is a series of triads in various keys. The triads bearing two names, as *Sol* in one key, and *Do* in another, are called doubtful chords; and will be explained hereafter.

triads of the relative minor key forming one diatonic scale on a keyed instrument, (page 17.) a succession of these in any order, and for any length of time is allowable ; and when the order is regular, the succession is, in this work, called a simple diatonic succession of triads.

As some of these are become obsolete, and those still used are not all equally agreeable, it is necessary to treat of them separately.

They may be divided into such as move a fifth, a third, and a second ; or their inversions, a fourth, a sixth, and a seventh. See page 6. There are six simple diatonic successions, *viz.*

- 1st, falling 5ths, or rising 4ths, which is the same thing.
- 2nd, rising 5ths, or falling 4ths,
- 3rd, falling 3rds, or rising 6ths,
- 4th, rising 3rds, or falling 6ths,
- 5th, falling 2nds, or rising 7ths,
- 6th, rising 2nds, or falling 7ths,

First Simple Diatonic Succession: falling fifths or rising fourths. Any triad, except Fa, may fall a fifth, or rise a fourth ; Fa cannot, because the fifth below, or the fourth above Fa, is the dissonant triad.

Thus the triad of *Sol* may be succeeded by that of *Do* ; Ex. 26.

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Thus the triad of <i>Do</i> | may be succeeded by that of <i>Fa</i> | Ex. 27 |
| | <i>Fa</i> * | Sol . 28 |
| | <i>Sol</i> | <i>Do</i> . 29 |
| | <i>Do</i> | <i>Fa</i> . 30 |

Any two or more of these may be used together ; as in Example 31.

Some composers have introduced the dissonant triad into this succession only. Example 32. In which case it is considered as an inversion of *Fa* with a 6th. See added 6th.

Second Simple Diatonic Succession : rising fifths or falling fourths. Any triad, except *Sol*, may rise a fifth, or fall a fourth ; *Sol* cannot, because the fifth above, or fourth below *Sol*, is the dissonant triad.

| | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Thus the triad of <i>Fa</i> | may be succeeded by that of <i>Do</i> | Ex. 33 |
| | <i>Do</i> | <i>Sol</i> . 34 |
| | <i>Sol</i> | <i>Fa</i> . 35 |
| | <i>Fa</i> | <i>Do</i> . 36 |
| | <i>Do</i> | <i>Sol</i> . 37 |
| Any two or more of these may be used together | | 38 |

* When *Fa* is succeeded by either of the triads of the major key, it is more properly considered as an inversion of *Fa* with a 6th in the major key. See Gradual Modulation, added Sixth, &c.

Third Simple Diatonic Succession : falling thirds or rising sixths. Any triad, except *Fa*, may fall a third, or rise a sixth; *Fa* cannot, because the third below, or sixth above, is the dissonant triad.

Thus the triad of *Sol* may be succeeded by that of *Sol*, see Ex. 39

| | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|------|
| | <i>Sol</i> | | <i>Do</i> | . 40 |
| | <i>Do</i> | | <i>Do</i> | . 41 |
| | <i>Do</i> | | <i>Fa</i> | . 42 |
| | <i>Fa</i> | | <i>Fa</i> | . 43 |

but the two first are peculiar to ancient music *.

Hence though any two or more of these *may* be used together; yet a combination of the three latter is, in general, to be preferred; especially in modern music. Example 44 †.

Fourth Simple Diatonic Succession : rising thirds or falling sixths. Any triad, except *Sol*, may rise a third or fall a sixth;

* By *ancient music* is meant that of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries. This is to be carefully distinguished by the student from *the music of the ancients*, viz. of the Greeks, Romans, and other ancient nations.

† The student may observe, that what he is cautioned to avoid in the *simple*, *may* may be used with good effect in the *mixed* successions; also, that what he is to avoid in the *modern*, is highly proper for the *ancient* style of music.

Sol cannot, because the third above, or sixth below *Sol*, is the dissonant triad.

Thus the triad of *Fa* * may be succeeded by that of *Fa* Ex. 45

| | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|----|
| | <i>Fa</i> | | <i>Do</i> | | 46 |
| | <i>Do</i> | | <i>Do</i> | | 47 |
| | <i>Do</i> | | <i>Sol</i> | | 48 |
| | <i>Sol</i> | | <i>Sol</i> | | 49 |

But as these are all peculiar to ancient music the student is recommended to avoid them; unless he is writing professedly in the church style. Example 50.

Fifth Simple Diatonic Succession: falling seconds or rising sevenths. Any triad, except *Do*, may fall a second or rise a seventh; *Do* cannot, because the second below, or seventh above *Do*, is the dissonant triad.

Thus the triad of *Do* may be succeeded by that of *Sol* Ex. 51

| | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|----|
| | <i>Sol</i> | | <i>Fa</i> | | 52 |
| | <i>Fa</i> | | <i>Sol</i> | | 53 |
| | <i>Sol</i> | | <i>Fa</i> | | 54 |
| | <i>Fa</i> (or rather <i>Fa</i>) | | <i>Do</i> | | 55 |

But the three latter are only fit for church music. Hence a combination of the two former is to be preferred to one of the three latter. Example 56.

* Or rather *Fa* with a 6th, inverted. See Note, p. 21.

Sixth Simple Diatonic Succession : rising seconds or falling sevenths. Any triad, except *Do*, may rise a second or fall a seventh ; *Do* cannot, because the second above, or seventh below *Do*, is the dissonant triad.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Thus the triad of <i>Do</i> may be succeeded by that of <i>Fa</i> | Ex. 57 |
| <i>Fa</i> <i>Sol</i> | 58 |
| <i>Sol</i> <i>Fa</i> | 59 |
| <i>Fa</i> <i>Sol</i> | 60 |
| <i>Sol</i> <i>Do</i> | 61 |

The three former of these are only fit for the church style. Hence a combination of the two latter is generally to be preferred to one of the three former. Example 62.

Of the foregoing successions the first and second, Examples 31, 32, and 38, are the most agreeable to the ear ; and should be most frequently used. The next to be preferred is part of the third succession, as in Example 44 ; then part of the sixth, Example 62 ; and lastly, part of the fifth, as in Example 56.

Mixed Diatonic Successions.

The different ways of combining or mixing these simple diatonic successions are very numerous.

The five following mixed successions are selected from these, and may be denominated Mixed Diatonic Successions.

First Mixed Diatonic Succession; falling thirds and fifths alternately, or rising sixths and fourths. Thus the triads of *Sol*, *Do*, *Fa*, *Fa* (or rather *Fa*, see note *, page 21) *Sol*, *Sol*, *Do*, *Fa* may succeed each other, Example 63, but the first note *Sol* is generally omitted.

Second Mixed Diatonic Succession; rising thirds and fifths alternately, or falling sixths and fourths. Thus the triads of *Fa* *Do* *Sol* *Sol* *Fa* (or *Fa* with a sixth) *Fa* *Do* *Sol* may succeed each other, Example 64; but the three first notes are less agreeable than the next four, Example 65, and the last note *Sol* is generally omitted *.

Third Mixed Diatonic Succession; falling fifths and seconds alternately, or rising fourths and sevenths alternately. Thus the triad of *do*, *fa*, (or rather *fa* with a sixth) *do*, *fa*, *sol*, *do*, *sol*, *do*, may succeed each other. Example 67.

Fourth Mixed Diatonic Succession; rising fifths and seconds alternately, or falling fourths and sevenths alternately. Thus the

* The bass notes of this triad are often found in music, but not accompanied with a fifth and third to each note, the note *Sol* having a sixth and third to it, which is an inversion of the triad of *Do*, it is therefore, in this case, an irregular mixed diatonic succession. See Example 66.

triads of *Do, Sol, Do, Sol, Fa, Do, Fa, Do*, may succeed each other. Example 68.

Fifth Mixed Diatonic Succession; rising seconds and falling thirds alternately, or falling sevenths and rising sixths alternately. Thus the triads of *Sol, Do, Fa, Sol, Sol, Fa, Fa, Sol, Do, Fa*, may succeed each other. Example 69.

Chromatic Successions.

A Chromatic Succession implies an alteration of the triads, from minor to major, in the minor key.

Thus the triad of *Sol* is frequently made major before or after the minor triad of *Do*, as in the first simple succession: see Ex. 70, 71; the scale of which is thus rendered chromatic: in the second simple succession, Example 72; in the first mixed succession, Ex. 73; in the second mixed succession, Ex. 74; in the third mixed succession, Ex. 75; and in the fourth mixed succession, Ex. 76.

The dissonant triad, when used in the first simple diatonic succession, is derived from *Fa* with a sixth, inverted as *Re* with

a third and fifth. See p. 21, Ex. 32 *. The third to *Fa* is often major in a minor key, p. 17. and Ex. 24. Thus *Fa* with a sharp third and sixth, when inverted, becomes *Re* with a third and sharpened fifth, as in Examples 77, 79, 80, where it is marked *Fa*. Example 77 is the first succession, but the transition from *Fa* to *Fa* is not agreeable.

Fa may have a major third in the second succession. Example 78. The first mixed succession may be used in the minor key by using *Re* with a sharpened 5th and 3rd, as the inversion of *Fa* with a sharp 3rd and 6th, as in Example 79: the transition, however, is not pleasing. It is better to use the major triad of *Fa*, as in Example 80. The major triad of *Fa* may be used in the second mixed succession. Example 81.

The triad of *Do* is sometimes major, especially after *Fa*, as in Example 82, and in Cadences.

Accompaniment.

In the foregoing successions, the fundamental notes only have been written, the accompaniment, or third and fifth to each bass note, being only expressed by figures, which is called the

* See Inversions of the Triad at the conclusion of the present chapter; see also Discord of *Fa* in the third chapter.

thorough bass. For the manner of writing and performing this accompaniment, both in parts, and on a keyed instrument, I shall now give rules, which will not only apply to successions of triads, but to every other part of composition *.

Rule 1st †. Two ‡ consecutive perfect § fifths must not take place between the same parts ||.

* Several composers (generally however from oversight) have left violations of these rules in their works. Dominico Scarlatti was perhaps the only one who professedly disregarded them for the sake of producing good effects. But whatever may have been the success of this great master, the passages, in which he has transgressed the rules, do not appear to have become the objects of imitation to other composers.

The method of accompanying the Chants of the Christian Church, by a succession of fifths, octaves or fourths, used in and before the eleventh century, called Organum, (See Specimens, vol. ii. p. 1.) has been supposed to be the origin of harmony. The organ took its name from it; and the stops called cornet, sexquialtera, twelfth, tierce, principal, fifteenth, &c. are thought to have been invented to facilitate the performance of this accompaniment. If the effect of this accompaniment was similar to that of the above stops of an organ, if, by being performed comparatively soft, it only enriched the tone without disturbing the melody, then it should not be considered as the origin of harmony, having no more to do with it than the harmonics which constantly accompany the melody of a single voice or instrument. The invention of harmony may be said rather to have commenced when these fifths, fourths, and octaves began to be *avoided* in the eleventh century.

† This rule is the most strict of any in music. The designed violations of it very rarely occur; they are sometimes met with in old madrigals by contrary motions, Example 88; but, having been exploded by modern composers, the rule should be most strictly adhered to by the student.

Thus, for instance, in a succession of any two chords, the part which is fifth to any other part in the one chord, must not be fifth to the same part in the next chord. Thus if the treble is fifth to the bass in one chord, it must be eighth or third, and not fifth, in the next; or, if the treble is fifth to the inner part, or the inner part fifth to the bass, or one inner part fifth to another, the same rule is to be observed. For examples of violations of this rule,

Between the treble and bass; see Ex. 88, 89.

Between the treble and inner parts; see Ex. 90, 91.

Between one inner part and another; see Ex. 92, 93.

Between the inner parts and the bass; see Ex. 94, 95.

‡ (Page 28.) The repetition of the same notes in fifths, Example 83, is not considered as a violation of this rule; also if one part moves in octaves, while the other repeats the same note, Example 84, the rule is not violated: but if both parts move in octaves at once, remaining a fifth to each other, the rule is broken. Example 85.

§ (Page 23.) A perfect fifth may follow or be followed by an imperfect one, Example 86; but these do not in general sound so well between the treble and bass parts, as between some of the inner parts; (see the following note.) Example 87.

|| (Page 28.) By *parts* is meant the several melodies, which when combined, constitute harmony; thus we speak of the violin, oboe, tenor, or other parts in a score, and of the treble, bass, upper, lower, or inner parts in music for keyed instruments.

Rule 2nd *. Two † consecutive octaves, or unisons, must not take place between the same parts.

Thus, for instance, in a succession of any two chords, the part which is octave to any other part in the one chord, must not be octave to the same part in the next chord. For examples of violations of this rule

Between the treble and bass ; see Ex. 101, 102.

. treble and inner part ; 103, 104.

. inner part and bass ; 105, 106.

. inner parts ; 107, 108.

* This rule is the next in point of strictness to the foregoing. The violations of it by contrary motion, occur more frequently than those of the former rule, Example 101, 102, &c. &c. and may be allowed on pressing occasions, as in canons, fugues, &c. where the subject could not otherwise be preserved. This manner of evading the rule is generally allowed in music of more than four parts, though it should never take place between the upper and lower parts, but generally between the bass and one of the inner parts. The student is, however, recommended to keep to the rule as strictly as possible.

† A repetition of the same notes in octaves is not against rule ; Example 96. If one part moves while the other stands still, the rule is not broken : Example 97. But it is contrary to rule for both parts to move ; Example 98 ; unless indeed the entire passage consists of octaves, and then a whole orchestra may perform in octaves to each other, and not break the rule ; Example 99 ; and the word *tasto*, or *tastosolo*, expresses this absence of chords in the thorough bass.

In modern music also, where the accompaniment consists of a number of essential notes, (see Melody) in the way called *arpeggio*, octaves are allowable ; but are not productive of any good effect, and should therefore be avoided ; Example 100.

Method of accompanying the Triads in thorough Bass.

In thorough bass it is usual to accompany each bass note in a succession of triads, with three notes in the right hand, the third, the fifth, and the eighth; the last of which is added for the sake of enriching the harmony. The position of these notes, and their distance from the bass note (especially from the first bass note,) being arbitrary. Thus the triad of *c* may be accompanied in the right hand by the notes *c*, *e*, and *g*, at any distance from the bass note; as in Ex. 109: and thus the triad of *f* may be accompanied by *f*, *a*, and *c*; as in Ex. 110; and the triad of *g*, by *g*, *b*, and *d*; Ex. 111; but in the first chord of each of these examples the hands are too near each other; and, in the last, too far apart, for general purposes.

In accompanying a succession of triads, the only rules which need be strictly observed are the two already given. But as there are various methods (some of which are more agreeable than others,) of accompanying each succession, without the violation of the above rules, the following subordinate rules are offered to the student, to assist him in his choice.

1st. Subord. Rule. To make the upper part stand still, if possible; or, if not, to make it move by the smallest interval.

Thus the accompaniments used in Ex. 112, though not against the rules of harmony, are far less agreeable than those in 113.

Second Subord. Rule. When the upper part cannot stand still, to make it move in a contrary direction to the bass, when that moves by the interval of a fifth, third, and second. Thus the accompaniment in Ex. 114, is not so agreeable, as that in 115: hence the following rule.

Third Subord. Rule. When the upper melody cannot stand still, to make it move in a similar direction to the bass, when that moves by the interval of a fourth, sixth, and seventh.

Thus the accompaniment in Ex. 116. is not so agreeable as that in 117.

Fourth Subord. Rule. When the leading note is contained in one triad, and the key-note in the next, to have these two notes in the same part. Thus the accompaniments in Ex. 118. are less agreeable than those in 119.

Fifth Subord. Rule. In choosing the position of the first chord of the right hand at the commencement of a succession, regard must be had to the motion of the bass, so that the hands may not presently become too near, or too far apart. Thus in the first simple diatonic succession, as the bass falls fifths or rises fourths, the accompaniment will rise, consequently the hands should be near each

other at its commencement, and so also in the third and fifth simple diatonic successions. But in the second, fourth, and sixth simple diatonic successions, as the accompaniment will necessarily fall in contrary motion to the bass, the hands should not be near each other at the commencement.

Sixth Subord. Rule. Not to omit the third note of the triad, as in Ex. 120*.

Seventh Subord. Rule. Not to double the third note of the triad, as in Ex. 121.

The pupil should now, by way of exercise, transpose the bass notes of the successions of the triads into other keys, and play the accompaniment extempore, *viz.* without its being written down.

Inversions of the Triad.

When the fundamental note of the triad † is in the bass, or lowest part, the harmony is direct; but when any other note is in the bass, the harmony is inverted.

* In the last chord of a movement, ending in the minor key, the third was sometimes omitted by Handel and his cotemporaries.

† See page 14.

F



There are two inversions of the triad:

1st. When the third note of the triad is in the bass, accompanied with a third and sixth. Ex. 122.

2nd. When the fifth note of the triad is in the bass, accompanied with a fourth and sixth. Ex. 123.

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|
| | 5 3 | | 6 3 | | 6 4 |
| Thus the inversions of | Do | are | Mi | and | Sol, |
| | 5 3 | | 6 3 | | 6 4 |
| of | Fa | . . | La | . . | Do, |
| | 5 3 | | 6 3 | | 6 4 |
| of | Sol | . . | Si | . . | Re. |

In accompanying these (whether in writing music, or in playing thorough bass) the sixth and seventh subordinate rules (page 33) should be occasionally adopted. Thus, the third note of the triad should not be omitted, as in Ex. 124, nor doubled, as in Ex. 125. If two notes are sufficient, the sixth and the third will be the best, but if more than two are wanted in the accompaniment, some other note may be doubled, as in Ex. 126, remembering always, however, that subordinate rules must give way to the two principal rules of avoiding perfect fifths and octaves.

The student, when composing music, may use either of these inversions in the middle of a passage*, for the sake of

* A passage in music is equivalent to a sentence in grammar ; as the latter signi-

varying the bass. Thus the chords in Ex. 127 may be varied, as in Ex. 128 and 129. The sixth and third may also be occasionally used on the first note of a passage, as in Ex. 130. But a passage must never begin with the sixth and fourth. A passage should seldom terminate with the sixth and third, and never with the sixth and fourth.

The sixth and fourth should be used very sparingly; and perhaps only in the two following ways: either when the triad from which it is derived is used before or after it, Ex. 31, or when it is followed by a fifth and third on the same bass note, Ex. 132. The sixth and fourth is indeed sometimes used on unaccented notes, as in Example 133 and 134.

The student, however, should be careful to use these inversions in such a manner only as can be supported by the authority of the best masters.

The chords of the sixth and third, and six and fourth, are not always inversions of a triad.

fies an assemblage of words forming a complete sense, and consequently terminated by some sort of period; so the former means an assemblage of notes, which may be played by themselves, and are terminated by some sort of cadence. See p. 30, &c. The word is however often applied improperly to a combination of passages containing many cadences, but distinguishable from the rest of the piece by some peculiarity of rhythm, modulation, or expression.

Thus the sixth and third on Fa is not an inversion of any triad, but is derived from the discord of a sixth fifth and third on Fa, see added Sixth. The sixth and third on Re is derived from the discord of a seventh fifth and third on Sol, see Dominant Seventh.

In the species of faburden *, called, in this work, a Succession of Sixes, the bass may ascend or descend throughout the octave, in the major key, every note being accompanied with a sixth and third, Ex. 136. Such a succession is not † considered as an inversion of triads.

In accompanying this succession it will be found most con-

* The succession of sixes and the pedale or drone bass (see discords of suspension and transition) are the only remains of a species of harmony called by the Italians, *Falso Bordone*, by the French, *Faux Bourdon*, and by the English, *Faburden*; in which each bass note had the same accompaniment, or in which every treble note was accompanied with the same bass note, like the drone of the bagpipe, and the bass of all *pastorale* movements. Haydn is, perhaps, the only one who has used the sixth and fourth on more than two bass notes, and that in only one place, Example 135; the author of this treatise considers it as an inversion of the succession of sixes.

† If a succession of sixes were considered as an inversion of triads, then it would be allowable for a bass to ascend and descend through the octave, each note being fundamental, (*viz.* accompanied with a fifth and third,) and including the dissonant triad; which is not the case. The first and last notes may, however, be considered as inversions, and marked as such. See Example 136, where the first and last notes are called Do.

venient (in order to avoid consecutive perfect fifths and octaves) to have the sixth note in the upper melody. Ex. 136.

When more than two notes are required in the accompaniment, it will be necessary (in order to avoid consecutive perfect fifths and octaves) to double the third note of the triad in every alternate chord, as in Example 137 or 138, or the accompaniment may consist of two and three notes alternately. Example 139 and 140; which may be written in parts, as in Example 141 and 142.

When only the sixth and third on Re and Mi are used together (derived from Sol and Do, see Dominant Seventh) the third, instead of the sixth, may be in the upper melody, as in Example 86 and 87; for the consecutive fifths in the accompaniment are not against rule, one of them being imperfect. When more than two notes are required in the accompaniment, they may be used as in Examples 143 and 144.

Detached parts of the succession of sixes are oftener found than the whole passage, Examples 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, and 142; and when the passage concludes with *Sol* in the minor key, the third note of the triad is made sharp, Ex. 139, 140, 141, and 142. See Cadences.

The sixth and fourth on Sol, when accented * and succeeded immediately by the fifth and third on the same note, is not, as it appears to be, the triad of Do inverted, but merely a double appoggiatura on the triad of Sol, and both chords are consequently considered as Sol; sometimes this chord is written in small notes, Ex. 145, but more frequently uniform characters. Example 146, 147, 148, and 149.

The sixth and fourth on La (if ever used) is not an inversion of a triad, but is derived from the sixth, fifth, and third on Fa. See added Sixth.

The sixth and fourth on Fa is not an inversion of a triad, but is derived from a seventh fifth and third on Sol, see Dominant Seventh; and as such sometimes succeeds the sixth and fourth on Sol; and both are then derived from Sol; Ex. 150.

Of Closes or Cadences.

A Close, or Cadence, is the termination, or last chord,

* See note †, page 39.

of a passage *, which ought always to be an accented note †.

* The length of a passage is known by its close, (p. 34, note *) and here a close is known by its being the end of a passage. In fact, there is often some difficulty in shewing which is the termination of a passage. In chants, the last chord of each part (*viz* the note preceding each double bar) is the note of the cadence; or, in other words, the length of each passage is shewn by the double bars. Example 148 and 149. In psalm tunes, by double bars; or, which is generally the same thing, by the length of the lines in the poetry. In recitative, by the length of the sentences. In instrumental music it is generally at the end of every two or four bars. The last note of one passage is frequently the first note of the next.

† Of equal notes in common time, the first, third, fifth, and seventh are accented; the second, fourth, sixth, and eighth are unaccented. In triple time and triplets, the first of every three equal notes is accented; and the second and third unaccented. See Examples 151, 152, 153, 154, and 155. But in common time, the most accented notes, (and on one of which the cadence should fall) are those which begin the bar, and the second half of the bar; or in other words, a close should always fall on the beginning, or the middle, of the bar; the first of these is preferable, though many instances might be adduced from high authorities, of cadences falling on other notes; and even of the same cadence in the same composition, falling on different parts of the bar. Example 156 is part of an air by Wagenseil, in which the close falls on the middle of the bar. Ex. 157 is the same air as written by Handel in his fifth harpsichord lesson, in which the cadence falls on the first note of the bar. Example 158 is part of a gavot, by Corelli, in which the cadence falls on the middle of the bar. Example 159 is a gavot in which the same master has placed all the cadences on the first note of the bar. Example 160 is part of the celebrated *Gloria in excelsis*, by Pergolesi, in which the cadences are sometimes in the beginning and sometimes in the middle of the bar. Example 161 from the same composition, is an instance of a succession of cadences all falling on the middle of the bar, and which would certainly agree better with the established manner of beating time, were they placed at the beginning of each bar; in which case, the hand or foot, instead of being lifted at the conclusion of the passage, would fall when the last chord is struck.

There are four kinds of Cadence.

1st. When a passage ends with the triad of Do, that termination is called a full close, or perfect cadence, and is generally preceded by the triad of Sol, Ex. 162, *viz.* Sol Do in the major key, and *Sol Do* in the minor key. *In all Cadences* the triad of *Sol* in the minor key is to be a major triad. Sometimes also the triad of *Do* in the minor key is made a major triad after *Sol*, Ex. 163, and vol. ii. Specimens, No. 4, page 1 ; and bar 6 of No. 11, page 5.

The sixth and third is sometimes used as an inversion of either Sol or Do in a full close, but very seldom however, and never at the conclusion of a movement. Ex. 164.

The fourth subordinate rule must be observed in this Cadence ; *viz.* the leading note should be succeeded by the key note in the same part. The full close on Do may likewise be preceded by the dominant seventh ; see Dominant Seventh : or it may be preceded by the triad of Fa, *viz.* Fa Do in the major key, and *Fa Do* in the minor key. Ex. 165.

Do * in the minor key is generally made a major triad after

* This major triad of *Do* in the major key was called the Tierce de Picardie, from having been invented, or much used, in that province.

Fa, Ex. 166, and vol. ii. Specimens; No. 11, page 5, last bar.

The sixth and third is sometimes, though rarely, used as an inversion in this cadence, Example 167; and never at the conclusion of a passage.

The sixth and fourth on Do may be occasionally used as an inversion of *Fa* before Do, at a full close in church music, both in the major and minor keys, particularly at the end of a movement.

2nd. When a passage ends with the triad of Sol, that termination is called a half close, or imperfect cadence, and may be preceded by Do, Example 168; *viz.* Do Sol in the major key, and *Do Sol* in the minor key.

The sixth and third is sometimes used in this cadence.

The sixth and fourth is sometimes used as an inversion of Do before Sol in this cadence, but never as an inversion of Sol.

The triad of Sol may likewise be preceded by that of *Fa*; Example 169; *viz.* *Fa Sol* in the major key and *Fa Sol* in the minor key.

The sixth and third is sometimes used in this cadence as an

version of Fa before Sol, but not of Sol; nor is a sixth and fourth used.

The half close never concludes a movement, unless another movement immediately succeeds.

3rd. When a passage ends with the triad of Fa, that termination is called a deceptive close, or deceptive cadence, and may be preceded by Do: *viz.* Do Fa in the major key, and *Do Fa* in the minor key; Example 170.

The sixth and third, and sixth and fourth, may be used in this cadence, as in the Example.

The triad of Fa may be preceded by that of Sol, Example 171; but in this case the chord of Fa is generally inverted, as a sixth and third; Ex. 172.

No other inversions are used in this cadence.

A movement never concludes with the deceptive close.

4th. When a passage concludes with *Do* in the minor key, preceded by either of the triads of the major key (generally Sol) or concludes with Fa in the major key, preceded by either of the triads of the minor key, (generally *Sol*) that termination is

called, in this work, a close delayed; in other works, a false, flying, or abrupt cadence; Example 173. The only inversions in this cadence is that of Sol in the major key; Example 174.

A movement never concludes with the close delayed.

The full close is the most frequently used; next to that, the half close. The deceptive close and close delayed rarely occur. Other terminations of passages may be met with in modern music, but they may be considered as licenses till they become more generally adopted.

CHAP. III.

OF DISCORDS.

A DISCORD is any combination of notes differing from a Concord, (see page 13.) and may consequently be known either by there being two notes next to each other, as to their alphabetical order, or some imperfect interval.

Example 175 is a discord, because **G** and **F** are next to each other in the scale. Example 176 is a discord, though no two notes are together, because **B** and **F** form an extreme sharp fourth, or extreme flat fifth. Example 177 is a discord, because **F** and **D#** form an imperfect interval *.

* When there is an imperfect interval, but no two notes next to each other in alphabetical order, some note is generally understood which would be next to another, if inserted.

Thus in the major key $\begin{matrix} F \\ D \\ B \end{matrix}$ are part of the discord of $\begin{matrix} F \\ D \\ B \\ G \end{matrix}$ or $\begin{matrix} A \\ F \\ B \\ G \end{matrix}$; in the minor key $\begin{matrix} F \\ D \\ B \end{matrix}$ is part of the discord $\begin{matrix} B \\ A \\ F \\ D \end{matrix}$ or $\begin{matrix} F \\ D \\ B \\ G\# \\ E \end{matrix}$ in which there are notes next to each other in alphabetical order.

When two notes, standing next to each other in alphabetical order, are struck together, the lowest of the two, according to that order, is called the discordant note. Thus in Example 175, in each of the chords, *f* is the discordant note; though it is sometimes in the upper part and sometimes in the lower part of the chord, sometimes over and sometimes under *c*; but it is the lowest when *f* and *c* are next to each other. In Example 178, *d* is the discordant note in each of the chords, because undermost, when *d* and *e* are struck together next to each other in the scale.

A discord is resolved by the discordant note falling to the next note below, in the following chord or discord. Example 179.

Discords may be diatonic or chromatic.

By diatonic discords is meant, in this work, such as belong to the major key, including such chromatic discords as are mere transpositions of the same, from the major to the minor key, which is generally chromatic in modern music.

Diatonic discords are of four kinds; discords of addition, of suspension, of transition, and of syncopation.

1st. Discords of addition are so called because the discor-

dant note may be added to the triad from which it is derived, when the composer pleases, without being prepared. They may be either on the accented or unaccented parts of the bar.

There are three discords of addition.

1st. The added seventh, discord of Sol, or dominant seventh. 2nd. The added sixth, great sixth, discord of Fa, or subdominant sixth. 3rd. The added ninth, or double discord of Sol, together with the leading seventh, which is derived from it.

1st. The added seventh, discord of Sol, or dominant seventh is a seventh added to the triad of Sol (the dominant) or is a seventh, fifth, and third upon Sol; and this discord may be preceded by either of the triads of the same key, Do, Fa, or Sol. Example 180.

This discord may also be preceded by the sixth, fifth, and third on Fa, the fifth and fourth on Sol; the ninth, seventh, fifth and third on Sol, the leading seventh, or the diminished seventh. Example 181.

In resolving this discord, the seventh is the discordant note, and must therefore fall to the note below in the next chord or discord; page 45. Thus, for instance, in the major key of c,

the dominant seventh is $\begin{smallmatrix} F \\ D \\ B \\ G \end{smallmatrix}$ and the discordant note F must fall to

E ; but the only chord in the key of c which contains an E is the triad of Do $\begin{smallmatrix} G \\ E \\ C \end{smallmatrix}$. Therefore the regular resolution of the dominant seventh is into the triad of Do . And the rules to be observed are:

- 1st. The discordant note must fall: *viz.* . . . Fa to Mi
- 2nd. The leading note must rise, that it may go
to the nearest note Si to Do
- 3rd. Re must go to Do that it may avoid consecutive fifths and octaves, and avoid doubling the third Re to Do
- 4th. Sol , if in the bass, should either fall to Do or stand still; if it went to Mi it would double the third. When in the accompaniment, Sol should remain still . . . Sol Do
or Sol Sol

See Examples 182, 183, and 184.

Example 185 shews the various resolutions of the dominant seventh, according to the above rules in a score of five parts, the

fundamental note of the dominant seventh being doubled ; or, in other words, the discord consisting of an eighth, seventh, fifth, and third.

Example 186 is the resolution of the same discord in four parts, without the eighth, which occasions the omission of the fifth in the triad of Do.

Example 187 is another method in four parts, the discord consisting of an eighth, seventh, and third ; the fifth being omitted.

Example 188 is another method, in four parts, the discord consisting of an eighth, seventh, and fifth ; the third being omitted. This method may be used for the ^{scale} of variety, but is not so agreeable as the former. See Sixth Subord. Rule, page 33.

Example 189 shews the resolution, in three parts, the discord being the seventh and third ; the fifth being omitted.

Example 190 contains other methods less agreeable. See Sixth Subord. Rule, page 33.

Example 191 contains all the foregoing methods, written in thorough bass for a keyed instrument.

Example 192 contains part of the foregoing methods trans-

posed into the relative minor key, from the study of which it will be easy to transpose all the rest into the same key, (which is here recommended to the student as an exercise;) as also into several other major and minor keys.

In all the above methods, the bass note, Sol, instead of falling a fifth to Do, may occasionally remain on Sol, and have a sixth and fourth.

The inversions of the dominant seventh are the sixth, fifth, and third on Si; sixth, fourth, and third on Re; and sixth, fourth, and second on Fa. Example 193.

These are all resolved according to the foregoing rules, page 47.

For the resolution of the sixth, fifth, and third on Si, in four parts, see Example 194; for the same, in three parts, 195 and 196. In the latter Example the fundamental note Sol is omitted, and the discord becomes the dissonant triad; the inversions of which will occur hereafter.

Example 197 is a repetition of the same, written for keyed instruments.

Example 198 is in the relative minor key, into which

H

the student should transpose the whole, as well as into other keys.

The resolutions of the sixth, fourth, and third on Re, are only written for keyed instruments ; and the student may write them in parts, as well as transpose them.

The fundamental note Sol, as inserted in Example 199, is peculiar to modern music. Handel, Corelli, and other composers of the same period with them, avoided fourths to the bass note as much as possible, and wrote this discord as in Example 200: *viz.* as an inversion of the dissonant triad.

Example 201 shews how this discord is frequently used as part of the succession of sixes.

Example 202 is used for the sake of a variety; the sixth note, from the bass (*viz.* the third note from the fundamental note Sol) is omitted ; contrary to the sixth subordinate rule, page 33.

Example 203 shews this inversion in the minor key of A.

The resolutions of the sixth, fourth, and second on Fa are likewise only written for keyed instruments ; see Ex. 204 and 208.

Either of the notes of the sixth, fourth, and second may be

omitted in the accompaniment; Examples 205, 206, and 207. But the omission of the fourth (*viz.* of the third note from the fundamental note) has a bad effect, being contrary to the sixth subordinate rule, page 33.

The dominant seventh and its inversions are sometimes irregularly resolved into other chords, not in the same key, which contain a note to which the discordant note may fall.

Thus the dominant seventh $\begin{matrix} F \\ D \\ B \\ G \end{matrix}$ may be resolved into any chord

or discord which has an E to which the discordant note may fall,

as $\begin{matrix} E & E & E & E & E & B\flat \\ C & C\sharp & B & D & D & G \\ A & A & G\sharp & B & B & E \\ & & & G\sharp & G & C \end{matrix}$ See Example 209. And thus the

dominant seventh in the minor key $\begin{matrix} D \\ B \\ G\sharp \\ E \end{matrix}$ may be irregularly re-

solved into $\begin{matrix} C \\ A \\ F \end{matrix}$ Example 210; but not into $\begin{matrix} C \\ G \\ E \end{matrix}$ because the lead-

ing note $G\sharp$ must never fall one semitone, in this way, after the dominant seventh, excepting in chromatic modulations, as Example 211.

2nd. The added sixth, great sixth, discord of Fa, or subdo-

minant sixth, is a sixth added to the triad of Fa, or is a sixth, fifth, and third upon Fa, which is the root; Do, the fifth being the discordant note. It may be preceded by either of the triads Do, Fa, or Sol, Example 212; or by a seventh, fifth, and third on Fa; Example 213.

In resolving this discord, the discordant note must fall to the note below; page 45. Thus for instance in the major key of c

the added sixth is $\begin{matrix} D \\ C \\ A \end{matrix}$, and the discordant note c must fall to B.

But the only chord in the key of c which contains a B is the triad

of Sol $\begin{matrix} D \\ B \\ G \end{matrix}$, or the discords of the dominant seventh $\begin{matrix} F \\ D \\ B \\ G \end{matrix}$; added ninth

$\begin{matrix} A \\ F \\ D \\ B \\ G \end{matrix}$, or leading seventh $\begin{matrix} A \\ F \\ D \\ B \end{matrix}$; derived from it.

When this discord is resolved into the triad of Sol, the following rules should be observed.

1st. The discordant note Do must fall to Si.

2ndly. Re may remain on Re, or (especially if in the bass) go to Sol.

3rdly. La may go to Sol to avoid doubling the third, or to Re, if it avoids fifths; but this is only in the accompaniment, never in the bass.

4thly. Fa should generally go to Sol; see Examples 214 and 215.

Example 216 shews the resolution of this discord into the triad of Sol, in four parts, for keyed instruments.

Example 217, in three parts, with the third omitted, which has a better effect in this discord than in most others.

Example 218, in three parts, with the fifth omitted. This chord consisting of the same notes $\begin{matrix} D \\ A \\ F \end{matrix}$ with the triad of *Fa* in the

relative minor key of A, $\begin{matrix} A \\ F \\ D \end{matrix}$ is only distinguishable from that by

being succeeded by another chord in the same key. Thus the sixth and third on F in Example 218, and the sixth and third on F in Example 219 are alike, but that in Example 218 is known to be the sixth, fifth, and third on Fa in the major key of c with the fifth omitted, by the succeeding chord of Sol in the same key; and that in Example 219 is known to be an inversion of *Fa* in the minor key of A, by the following chord of Sol in the same key.

Examples 220 and 221 are transpositions of Examples 216, 217, and 218 into the relative minor key. But the transition from *La* to *Si*, viz. from *f* to *g*#, Example 221, (which was made that the third note of the triad of *Sol* might not be omitted; see sixth Subord. Rule, page 33) has a bad effect, being three semitones. Examples 222 and 223 contain a better method. The third of the sixth, fifth, and third on *Fa* in the minor key may be sharp, as Example 224 and 225 *.

The sixth and third on *Fa*, in the minor key, may be mistaken for the sixth and third, standing for the sixth, fourth, and third on *Re* in the minor key, with the fourth omitted; Examples 200 and 201; but may be distinguished from it by the succeeding chord being in the same key. Thus in Example 226 and 227, the first chords of each are a sixth and third on *D*; the first is known to be in the major key of *c*, by the succeeding chord *Do*; and the other is known to be in the minor key of *A*, by the succeeding chord *Sol*.

The inversions of the added sixth are a sixth, fourth, and third

* Though *La* in the minor key seldom ascends to *Si*, the leading note in the minor key, because the interval is three semitones, as already mentioned, yet it often descends to the leading note below, as in Example 228. On the contrary though *La*# (the major third to *Fa*) often ascends to the leading note, Example 225, yet it never descends, as Example 229.

on La, a sixth, fourth, and second on Do, and a seventh, fifth, and third on Re ; Example 230.

Example 231 shews the resolution of the sixth, fourth, and third, which is the least common inversion of the three. The third in this chord is never omitted (for the sixth and fourth is seldom used, excepting on Do, Fa, and Sol ;) and if the fourth is omitted it ceases to be a discord ; the sixth, however, may be omitted ; Example 232.

Example 233 is the sixth, fourth, and third in the minor key.

Example 234 is the resolution of the sixth, fourth, and second on Do : the fourth or the sixth may be omitted ; but not the second, as it then ceases to be a discord.

Example 235 is the resolution of the seventh, fifth, and third on Re, with its occasional omissions of the fifth, the third, and the seventh. The fifth and third on Re resembles the chord of *Fa* in the minor key, and is distinguished from it by the following chord. Thus in Example 236 and 237, the triad of

A
F is alike in both, but the following chord in Example 236, de-
D

termines the key to be c major, and in Example 237, the following chord determines the key to be A minor.

Example 238 is the same discord in the minor key. This may also be mistaken for the leading seventh in the key of c, and is distinguished in the same way, *viz.* by the following chord. Thus Example 238 is in the key of A minor, and Example 239 in the key of c major.

When the added sixth (or any of its inversions) is resolved into the dominant seventh, the discordant note Fa of the latter discord may succeed either Re, La, or Fa in the same part, but seldom, if ever Do, because Do is the discordant note of the former discord, and must fall to the note below. See Example 240.

Srdly. The added ninth, * or double discord of Sol, is a ninth added to the dominant seventh; see Example 241.

The ninth is more frequently in the upper melody than either of the other notes.

La is the peculiar discordant note of this discord, and must fall to Sol. Fa however (the dominant seventh) is also a discord-

* This discord is of modern invention, and not proper for church music.

ant note, and must fall to **Mi**, either at the same time, or immediately afterwards.

If **La** falls first, this discord is resolved into the dominant seventh ; Example 242.

If **La** and **Fa** are resolved together, by both falling to the notes below at the same time, *viz.* **La** to **Sol**, and **Fa** to **Mi**, this discord is resolved into the triad of **Do**, either as a fifth and third, or as a sixth and fourth; but not as a sixth and third: Example 243.

The third note of this discord is seldom omitted, as in Example 244.

The fifth may be omitted as in Example 245.

The seventh is very seldom omitted ; Example 246.

The fifth and third may both be omitted ; Example 247.

The ninth, seventh, fifth, and third, when it has no omission, has no inversion.

But the most useful and beautiful omission in this discord is that of the fundamental note, **Sol**. This discord then becomes a seventh, fifth, and third on **Si**, the leading note of the key ; and hence it is called, in this work, the leading seventh. In the minor key it is sometimes called the diminished seventh, all its intervals being minor.

Its resolutions may be seen, Example 248; its omissions, Example 249.

It is sometimes inverted as a sixth, fourth, and third on Fa; Example 250.

The sixth of this latter discord may be omitted, Example 251, but not the fourth.

Other inversions of this discord may be met with in modern music in the minor, but not in the major key; Example 252.

II. Discords of Suspension.

Discords of suspension are so called because the discordant note must be suspended from a note, in the same part, of the preceding chord or discord; and they are always accented*.

* They are also called prepared discords, preparation signifying this existence of the discordant note in the preceding chord. Being accented notes they resemble appoggiaturas, and some authors have therefore called them, suspended appoggiaturas; for they are sometimes written as ornamental notes, as in Example 253, and sometimes as part of the chord; Example 254.

The principal discords of suspension are :

- 1st. The fifth and fourth.
- 2nd. The ninth, fifth, and third.
- 3rd. The seventh and third.
- 4th. The seventh, fifth, and third on Fa.
- 5th. Discords of addition suspended.
- 6th. Discords of suspension on a pedale or bass.
- 7th. Double discords.

1st. The discord of a fifth and fourth is generally used on Sol, and frequently on Do ; but seldom, if ever, on Fa in the major key, because the fourth is extreme sharp *. It may be used on either *Do*, *Fa*, or *Sol*, in the minor key.

The fifth and fourth is resolved into the fifth and third, the fourth being the discordant note, which must fall to the note below, and must be prepared or suspended from the preceding chord or discord ; Example 255.

The only inversion of the fifth and fourth is the fifth and second ; the other inversion of the seventh and fourth, is never used on account of the fourth to the bass note.

* It is sometimes used as an *unprepared* appoggiatura on Fa in modern music ; and sometimes together with the ninth.

The fifth and fourth on *Sol* in the major key may be prepared by the triads of *Do* or of *Fa*, by the discord of *Fa*, and by the triad of *Do* in the minor key, and their inversions; Example 256.

The fifth and fourth on *Do* may be prepared by the triad of *Fa*, by the dominant seventh, and their inversions, by the triad of *Fa*, in the minor key, and by *Fa* with a sixth and third, Example 257; but not by the sixth, fifth, and third on *Fa*, which could not be resolved if succeeded by this discord. For the fifth and fourth on *Do*, prepared by the triad of *Fa* in the minor key, see Example 258, where it is written in parts, to shew how the discord is prepared or suspended.

The fifth and fourth on *Do* in the minor key, may be prepared by the triad of *Fa* in the same key, or by the dominant seventh and their inversions, with the same inversions, omissions, &c. as were used in the major key; Example 259.

The fifth and fourth on *Fa* in the minor key is generally prepared by the triad of *Sol* in the major key; Example 260.

The fifth and fourth on *Sol* in the minor key may either be resolved into the major or minor triad of *Sol*; and may be prepared by the triad of *Do*, by the triad of *Fa*, by the discord of *Fa*, or, sometimes, by the triad of *Fa* in the major key, with their

inversions, &c.; Example 261. For the preparation of this discord by the triad of Fa in the major key, see Example 262.

The fifth and fourth on Sol may likewise be resolved into the dominant seventh, and may be accompanied by the dominant seventh, and sometimes with the added ninth; Example 263.

As a discord of transition it will likewise have different resolutions from the foregoing. See Discords of Transition.

The composer may vary the second diatonic succession by accompanying each bass note, (excepting the first,) with a fifth, fourth, and third; Example 264.

This has given rise to a beautiful passage frequently occurring in ancient music, which will never become obsolete or uninteresting; Example 265.

2nd. The ninth, fifth, and third may be used either on Do, Fa, or Sol in the major or minor key; the third to Sol in the minor being generally major. This discord has no inversions unless there is an omission of the fundamental note.

The ninth is the discordant note, and must fall to the eighth.

The ninth, fifth, and third on Do may be prepared by the

triad of *Sol*; by *Fa* with a sixth and third, or by the dominant seventh, and such of their inversions as are contained in Example 266.

The ninth, fifth, and third on *Fa* is generally prepared by the triad of *Do*, or by that of *Sol* in the minor key; not often, if ever by *Sol* in the major key, excepting as in the inversions; Example 267.

The ninth, fifth, and third on *Sol* is prepared by the triad of *Fa*, seldom by that of *Do* in the minor key, excepting as in the inversions of *Fa* with a sixth and third in the major key, or the discord of *Fa*; Example 268.

The ninth, fifth, and third on *Do* in the minor key may be prepared by the triad of *Sol* in the major key, by that of *Sol* in the minor key, by *Fa* in the minor key with a sixth and third, by the dominant seventh and its inversions, and by the leading seventh; Example 269.

The ninth, fifth, and third on *Fa* in the minor key, may be prepared by the triad of *Do*, by that of *Do* in the major key, or *Sol* in the minor key, as used in Example 270.

The ninth, fifth, and third on *Sol* is prepared by the triad of *Fa* in the minor key, or by *Fa*, as in Example 271.

In the third mixed diatonic succession the fifth and fourth and ninth, fifth, and third may be alternately used, as in Example 272.

In the fourth mixed diatonic succession also, the fifth and fourth and ninth fifth and third may be alternately used, as in Example 273, which is written in parts to shew how the discords are prepared.

3rd. The seventh and third, (which has been considered as one of the omissions derived from the ninth, fifth, and third,) may be used as a suspended discord, on any note of the scale. The seventh is the discordant note, and must fall to the sixth.

Thus the succession of sixes may be converted into a succession of these discords ; Example 274 *.

This chord, being a prepared appoggiatura on a sixth and third, ought not, perhaps, to have any fifth, yet many instances

* When a fifth and third, succeeded by a sixth, appears on each note of an ascending bass, the author of the present work cannot help regarding the fifth as a discordant note, a sort of appoggiatura resolved irregularly upwards into the sixth, as the seventh was downwards ; Example 275.

When, however, the first part only of the passage is used, it may be regarded, as it indeed is, by most authors, as an inversion of the first mixed diatonic succession ; Example 63 and 276. But the latter part of the passage cannot be so derived.

may be found in the works of the best composers, where the fifth seems to be inserted merely for the sake of making the harmony fuller. The fifth is always omitted in the resolution.

Thus the half close, Example 277, is used by Corelli as in Example 278.

And thus Example 279 may be converted into Example 280. This, however, may be otherwise derived ; Example 281.

The whole succession is sometimes so accompanied ; Example 282.

The seventh and third, succeeded by a sixth, is sometimes inverted as a fourth and second, the bass note then being the discordant note.

4thly. The seventh, fifth, and third on *Fa* is prepared either by the triad of *Do* in the major key, or of *Do* in the minor key, and is resolved into the discord of *Fa* ; the seventh, fifth, and third on *Fa*, is prepared either by the triad of *Do*, or of *Fa*, and is resolved into the discord of *Fa* ; Example 284.

This discord is sometimes used without preparation ; sometimes irregularly resolved, and sometimes unaccented ; Example 285.

It is sometimes preceded by the dominant seventh; Example 285.

It is sometimes resolved into the sixth and fourth on Sol, when it is generally unaccented.

When inverted, as a sixth and fifth, this discord is often resolved into the dominant seventh, inverted as a sixth and fifth; Example 286.

5th. Any of the discords of addition may be accented, prepared, and resolved, as discords of suspension; Example 287.

6th. Suspended discords may be used with a holding note in the bass, called, in this work, the pedale: such are the seventh and sixth, sixth and fifth, fifth and fourth, fourth and third, ninth and third, ninth and eighth, and the eighth and seventh.

This pedale, or holding note in the bass, is generally Sol, sometimes Do, but seldom Fa; see Examples 288, 289, and 290.

The derivation of some of these is at present unintelligible to the student, as they come from the discords of transition.

The young composer is recommended to be sparing in the

use of the pedale on Fa ; and to be careful to have sufficient authority for any passage of the kind he uses.

The pedale * on Sol or Do may be used with all the discords of suspension, as well as those of transition, and indeed with almost every kind of passage whatever.

This causes an endless diversity of figures, and an apparent irregularity of resolution, which disappears if the student considers the passage without the pedale note.

For several discords of suspension on a pedale, see Example 291.

7th. Among discords of suspension are likewise placed all double discords, in which two or more notes are suspended and resolved together.

| | |
|---|-----|
| As the ninth and fourth, or ninth, fifth, and fourth, Ex. | 292 |
| . . . ninth and seventh, or ninth, seventh, and third . . . | 293 |
| . . . ninth, seventh, and fourth, | 294 |
| . . . ninth, seventh, fifth, and third, | 295 |

* The pedale bass probably had its origin in the music composed for the bagpipe, the drone of which is still imitated in all pastoral music. It is a species of Fa-burden mentioned page 36.

| | | |
|--|--------|-----------|
| As the seventh, fifth, fourth, and second * | on Do, | Ex. 296 |
| . . . seventh, fifth, and fourth on . . . | Sol, | . . . 297 |
| . . . ninth, seventh, fifth, and fourth on . . . | Sol, | . . . 298 |

and perhaps some others used occasionally by such composers as excel in intricate harmony.

III. *Discords of Transition.*

Discords of Transition are so called because the generality of them consist of passing notes †, combined with holding notes ; and they are generally unaccented. The principal of these are :

1st. The eighth, followed by the seventh, and its inversions ; also the fifth, followed by the sixth ; the third, by the fourth, &c.

2nd. Notes ascending or descending diatonically, with one or more holding notes in the other parts, as the fourth and second, and its inversions.

* The seventh, fifth, fourth, and second on Do is the dominant seventh, with a pedale bass on Do ; Fa falls, but Si rises according to the rules already given for the resolution of the dominant seventh.

† Unessential notes, and passing notes, will be hereafter defined.

3rd. Discords of addition, on a pedale, not prepared, as the sixth, fourth, and second; seventh, fifth, fourth, and second, &c.

1st. For the eighth, followed by a seventh, and its inversions, see Example 300.

It may be used on each note of the scale, as in the first simple diatonic succession; Example 300.

Of this kind of discord also are the fifth, followed by a sixth, and third by a fourth, and all other similar processes wherein the latter note, though not discordant, is unessential, unaccented, and figured in the thorough bass; Example 301.

2nd. Notes ascending or descending diatonically, with one or more holding notes in the other parts; Example 302.

These produce a variety of figures, the principal of which are the fourth and second on Do, Fa, or Sol, and its inversions; Example 303.

The chord of Do, or part of it sustained; Example 304.

The sixth and fifth to Fa sustained; Example 305.

The eighth and third to Fa; Example 306.

3rd. Discords of addition, not suspended, on a pedale; Example 307.

IV. *Discords of Syncopation.*

Discords of Syncopation are so called because in ancient music they were written in syncopated notes, *viz.* notes beginning always on the unaccented part of the bar ; Example 308.

These are a seventh, fifth, and third on each bass note, or on every alternate bass note, of the first simple diatonic succession. For the seventh, fifth, and third on each bass note, see Example 309. This passage is seldom, if ever, inverted. For the seventh, fifth, and third on alternate bass notes, see Example 310 ; this passage admits of certain inversions ; Example 311.

Chromatic Discords.

Chromatic Discords are such as are peculiar to the chromatic scale, page 4, not including such chromatic discords as are mere transpositions of diatonic discords from the major into the minor key. They always occasion an alteration of flats and sharps without a change of key. The principal chromatic discords are :

- 1st. Chromatic passing notes.
- 2nd. Certain discords of transition altered.

- 3rd. The minor ninth to Sol and its omissions.
- 4th. The chord and discords of Fa sharp *.
- 5th. The Italian, German, and French sixes.
- 6th. The Neapolitan sixth.
- 7th. The flat seventh to the key note.

1st. Chromatic passing notes are numerous, as the sharp fifth, Example 312. Minor thirds after major in the same key, or *vice versa*, and their inversions; Example 313. The octave sharpened, Example 314, and various others.

2nd. The fourth and second, page 68, is frequently, (in modern music especially,) converted into a sharp fourth and sharp second, Example 315†; for its inversions see Example 318. For other passages of a similar kind, see Example 319.

3rd. For the minor ninth to Sol in the major key, and its omissions, see Example 320.

4th. For Fa sharp, with its chords and discords, see Exam-

* By Fa sharp is meant the half note above Fa. Thus in the key of c major Fa sharp is F♯; in the minor key of A, Fa sharp is D♯. Amongst flats Fa sharp will of course be a natural; in the key of B♭ it is E♮.

† I. C. Bach uses the fourth sharpened without sharpening the second; Example 316. The inversions of this passage are not uncommon; Example 317.

ple 321 and 322. This may be resolved either into the triad, or the sixth and fourth, on Sol.

In the minor key the third to Fa sharp must also be sharp, otherwise the third would be extreme flat; Examples 322 and 323.

The flat seventh on Fa sharp in the major key, especially after the sixth and fifth on Fa is often written as an extreme sharp sixth and fifth, but is then always resolved into a sixth and fourth on Sol; Example 324.

5th. The Italian, German, and French sixes * are extreme sharp, both in the major and minor key; and are inversions of the triad of Fa.

The Italian sixth is accompanied with a third, and is resolved either into the triad of Sol, or the sixth and fourth on Sol; Example 325.

The German sixth is accompanied with a fifth and third, and is resolved only into Sol with a sixth and fourth; Example 326.

* These and the Neapolitan sixes are denominated after the nations which invented them.

The French sixth is accompanied with a fourth and third, and may be resolved into either the triad of Sol, or the sixth and fourth on Sol *; Example 327.

6th. The Neapolitan sixth is a minor third and a minor sixth to Fa, and is never inverted. It is resolved into the triad of Sol, Example 328, into the sixth and fourth on Sol, Example 329; into the diminished seventh on Fa sharp, Example 330, or into the triad of Do, inverted as a sixth and third; Example 331. It is sometimes also succeeded by a fifth; and has been used on the key note, and resolved into Fa sharp.

7th. Flat sevenths to the key note are occasionally met with, which do not seem to change the key; such is the fifth, fourth, and flat third on Sol, used by Purcell and others: and its inversions; Example 332.

* It has been asserted that this discord is only to be found in French treatises: the author of this work has, however, seen it in a song by Hasse. But the young composer is recommended to be very sparing in his use of it, as it contains a perfect fourth to the bass note.

† In the works of Purcell, Dom^o Scarlatti, Haydn, Mozart, and other inventive geniuses, discords may be found not mentioned in this work; the foregoing are, however, the principal of those commonly used.

It is doubted whether the flat seventh to the key note, used with a fifth and third very commonly in national and other music, ought to be considered a change of key ; and whether the key is affected by the flat seventh, used frequently in the bass, previous to a modulation ; Example 333.

EXAMPLE 333

CHAP. IV.

OF MELODY.

MELODY is a succession of single notes ; but in scientific music it is considered as forming the accompaniment, or else the bass, of some harmony either expressed or understood *.

Melody consists of essential and unessential notes.

1st. Essential notes are such as form a part of the harmony. They may be either written in plain or florid counterpoint †.

* A few melodies in national music have been found incapable of harmony ; such as the two first bars of the second part of the Irish tune, called, " The Fair Hair'd Child." Specimens, vol. i. page 35, No. 53.

† Counterpoint is another term for harmony, or the writing the points or heads of the notes counter, opposite, or rather under, each other. Plain counterpoint is when the notes of the accompaniment are of the same length with those in the bass ; Example 334. Florid counterpoint is where the length of the notes, in the different parts, is various ; Example 335.

2nd. Unessential notes are such as form no part of the harmony ; they are, therefore, never used without essential notes, and, together with them, always constitute florid counterpoint. They are of four kinds :

- 1st. Passing notes.
- 2nd. Appoggiaturas.
- 3rd. Adjunct notes.
- 4th. Notes of anticipation.

1st. Passing notes are placed between one essential note and another, by a regularly ascending or descending melody. They are generally unaccented, but sometimes accented. When the essential notes are a fourth apart, two passing notes will sometimes succeed each other. See Example 336, where each passing note is marked by a figure 1 placed over it.

Passing notes are occasionally chromatic, as in Example 337.

2nd. Appoggiaturas are accented notes placed before essential notes, at the distance of one note either above or below them, Example 338, where each of the appoggiaturas is marked by a figure 2 over it. In Example 339 the passing notes and appoggiaturas are marked as before.

Example 340 contains appoggiaturas placed below the essential note.

When appoggiaturas are placed below the essential notes they are frequently made chromatic by being raised one semitone, as in Example 341.

3rd. Adjunct notes are unaccented, and placed before or after essential notes, one note above or below them.

In Example 342 the adjunct notes are marked by a figure 3. They are frequently raised one semitone when placed below the essential notes ; Example 343 *.

4th. Notes of anticipation are unaccented, following the essential notes, and belonging to the succeeding chord ; Example 344, where they are marked by a figure 4.

Appoggiaturas and passing notes may be preceded by notes of anticipation, as in Example 345.

Sometimes two appoggiaturas will be found together ; Example 346.

* The author considers adjunct notes as the most difficult of any for the student to use correctly, or agreeably, unless he is guided by a very good ear and taste, and relies on the authority of good composers for the manner of adopting them.

Passing notes, appoggiaturas, and notes of anticipation, are frequently expressed in little notes as well as large ones, or in different characters, as turns, inverted turns, and other graces; Example 346 and 347.



CHAP. V.

OF MUSIC IN PARTS.

BY Music in Parts is here meant such as is intended for a number of voices, instruments, or both together, written in score, *viz.* in separate lines one under another.

Music in parts may consist either, first, entirely of real parts ; or, secondly, of real parts with others added, merely for the sake of effect.

1st. In a score consisting of real parts, besides all the foregoing rules, the following should also be observed :

The bass, or lowest part, should consist, generally, of the fundamental note, or of the third, but not of the fifth note of the chord.

Hence, in other words, the bass should not be accompanied in either of the parts by an accented fourth, (unless in the chords

of a sixth and fourth on Sol, fifth and fourth, sixth fourth and second, seventh fifth and fourth, ninth and fourth, sixth fourth and third, &c.) especially when the fourth is perfect*.

Glees, trios, quartetts, &c. are usually written in a score consisting of real parts.

2ndly. There are various ways of deviating from the strictness of real parts for the sake of effect ; such as by a passage consisting entirely of unisons or octaves, or by one in which some of the parts are in octaves or unisons with each other, while the rest are distinct.

Anthems have a bass line for the organ, under the bass voice part, and chiefly in unison with it, to which are affixed the figures of the thorough bass. In simfonies, and other full instrumental music, the two violins and the bass, or the two violins, viola, and bass, are real parts. In oratorio chóruses the voice parts are real ; the vocal and instrumental basses are generally in unison when they perform together ; and the two violins and viola form real parts when distinct from the voices. In songs, the violins, viola, voice, and bass, form real parts ; or one of the violins may be in unison with the voice. The student will, however, be better able to acquire this kind of experience from the study of the works of good masters than from that of an elementary treatise.

* A chord containing a fourth in the thorough bass, may, however, be occasionally used, provided the fourth is not expressed.

Sometimes the bass is omitted entirely, for the sake of effect; and the other parts remain the same as if it was retained. Example 348.



Tasks or Exercises for the Student.

The Student having proceeded thus far is recommended, 1st, to make scores of all the preceding Examples (not already written in parts) in as many lines as may be required.

2ndly. To harmonize, or make scores, of any simple composition, as a chant or psalm *, consisting only of a treble, or of a treble and bass; and these scores may consist of three, four, five six, seven, or eight parts.

3rdly. To make a new harmony to a given bass, or inner part.

To perform either of these tasks, the student should be well acquainted with all the cliffs in general use; Example 349.

4thly. To transpose all the foregoing examples into various keys.

* These tasks should be instrumental rather than vocal pieces.

5thly. The first attempt which the student should make at original composition may be preludes, or a series of chords, written without bars, and without any other change of key than that into the relative key, already described, pages 19, &c.

6thly. The first attempt at music in time, should consist merely of semibreves and minims, or of any other simple notes, care being taken that the suspended discords and the cadences are properly accented.

In order to do this, the student should be acquainted with every kind of time.



Of Rhythm or Time.*

Rhythm, or time, is of two kinds, common and triple. Common time contains two equal notes in each measure or bar, as two semibreves, two minims, two dotted minims, &c.

* The author has thought it necessary to insert some things in this work, with which the student ought, previously, to be thoroughly acquainted, as the explanations of the cliffs, and of the different sorts of time; he was induced to do so, from having observed that these particulars are not always taught, or if taught, are apt to be forgotten by the pupil, who in other respects may be enabled to understand the elements of musical composition and thorough bass.

M

Triple time contains three equal notes in each measure, as three minims, three crotchets, three dotted crotchets, &c.

Common time is of two kinds, simple and compound.

In simple common time, the two equal notes of which the measure or bar consists, are not dotted, but are either semibreves, minims, or crotchets.

The time which has two semibreves is called *Alla Breve* time. See Example 350.

For that which has two minims, see Example 351.

Two crotchets are marked with a 2 and a 4, *viz.* two fourths of a semibreve; Example 352.

In compound common time, the two equal notes are dotted, and are either two dotted minims and six crotchets, two dotted minims and four dotted crotchets, or two dotted crotchets.

The time which has two dotted minims and six crotchets is marked 6 and 4, *viz.* six fourths of a semibreve, and is compounded of two bars of the time marked 3 and 4; Example 353 and 357.

That which has two dotted minims and four dotted crotchets, is marked 12 and 8, *viz.* twelve eighths of a semibreve, and is compounded of four bars of the time marked 3, 8; Examples 354 and 358.

That which has two dotted crotchets is marked 6 and 8 *viz.* six eighths of a semibreve, and is compounded of two bars of the time marked 3, 8; Examples 355 and 358.

Triple time is either simple or compound.

In simple triple time, the three notes of which the bar consists are not dotted, but are either minims, crotchets, or quavers.

The time which contains three minims in a bar is marked 3 and 2, *viz.* three halves of a semibreve; Example 356.

That which has three crotchets is marked 3 and 4, *viz.* three fourths of a semibreve; Example 357.

That which has three quavers is marked 3 and 8, *viz.* three eighths of a semibreve; Example 358.

In compound triple time the three equal notes of which the bar consists, are either dotted minims, or dotted crotchets.

The time which has three dotted minims in a bar is marked 9 and 4, *viz.* nine fourths of a semibreve, and is compounded of three bars of the time marked 3, 4; Examples 359 and 357.

That which has three dotted crotchets is marked 9 and 8, *viz.* nine eighths of a semibreve, and is compounded of three bars of the time marked 3, 8; Examples 360 and 358.

Mixed measure is where a crotchet is divided into three quavers, or a minim into three crotchets, &c. Example 361.

The time called Alla Breve, and that marked 6 and 4, 12 and 8, 3 and 2, 9 and 4, is peculiar to ancient music; that marked 9 and 8 is not common in modern music*.

* The student is supposed to be acquainted with the length of notes and rests, and all other such particulars, previous to his commencing a composer; for unless he can read music well, and perform on a keyed instrument, the study of composition and thorough bass will be premature.

CHAP. VI.

OF MODULATION.

MODULATION signifies a change of mode or key. Modulation is of three kinds, diatonic, chromatic, and enharmonic.

1st. For diatonic modulation, see the simple and mixed diatonic successions of the triads, page 19, &c.

2nd. Chromatic modulation implies an alteration in the disposition of the semitones, by increasing, or diminishing, the the number of flats or sharps. It is of two kinds, natural and unnatural.

1st. Natural modulation, in this work, signifies the going into such keys as are most immediately related to the original key of the piece or movement; *viz.* the keys of the dominant, the subdominant, the relative, and its dominant and subdominant keys.

Thus for example the keys into which a natural modulation may be made, from the major key of c, are g major, the domi-

nant; F major, the subdominant; A minor, the relative minor; E minor, its dominant; and D minor, its subdominant.

And thus from A minor, the natural modulations are into E minor, the dominant; D minor, the subdominant; C major, the relative major; G major, its dominant; and F major, its subdominant. In other words, the keys thus intimately related, have only one flat or sharp, more or less, than the original key. And these keys are also represented by the chords Do, Fa, and Sol, of the original and relative keys, being those which may be used together in the same diatonic scale. Thus in the diatonic scale of naturals, the chords which may be used without changing the scale, answer to the names of the keys into which a natural modulation may be made: *viz.* C major, G major, F major, A minor, E minor, and D minor.

2nd. Unnatural modulation, in this work, signifies modulation into any keys not intimately connected (as above) with the original key: or, in other words, into such keys as have more than one flat or sharp, more or less, than the original key, and which cannot be represented by the triads of Do, Fa, and Sol, of the major and relative minor keys.

Thus for example, a modulation from C major, into the keys of C minor, G minor, F minor, A major, E major, D major, B minor, B flat major, &c. is, in this work, called unnatural. So also,

from A minor into A major, E major, D major, c minor, G minor, F minor, &c.

Chromatic modulation, whether natural or unnatural, may be effected in two different ways, by gradual and by sudden modulation.

1st. Gradual modulation signifies such as is effected by doubtful chords, or chords common both to the original key, and to that into which the modulation is made.

Major triads are doubtful chords, as in Example 362, where the third and fourth chords may be either Sol, Do, in the key of c major, or Do, Fa, in G major. See also Examples 363, 364, 365, and 366.

The triad of *Fa*, in the minor key, may be converted into *Fa* with a sixth and third in the major key. See pages 36 and 53; and Examples 367 and 368.

Fa in the minor key, with a sixth and third, (the fifth being understood) may be converted into *Re* with a sixth and third in the major key (the fourth being understood,) as in Examples 369 and 370.

The leading seventh in the major key, is convertible into

the added sixth in the minor key inverted, as a seventh, fifth, and third. Example 371.

The doubtful chords are determined, in this work, by the succeeding chords, which are not doubtful; especially in music composed in time, when the change of key is supposed to take place as soon as possible after the preceding cadence. See Example 372, where the chords which are doubtful are noticed, also in Example 373 and 374.

2nd. Sudden modulation means such as passes from one key to another by chords which are not doubtful, but decidedly in one or other key, as in Example 375.

In modulation it will be advisable for the composer to be guided in his choice of the first chord of the new key by the rules of the diatonic succession. Thus after a half close in the major key of c, if the composer wishes to go into E minor, he should consider whether *Do*, *Fa*, or *Sol* of E minor would be the best chord to begin with, viz. whether it would be better to go

From the triad of c to that of E, *Do*, rising a 3rd.

From c . . . A, *Fa*, falling a 3rd.

Or from c . . . B, *Sol*, falling a 2nd.

Example 376; and he would prefer *Fa*, falling a 3rd, from the rules given, page 24.

Order and Duration of Modulation.

The order of modulation from a major key is usually,

- 1st, Into the dominant ;
- 2ndly, Into the subdominant ;
- 3rdly, Into the relative ;
- 4thly, Into the subdominant of the relative ;
- 5thly, Into the dominant of the relative.

After any or all of these, a return may be made to the original key, at the option of the composer.

From a minor key the modulations, in ancient music, were the same as from a major key. But in modern music the order is generally as follows :

- 1st, Into the relative major key ;
- 2ndly, Into the subdominant of the original key ;
- 3rdly, Into the dominant ;
- 4thly, Into the subdominant of the relative ;
- 5thly, Into the dominant of the relative.

But the modulation of modern music is scarcely subject to any rule.

N

The duration of each key, in general, corresponds, in some measure, with the order of modulation. A piece of music remains some considerable time in the original key at its commencement and conclusion ; and, as a return to it may be made after each or any of the modulations, it, of course, occupies more of the composition than any of the other keys. The key into which the first modulation is made, is generally next in duration, and the other keys take up a comparatively short portion of the composition.

Transient modulation is such, whether diatonic or chromatic, as is of very short duration, see Examples 377 and 378.

The keys of which the various movements of an Oratorio, Opera, Sonata, Concerto, or other long composition consist, should in general be related to each other ; or, in other words, the change of key from one movement to another should be natural, excepting where an effect is to be produced, corresponding with the change of scene, or for the sake of contrast. In modern music, however, this connection is frequently disregarded.

Modulation by discords of Syncopation.

In discords of Syncopation, (Example 308) after the discord of Fa, inverted as a seventh, fifth, and third, on Re, the bass may fall a fifth to Re, in the key of the Subdominant, with a seventh, fifth, and third, (Example 379) and this may again fall a fifth, &c. as often as the composer pleases, (Example 380 and 381.)

Modulation by Dominant Sevenths.

The Dominant seventh may be resolved by the bass note Sol falling a perfect fifth to another dominant seventh, and so on as long as the composer pleases, Example 382.

In accompanying this the leading note (instead of rising) must fall one semitone to the next discordant note.

Modulation by diminished sevenths.

The leading note when accompanied by a diminished seventh, may (instead of rising) fall a semitone, and be accompanied with a sixth, fourth, and flat third, (viz. an inversion of a leading seventh,) and so on alternately, as in Example 383.

The diminished seventh, may be either on the leading note, or on Fa sharp ; see Chromatic Discords.



III. Enharmonic Modulation signifies either, 1st. the passing from one discord to another, of the same sound on a keyed instrument, but expressed by different notes in writing, Example 384.

Or rather, 2ndly, The resolution of a discord as if it consisted of other notes, which produce the same sound on keyed instruments.

Thus the diminished seventh in the key of c

A \flat
F
D
B

may be resolved as if it consisted of

| | | |
|----------------|----|----------------|
| G [#] | | A ^b |
| F | or | F |
| D | | D |
| B | | C ^b |

Example 385.

Thus the Dominant seventh may be resolved as if it were the German sixth ; Example 386.

The seventh and third on Sol as if it were the Italian sixth ; Example 387.

And the diminished seventh on Fa[#], as if it were an inversion of the diminished seventh on Re, Example 388 *.

The student is particularly recommended before he proceeds further, to make himself well acquainted with all the preceding part of this work; examining for himself the works of good composers ; and adopting whatever he admires in their method of treating discords and modulation.

* For Examples of enharmonic modulation, see the Recitatives: " Thy Rebuke," in the Messiah. " My genial spirits droop," Samson. The second part of the air, " Return, O God of Hosts," Samson : and the conclusion of the chorus, "The heavens are telling," in Haydn's Creation. The derivation of which will be seen, Examples 389, 390, 391, and 392.

CHAP VII.

OF CANON, FUGUE, AND IMITATION.

A CANON is a melody performed by two or more parts of a score at the same time *, subject to all the foregoing rules of harmony and music in real parts.

Canons are either 2 parts in 1 melody, *viz.* two parts performing the same melody †.

or 3 parts in 1
. . . . 4 . . in 1
. . . . 5 . . in 1
. . . . 4 . . in 2 melodies
. . . . 5 . . in 2 *viz.* 3 in 1 and 2 in the other

* *Viz.* One part must not wait till the other has concluded, but begin before it has finished.

† A canon originally signified a kind of musical puzzle, or enigma. In a canon of two in one, or three in one, only one line was written, and the student, by way of musical exercise, was to discover the method of performing, or as it is called, of solving, the canon. In a canon of four in two, six in two, or eight in two, only two lines were written, &c. Example 411.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| . | . | . | . | 6 parts in 2 melodies |
| . | . | . | . | 7 . in 2 viz. 4 in 1 and 3 in the other |
| . | . | . | . | 8 . in 2 |
| . | . | . | . | 6 . in 3 |
| . | . | . | . | 8 . in 4 |

The principal melody (or that which begins) is called the subject; the others are called the answers; these may begin on the unison, (*viz.* on the same note with which the subject begun) on the octave or fifteenth above or below the note with which the subject begun, on the fourth, or eleventh, above or below, on the fifth or twelfth, above or below, or on any other note which the composer may choose; but the above-mentioned Canons are recommended as most easy of construction. These particulars are generally specified at the beginning of the Canon. Thus, a Canon, two in one, on the unison, signifies that two parts perform the same melody, both beginning on the same note; three in one on the fifth and eighth above, means, that three parts perform one melody, the answers beginning respectively a fifth, and an octave, above the first note of the subject.

For a Canon, two in one on the unison, see Example 393.

In making this, and all other canons, the composer, after writing as much of the subject as exists before the answer begins, suppose one bar, marked (1,) is to transcribe it, before he goes

any further, into the answer marked (2), then he may compose a similar portion, as the bar marked (3), making it a good accompaniment to bar (2), then transcribe it to bar (4), then add (5), (6), (7) &c. &c. The length of this portion, or distance at which the answer is made, is at the option of the composer. If very distant, the Canon is so extremely easy of construction as to possess little merit; and if too near, the subject will not be distinguished by the ear, before its answer commences, see Example 394 and 395.

Ex. 396 is a canon 2 in 1 on the 8^{ve} below.

Ex. 397 8^{ve} above.

Ex. 398 . . . 3 in 1 . . . unison.

Ex. 399 . . . 3 in 1 . 8^{ve} and 15th below.

Ex. 400 . . . 3 in 1 . 8^{ve} and 15th above.

Ex. 401 . . . 3 in 1 . 8^{ve} below, and 8^{ve} above.

Ex. 402 . . . 4 in 1 . . . unison

Ex. 403 . . . 4 in 2 . 8^{ve} below ; here are 2 subjects, and 2 answers.

Ex. 404 . . . 6 in 3 . 8^{ve} below, *viz.* 3 subjects, and 3 answers.

Ex. 405 . . . 6 in 2 . 8^{ve} and 15th below, *viz.* 2 subjects, and 4 answers.

Ex. 406 . . . 2 in 1 . 12th above.

twelfth fourth or eleventh, above or below, in which there is to be no modulation, the student is recommended to write the scales of each part, one over the other, the intervals being exactly the same in each, as in Example 407 ; and observe which note of the subject will cause an alteration of flats and sharps in the answer. Thus, if the Canon is to be on the fifth or twelfth above, or the fourth or eleventh below, the seventh note of the key should be avoided in the subject, because it produces an accidental sharp in the answer ; and if the Canon be in the fifth, or twelfth below, or the fourth or eleventh above, the fourth note of the subject is to be avoided, because it will produce an accidental flat in the answer. But, if the composer wishes to modulate, he may use these or any other notes ; see Example 408, which is a canon, two in one, on the fifth above, with modulation.

Example 409 is a Canon two in one, on the fifth below, without any modulation.

Example 410 is a Canon two in one, on the twelfth below, with modulation.

A perpetual Canon is one in which a certain number of bars are marked to be repeated as often as the performers choose, (which is usually three times) and then the Canon is concluded either by a pause over one of the notes, as in Example 411, by a double bar, as in Example 412, or by a coda, as in Example

o

413, *viz.* a few bars, either in Canon or not as the composer pleases.

A Canon which is not perpetual usually terminates with a few bars or notes not in canon, as Example 414.

Example 415 is a canon three in one on the fourth and eighth below; and Example 416 is a canon three in one, on the fifth and fifteenth below.

A Canon by inversion is one in which the answer consists of the same melody as the subject, but all the motion inverted; where the subject ascends the answer is to descend, and *vice versa*, the intervals remaining strict: *viz.* if the subject ascends a major third, the answer must descend a major third; if the subject descends an imperfect fifth, the answer must ascend a similar interval, &c. Previous to the composition of this sort of canon the student should make a scale, as before, of the subject and answer, the one ascending, the other descending by similar intervals, as in Example 417, where it will be found that when the subject begins on the key note of the major key, an answer on the third or tenth above, or on the sixth or thirteenth below, will be the most easy to construct. Example 418 is a canon two in one by inversion (or *per arsin et thesin*) on the sixth below. Example 419 is another preparatory arrangement of scales, in which the subject may begin on the key note of the minor key, and the answer on the

seventh or fourteenth above, or it might be on the second or ninth below. Example 420 is a canon, two in one, by inversion on the fourteenth above.

A Canon by augmentation is one in which the notes of the answer are double the length of those in the subject. The answer may begin either with or after the subject. Example 421 is a canon, two in one, by augmentation, on the fifteenth below.

Double augmentation signifies that the notes of the second answer are twice the length of those of the first answer, and four times the length of those of the subject.

Example 422 is a canon, three in one, by augmentation and double augmentation, on the unison and fifteenth below.

A Canon by diminution signifies one in which the notes of the answer are half the length of those in the subject, as in Example 423, which is a Canon, two in one, by diminution, on the octave above.

Double diminution signifies that the notes of the second answer are one quarter of the length of those in the subject. Example 424 is a canon, three in one, by diminution, and double diminution, on the octave above.

A Canon in which the intervals are not exactly preserved in the answers, is not, in this work at least, considered as strict. In some pieces called canons, however, it has been thought sufficient that the answer should be in the same key.

Example 425 is a canon, three in one, on the ninth and tenth above, the intervals not being regarded.

A Canon may have one or more parts of free accompaniment, *viz.* not in canon.

Example 426 is a canon, two in one, on the fifth above, with a free bass.

Passages in strict canon are frequently introduced in fugues, choruses, simfonies, quartetts, and all kinds of music.

Other pieces of music besides those of the foregoing description have obtained the name of canons, but they do not answer the definition adopted in this work, *viz.* that a canon is "a melody performed by two or more parts of a score at the same time."

Such are melodies that are first played forwards, and afterwards backward. The melody in two parts, Example 427,

is to be first performed in the usual manner from left to right, and then from right to left, or *per recte et retro*.

It is evident that this is not "the same melody performed by two or more parts of a score at the same time;" and therefore, if written in such a manner as to appear like a canon, it will not, nevertheless, be deserving of the name: yet this sort of composition has been so written, by transferring the under part of the solution to the same line with the upper melody, as in Example 428; and it has then been called a canon two in one, *per recte et retro*, viz. two parts in one line; the one reading from left to right, and the other, *at the same time*, from right to left.

A melody *alla rovescio* is one which is first performed in the usual way, and then with the paper inverted, as in Example 429. This evidently is not "the same melody, performed by two or more parts of a score at the same time;" yet this kind of composition also has been written in the form of a canon, as in Example 430, and been called canon two in one, *alla rovescio*.

The name of canon has also been improperly bestowed on such a melody as Example 431, which is first to be performed in the usual way, from left to right, and then from right to left; then the paper is inverted, and the melody performed from left to right, and from right to left; this, however, not producing a full close, the



paper must be returned to its former position, and the melody again performed from left to right, and from right to left; and this has been called a canon three in one, *per recte et retro*, and *alla rovescio*.

Rounds also, or catches, have been written in the form of canons, and called such, particularly by the modern Italians.

A Round is a vocal composition in three or more parts, all written in the same cliff, the performers of which are to sing each part in succession, as is indicated by the figures at the beginning and end of each line, *viz.* the first voice is to sing the first, second, and third parts in succession, and then the first again, &c. The second voice is to begin the first line when the first voice begins the second, and when the first voice begins the third line the third voice is to begin the first line, and the second voice the second line; see Example 432.

That this does not answer the definition of a canon is obvious; yet it is frequently made to resemble a canon in unison, by writing it at length, as in Example 433. But if the mere following of the parts in the manner of a round constitute a canon, any piece of music may be converted into a canon by performing the parts in rotation.

Of Fugue.

A strict Fugue is a composition in which a subject, given out by one of the parts in the authentic mode, is answered in the plagal, and *vice versa*. All fugues, in which this rule is not observed, will, in this work, be considered as free fugues.

The Authentic Mode is that part of the key contained between the key note, Do, and its fifth above, Sol; and the plagal mode is the remaining part, contained between Sol and the key note, Do, above Sol. Thus the authentic mode consists of five notes, and the plagal of four.

The above rule is said to have originated in the Chants of the old Christian Church.

In the commencement of a strict fugue, the extreme notes Do and Sol of the authentic mode are to be respectively answered by the extreme notes Sol and Do of the plagal, and *vice versa*, the intermediate notes not being liable to any rule.

Thus Do is answered by Sol
 Re La

Mi is answered by Si,
 Fa and Sol . Do. Ex. 434.
 Or, Do and Re by Sol,
 Mi . . . La,
 Fa . . . Si,
 And Sol . . Do. Ex. 435.

In the minor key *La* and *Si* in the plagal modes may occasionally be raised a semitone; Example 436.

In a strict fugue every subject begins either with Do or Sol.

Example 437 contains a variety of subjects with their answers. In general, however, it is sufficient that the above rules be attended to in the two first notes of the subject, and the rest of the answer may be considered as in the dominant key, like the answer of a canon on the fifth above, or fourth below.

In a strict fugue the subject is given out by one of the parts, then the answer is made by another; and afterwards the subject is repeated by a third part, and, if the fugue consists of four parts, the answer is again made by the fourth part, after which the composer may use either the subject or the answer, or small portions of them, in any key he pleases, or even on different notes of the key.

In Example 438 the empty bars marked thus (&c.) contain any free accompaniment the composer pleases, but, of course, the more it resembles the style of the subject the better, unless intended for contrast: see also Example 439 and 440, where this sort of accompaniment is inserted in little notes. Between the subjects, or between the subjects and the answers, and *vice versa*, some passage, perhaps not necessarily resembling the subject, may be used to assist the modulation and introduce a return of the subject, as Example 441.

The answers and subjects of a fugue should become more close and frequent (*piu stretto*) towards its conclusion.

A subject which can only be performed by one part at a time is unfit for a fugue, rendering it tedious and uninteresting.

Example 442 is a subject with its answers and repetitions, at various distances of time, and on various notes of the key.

The first note of the subject or answer is frequently shortened or lengthened in the course of the fugue, as in Examples 443 and 444.

A Double Fugue is one in which there are two or more subjects, some two of which, at least, are used together in the course of the fugue.



The subjects may either begin nearly together, at the beginning of the fugue, as in Examples 445, 446, and 447 ; (where they are distinguished by the figures 1st and 2nd :) or the second subject may be introduced in the middle, or towards the latter end of the fugue ; either by itself, as in Example 448, or together with the first subject, as in Example 449.

Example 450 exhibits the four subjects of the chorus " Let old Timotheus yield the prize," in Handel's Alexander's Feast.

The subject of a fugue is sometimes answered in inversion, reversion, diminution, and augmentation, as in canons.

The subject is answered in inversion in the fugue of Handel's Overture to Esther ; Example 451.

In the last movement of Handel's Oratorio of the Messiah the subject is answered by reversion, which is very uncommon in fugues ; see Example 452, where the bars are omitted purposely, for the sake of avoiding a dissimilitude in the notation, which would render the contrivance less apparent.

Example 453 is an answer by diminution from the chorus " Let all the Angels of God," from the Oratorio of the Messiah.

Example 454 is an example of augmentation.

A holding note or pedale may be used either on Sol or Do in the bass, and sometimes first on one and then on the other, for several bars immediately previous to the conclusion of a fugue. See Example 455 from the last movement in the Oratorio of the Messiah. This passage has also been called a *point d'orgue*, as well as *pedale*, having originated in the use of the pedals attached to the lower notes of many church organs, particularly those on the continent.

Of Imitation.

By Imitation, in this place *, is meant the resemblance between the melodies of the several parts of a score, in a less strict way than that of a canon or fugue; and which exists, more, or less, in the scientific music of every age; excepting when the whole attention is intended to be directed to the principal melody, in which case alone, such a bass and accompaniments

* Imitation also signifies the endeavour of conveying an idea of storms, battles, waves, the singing of birds, ringing or tolling of bells, &c. by musical notes. This has often been absurdly extended to such objects in nature as have no sound, as the rising sun, lightening, snow, &c.

as would suit one piece of music as well as another, are admissible.

Under this head may be arranged all canons and fugues which are not strict throughout: and detached passages of strict canon and fugue may, indeed, be introduced into pieces of any style whatever.

CHAP. VIII.

OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.

THE specimens hitherto adduced, and the compositions which the student has attempted (excepting rounds) may be considered as equally fit for either vocal or instrumental music, and a great deal of the best productions of all ages is thus doubtful in its character. Instrumental music is sometimes so smooth and vocal that words might easily be adapted to it; and vocal music is frequently so decidedly expressive that when sung to an unknown language, or performed on instruments, no aid of words seems requisite.

The expression of words is a subject which, perhaps, need not engross the first thoughts of the young composer, and which the author of the present treatise intends to consider, together with other subjects equally connected with taste, in another work. But it is conceived that a list of voices and instruments, with

their compasses and cliffs, will be found useful to the student in the present state of his progress.

The student should be particularly careful in the manner of accenting his words in vocal music, and for this purpose he should mark them with long and short accents, observing that the most strongly accented syllables should fall on the beginning of the bar.

Voices are of four kinds, treble, alto, tenor, and bass. Treble voices are of two kinds: the treble cliff will shew the scale of the high treble voice, and the tenor cliff on the first line, that of the low treble or mezzo soprano, according to the following rule, which will apply for general purposes to all cliffs, but which is not applicable to songs, for which indeed no certain rule can be given.

General rule: The scale of a voice written in its own peculiar cliff may extend from the first line of the stave to the first ledger line above.

See Example 456 for the treble, canto, or soprano voice; Example 457 for the low treble, canto secondo, or mezzo soprano: see Example 458 for the alto, contralto, or counter tenor. See Example 459 for the tenore or tenor; and Example 460 for the basso or bass.

Instruments may be divided into

- 1st. Keyed instruments, whether wind or stringed.
- 2nd. Stringed instruments played on by the bow.
- 3rd. Wind instruments without keys.
- 4th. Instruments of percussion.

1st. Of keyed instruments there have been many kinds, as organs, clavichords, virginals, spinnets, harpsichords, and piano fortes; of these only the organ and piano forte are at present generally used.

All organs contain four octaves, (*viz.* five notes called *c*, as in Example 461,) including semitones, though the number of notes below or above the lowest and highest *c* is uncertain. The lowest *c*[#] is made *A* on organs which have short octaves, and then the note *B*, below it, is made *G*, and the scale commences as in Example 462.

The most suitable passages for the organ are those which consist of slow and holding notes; distinct or quick passages should only be used for the sake of contrast, and passages of execution should be almost entirely excluded*.

* In composing for keyed instruments, the number of notes which the hand can grasp should be considered.

As organs are at present tuned, (with unequal temperament,) keys which have many flats or sharps will not have a good effect, especially if the time be slow. Harpsichords in general and piano fortes, as they were originally made, without additional keys, contain six notes called *r*, or five octaves, as in Example 463. Piano fortes with additional keys above, ascend to *c*; and those with additional keys below begin from *c*, and contain six octaves. Examples 464 and 465.

The peculiar characteristic of the harpsichord is clearness, or precision. That of the piano forte, (as its name implies,) is its power of varying the degrees of loudness and softness, either suddenly or by the crescendo, diminuendo, rinforzando, &c.

2nd. Stringed instruments played with the bow consist at present of violins, tenors, violoncellos, and double basses.

For the scale and cliff of the violin, see Example 466*.

In solos and solo concertos the violin scale may extend an octave higher, but this is a species of music which no young composer should attempt, unless he is himself a performer on the instrument for which he writes.

* In composing for stringed instruments, such chords, or double stops, must not be used as cannot be executed. The student may acquire his knowledge of these either by consulting a performer, or by avoiding all passages for which he can find no authority in the works of the great masters.

In scores there are generally two violin parts.

Stringed instruments, played with the bow, are superior in point of expression to keyed instruments, as they combine the *sortenuto* of the organ, the precision of the harpsichord, and the variety of power of the piano forte; and are also capable of producing the smallest intervals.

The tenor, or *alto viola* is a larger kind of violin; or, to speak more correctly, the violin is a diminutive viola or viol. Its scale and cliff may be seen Example 467.

For the scale and cliff of the violoncello, see Example 468. This scale, in solos, may be extended upwards considerably.

The usual compass of the double bass is shewn in Example 469, but it is written an octave higher than it is intended to be played. In general, however, a separate part is not composed for the double bass, but the performer looks out of the violoncello book, playing the same notes an octave lower, or omitting such notes as he thinks proper. The words *solo violoncello* and *tutti bassi* are used to shew when these instruments are to play separately, and when together; but separate lines, and an occasional difference in the passages are rather recommended*.

* The harp is a stringed instrument which does not answer either of the four

3rd. The principal wind instruments now in use are flutes, oboes, clarionets, bassoons, horns, trumpets, and trombones.

For the scale of the German flute, see Example 470. Its principal key is D major with two sharps, and other keys are proportionably unfit for the instrument as they are further removed from this key. The most proper passages for the flute are sweet and soft melodies. In full parts high and lengthened notes are given it in modern music; and, indeed, the general use of wind instruments in the full parts of modern music, is to sustain the principal or essential notes of the harmony, and to supply the want of voices or of the organ †.

For the scale of the oboe, see Example 471; its principal key is that of C major. Keys which have many flats or sharps should therefore be avoided in solos, but in full music this instrument is used in almost all keys.

For the scale of the clarionet, see Example 472. Its compass extends lower than is here shewn, but that part of its scale

above descriptions, as it neither has keys, nor is played by the bow. It is seldom used in concerts, excepting in solo concertos, and therefore it has not been thought necessary to give an account of it in this work.

† The flauto piccolo is a shrill flute used by Handel to imitate the singing of birds, and by Glück for the howling and whistling of the wind.

is not perfectly in tune. All music for this instrument must be written one note higher than it is intended to be played. Thus the key of $B\flat$ must be written *c*, &c. Its most agreeable keys are those which have flats. It is naturally a very powerful instrument, and was originally appropriated to military bands *.

For the scale of the bassoon or fagotto, see Example 473. This instrument can play equally well in all the usual keys. It may be used either as a bass to the other wind instruments, or in the *tuttis* it may play in unison with the bass stringed instruments.

The horn and trumpet have similar scales. The generator, or key note, is the sound of the whole tube, which, however, is never used, the sounds consisting entirely of the harmonics or notes produced by the aliquot parts of the tube ; *viz.*

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Do, the octave to the generator, produced by . . . | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Sol, the 12th or 5th above the last note | $\frac{2}{3}$ |
| Do, the 15th or 4th above the last note | $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Mi, the 17th or major 3rd above the last note, . . . | $\frac{4}{5}$ |
| Sol, the 19th or minor 3rd above the last note . . . | $\frac{5}{6}$ |

* Two kinds of clarionet are used in military bands, that above described, which is called the *c* clarionet, and a smaller one called the *r* clarionet, which goes four notes higher; but the latter is not used in concerts.

| | |
|--|---|
| *Za , the 21st or minor 3rd above the last note . . . | † |
| Do, the 22nd or 2nd above the last note . . . | † |
| Re, the 23rd or 2nd above the last note . . . | ‡ |
| Mi, the 24th or 2nd above the last note . . . | † |
| *Fa, the 25th or minor 2nd above . . . | † |
| Sol, the 26th or major second above . . . | † |
| *La, the 27th or 2nd above . . . | † |

Other notes have been used by respectable composers, but even all the above are not recommended to the young composer, as those marked thus (*) are out of tune on the common horn and trumpet †.

For the scale of the horn in the key of c, see Example 474, which is to be written an octave higher than it is intended to be performed.

By the use of crooks the horn is enabled to play also in the keys of G A B \flat D E \flat E and F, see Example 475; yet all the music for the horn is to be written in the key of c, specifying at the beginning of the movement what the key is, as c, d, g, &c.

|| Za is a name given to this species of flat seventh by some French writers.

† Modern horn players attempt to make these notes in tune by inserting the hand into the hole of the horn, and a sliding mouth piece has been used, with good effect, to the trumpets for the same purpose.

The horn is capable of such various degrees of piano and forte that it is used in all kinds of music.

For the scale of the trumpet in the keys of *c* and *D*, which are the most common keys, and those of *B \flat* , *E \flat* , and *F*, see Example 476. The trumpet is not so often used in soft as in loud music*.

The trombone or sackbut has a sliding mouth piece, and can express any interval. It is of three kinds, alto, tenor, and bass. These may either be in unison with the alto, tenor, and bass voice parts of a full chorus, or, which is far better, may have separate parts written for them. They are capable of producing very good effects both in loud and soft passages.

4th. Instruments of percussion comprehend cymbals, triangles, carillon or bells, &c. but the only instrument of this kind now used in concerts are the kettle drums or double drums, of which a pair may be tuned to the bass notes *c* and *G* in the key of *c*, as in Example 477, or to *D* and *A*, in the key of *D*; *B \flat* and *F*, in the key of *B \flat* ; and *E \flat* and *B \flat* , in the key of *E \flat* ; but the two latter are peculiar to modern music.

* The scale of the bugle horn, and indeed of all simple tubes, is similar to that of the horn and trumpet; its generator is generally an octave higher than that of the trumpet, and it can seldom produce more than the five first harmonics. It is not used in concerts.

The drum sometimes may be used to mark, by a single note, the commencement of a bar, or to give force to a loud passage, by a continued beating ; but the finest effect produced by it is a roll during a pedale note in the bass, or a crescendo.

Music may also be divided into that for the church, oratorio, opera, concert, and chamber.

Church music consists of psalm tunes, chants, services, anthems, and voluntaries.

Psalm tunes ought to consist chiefly of semibreves and minims, with very few crotchets or other short notes. The harmony should be very simple, consisting chiefly of concords, with a few of the most simple discords as a fifth and fourth, seventh and third, dominant seventh, added sixth, and such progressions as the student has been cautioned to avoid in modern music.

The best models for psalms are the oldest, *viz.* those of the reformers and old English organists *.

Chants are sung in cathedrals to the psalms of the day, and are of two kinds, single and double. Single chants consist of two

* Examples 372, 373, 375 ; also see Specimens, vol. ii. pages 2 and 3, and a collection of psalms edited by the author of this work.

parts, the first of three and the second of four bars, the whole lasting one verse. The double chant consists of four parts, the first and third of three bars, the second and fourth of four, and the whole lasting two verses. The first and last bars of each part of a chant must consist of semibreves, and the intermediate bars of minims. For an Example of a single chant see Example 478, and for a double chant, 479; also Specimens, vol. ii. pages 11 and 44.

Though the number of bars and notes in a chant is so limited, yet great variety may be effected by the aid of canon fugue, or imitation.

Services consist of the Te Deum and Jubilate, or the Benedicite and Benedictus, Sanctus, Responses, Nicene Creed, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, or Cantate Domino, and Deus Misereatur; Burial Service, &c. Boyce's Cathedral Music, especially the first vol. contains the finest specimens of this kind of music.

Services may be either full or interspersed with verses, but the former are recommended as being most decided in style; verse services very much resembling anthems.

Anthems are either full or verse, the former should be first attempted by the student as the varieties of the latter are almost

endless. Boyce's second volume abounds with fine full anthems, as the third does with verse anthems.

Organ voluntaries should consist of fugues, with introductions for the full organ, upon the model of Sebastian Bach and Handel. Soft movements for the diapason and swell should be slow and sweet, or mournful and pathetic, and may be in the Italian style of the seventeenth century. English voluntaries for the trumpet, echo, voxhumane, cornet, oboe, and other solo stops, are too often vulgar, trifling, and ridiculous ; being equally void of science, taste, and that decorous gravity of style which should ever characterize church music.

Oratorio music consists of an overture with occasional instrumental symphonies, marches, minuets, dances, &c. the vocal part consisting of recitatives, and accompanied recitatives, airs or songs, duets, trios, quartetts, quintetts, semichoruses, choruses, double choruses, &c.

Under the head of oratorios may be comprehended not only sacred dramas, but anthems, services, masses, and all church compositions for a full orchestra, and even secular dramas, not acted, as masques, serenatas, odes, &c.

The opera is a secular drama set to music entirely, and

acted. It consists of the same kind of movements as the oratorio, excepting the double chorus. Indeed the manner in which all choruses are necessarily performed on the stage precludes the possibility of having science and ingenuity in their contexture.

The music of dances and ballets is capable of being made the most ingenious and playful of the instrumental kind.

Concerts consist, generally, of selections from church, oratorio, opera, and chamber music. The only pieces expressly composed for a concert being concertos, solo concertos, symphonies, and occasionally overtures and songs.

A concerto is an instrumental full piece, with occasional solos for particular instruments. Solo concertos (sometimes called violin concertos, organ concertos, &c.) are intended to display the powers of particular instruments, with accompaniments for a full band.

The overtures of Bach, Abel, Van Maldere, &c. were similar to the opera overtures of the same period, consisting, generally, of three movements; but the modern concert symphony consists, generally, of four or five movements.

Concert songs differ in no respect from oratorio or opera songs.

Chamber music may be divided into vocal and instrumental.

R

The former consists of cantatas, canzonets, or other songs, with an accompaniment for the piano forte, harp, violoncello, or at most, two or three instruments; also of duets, trios, madrigals *, or glees, rounds, canons, &c. The latter consists of sonatas for the piano forte, with or without accompaniments; duets for two performers, on the piano forte; solos, for the violin, violoncello, &c. with an accompaniment for the piano forte or violoncello; duets for violins, &c. trios, quartetts, quintetts, &c. Of these the young composer is recommended to prefer for his own study, madrigals and quartetts; in writing the former he will make real parts for voices, in the ancient style, and in writing the latter he will make real parts for instruments in the modern style.

The student is, lastly, recommended to perform the following tasks :

- 1st. To make variations to airs in the manner of different masters.
- 2nd. To put different basses to a given treble.
- 3rd. Different trebles to a given bass.
- 4th. Different trebles and basses to a given inner part †.

* A Madrigal is a vocal composition consisting generally of more than four parts, the words of which are pastoral. Motetts are set to religious subjects. The modern terms for these are glee, and serious glee.

† All these are exemplified in the beautiful air by Haydn, with variations. Specimens, vol. iii. page 143.

5th. To write accompaniments on a ground bass *.

The student is now left to form his taste by the study of the various styles of music. This is not considered as a proper subject for the present work, which is chiefly intended to enable the student to compose with grammatical correctness †.

* A ground bass is one which consists of a constant repetition throughout a whole movement of the same short subject, with different accompaniments. It has always been recommended as a task for young composers. See Specimens, vol. ii. No. 33, page 24. No. 60, page 48. No. 100, page 91.

† For some remarks on the various styles of music, see the prefaces to the three volumes of Specimens. The author hopes to treat more at large on this subject in another work.



CHAP. IX.

OF THE DERIVATION OF THE SCALE, TUNING, TEMPER- AMENT, THE MONOCHORD, &c.

THE derivation of the scale of the major or minor key is a subject upon which many hypotheses have been framed, and which seems likely to continue a matter in dispute. Some authors derive it from that of the harmonics, but the resemblance does not seem sufficiently close to warrant such an hypothesis. See the scales of the horn and trumpet in the preceding chapter.

Tartini, in order to obtain the notes of the major key, takes the three notes Do, Fa, Sol, expressed by the numbers 6, 8, 9, which shew the respective number of vibrations of each note, as c, f, and g, in the key of c major; and then adds to each of them the principal or loudest harmonics which they produce, *viz.* the perfect chord or major third and fifth*. Thus c gives e and

* Let any of the lowest notes of a piano forte, harp, violoncello, or of the diapa-

G, F gives A and C, and G gives B and D ; thus filling up the scale, for which reason a succession of triads falling a fifth has ever been agreeable to the ear, as Sol, Do, Fa ; and the numbers 6, 8, 9 and 12 (which express these together with the octave to Do) have ever been famous above all others among the ancients, and when tuned by the ear in the following manner, give the major scale as invented by Ptolemy.

Make the notes G F and E respectively a perfect fifth, perfect fourth, and major third to (*viz.* above) C. Then make A a major third to F, and B a major third to G, and D a perfect fourth below it.

Pythagoras was the inventor of the harmonical canon or monochord, which is merely a string having a board under it of exactly the same length, upon which may be delineated the points at which the string must be stopped to give certain notes. This delineation of ratios renders them capable of being compared, and their respective proportions accurately measured and ascertained.

Figures 6 7 and 8, Plate 2, are a section plan and view of a monochord of the most simple construction.

sons of an organ be struck and continued sounding, an ear accustomed to the experiment will distinctly hear the perfect chord of that note, and probably several of the other less audible harmonics.

In each of these figures, A B is a board made too thick to warp, having at each end c D, two supports for the string, of which it is required that the internal sides must be perpendicular, and the upper edge not rounded off, that the length of the string and that of the board may exactly correspond; this length is here supposed to be three feet. E is the string which is here supposed to be a steel wire called No. 11. The ends of the wire are attached to a peg at each end, F and G (the latter of which is not visible in figure 8) placed at right angles to the string. Both of these are to be turned in tuning the string, for if only one peg is used the string is apt to stretch more at that end than at the other, and consequently to be inaccurate.

The manner of using the monochord is first to place it on a table, which acts as a sound board to it, augmenting its power. Next tune the string to c, on the second space of the bass cleff, to some other instrument, or to a pitch, or tuning fork. Pinch the string with the finger and thumb * of one hand taking care not to force the string out of the straight line, and bow on the string with a violin bow in the other. The student may either mark the board according to his own discoveries of the notes produced by the string, or, which is rather recommended, he may draw lines on

* A sliding bridge would doubtless be much more accurate, but also more difficult of performance, and perhaps not necessary for the purposes here required; namely, of enabling the student to tune, or at least, comprehend the nature of tuning.

the board parallel to the string, and on them mark the places where he is to stop the string in order to produce the notes.

Divide the whole string $c \times$ (fig. 9, plate 3) into halves by pinching it at c , the half $c \times$ will sound one octave above the $c \times$, the whole string.

Divide the whole string $c \times$ (fig. 10) into three equal parts, and pinch the string at c , the remaining two thirds $c \times$ will give the note c , a fifth to the whole string.

Divide the whole string $c \times$ (fig. 11) into four equal parts, and pinch the string at c , the remaining three quarters $c \times$ will give the note c , a fourth above the whole string.

Divide the whole string $c \times$ (fig. 12) into five equal parts, and pinch the string at c , the remaining four fifths $c \times$ will give the note c , a major third to the whole string.

Divide the whole string $c \times$ (fig. 13) into six equal parts, and pinch the string at c , the remaining five sixths $c \times$ will give the note c flat, a minor third above the whole string.

And in the same way the octave fifth, fourth, major third, and minor third may be found to any given note on the monochord.



Let κ (fig. 14) be the given note ; in order to find the octave to κ , consider $\kappa \times$ as a whole string, and divide $\kappa \times$ into two parts, and pinch it so as to take off one of them.

If the fifth to κ is wanted, divide $\kappa \times$ into three parts, taking off one.

If the fourth to κ is wanted, divide $\kappa \times$ into four parts, taking off one.

If the major third is wanted, divide $\kappa \times$ into five parts.

And if the minor third is wanted, divide $\kappa \times$ into six parts.

Thus the octave to $c \times$ (fig. 15) is $L \times$, the octave to L is $m \times$, the octave to m is $n \times$, the octave to n is $o \times$, and so on, *ad infinitum*.

In the same way the fifth to $c \times$ (fig. 16) is $p \times$, the fifth to p is $q \times$, the fifth to q is $r \times$, the fifth to r is $s \times$, &c.

And by reversing the process, the notes below a given note may be found, provided they are not more grave or deep than the generator, or note given by the whole string $c \times$.

To find the octave below a given note τ (fig. 17) set off u to the left of τ , equal to $\tau \times$; $u \times$ will be the octave below $\tau \times$.

To find the major third below a given note τ (fig. 18) divide $\tau \times$ into four equal parts, and set off τs equal to one of them; $s \times$ will be the major third below $\tau \times$.

In order to tune the major key of c according to the methods of Ptolemy and Tartini, make e a major third to the whole string $c \times$, (fig. 19) and g a fifth to it; f a fourth to it, a a major third to f , b a major third to g , d a fourth below g , and c an octave to the whole string.

The point d will be found to be one-ninth of the whole string $c \times$, from c ; or rather the note $d \times$ is eight-ninths of the whole string $c \times$; and this interval $d \times$ is called a major tone, and it is the difference between a fourth and a fifth; for if a fourth be subtracted from a fifth the remainder will be a major tone.

Thus to find the major tone above any given note v (fig. 20) find κ a fifth above v , and p a fourth below κ ; $p \times$ will be a major tone above $v \times$; or let v (fig. 21) be the given note, make κ a fourth below v , and p a fifth above κ ; $p \times$ will be a major tone above $v \times$.

But the point e (fig. 19) will not be a ninth part of $d \times$, but a

s

tenth part ; or rather the note $\text{E}\times$ is not a major tone from D . The interval thus obtained is called a minor tone, and is the difference between a major tone and a major third ; for if a major tone be subtracted from a major third, the remainder will be a minor tone, nine-tenths.

Let it be required to find a minor tone to the given note v (fig. 22) make P a major tone below v , and K a major third to P ; $\text{K}\times$ will be a minor tone above $\text{v}\times$, and will be nine-tenths of $\text{v}\times$. Or let v (fig. 23) be the given note, above which it is required to find a minor tone, make P a fourth to v , and K a fifth below P , and lastly, make R a major third to K , $\text{R}\times$ will be a minor tone to $\text{v}\times$.

If it be required to find the minor tone below a given note v (fig. 24) make K a major tone above it, and P a major third below K ; $\text{P}\times$ will be a minor tone below $\text{v}\times$.

The interval EF (fig. 19) will be found to be one sixteenth part of the distance $\text{E}\times$, viz. $\text{F}\times$ will be fifteen-sixteenths of $\text{E}\times$. The interval is called a major semitone, and is the difference between a major third and a fourth, for if a major third be subtracted from a fourth the remainder will be a major semitone. Thus, let it be required to find the semitone above v (fig. 25) make P a major third below v , and R a fourth above P , $\text{R}\times$ will be a major semitone higher than $\text{v}\times$. Or let v (fig. 26) be the given note, make P a fourth above v , and R a

major third below p ; $R \times$ will be a semitone higher than $v \times$. If a major semitone is required below a given note, the manner must be reversed. Let R be the given note (fig. 25) make p a fourth below R , and v a major third to p , $v \times$ will be a major semitone below $R \times$. Or let R (fig. 26) be the given note, make p a major third to it, and v a fourth below p ; $v \times$ will be a major semitone below $R \times$ *. The interval FG (fig. 19) is a major tone eight-ninths, GA a minor tone nine-tenths, AB a major tone, BC a major semitone. See fig. 27, where the major tones are marked with their usual signature T , the minor tones t , and the major semitones S . It must also be understood

That a major 3rd is equal to a T and a t as CE
 . . minor 3rd = $S T$ as EG
 . . perfect 4th = $T t S$ as CF
 . . perfect 5th = $T T t S$ as CG
 . . major 6th = $T T t t S$ as CA
 . . major 7th = $T T T t t S$ as CB
 And an 8^{va} = $T T T t t S S$ as CC

The minor third DF consisting of t and S , and the fifth DA

* The major or diatonic semitone having been mentioned it seems necessary to inform the student that a minor or chromatic semitone (marked s) is the difference between a major semitone and a minor tone; as from $E\flat$ to $E\sharp$ in the keys of c minor and major united. There are also several other intervals resulting from the combination of many keys on the same monochord, the knowledge of which is not necessary to the student.

consisting of τ t t S are therefore not in tune, but are both deficient by a small interval called a comma, which is the difference between a major tone eight-ninths, and a minor tone nine-tenths, and is about as 80 to 81 *.

The note D combined with F or A , however, is not wanted in either of the triads Do , Fa , or Sol of the major key of c , but in the minor key of A the triad of Fa is D F and A : hence a different tuning is required in the relative minor key to that just described. But no two major keys at all *related* to each other can exist, on the same keyed instrument, perfectly in tune†. Thus the dominant key of c is G major with one sharp; G will be Do , and A Re , &c. but from Do to Re in a major key ought to be a major tone, see fig. 27, whereas in the major key of c from G to A is a minor tone. Compare figures 27 and 28, the latter of which is the major key of G . And thus in the subdominant of c , F major with one flat, from c to D , *viz.* from Sol to La should

* The ratios of the monochord are generally expressed thus; the major tone $\frac{9}{8}$, minor tone $\frac{8}{7}$, major semitone $\frac{16}{15}$, &c.

† In a lecture on this subject the author of the present work caused the keys of E major with four sharps and E_b major with three flats to be tuned perfectly on the same piano forte, *viz.* first the triads of

| | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| B | E | $F\sharp$ |
| $G\sharp$ | $C\sharp$ | $D\sharp$ |
| E | A | B |

And then having two notes, $G\sharp$ and $D\sharp$ already tuned, which would serve for A_b and E_b , C was added to

them, and lastly the triads of

| | |
|-------|-------|
| B_b | F |
| G | D |
| E_b | B_b |

and lastly the triads of G and D .

be a minor tone, but in the major key of c from c to d is a major tone. See fig. 29, and compare it with fig. 27.

The minor key may be tuned likewise in the same way as the major, only making the thirds to *Do*, *Fa*, and *Sol* minor instead of major. There is some difficulty, however, in choosing the first note *Do* of the principal minor key of A. Some authors make it the same as the note *La* of the relative major key, *viz.* A in the key of c, a minor tone above G. In which case all the natural notes excepting D correspond with those of the major key of c. Compare fig. 30 and 27. If the major thirds to *Fa* and *Sol*, F# and G#, be added to this scale, they will be different from those notes in the keys of A major. The author of the present work prefers making the key notes of A minor and A major the same; *viz.* a whole tone from G in the key of c major, see fig. 31, in which case only one natural note of the key of A minor, *viz.* D, will be the same with those of the major key of c; but the key note, the fifth, and the fourth will be the same with those of the key of A major, three sharps; as also the F#, and G#; and also the C#, which is sometimes used in a close.

Having seen the impossibility of perfection on an instrument which has any limited number of sounds in an octave, the student may next proceed to the study of temperament, *viz.* of the distribution of the unavoidable imperfection resulting from the limited number of sounds.

On keyed instruments containing only twelve notes in an octave, three major thirds (as CE , $EG\sharp$ or $A\flat$, $A\flat C$, or as GB , $BD\sharp$ or $E\flat$, $E\flat G$) make an octave; but three major thirds tuned perfectly to each other, as c L M N , fig. 32, fall considerably short of the true octave c . Hence in tuning, one, two, or all of the three major thirds, which constitute every octave, must be tempered too sharp; and the nearer perfection any of them are made, the worse will the others become. N c is the unavoidable imperfection which must be added either to one or more of the thirds, and if equally divided between them will *upon the whole*, be least offensive to the ear.

Again, twelve fifths, or which is the same thing, six major tones, on a keyed instrument, constitute an octave; but on the monochord it will be found that they exceed it by a small portion, fig. 33, where H I K L M N O P Q R S T represent twelve sounds so obtained, the latter whereof does not coincide with the true octave c : c T is the unavoidable imperfection which must be added to one, or divided amongst some, or all, of the twelve fifths which compose an octave. If equally distributed this imperfection will be scarcely perceptible; when the fifths are all equally too flat, the thirds will all become equally too sharp, and this will render all keys equally imperfect, which is called the equal temperament, and may be obtained on the monochord as follows. Divide the whole string IX into one thousand parts, beginning from right to left, as in fig. 34:

| | |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| Place the note | 2 at 943 |
| . | 3 — 890 |
| . | 4 — 840 |
| . | 5 — 793 |
| . | 6 — 749 |
| . | 7 — 707 |
| . | 8 — 667 |
| . | 9 — 629 |
| . | 10 — 594 |
| . | 11 — 561 |
| . | 12 — 529 |
| . | 13 — 500, the true octave. |

Tune any one of the twelve notes of a keyed instrument to the whole string 1—X, then 2—X will give the next note, 3—X the next, &c. to 13—X, which will be an octave to 1—X. If the note 1X be c, then 2X will be c \sharp or d \flat , 3X will be d, 4X will be d \sharp or e \flat , &c. The fifth 8X will be only one thousandth part of the string too flat; but the third 5X will be seven such parts too sharp.

Unequal temperament is that wherein some of the fifths, and consequently some of the thirds, are made more perfect than on the equal temperament, which necessarily renders others less perfect. Of this there are many systems, which the student is now capable of examining for himself.

He will also find much amusement in studying the various attempts to improve the scale by increasing the number of notes in the octave, such as that of the two additional notes at the Temple organ, of the five additional notes in Mr. Hawke's instruments, and of the twelve additional notes in those by Mr. Löeschman. In all these the bulk, expense, and complication of the instrument are increased in proportion to the number of notes added, and the consequent approach to perfection.

THE END.

ERRATA.

— Page 4, lines 16 and 17, read $\mathbf{E} \quad \mathbf{F}$

— 17, line 17, read $\mathbf{G} \#$
 $\mathbf{E} \quad \mathbf{B}$

— 28, line 3, from the bottom, for motions read motion.

— 113, line 4, for Sortenuto read Sostenuto.

DIATONIC SCALES.

I

Example 1.

DIATONIC INTERVALS.

Ex: 2.

CHROMATIC SCALES.

Ex: 3.

Eng^d by Tilley, 145 High Holborn.



CHROMATIC INTERVALS

Ex: 4. Extreme Sharp 2^{ds} Extreme Flat 3^{ds} Extreme Flat 4^{ths}
 Extreme Sharp 5^{ths} Extreme Sharp 6^{ths} Extreme Flat 7^{ths}

ENHARMONIC SCALES

Ex: 5.

ENHARMONIC INTERVALS

Ex: 6.

INVERSION OF INTERVALS

Ex: 7. A Major 2^d A Minor 7th A Major 3^d A Minor 6th A perfect 4th A perfect 5th

A Minor 3^d A Major 6th An imperfect or extreme sharp 4th An imperfect or extreme flat 5th

The Major Key of C.

Ex: 8. Do the key note or Tonic. Re the 2^d or Supertonic. Mi the 3^d or Mediant.
 Fa the 4th or Subdominant. Sol the 5th or Dominant. La the 6th or Submediant. Si the 7th Leading note or Subtonic.

Tonic Mediant Dominant Submediant Subdominant Supertonic Subtonic



Major Key of G.

Tone T Semitone T T T S Ex: 9. T T S T T T S

Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do

D Major. A Major. T T S T T T S T T S T T S

Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do

E Major. B Major. T T S T T T S T T S T T S

Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do

F# Major. C# Major. T T S T T T S T T S T T S

Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do

G# Major. F Major. T T S T T T S T T S T T S

Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do

Bb Major. Eb Major. T T S T T T S T T S T T S

Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do

Ab Major. Db Major. T T S T T T S T T S T T S

Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do

Gb Major. Cb Major. T T S T T T S T T S T T S

Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do

Fb Major. T T S T T T S T T S T T S

Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do

4

The Minor Key of A.

Ex: 10

A Major 2^d A Minor 3^d A perfect 4th A perfect 5th A Minor 6th A Minor 7th

Ex: 11

E Minor. T S T T S T T
B Minor. T S T T S T T
C# Minor. T S T T S T T
D Minor. T S T T S T T
G Minor. T S T T S T T
F Minor. T S T T S T T

AN OBSOLETE DIATONIC MINOR SCALE

Ex: 12

Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do

A CHROMATIC MINOR SCALE

Ex: 13

Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do

ANOTHER CHROMATIC MINOR SCALE

Ex: 14

Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do

THE USUAL MANNER OF ASCENDING & DESCENDING THE MINOR KEY

Ex: 15

Do Re Mi Fa Sol La Si Do Si La Sol Fa Mi Re Do

E Minor. G Minor.

C Minor.

Ex: 16 C Major A Minor G Major E Minor

F Major D Minor D Major B Minor

Ex: 17 A Minor Ex: 18. D Minor

Ex: 19 C# Minor Ex: 20. Ex: 21. Chromatic notes in the key of C major.

Ex: 22 A Major Ex: 23. D minor Ex: 24. E minor

Ex: 25 C major D minor F major G major

Ex: 26 Sol do do fa fa sol sol do do fa sol do fa sol do fa sol do

Ex: 27. Ex: 28. Ex: 29. Ex: 30. Ex: 31.

Ex: 32 Do fa fa sol do fa sol do fa do do sol sol fa fa do.

Ex: 33. Ex: 34. Ex: 35. Ex: 36.

Ex: 37. Ex: 38. Ex: 39. Ex: 40. Ex: 41. Ex: 42. Ex: 43.

do sol fa do sol fa do sol sol sol do do do do fa fa fa

* When no figures are put over the bass note in thorough bass, $\frac{5}{3}$ is understood & is to be performed

Ex: 44. Ex: 45. Ex: 46. Ex: 47. Ex: 48.

do do fa do fa fa do do fa fa fa do do do do sol

Ex: 49. Ex: 50. Ex: 51. Ex: 52. Ex: 53. Ex: 54. Ex: 55.

sol do fa fa do do sol sol do sol sol fa fa sol sol fa (or fa) do

Ex: 56. Ex: 57. Ex: 58. Ex: 59. Ex: 60. Ex: 61. Ex: 62.

do sol fa do fa fa sol sol fa fa sol sol do fa sol do

Ex: 63. Ex: 64. Ex: 65. Ex: 66.

sol do fa fa sol sol do fa fa do sol sol fa fa do sol sol fa fa do fa do do sol fa fa do do

Ex: 67. (or fa) Ex: 68. (or fa) Ex: 69. (or fa)

do fa do fa sol do sol do do sol do sol fa do fa do sol do fa sol sol fa fa sol do fa

Ex: 70. Ex: 71. Ex: 72. Ex: 73.

sol do fa sol do fa do fa sol do fa do sol fa do sol sol do fa fa sol sol do fa

Ex: 74. (or fa) Ex: 75. (or fa) Ex: 76. (or fa)

fa do sol sol fa fa do sol do fa do fa sol do sol do do sol do sol fa do fa do

Ex: 77. Ex: 78. Ex: 79.

do fa sol do fa fa sol do fa do sol fa do sol do fa fa sol do fa

Ex: 80. Ex: 81. Ex: 82.

do fa fa sol do fa do sol sol fa fa do do sol do sol fa do fa do

Ex: 83. Ex: 84. Ex: 85. Ex: 86.

allowed allowed prohibited allowable

5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5

⊕ A Natural, Sharp or Flat thus placed over a bass note in thorough bass signifies that the note which is 3rd to the bass note is to be accordingly natural sharp or flat.

* A Sharp Natural or Flat placed before a figure shews that the note represented by that figure is to be accordingly natural sharp or flat: Thus in the instance above, the 5th to B (viz F) to be sharp.

Ex: 87. Ex: 88. Ex: 89. Ex: 90.

Ex: 87. 6 6 6 8 6 8. Ex: 88. prohibited. Ex: 89. prohibited. Ex: 90. 6 6 6 6.

Ex: 91. Ex: 92. Ex: 93. Ex: 94.

Ex: 91. prohibited 6 6 6 6 6. Ex: 92. prohibited. Ex: 93. 6 6. prohibited. Ex: 94. prohibited.

Ex: 95. Ex: 96. Ex: 97. Ex: 98.

Ex: 95. prohibited 8 8 8. Ex: 96. allowed 8 8 8. Ex: 97. allowed 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8. Ex: 98. prohibited 8 8 8 8.

Ex: 99. Ex: 100.

Ex: 99. allowed *Tasto Solo. Ex: 100. allowed but not recommended &c 88 &c 88.

⊕ In thorough bass a 3^d is always understood & to be performed when a 4th or a 2nd is not expressed. — thus 6 stands for 6

* Tasto Solo in thoro^o bass signifies that no chords are to be played.



Ex:102. Ex:103. Ex:104. Ex:105.

Ex:101

prohibited prohibited prohibited prohibited prohibited

Ex:107.

Ex:108. Ex:109. Ex:110.

Ex:106

prohibited prohibited prohibited do --- fa ---

Ex:112. Ex:113.

Ex:111

allowed good

sol --- do fa do fa

Ex:115. Ex:116. Ex:117. Ex:118.

Ex:114

allowed best allowed best allowed

fa fa

Ex:120. Ex:121. Ex:122.

Ex:119 best not good. notgood. Triad of C. Inverted 6* as a 3
3^d note of the triad in the bas

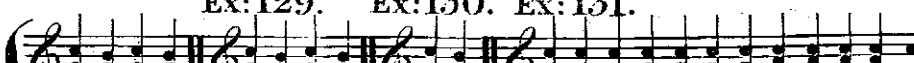
Ex:123. Ex:124. Ex:125. Ex:126. Ex:127.

Inverted
as a 6/4

The 5th note of the triad in the bass. ♯ Do ♯ Do. Do sol do sol

Ex:129. Ex:130. Ex:131.

Ex:129



do sol do sol do sol do sol do sol do do do do do do do fa fa fa fa fa sol sol

Ex: 132. Ex: 133. Ex: 134. Ex: 135.

sol sol sol sol sol do sol fa do

Ex: 136. Ex: 137. Ex: 138. Ex: 139. Ex: 140.

do do do do do sol do sol do sol do sol

* The syllables *Do Fa or Solæ* (in this work) written under inversions as well as direct harmony & are intended to shew, not the name of the bass note but of the fundamental note or root of the chord.

* $\frac{6}{3}$ is usually written 6, a 3 being understood where neither 4 nor 2 is put. See note \oplus on Page 7.

Ex: 156. *Cadence* Ex: 157.

Ex: 158. *Cadence* *Cadence* *Cadence* *Cadence* *Cadence*

Ex: 159. *Cadence* *Cadence* *Cadence* *Cadence* *Cadence*

Ex: 160. *Cadence* *Cadence* *Cadence* *Cadence*

Ex: 161. *Cadence* *Cadence* *Cadence* *Cadence*

Ex: 162. *Cadence* *Cadence* *Sol do Sol do Sol do*

Ex: 163. *Cadence* *Cadence* *Sol do Sol do Sol do*

Ex: 164. *Cadence* *Cadence* *Sol do Sol do Sol do*

Ex: 165. *Cadence* *Cadence* *Sol do Sol do Sol do*

Ex: 166. *Cadence* *Cadence* *Sol do Sol do Sol do*

Ex: 167. *Cadence* *Cadence* *Sol do Sol do Sol do*

Ex: 168. *Cadence* *Cadence* *Sol do Sol do Sol do*

Ex: 169. *Cadence* *Cadence* *Sol do Sol do Sol do*

Ex: 170. *Cadence* *Cadence* *Sol do Sol do Sol do*

Ex: 171. *Cadence* *Cadence* *Sol do Sol do Sol do*

* These marks (—) & (=) placed over the bass signify that the same chord is to be continued in the accompaniment.

Ex: 173.

Ex: 174.

Ex: 172
sol fa sol fa sol do fa do do do sol fa fa fa do fa sol do

Ex: 176. Ex: 177. Ex: 178. Ex: 179.

Ex: 175

Ex: 180
sol do sol fa sol sol sol do sol fa sol sol sol fa sol

Ex: 181

Ex: 183.

fa mi fa mi re do si do sol sol
re do re do sol do sol do

Ex: 184.

Ex: 182
si do si do fa mi re do si do sol sol
sol sol sol sol sol do sol do

* 7 stands for $\frac{7}{5}$ excepting when followed by a 6 on the same bass note & then 7 6 stands $\frac{7}{6}$
7 stands for $\frac{7}{3}$ but the inexperienced performer in thorough bass had better not supply it when omitted in the thorough bass.

Ex: 185

Ex: 186. Ex: 187.

sol do

Ex: 188

Ex: 189. Ex: 190.

sol do

Ex: 191

sol do

* 6 stands for 5
5 3

Sol do
 ♯ 6 stands for a sharp 6. 4th for a sharp 4.
 &c

Ex: 204. Ex: 205. Ex: 206. Ex: 207.

* $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ 6 $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ 6 $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ 6 $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ 6 $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ 6 $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ 6 $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ 6 $\frac{4}{2}$ 6 $\frac{4}{2}$ 6

Ex: 208. Ex: 209. Ex: 210.

$\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ 6 $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ 6 $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{2}{2}$ 6 $\frac{7}{5}$ $\frac{7}{5}$ # $\frac{7}{5}$ 6 $\frac{7}{5}$ 6 $\frac{7}{5}$ 6 $\frac{7}{5}$ 6 $\frac{7}{5}$ 6 $\frac{7}{5}$ 6

sol do or ^{sol} fa sol sol sol sol fa sol sol sol fa

Ex: 211. Ex: 212. Ex: 213. Ex: 214.

$\frac{7}{5}$ $\frac{7}{5}$ # $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{7}{5}$ $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{6}{5}$

sol sol do fa fa fa sol fa fa — fa sol

Ex: 215. Ex: 216. Ex: 217.

do si re re la sol la re fa sol

or

re sol fa sol

* $\frac{4}{2}$ often stands for $\frac{6}{4}$ & the 6th is, according to most writers to be supplied by the performer of Thoro' Bass, only however when the Bass note falls one note in its resolution — if it is succeeded by $\frac{5}{3}$ on the same bass note $\frac{4}{2}$ must not have a 6th added. The unexperienced performer in thoro' bass is therefore recommended by the author of this work not to supply the 6th where it is omitted in the thoro' bass.

Ex: 218. Ex: 219. Ex: 220.

6 or 6 6 or 6 6 # 6 # 6 # 6 # 6 # 6 # 6 #

fa sol fa sol fa sol fa sol fa sol

Ex: 221. Ex: 222. Ex: 223. Ex: 224. Ex: 225. Ex: 226. Ex: 227. Ex: 228.

6 # 6 # 6 # 6 # 6 # 6 # 6 # 6 #

fa sol fa sol fa sol fa sol fa sol sol do fa sol

Ex: 229. Ex: 230. Ex: 231. Ex: 232. Ex: 233.

6 # 6 # 6 # 6 # 6 # 6 # 6 # 6 #

fa sol

Ex: 234. Ex: 235.

6 # 6 # 6 # 6 # 6 # 6 # 6 # 6 #

fa sol fa sol

7 7 7 7 7 * 7 7 7 7

* When 7 is put it is wrong to substitute the 5. & when 5 is put it is wrong to substitute the 3. 7 in general stands for 7. But 7 implies that there is no 5, & 7 implies no 7 &c.

Ex: 236. Ex: 237. Ex: 238. Ex: 239.

fa sol fa sol fa sol sol do

Ex: 240.

fa sol

Ex: 241.

Ex: 242.

Sol fa sol sol - fa sol sol - fa sol sol

Ex: 243.

sol sol do

Ex: 244.

Ex: 245.

Ex: 246.

Ex: 247.

sol sol do sol sol do sol sol do sol sol do sol do



Ex: 248. Ex: 249.

Ex: 250.

Ex: 251. Ex: 252. Ex: 253.

Ex: 254. Ex: 255. Ex: 256.

fa sol

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It consists of two staves, a treble staff and a bass staff, joined by a brace on the left. The treble staff contains the melody, written in a key with one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The bass staff contains the accompaniment, with fingerings indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The melody features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The accompaniment is primarily composed of quarter and eighth notes. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The melody consists of a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some rests. The lyrics "The Rose Tree" are written below the staff, aligned with the notes. The score is presented in a single system.

Ex: 257.

5 3 6 5 6 4 3 4 3 6 5 3 5 6
4 4 2 4 4 6 4 3
do sol do sol fa do 6 4 3

The 4th. understood.

sol do.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains the melody, and the bass staff contains the accompaniment. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style. The accompaniment consists of a steady bass line. The score is divided into two systems. The first system has a key signature change from one flat to two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The score ends with a double bar line.

* 4 3 stands for $\frac{5}{4} \frac{1}{3}$

Ex: 258.

fa do fa do

Ex: 259.

fa do fa do sol do

Ex: 260.

sol fa sol fa do sol

Ex: 261.

fa sol fa sol

Ex: 262.

fa sol

Ex: 263.

sol sol sol sol sol sol

Ex: 264.

sol sol fa do sol fa do sol

Ex: 265.

Ex: 266.

sol do fa do

sol do sol do fa do sol do sol do

Ex: 267.

sol do do fa

sol fa sol fa sol fa sol fa

*9 8 stands for $\frac{9}{8}$

Ex: 268. Ex: 269.

9 8 7 6 6 7 6 7 6 6 7 6 9 8

fa sol do sol do sol do

6 7 6 6 9 8 6 9 8 6 7 6 6 9 8 &c

sol do fa do fa do sol do

Ex: 270.

7 9 8 6 9 8 6 7 6 7 9 8 9 8 6 9 8 7 6

sol do sol do sol do do fa do fa do fa

Ex: 271. Ex: 272.

6 5 4 7 6 9 8 6 7 6 4 3 9 8 4 3 9 8

do fa sol fa fa sol fa sol do sol do sol fa

4 3 9 8 4 3 4 3 9 8 4 3 4 3 9 8 &c

do fa do do sol do sol do sol do

Ex: 273.

do fa do fa sol do sol do

Ex: 274.

Ex: 275.

do do do do do do do do

Ex: 276.

Ex: 277.

Ex: 278.

do do do do do do do do

Ex: 279.

Ex: 280.

Ex: 281.

Ex: 282.

sol do sol do fa sol do do do do do do do do



Ex: 283.

Ex: 284.

Ex: 285.

do fa do fa do fa fa do sol fa sol fa sol

Ex: 286.

Ex: 287.

sol fa sol sol fa sol do fa sol do fa sol fa sol do

do fa sol fa sol fa sol do

Ex: 288.

sol do sol do sol do sol do sol do sol

8 6 9 9 8 4 5 6 7 8 9 8 6 5 3
7 6 8 7 3 3 2 4 3 5 4 6 5 7 6 8 7 7 4 4 3

do sol - - do sol do sol do sol do

Ex: 289.

4 9 8 9 8 7 8 7 6 6 5 6 5 4 3 4 9 8 9 9 8 4 2
3 2 3 8 8 7 7 6 6 5 5 4 4 3 3 2 3 8 8 7 3 8 3 2

do sol do sol do sol do sol do sol

5 6 4 &c
4 3 5 4

do fa sol - - do sol do fa do sol do

26 Ex:290.

Ex:291.

4 9 8 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

fa - - - sol

Ex:292.

9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

do fa do fa

Ex:293. Ex:294. Ex:295. Ex:296. Ex:297.

9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

fa do fa do fa do fa sol do sol do do sol

Ex:298. Ex:299. Ex:300.

6 5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

fa sol do fa do fa sol - do do fa fa sol do fa sol do

Ex:301.

6 5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

do fa fa sol - do fa sol do do sol

Ex: 302.

27

Ex: 302. Musical score for piano and voice. The piano part consists of two systems. The first system has a treble staff with a continuous eighth-note melody and a bass staff with three whole notes labeled 'do', 'fa', and 'sol'. The second system has a treble staff with a whole note followed by a sixteenth-note melody, and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note melody. Fingerings are indicated: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 for the first system's piano part, and 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 for the second system's piano part. Solfège syllables 'do', 'fa', 'sol' are written below the bass staff notes.

Ex: 303.

Ex: 303. Musical score for piano and voice. The piano part consists of two systems. The first system has a treble staff with a whole note followed by a sixteenth-note melody, and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note melody. The second system has a treble staff with a whole note followed by a sixteenth-note melody, and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note melody. Fingerings are indicated: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 for the first system's piano part, and 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 for the second system's piano part. Solfège syllables 'do', 'do', 'do', 'do', 'do' are written below the bass staff notes.

Ex: 304.

Ex: 304. Musical score for piano and voice. The piano part consists of two systems. The first system has a treble staff with a whole note followed by a sixteenth-note melody, and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note melody. The second system has a treble staff with a whole note followed by a sixteenth-note melody, and a bass staff with a continuous eighth-note melody. Fingerings are indicated: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 for the first system's piano part, and 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 for the second system's piano part. Solfège syllables 'do', 'do', 'do', 'do' are written below the bass staff notes.

Ex: 505. Ex: 506. Ex: 507.

fa - - - - - fa - - - - - fa - - - - - Do fa sol fa Do sol do Do sol do

Ex: 508. Ex: 509.

do sol do do fa fa sol do fa sol do do do fa sol do fa fa sol do

Ex: 510.

do fa fa sol do fa sol do fa fa sol do fa sol do fa fa

Ex: 511.

fa sol do fa sol do fa fa sol do fa sol do fa

Ex: 512. Ex: 513.

Do fa Do do fa do sol fa sol

Ex: 314. Ex: 315.

Ex: 316.

Ex: 317.

do do do fa do fa do fa do

Ex: 318.

Ex: 319.

Minor key of A.

Ex: 320.

Ex: 321.

Sol do sol do sol do fa sol

fa sol fa do

Ex: 322. Ex: 323. Ex: 324. Ex: 325.

fa sol fa sol fa do fa sol fa do fa sol fa do

Ex: 326.

Ex: 327.

Ex: 328.

fa sol fa sol fa sol fa do fa sol fa sol

Ex: 329.

Ex: 330.

Ex: 331.

fa fa fa fa fa do fa do

Ex: 332.

Ex: 333.

sol sol sol do do fa sol do sol do fa do do sol

Ex: 334.

Ex: 335.

do sol do sol do sol do do sol fa sol do

Passing Notes

Ex: 336.

Treble melody

Bass melody

Fundamental Bass understood.

sol sol do - fa sol

&c

&c

6

Detailed description: This musical example consists of three staves. The top staff (treble) contains a melodic line with eighth notes and sixteenth notes, with fingerings (1), (1), (1), (1), (1), and (1) above it. The middle staff (bass) contains a similar melodic line with fingerings (1), (1), (1), (1), and (1) above it. The bottom staff (fundamental bass) contains a line of whole notes: sol, sol, do, fa, sol. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C).

Ex: 337.

Ex: 338.

Appoggiaturas

sol do do sol - fa - sol

6 4 2 6 6 6 6 6 6 5 3

Detailed description: This block contains two musical examples. Ex: 337 is a single staff with a treble clef, showing a melodic line with appoggiaturas (accented eighth notes) and fingerings (1), (1), and (1). Ex: 338 consists of two staves. The top staff (treble) shows a melodic line with appoggiaturas and fingerings (2), (2), (2), (2), and (2). The bottom staff (bass) shows a line of whole notes: sol, do, do, sol, fa, sol. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is common time (C).

Appoggiaturas & accented Passing Notes

Ex: 339

do sol do fa - sol

Detailed description: This musical example consists of two staves. The top staff (treble) shows a melodic line with appoggiaturas and accented passing notes, with fingerings (2), (1), (1), (2), (1), (1), (2), (1), and (1) above it. The bottom staff (bass) shows a line of whole notes: do, sol, do, fa, sol. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C).

Ex: 340.

sol do sol do sol do fa sol do sol do sol

Detailed description: This musical example consists of two staves. The top staff (treble) shows a complex melodic line with many sixteenth notes and fingerings (2), (2), (2), (2), (2), (2), (2), (2), (2), (2), (2), and (2) above it. The bottom staff (bass) shows a line of whole notes: sol, do, sol, do, sol, do, fa, sol, do, sol, do, sol. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is common time (C).

Ex: 341.

do fa sol sol

Ex: 342.

Adjunct Notes

do fa sol do do sol do sol fa sol do

Ex: 343.

do sol sol do sol sol do

Ex: 344. Notes of anticipation

do fa sol do fa do do fa sol

Ex: 545.

Ex: 546.

Ex: 547.

54

Ex: 348.

Handel's Dettingen Te Deum

We therefore pray thee &c

Ex: 349.

Treble or
G Cliff.

Soprano
or Canto

Alto
Contralto or
Countertenor

Tenor

Bass

Ex: 350.

Ex: 351.

Ex: 352.

Ex: 353.

Ex: 354.

Ex: 355.

Ex: 356. Ex: 357. Ex: 358.

Ex: 359. Ex: 360.

Ex: 361. Ex: 362. Ex: 363.

do fa sol do sol do do fa sol do fa sol do

Ex: 364. Ex: 365. Ex: 366. Ex: 367.

do fa sol do fa sol do do fa sol do fa sol do do fa soldo sol fa sol do do fa sol do fa sol do

Ex: 368. Ex: 369. Ex: 370. Ex: 371.

do fa sol do fa fa sol do do sol do sol fa sol do do sol do sol fa sol do do fa sol do fa sol do

Ex: 372.

Bedford Tune

Key of F major

C major

half close

doubtful chords

F major

doubtful chord

Ex: 373.

G major

D major

doubtful chords

Ex: 374.

Ex: 375.

St. Bride's

G major

C major

A minor

half close

doubtful chords

D. Howard

C major

A minor

Ex: 376. Ex: 377. Ex: 378.

Ex: 379. Ex: 380. Ex: 381.

Ex: 382. Ex: 383. Ex: 384.

D major, G major, C major, F major.

Ex: 385. Ex: 386. Ex: 387. Ex: 388.

Ex: 389. Harmony of part of the Recit: of "Thy rebuke." Messiah — Handel

(a) This is an Enharmonic Modulation. The A# is used instead of Bb.

The last 4 Bars of "My Genial spirits droop."

Samson

Ex: 390

Extract from the 2^d part of "Return O GOD of Hosts."

Ex: 391

From Haydn's Creation.

Ex: 392.

Ex: 393.

- (b) Here also A# is used instead of Bb. (c) Here C# is resolved as if it were Db.
 (d) Here G# is treated as Ab. (e) C# used for Db & Bb resolved as if it were A#.
 (f) A# resolved as Bb.

Canon 2 in 1 Unison.

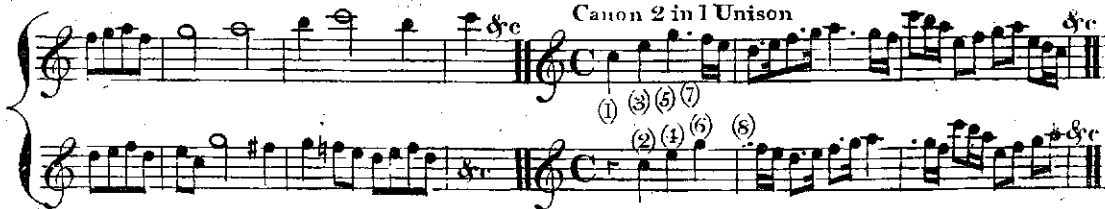
39

Ex: 394.



Ex: 395.

Canon 2 in 1 Unison



Ex: 396.

Ex: 397.



Ex: 398.

Ex: 399.



Ex: 400.



40

EX: 401.

EX: 401. Musical score for a 12-measure exercise in C major, 2/4 time. The score is written for piano, with a treble and bass staff. The melody in the treble staff is numbered 1 through 12, and the bass staff is numbered 1 through 14. The exercise concludes with a double bar line.

EX: 402.

EX: 402. Musical score for a 6-measure exercise in C major, 2/4 time. The score is written for piano, with a treble and bass staff. The melody in the treble staff is numbered 1 through 6, and the bass staff is numbered 1 through 3. The exercise concludes with a double bar line.

EX: 403. Canon 4 in 2

EX: 403. Canon 4 in 2. Musical score for a 12-measure exercise in C major, 2/4 time. The score is written for piano, with a treble and bass staff. The melody in the treble staff is numbered 1 through 12, and the bass staff is numbered 1 through 14. The exercise concludes with a double bar line.

Musical score for a 12-measure exercise in C major, 2/4 time. The score is written for piano, with a treble and bass staff. The melody in the treble staff is numbered 1 through 12, and the bass staff is numbered 1 through 14. The exercise concludes with a double bar line.

Ex: 404.

41

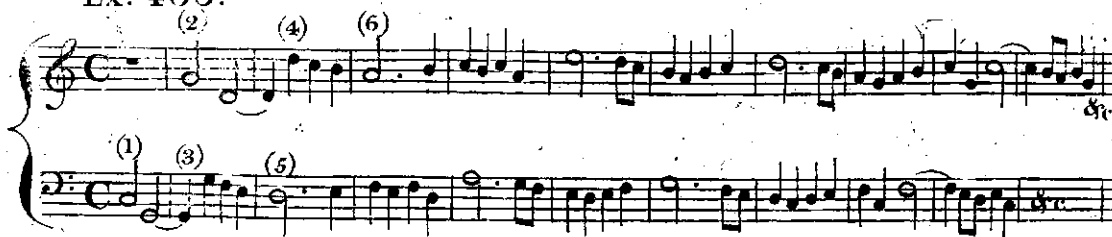
The musical score is presented in two systems, each with six staves. The first system (measures 1-6) shows a sequence of chords and melodic lines. The second system (measures 7-12) continues the sequence. Fingerings are indicated by numbers in parentheses above the notes. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C).

Measure 1: Treble clef, C4 (1), D4 (1), E4 (1), F4 (1), G4 (1), A4 (1).
Measure 2: Treble clef, Bb4 (1), C5 (1), D5 (1), E5 (1), F5 (1), G5 (1).
Measure 3: Treble clef, A5 (1), Bb5 (1), C6 (1), D6 (1), E6 (1), F6 (1).
Measure 4: Treble clef, G6 (1), A6 (1), Bb6 (1), C7 (1), D7 (1), E7 (1).
Measure 5: Treble clef, F7 (1), G7 (1), Ab7 (1), Bb7 (1), C8 (1), D8 (1).
Measure 6: Treble clef, E8 (1), F8 (1), G8 (1), Ab8 (1), Bb8 (1), C9 (1).
Measure 7: Treble clef, D9 (1), E9 (1), F9 (1), G9 (1), Ab9 (1), Bb9 (1).
Measure 8: Treble clef, C10 (1), D10 (1), Eb10 (1), F10 (1), G10 (1), Ab10 (1).
Measure 9: Treble clef, Bb10 (1), C11 (1), D11 (1), Eb11 (1), F11 (1), G11 (1).
Measure 10: Treble clef, Ab11 (1), Bb11 (1), C12 (1), Db12 (1), Eb12 (1), F12 (1).
Measure 11: Treble clef, Eb12 (1), F12 (1), G12 (1), Ab12 (1), Bb12 (1), C13 (1).
Measure 12: Treble clef, Db13 (1), Eb13 (1), F13 (1), G13 (1), Ab13 (1), Bb13 (1).



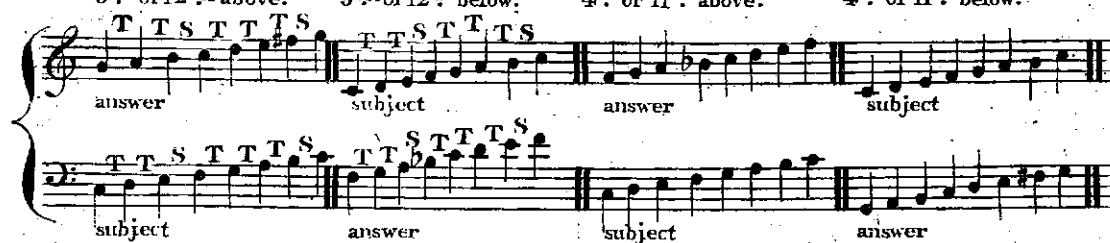
The image displays a musical score for Exercise 405, consisting of two systems of piano accompaniment. Each system is written for four staves: two treble clefs (top two staves) and two bass clefs (bottom two staves). The time signature is 3/2. The music is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups of three or six. The first system contains measures numbered (1) through (10). The second system contains measures numbered (11) through (19). The notation includes various musical symbols such as stems, beams, and slurs. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and wear.

Ex: 406.

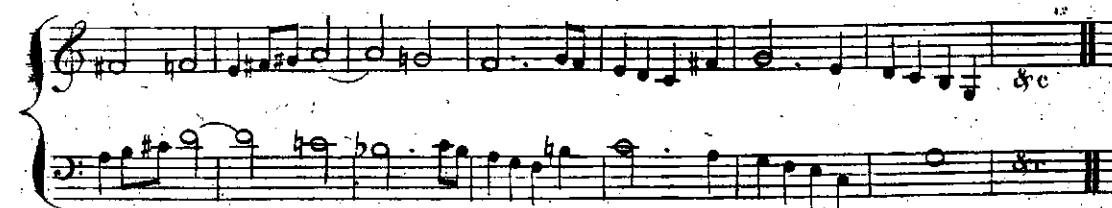


Ex: 407.

5th or 12th above. 5th or 12th below. 4th or 11th above. 4th or 11th below.



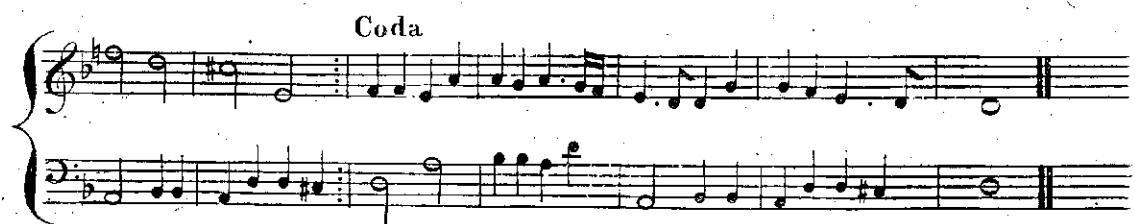
Ex: 408.



44 Ex: 409. Ex: 410.

The musical score consists of five examples, each with its own system of staves and musical notation.

- Ex: 409:** A two-staff system (treble and bass clef) in C major, 4/4 time. It features a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes with fingerings (1), (3), (5) in the right hand and (2), (4), (6) in the left hand.
- Ex: 410:** A two-staff system in C major, 4/4 time. It features a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes with fingerings (1) in the right hand and (2) in the left hand.
- Ex: 411:** A single-staff system in C major, 4/4 time. It features a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes.
- Ex: 412:** A two-staff system in C major, 4/4 time. It features a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes with fingerings (1), (3), (5), (7) in the right hand and (2), (4), (6), (8) in the left hand.
- Ex: 413:** A two-staff system in C major, 4/4 time. It features a sequence of eighth and sixteenth notes with fingerings (1), (3), (5) in the right hand and (2), (4) in the left hand.



Ex: 414.



Ex: 415.



46 Ex: 416.

Ex: 417.

Ex: 418.

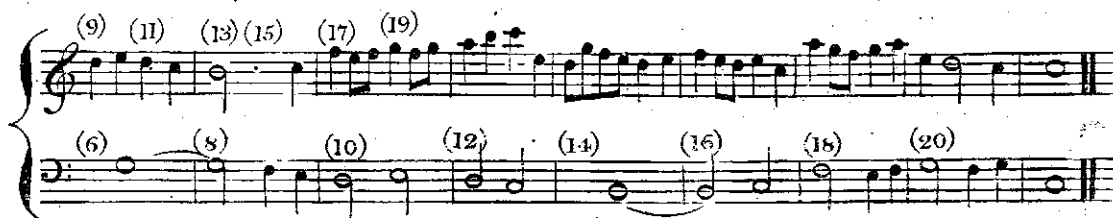
Ex: 419.

answer or subject

Ex: 420.



Ex: 421.



Ex: 422.



Ex: 425.

Ex: 424.

Ex: 425.

Ex: 426.

Ex: 427.

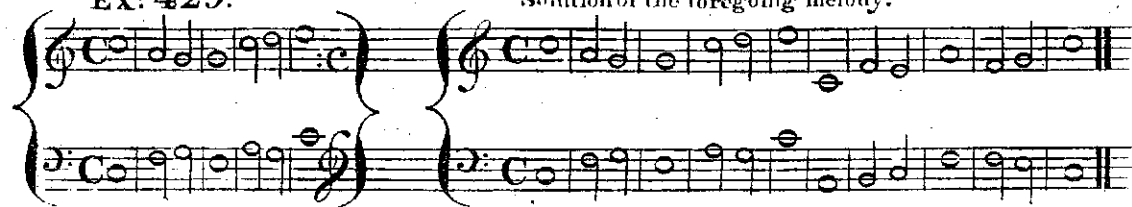
The second Strain is the same melody performed backwards.

Solution, or the 2^d Strain, obtained by performing the above melody backwards.



Ex: 429.

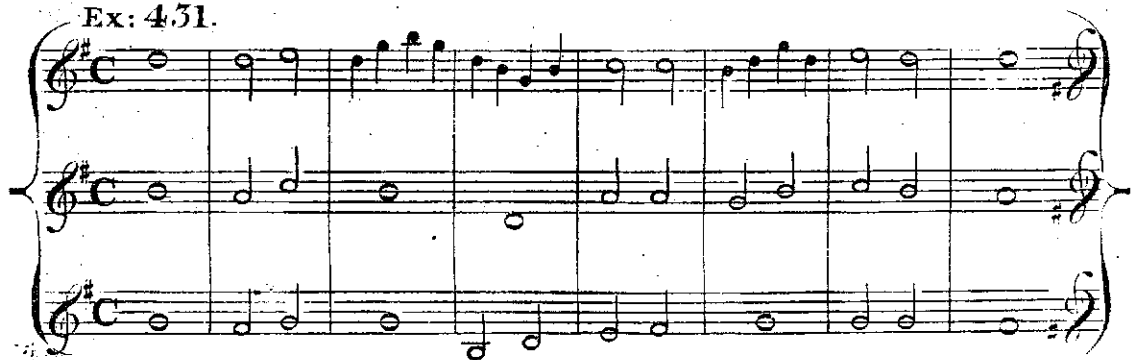
Solution of the foregoing melody.



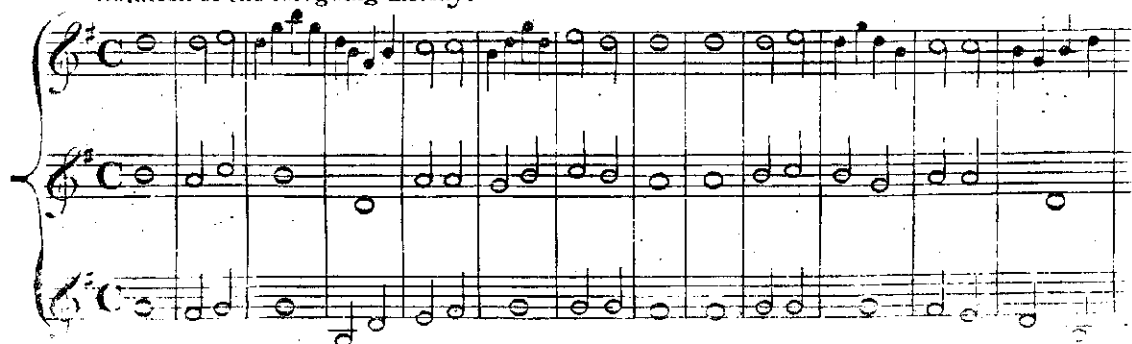
Ex: 430.



Ex: 431.



Solution of the foregoing melody.





Ex: 454.

Ex: 455.

Ex: 456.

Plagal mode.

sol la si do sol la si do sol la or si do

Authentic mode.

do re mi fa sol do re mi fa sol

Ex: 457.

Plagal answer Plagal

sol do sol do

Authentic. Subject authentic.

do sol do sol

subject subject

answer Plagal. subject Plagal

subject authen: answer authen:

answer auth: answer Plag: answer Plag:

Subj: Plag: Subj: auth: Subj: auth:

answer Plag: answer Plag: answer Plag:

Sub: auth: Sub: auth: Sub: auth:

Plag: authen: answer Plag: authen

auth: answer Plag: Sub: auth: Plag:

subj:

EX: 458.

55

Handel

Subj: auth?
sol do

answer Plagal
do sol

subj: authen:
sol do

answer Plagal
do sol

answer Plagal
do sol

Ex: 439.

subj: accomp: answer accomp: accomp: answer

Ex: 440. Handel.

subj: free accomp:

Ex: 441.

Handel

Part of the Subj: subj: &c imitations &c

Ex: 442.

Part of the Subj: subj: &c

Ex: 445.

8c 8c answer subject

Ex: 444. Corelli Ex: 445. Scarlatti

answer w 1st 2d

Ex: 446. Handel Ex: 447. Handel

1st 2d 8c 1st 2d 8c

Ex: 448. Ex: 449. Handel

2d Sub: 1st 8c 2d 8c

Ex: 450. Handel

1st 2d 3d 4th 8c

Ex: 451.

Handel

Ex: 452.

Handel

Ex: 453.

also diminution

Ex: 454.

Ex: 455.

Subj:

inver:

Ex: 456.

Ex: 457.

Ex: 458.

Ex: 459.

Ex: 460

Ex: 461

Ex: 462.

57

Ex: 465. Ex: 464.

up by Semitones to

or

8^{va} alta

Ex: 465.

the additional Notes may be written as above.

8^{va} alta

Ex: 466. Ex: 467. Ex: 468. Ex: 469.

written thus

Ex: 470. Ex: 471. Ex: 472. Ex: 473.

written

Ex: 474.

Scale of C.

Generator. harmonics

to be written as below.

in C

Ex: 475.

Scale of G.

Gen^r

to be written as below.

in G.

Scale of A. Another Scale for the low Key of A.

but seldom any higher in this key.

Gen.^r Gen.^r

written as below written as below

in A in A

Scale of B \flat . Scale of D.

written as before written as before

Gen.^r Gen.^r

Scale of E \flat . Scale of E. Scale of F.

written as before written as before written as before

Gen.^r Gen.^r Gen.^r

Ex: 476.

Scale of C Scale of D

Gen.^r Gen.^r

written as above This may be written either as above or below.

in D

Scale of B \flat . * * * Scale of E \flat . * *

Gen^r Gen^r seldom any higher

written as below written as below

in B \flat in E \flat

Scale of F. * seldom any higher in this key.

Gen^r in C. in D. in B \flat . in E \flat .

written as before

Ex: 477.

Ex: 478. Ex: 479. Battishill.

6 6 6 5 6 7

6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 FINE



Plate I.

Fig. 1.

Naturals

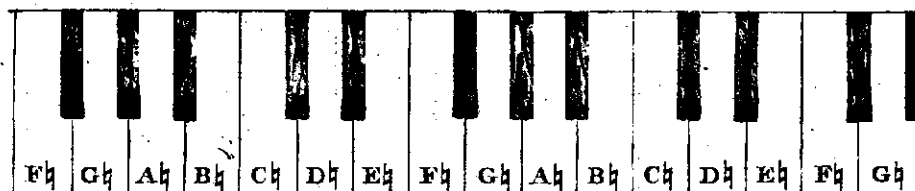


Fig. 2.

Sharps

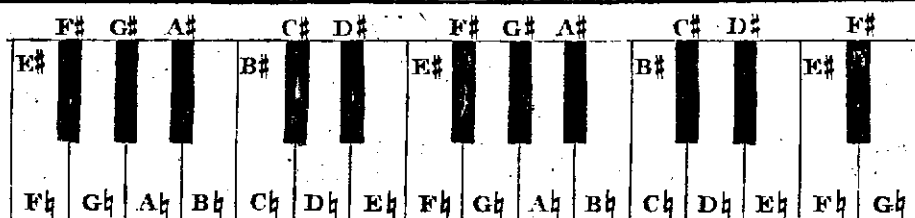


Fig. 3.

Flats

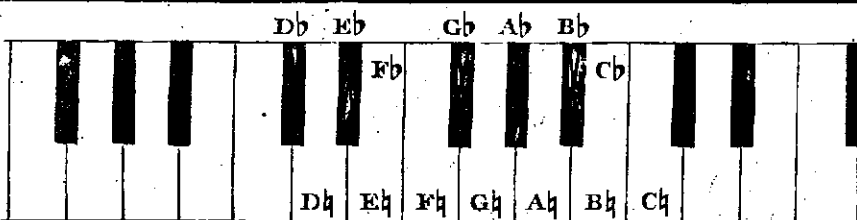


Fig. 4.

Double Sharps

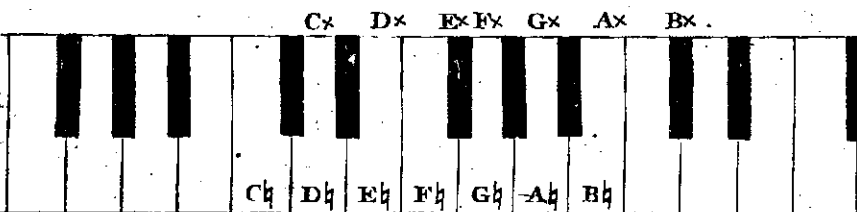


Fig. 5.

Double Flats

