



A JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY FOR MUSIC THEORY

MTO 24.4 Examples: Klorman, Koch, Carpani, and Momigny

(Note: audio, video, and other interactive examples are only available online)

<http://mtosmt.org/issues/mto.18.24.4/mto.18.24.4.klorman.html>

Example 1. Mozart, Piano Quartet in E-flat major, K. 493, Allegretto (III), mm. 129–40

129

Violin I: $\text{E}^{\flat} \text{F} \text{G} \text{A} \text{B} \text{A} \text{G} \text{F} \text{E}^{\flat}$ (measures 129-131)
Violin II: $\text{E}^{\flat} \text{F} \text{G} \text{A} \text{B} \text{A} \text{G} \text{F} \text{E}^{\flat}$ (measures 129-131)
Viola: $\text{E}^{\flat} \text{F} \text{G} \text{A} \text{B} \text{A} \text{G} \text{F} \text{E}^{\flat}$ (measures 129-131)
Cello: $\text{E}^{\flat} \text{F} \text{G} \text{A} \text{B} \text{A} \text{G} \text{F} \text{E}^{\flat}$ (measures 129-131)
Piano: $\text{E}^{\flat} \text{F} \text{G} \text{A} \text{B} \text{A} \text{G} \text{F} \text{E}^{\flat}$ (measures 129-131)

132

Violin I: $\text{E}^{\flat} \text{F} \text{G} \text{A} \text{B} \text{A} \text{G} \text{F} \text{E}^{\flat}$ (measures 132-135)
Violin II: $\text{E}^{\flat} \text{F} \text{G} \text{A} \text{B} \text{A} \text{G} \text{F} \text{E}^{\flat}$ (measures 132-135)
Viola: $\text{E}^{\flat} \text{F} \text{G} \text{A} \text{B} \text{A} \text{G} \text{F} \text{E}^{\flat}$ (measures 132-135)
Cello: $\text{E}^{\flat} \text{F} \text{G} \text{A} \text{B} \text{A} \text{G} \text{F} \text{E}^{\flat}$ (measures 132-135)
Piano: $\text{E}^{\flat} \text{F} \text{G} \text{A} \text{B} \text{A} \text{G} \text{F} \text{E}^{\flat}$ (measures 132-135)

136

Violin I: $\text{E}^{\flat} \text{F} \text{G} \text{A} \text{B} \text{A} \text{G} \text{F} \text{E}^{\flat}$ (measures 136-139)
Violin II: $\text{E}^{\flat} \text{F} \text{G} \text{A} \text{B} \text{A} \text{G} \text{F} \text{E}^{\flat}$ (measures 136-139)
Viola: $\text{E}^{\flat} \text{F} \text{G} \text{A} \text{B} \text{A} \text{G} \text{F} \text{E}^{\flat}$ (measures 136-139)
Cello: $\text{E}^{\flat} \text{F} \text{G} \text{A} \text{B} \text{A} \text{G} \text{F} \text{E}^{\flat}$ (measures 136-139)
Piano: $\text{E}^{\flat} \text{F} \text{G} \text{A} \text{B} \text{A} \text{G} \text{F} \text{E}^{\flat}$ (measures 136-139)

Table 1. Major Historical Sources Under Study

1771–74	Johann Georg Sulzer, ed. <i>Allgemeine Theorie der schönen Künste</i> .
1793	Heinrich Christoph Koch. <i>Versuch einer Anleitung zur Composition</i> , vol 3.
1802	Heinrich Christoph Koch. <i>Musikalisches Lexikon</i> .
1806	Jérôme-Joseph de Momigny. <i>Cours complet d'harmonie et de composition</i> .
1812	Giuseppe Carpani. <i>Le Haydine, ovvero Lettere sulla vita e opere del célèbre maestro Giuseppe Haydn</i> .

Example 2. Mozart, Quartet in G major, K. 387, Molto allegro (IV), mm. 1–51

Subject entries by each instrument in turn (*stile antico*)

Molto allegro

Musical score for measures 1–9. The score is for a string quartet (Violin I, Violin II, Viola, and Cello/Double Bass) in G major, 4/4 time. The tempo is 'Molto allegro'. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The score shows the first subject entry by each instrument in turn, a technique known as *stile antico*. The first subject is a half note G4, followed by a half note A4, and then a half note B4. The instruments enter in the following order: Violin I (measure 1), Violin II (measure 2), Viola (measure 3), and Cello/Double Bass (measure 4). The first subject is repeated in measures 5–9. The dynamic marking *p* (piano) is present in measures 1, 2, and 9.

Musical score for measures 10–16. The score continues from the previous system. The first subject is repeated by each instrument in turn. The dynamic marking *p* (piano) is present in measures 10, 11, and 16.

Violin I changes topic (virtuoso fiddling)

Musical score for measures 17–22. The score continues from the previous system. The first subject is repeated by each instrument in turn. The dynamic marking *p* (piano) is present in measures 17, 18, and 22.

Violin II repeats fiddling music exactly

Musical score for measures 23–28. The score continues from the previous system. The first subject is repeated by each instrument in turn. The dynamic marking *p* (piano) is present in measures 23, 24, and 28.

Viola repeats just
cadential "tail"

Cello fashions "fiddling" figure into
sequence to modulate to the dominant

29

f *f* *f*

Arrival on dominant pedal

35

p *p* *p*

41

f *p* *f* *p* *f*

46

f *p* *f* *p* *f*

Example 3a. Haydn, Quartet in G major, op. 77, no. 1, Allegro moderato (I), mm. 1–29

Violin II “approving” commentary

Allegro moderato

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in a four-staff format. The top staff is for the vocal line, written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The vocal melody begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter rest, then a half note A4, and a quarter note B4. The dynamics are marked *f* (forte) and *p* (piano). The second staff is for the piano accompaniment, written in treble clef. It features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a half-note accompaniment in the left hand. The dynamics are marked *f* and *p*. The third staff is for the piano accompaniment, written in bass clef. It features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a half-note accompaniment in the left hand. The dynamics are marked *f* and *p*. The fourth staff is for the piano accompaniment, written in bass clef. It features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a half-note accompaniment in the left hand. The dynamics are marked *f* and *p*. The score is divided into four measures, with the vocal line and piano accompaniment playing in unison.

6

mezza voce

sf *p* *sf* *p* *sf*

sf *p* *sf* *p* *sf*

sf *sf* *sf*

Potential swerve
to E minor?

No! Cadence reaffirms G major

Violin II & viola
urge modulation to V

12

f *m.f.* *f* *p* *f* *p*

Violins exchange triplets, viola
emphasizes syncopated slurs

Cello comes to fore ...

18

f

... leading to new key dominant pedal

22

p

f

Subordinate theme: cello melody with violin I "commentary"

26

m.f.

p

m.v.

Example 3b. Hypothetical recomposition (with A $\sharp$ presaging a modulation to E minor)

The musical score is written for piano in E major, consisting of two staves (treble and bass clef) and four measures. The first measure is marked with a repeat sign and a first ending bracket. The second measure begins with a forte (*sf*) dynamic. The third measure features a piano (*p*) dynamic. The fourth measure is marked with a forte (*f*) dynamic. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Measure 1: Treble clef, E major key signature. Notes: E4, G#4, B4, E5. Bass clef, E major key signature. Notes: E3, G#3, B3, E4. Dynamics: *sf*.
Measure 2: Treble clef, E major key signature. Notes: E4, G#4, B4, E5. Bass clef, E major key signature. Notes: E3, G#3, B3, E4. Dynamics: *sf*.
Measure 3: Treble clef, E major key signature. Notes: E4, G#4, B4, E5. Bass clef, E major key signature. Notes: E3, G#3, B3, E4. Dynamics: *p*.
Measure 4: Treble clef, E major key signature. Notes: E4, G#4, B4, E5. Bass clef, E major key signature. Notes: E3, G#3, B3, E4. Dynamics: *f*.

Example 4. Facsimile of Momigny's analysis/arrangement of Mozart's Quartet in D minor, K. 421 (Plate 30 from Momigny 1806, first page only)

109

CHAPITRE ET PLANCHE TRENTÉ .

Planche 30.

QUATUOR DE MOZART.

(Fig. A.) All^o. Moderato. *tr*

1^{re} Violon. *sotto voce.*

2^e Violon.

Alto-Viola

Basse.

Cadences
Mélodiques. 1 2 3 4 5 *Hémistiche* 6

Premier vers

Cadences
Harmoniques 1 2 3

Chant
et
Accompagne-
de
PIANO.

DIDON

Ah! quand tu fais mon déplaisir, in.

Basse Fond: 1 2 3 4

All^o. Moderato.

Example 4b. Performance of Momigny's analysis/arrangement

MOZART'S MUSIC OF FRIENDS



© 2014 Edward Korman. All rights reserved.

Video 2.4

Momigny, vocal arrangement of
Mozart, Quartet in D Minor, K. 421,
Allegro moderato (3)

From *Cours complet d'harmonie et de
composition* (Paris, 1806)

Laura Strickling, Didon
Matthew Patrick Morris, Enée
Sivoo Kim, violon
Edward Korman, viola
Alice Yoo, cello

Example 5a. Anomalies in Momigny's Text Underlay. Commentary by Aeneas (Enée), mm. 17–22

17

DIDON: Oui res - te, oui reste ou je vais mou - rir je t'en pri - e

cresc. *p* *p* *tr*

ENÉE: Que je suis mal - heur - eux!

20

je t'en pri - e si je te perds, je vais mou - rir

f *f* *f*

fa - tal de - voir

Example 5b. Anomalies in Momigny's Text Underlay. Choral statements, mm. 38–41

38

Quoi! tu ne ré-ponds rien?

Hé -

40

Quoi! tu ne ré-ponds rien? Quoi! tu ne ré-ponds rien? Quoi! tu ne ré-ponds rien? Quoi! tu ne ré-ponds rien?

las! Hé las! cre - - scendo

las! Hé las! cre - - scendo

las! Hé - las! cre - - scendo *f*

Example 5c. Anomalies in Momigny's Text Underlay. End of coda untexted (after Dido dies), mm. 114–17

114

Final measures treated as ...

en-du-rer tes ri-gueurs je le sens je meurs

f *p* *p* *p* *tr*

116

... instrumental coda (no added text)

f *f* *f* *f* *tr* *f*

Example 6. Momigny's analysis. Development (excerpt) mm. 45–62

45
 Tu veux me don - ner le tré - pas. Mons - tre in - di - gne du
p *pp* *tr* *cresc.* *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr*

50
 jour, voi - là le prix de tant d'a - mour! oui, voi - là le prix de tant d'a
f *p* *fp* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

53
 - mour! Fuis, mal - heu -
p *tr*

56
 reux! Fuis, mal - heu - reux! Non! reste en -
f *tr* *p*

60
 co - re. (Il pa-raît s'at-ten-drir!) Non! reste en - co - re. (Il pa-raît d'at-ten-drir!)
f *p*