



MTO 28.4 Examples: Masci, Reconstructing the Paris Conservatory's *Cours d'Harmonie* 1812–1844: : Discipline, Sources, Theory, and Method

(Note: audio, video, and other interactive examples are only available online)
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Example 1. Composition subdisciplines at the Paris Conservatory (École royale de musique et de déclamation), 1816–1865

PERNE ADMINISTRATION

1816	<i>Composition Idéale:</i>	Lesueur (1818-37)
	<i>Style et Genre:</i>	Cherubini (1816-44), Berton (1818-44), Boileddieu (1820-34)
	<i>Fugue:</i>	Eler (1795-1821), Reicha (1818-36)
	<i>Harmonie (hommes):</i>	Dourlen (1816-42)
	<i>Accompagnement (femmes):</i>	Daussoigne (1818-27)

CHERUBINI ADMINISTRATION

1825	<i>Composition Lyrique et Style:</i>	Lesueur (1818-37), Berton (1818-44), Boileddieu (1820-34)
	<i>Counterpoint and Fugue:</i>	Reicha (1818-36), Fétis (1821-33)
	<i>Classe Préparatoire:</i>	Seuriot et Jelensperger (réps. Reicha), Arriaga (rép. Fétis 1823-5)
	<i>Harmonie et Accomp (hommes):</i>	Dourlen (1816-42)
	<i>(femmes):</i>	Daussoigne (1818-27)
	<i>Basse Chiffrée/ Continue:</i>	Mlle. Foulon (rép. 1822-25)
1830	(Expansion of Harmony instruction)	
	<i>Composition Lyrique et Style:</i>	Lesueur (1818-37), Berton (1818-44)
	<i>Counterpoint and Fugue:</i>	Reicha (1818-36), Fétis (1821-33)
	<i>Classe Préparatoire:</i>	Seuriot et Jelensperger (rép. de Reicha), Millaut (rép. Fétis 1825-32)
	<i>Harmonie et Accomp (hommes):</i>	Dourlen (1816-42)
	<i>(femmes):</i>	Halévy (1827-33)
	<i>Classe Préparatoire:</i>	Le Couppey (hommes, 1828-37), Mlle Moudrux (femmes, 1824-30)
	<i>Basse Chiffrée/ Continue:</i>	Mlle. Hotteaux (rép.; 1826-29)
1835	<i>Composition Lyrique:</i>	Lesueur (1818-37), Berton (1818-44)
	<i>Counterpoint and Fugue:</i>	Reicha (1818-36), Halévy (1833-62)
	<i>Classe Préparatoire:</i>	Elwart (rép. Reicha; 1832-71), Lecarpentier (rép. Halévy; 1833-35), Millet (rép. Halévy; 1836-40)
	<i>Harmonie et Accomp. (hommes):</i>	Dourlen (1816-42)
	<i>(femmes):</i>	Riffaut (1833-38)
	<i>Classe Préparatoire:</i>	Le Couppey (hommes, 1828-37), Mlle Hervy (femmes; 1833-37)
1840	<i>Counterpoint and Fugue:</i>	Berton (1818-44), Leborne (1836-66), Halévy (1833-62), Carafa (1840-69),
	<i>Harmonie Simple (hommes):</i>	Elwart (1832-71), Colet (1840-51)
	<i>Harmonie et Accomp. (hommes):</i>	Dourlen (1816-42), Bienaimé (femmes, 1838-64, prev. solfège)
	<i>(femmes):</i>	Bienaimé (1838-64)
	<i>Classe Préparatoire:</i>	Bazin (hommes, 1837-78), Mlle Paquier (femmes; 1838-44)

AUBER ADMINISTRATION

1845 (Combined composition and counterpoint course)

Composition, Counterpoint, Fugue: Leborne (1840-66), Halévy (1833-62), Carafa (1840-69),
Harmonie (hommes): Elwart (1832-71), Colet (1840-51)
Harmonie et Accomp. (hommes): Le Couppey (1843-54)
(femmes): Bienaimé (1838-64)
Classe Préparatoire: Bazin (hommes, 1837-78), Mlle Dufresne (femmes; 1844-78)

1850 *Composition, Counterpoint, Fugue:* Leborne (1840-66), Halévy (1840-62), Carafa (1840-69),
Adam (1848-56)
Harmonie (hommes): Elwart (1832-71); I. Colet (1840-51)
Harmonie et Accomp. (hommes): Le Couppey (1843-54), Bazin (1847-71)
(femmes): Bienaimé (1838-64)
Classe Préparatoire: Dufresne (femmes; 1844-78)

1855 *Composition:* Leborne (1840-66), Halévy (1840-62), Carafa (1840-69), Adam
(1848-56);
Harmonie (hommes): Elwart (1832-71), I. Reber (1851-62)
Harmonie et Accomp. (hommes): Bazin (1849-71)
(femmes): Bienaimé (1838-64), Dufresne (1844-78)

1865 *Composition:* Leborne (1840-66), Reber (1862-80), Carafa (1840-69), Thomas
(1856-71),
Harmonie (hommes): Elwart (1832-71), I. Clapisson (1862-66)—Savard (1866-81)
Harmonie et Accomp. (hommes): Bazin (1849-71), Duprato (1866-77),
(femmes): Gautier (1864-72), Dufresne (1844-78)

THOMAS ADMINISTRATION

1872 *Composition:* Reber (1862-80), Massé (1866-80), Bazin (1871-78)
Harmonie: Dubois (1871-91), Savard (1866-81),
Harmonie et Accomp. (hommes): Durand (1871-78), Duprato (1866-77),
(femmes): Gautier (1864-72), Dufresne (1844-78)

1875 (Creation of “Harmonie femme”)

Composition: Reber (1862-80), Massé (1866-80), Bazin (1871-78)
Harmonie (hommes): Savard (1866-81), Dubois (1871-91), Duprato (1866-77), Durand
(1878-83)
(femmes): Batiste (1875-6), Dufresne (1844-78)

Example 2. Selected list of harmony and counterpoint texts produced by Conservatory faculty,
arranged by course, 1801–1870

Harmonie et Accompagnement Pratique (1822-1870):

Dourlen, *Traité d'harmonie* (1838)

_____, *Traité d'Accompagnement* (1840)

Bazin, *Cours d'harmonie théorique et pratique* (1857)

Bienaimé, *École de l'harmonie modern: Traité complet de la théorie et de la pratique de cette science* (1863)

Harmonie (1801-1822; 1840-1870)

Catel, *Traité d'harmonie* (1802)

Berton, *Traité d'harmonie* (1814)

Colet, *La Panharmonie musicale, ou cours complet de composition théorique et pratique* (1837)

_____ *Cours complet d'harmonie et de composition* (1837)

_____ *Partimenti, ou Traité special, dédié aux pianists*

_____ *Les Harmonies du Conservatoire, ouvrage qu'on peut appeler le contrepointiste modern*

Savard, *Cours complet d'harmonie théorique et pratique* (1853)

_____ *Manuel d'harmonie: abrégé du cours complet d'harmonie théorique et pratique* (1858)

_____ *Études d'harmonie pratique: [1885? 2nd edition]*

Reber, *Traité d'harmonie* (1862)

Lebeorne, *Cours d'harmonie de Berton* (1866)

Counterpoint and Composition

Cherubini, *Cours de composition suivi de laborne* (1813/54)

_____ *Cours de contrepoint et de fugue* (1835)

Reicha, *Cours de composition musicale, ou Traité complet et raisonné d'harmonie pratique* (1818)

_____ *Traité de haute composition musicale* (1824)

Fétis, *Methode elementaire et abregee d'harmonie et d'accompagnement* (1823)

_____ *Traité du contrepoint et de la fugue* (1824)

Example 3. Table of Contents from Catel, *Traité d'harmonie*

Article I	General theory of chords (the generation of harmony from a fundamental tone)
Article II	Triads (major, minor, diminished)
Article III	The dominant seventh
Article IV	The Leading-tone seventh chord in major The seventh chord on the second scale degree in minor
Article V	Diminished seventh
Article VI	Dominant major ninth Dominant minor ninth
Article VII	Passing tones Prolongations, suspensions, retards Examples of all possible bass motion with natural chords and the prolongations that can be introduced
Article VIII	Cadences Examples of the most commonly used bass progressions leading to various cadences
Article IX	The different movements of the bass running the length of the diatonic scale using natural and composed harmony (marches)
Article X	Genres [of chromatic scales]
Article XI	Pedals
Article XII	Alterations
Article XIII	Modulations
Article XIV	How to add figured bass symbols

Example 4. Contents of Leborne's Notebook for Berton's *Cours d'harmonie*, 1812/13

FIRST TRIMESTER: *HARMONIE NATURELLE*

I. Consonant Realizations of Cadences and *Marches* (uses of natural consonant harmony/triads)

Week Dates Exercise

Root-Position Triads

1	10/26/12	No. 1, lesson and figured bass, root position
	10/28/12	No. 2 figured bass
	10/30/12	No. 3 figured bass

Inverted Triads

2	11/2/12	No. 4, lesson and figured bass <i>accord de sixte</i>
	11/4/12	No. 5, figured bass
	11/6/12	No. 6, figured bass
3	11/9/12	No. 7, figured bass
	11/11/12	No. 8, figured bass
	11/13/12	No. 9, figured bass
4	11/16/12	No. 10 figured bass
	11/18/12	Lesson, <i>passing tones</i>

II. Realizing Modulations (uses of natural dissonant harmony/dominant sonorities)

5	11/23/12	No. 11, lesson and figured bass: root-position dominant sevenths
	11/25/12	No. 12, lesson and figured bass: first inversion dominant sevenths
	11/27//12	No. 13, unfigured bass
6	11/30/12	No. 14, figured bass (p. 17)
	12/2/12	No. 15, lesson and figured bass: second, third inversion dominant sevenths
	12/4/12	No. 16, figured bass, <i>resumé</i>
7	12/7/12	No. 17, figured bass (p. 20)
	12/9/12	No. 18, unfigured bass

Half-Diminished Seventh Chords

8	12/14/12	No. 19, figured bass (p. 22)
	12/16/12	No. 20, lesson and figured bass: half-diminished seventh chords
	12/18/12	No. 21, figured bass
9	12/21/12	No. 22, figured bass (p. 25)
	12/23/12	No. 23, lesson and figured bass: inversions of the half-dim. seventh chord

Fully Diminished Seventh Chords

10	12/28/12	No. 24, unfigured bass (p. 27)
	12/30/12	No. 25, lesson and figured bass: fully diminished seventh chords
11	1/4/13	No. 26, figured bass
	1/6/13	No. 27, idem
	1/8/13	No. 28, lesson and figured bass: inversions of fully diminished sevenths
12	1/11/13	No. 29, figured bass
	1/13/13	No. 30, idem.

SECOND TRIMESTER: HARMONIE COMPOSÉEIII. Dissonant Realizations of Cadences and *Marches* (uses of diatonic fourths, sevenths, and ninths)

Week	Dates	Exercise
12	1/15/13	No. 31: lesson and figured bass; <i>retards</i> and 7 (p. 34-5)
13	1/18/13 1/20/13 1/22/13	No. 32, unfigured bass for diatonic sevenths No. 33, idem No. 34, lesson and figured bass, first inversion of 7, the 6/5 (p. 38)
14	1/25/13 1/27/13 1/29/13	No. 35, lesson and figured bass, second inversion of 7, the 4/3 No. 36, lesson and figured bass, third inversion of 7, the 2 Lesson, <i>marches consonantes et dissonantes</i>, <i>resumé</i>
15	2/1/13 2/3/13 2/5/13	Lesson, <i>marches consonantes et dissonantes</i> (concl.) No. 37 (p. 44) No. 38
16	2/8/13 2/10/13 2/12/13	No. 39 unfigured bass (p. 46) No. 40 unfigured bass (p. 47) No. 41 figured bass (p. 48)

IV. Ninths, the 5/4, Suspended Dominants and the Tonic Eleventh

17	2/15/13 2/17/13 2/19/13	No. 42, lesson and figured bass, ninth chords, (p. 49) No. 43, figured bass No. 44, unfigured bass
18	2/22/13 2/24/13 2/26/13	No. 45, unfigured bass for <i>marches dissonantes</i> (p. 52) No. 46, lesson and figured bass, the 5/4 (p. 53) No. 47, unfigured bass with third species <i>notes de passage</i>
19	3/1/13 3/3/13 3/5/13	No. 48, figured bass with invertible/imitative <i>notes de passage</i> (p. 55) No. 49 lesson and unfigured bass, 5/2 and 7/4, inversions of the 5/4 No. 50 figured bass
20	3/8/13 3/10/13 3/12/13	No. 51, unfigured bass with imitative diminutions (p. 59) No. 52, figured bass with imitative diminutions No. 53, unfigured, idem.
21	3/15/13 3/17/13 3/19/13	No. 54, unfigured bass with third species <i>notes de passages</i> (p 63-4) No. 55, lesson and figured bass for retarded dominant seventh No. 56, unfigured bass
22	3/22/13 3/24/13 3/26/13	No. 57, unfigured bass with imitative diminutions No. 58, unfigured bass with chromatic imitations, <i>notes de passage</i> No. 59, figured bass (p 70)
23	3/29/13 3/31/13 4/2/13	No. 60, unfigured bass with chromatic imitations, <i>notes de passage</i> (p 72) No. 61, lesson and figured bass on tonic eleventh chord No. 62, unfigured bass

Example 5. Lesson and exercise on inversions of seventh chords in Leborne's notebook

de second nascentant de la septième &c de nomme accor de liens de quart, il se prepare ainsi par suite les accords nascent de ce accord par un 3. le force est la diatonique

Exemple

N. 85

Double

The image displays two systems of musical exercises from a handwritten notebook. The top system, labeled 'Exemple', shows a sequence of seventh chords in various inversions, with the bass line indicated by numbers 1 through 7. The bottom system, labeled 'N. 85' and 'Double', provides a more complex exercise, likely a double bass exercise, showing the same sequence of chords in a more detailed notation. The manuscript is written in a cursive hand on aged paper.

Example 6. Consonant cadences and marches (uses of natural consonant harmony/triads)

a. Uses of root-position triads (Leborne, *Cours d'harmonie de Berton*, 2, no. 1)

11

[M1] [M2]

[M7] final cadence

b. Uses of melodic sixths (Leborne, *Cours d'harmonie de Berton*, 5-6, no. 4)

[C1]/[M4⁵⁻] [C1] [M5⁵⁻⁶]

5 — 6 5 5 — 6 5 5 — 6 5 6 5 5 6 5-6 5-6 5-6 5-6 5-6

14

[M8⁵⁻⁶] [C2]

5-6 5-6 5-6 5-6 5-6 5-6 5-6 5-6 5-6 5-6 5 5 6 5 5

Example 7. Method for consonant realization of cadences and marches (Leborne, *Cours d'harmonie de Berton*, 11-2, no. 9, mm. 1-21, redacted)

Unfigured Bass

1

12

Step 1: Realize ascending skips and sequences of fourths and fifths

1

12

Step 2: Realize cadential patterns and elaborate sustained notes with melodic 5-6s

1

12

Step 3: Interpret and realize outstanding passages

1

etc...

Example 8. Modulations (uses of dominant sonorities)

a. Using cadences to produce modulations (Leborne, *Cours d'harmonie de Berton*, 15, no. 11, redacted)

[C1c] [M3^b] [C1]

14

[C1a] in G [C1a] in C [C1b] in F [C2] in C

b. Uses of inverted “linear” dominant and fully diminished seventh chords (Catel, *Traité d’harmonie*, 12)

Uses of Inverted Dominant Seventh Chords

A musical score in G major, 2/4 time, showing six measures of inverted dominant seventh chords. The bass line contains the following figured bass notation: 6/5, +6, 6, 6, 6/4 +4/2, 6, +6. The treble line contains corresponding chords: G7(9), F#7(9), E7(9), D7(9), C7(9), and B7(9).

Uses of Fully-Diminished Seventh Chords

A musical score in E-flat major, 2/4 time, showing six measures of fully-diminished seventh chords. The bass line contains the following figured bass notation: 7/5, +6/5, 6, 6, 6/4 +4/3, 6, +6/5. The treble line contains corresponding chords: E-flat7(b9), D-flat7(b9), C7(b9), B-flat7(b9), A-flat7(b9), and G7(b9).

c. Inverted dominant seventh chords and tonicizations/“modulations passagères” (Leborne, *Cours d’harmonie de Berton*, 19-20, no. 16 redacted)

A musical score in C major, 2/4 time, measures 1-12. The bass line contains the following figured bass notation: 5, 6/5, 5, 5, 5-6, 6/4, 7+, 5, +6, 5, 6/5, 5, 6, 6/4, 7+, 5-6, 7+, 5, 6-5, +4, 6. The treble line contains the following notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. Above the bass line, the text “(“mi-re-do” in a minor)” is written over measures 5-6, and “[C1] in a minor” is written over measures 7-8.

A musical score in C major, 2/4 time, measures 13-24. The bass line contains the following figured bass notation: 5, 7+, 5, 6/5, 5, +6, 6, 5, 6-5, +4, 6, 6/5, 5, +4, 6, 6/5, 5, 6, 6, 5, 6, 6/4, 7+, 5. The treble line contains the following notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. Above the bass line, the text “(“do-ti-do-re-mi” in G major)” is written over measures 13-14.

Example 9. Tetrachordal mutation within a major scale

The diagram illustrates tetrachordal mutation within a major scale using four musical examples and a central scale diagram.

Top Left Example: A piano score with a treble and bass staff. The bass staff contains a descending tetrachord: *do* (5), *re* (+6), *mi* (6), *fa* (6), and *sol* (7+). The treble staff contains chords corresponding to these notes: a triad for *do*, a dyad for *re*, a triad for *mi*, a dyad for *fa*, and a triad for *sol*.

Top Right Example: A piano score with a treble and bass staff. The bass staff contains a descending tetrachord: *do* (5), *re* (+6), *mi* (6), *fa* (6), and *sol* (7+). The treble staff contains chords corresponding to these notes: a triad for *do*, a dyad for *re*, a triad for *mi*, a dyad for *fa*, and a triad for *sol*.

Central Scale Diagram: A single staff showing the notes of a major scale. Brackets indicate the following tetrachords:

- C Major:** *do*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*
- G Major:** *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*
- d minor:** *do*, *re*, *mi*, *fa*
- a minor:** *re*, *mi*, *fa*, *sol*

Bottom Left Example: A piano score with a treble and bass staff. The bass staff contains a descending tetrachord: *do* (5), *re* (+6), *mi* (6), *fa* (6), and *sol* (7+). The treble staff contains chords corresponding to these notes: a triad for *do*, a dyad for *re*, a triad for *mi*, a dyad for *fa*, and a triad for *sol*.

Bottom Right Example: A piano score with a treble and bass staff. The bass staff contains a descending tetrachord: *do* (5), *re* (+6), *mi* (6), *fa* (6), and *sol* (7+). The treble staff contains chords corresponding to these notes: a triad for *do*, a dyad for *re*, a triad for *mi*, a dyad for *fa*, and a triad for *sol*.

Example 10. Method for Realizing Modulations (Dourlen, *Traité d'harmonie*, 26, no. 33, redacted)

Unfigured bass

18

Two staves of musical notation in C major, 3/4 time. The first staff contains measures 1-17. The second staff contains measure 18. The notation is in unfigured bass style, showing the bass line with accidentals and note values.

Step 1: Realize inflected leading-tone figures and bass suspensions (harmonizing *ti* and *fâ*)

18

Three staves of musical notation. The first two staves are in treble clef, and the third is in bass clef. The notation shows the realization of inflected leading-tone figures and bass suspensions. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Measure numbers 1, 18, and 19 are shown.

Step 2: Realize “*do-re-mi*’s”

14

Three staves of musical notation. The first two staves are in treble clef, and the third is in bass clef. The notation shows the realization of “do-re-mi”’s. Labels above the staves indicate the key signature for each measure: “do-re-mi” in a minor, “do-re-mi” in a minor, “do-re-mi” in b minor, and “do-re-mi” in b minor. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. Measure numbers 1, 14, and 15 are shown.

Step 3: Realize remaining cadential figures/final cadences using root-position dominant sevenths

The musical score for Step 3 consists of two systems. Each system has a vocal line (treble clef) and a bass line (bass clef). The bass line includes figured bass notation and harmonic annotations.

System 1:

- Annotations: [C1] in a minor, [C2] in a minor, "do-re-mi" in b minor.
- Figured bass: 5 +6 6 6 7 + 5 — +4 6 5 5 6 6 6-7 4-+ 5 +6 6 +6 +4 6 5 5 +6 6 6 6 4 7 + 5

System 2:

- Annotations: [C1] in D major (deceptive), [C1] in d minor, [C1] in a minor.
- Figured bass: +6 6 6 5 6 6 7 + 5 6 5 — 6 6 5 +4 2 6 6 6 7 + 5-6 +4 2 6 6 6 7 + 5

e. Step 4: Elaboration

The musical score for Step 4 consists of a single system with a vocal line (treble clef) and a bass line (bass clef). The bass line includes figured bass notation and harmonic annotations.

System 1:

- Annotations: (none)
- Figured bass: 5-6 5-+6 5-6 4-3 7 5 + 5 — +4 6 5 5 6 6 6-7 4-+ 5 +6 6 (+)6 +4 6 5 +6-5 6 6 6 7 + 5

Example 11. Dissonant Cadences and Marches (Uses of Artificial Harmony/Sevenths)

a. Uses of 7 (Leborne, *Cours d'harmonie de Berton*, 39, no. 35, redacted)

1

5 — 6 7 + 5 — 7-6 7-6 7-6 7-6 7-6 5 — 7 7 7 7

12

7 7 7 7 7-6 6 6 6 7 + 5 — +4 2 6 7 7 5 6 5 6 7 + 5

b. Uses of inverted sevenths (Leborne, *Cours d'harmonie de Berton*, 45, no. 38, redacted)

1

5 46 6 6 6 7 5-6 7-6 7 7 2 6 5 5 7 7 + 5 6 7-6

12

7 7 7-6 7-6 2 6 7-6 2 6 7-6 2 6 6 5 6 7 + 5

Example 12. Dissonant Cadences and Marches (Uses of Artificial Harmony/Fourths)

a. The 5/4 (“root position”) (Leborne, *Cours d’harmonie*, 53, no. 46, redacted)

13

[C1] [M1 5/4-3] [M3 7]

[M4 5/4-3]

b. The 5/2 and 7/4 (“inversions” of the 5/4) (Leborne, *Cours d’harmonie*, 56-7, no. 49, redacted)

1

[C1]

14

[C2] in d [C1] in F

Example 13. Method for the Dissonant Realization of Cadences and Marches (Dourlen, *Traité d'harmonie*, 44, no. 52, redacted)

Unfigured Bass

Unfigured Bass notation for measures 13-24. The notation is in bass clef with a 4/4 time signature. Measure 13 starts with a whole note G2, followed by a half note F2, and a half note E2. Measure 14 has a whole note D2, followed by a half note C2, and a half note B1. Measure 15 has a whole note A1, followed by a half note G1, and a half note F1. Measure 16 has a whole note E1, followed by a half note D1, and a half note C1. Measure 17 has a whole note B0, followed by a half note A0, and a half note G0. Measure 18 has a whole note F0, followed by a half note E0, and a half note D0. Measure 19 has a whole note C1, followed by a half note B0, and a half note A0. Measure 20 has a whole note G1, followed by a half note F1, and a half note E1. Measure 21 has a whole note D2, followed by a half note C2, and a half note B1. Measure 22 has a whole note A2, followed by a half note G2, and a half note F2. Measure 23 has a whole note E2, followed by a half note D2, and a half note C2. Measure 24 has a whole note B2, followed by a half note A2, and a half note G2.

Step 1: Realize common sequences, adding dissonances, and realize bass suspensions

Step 1: Realized notation for measures 13-24. The notation is in treble and bass clefs with a 4/4 time signature. Measure 13 starts with a whole note G2, followed by a half note F2, and a half note E2. Measure 14 has a whole note D2, followed by a half note C2, and a half note B1. Measure 15 has a whole note A1, followed by a half note G1, and a half note F1. Measure 16 has a whole note E1, followed by a half note D1, and a half note C1. Measure 17 has a whole note B0, followed by a half note A0, and a half note G0. Measure 18 has a whole note F0, followed by a half note E0, and a half note D0. Measure 19 has a whole note C1, followed by a half note B0, and a half note A0. Measure 20 has a whole note G1, followed by a half note F1, and a half note E1. Measure 21 has a whole note D2, followed by a half note C2, and a half note B1. Measure 22 has a whole note A2, followed by a half note G2, and a half note F2. Measure 23 has a whole note E2, followed by a half note D2, and a half note C2. Measure 24 has a whole note B2, followed by a half note A2, and a half note G2. The notation includes figured bass figures: 6 2, 6-- 7-6, 2 6-- 7-6, 2 6 2 6 2, [M2⁵/4-3], [M3⁷], 7+ 9-8 7-6, 7+ 9-8 7-6, 7+ 9-8 7-6, 7-6 7 4-+ 5, 7 7 7 7+.

Step 2: Realize cadential passages and outstanding sequences

do-re-mi in C [C2] in F [C1] in C Sequence in Imitation

5 +6 6 6— 6 5 + 5 +4 6 7 7 + 6 .2 6-- 7-6 2 6-- 7-6

13

Sequence, *ad hoc*

2 6 2 6 2 6 6-- 5 2 6 6 — 5 4-3 6 — 5 4-3 6 — 5 4-3

24

do-re-mi in a

7 — 9-8 7 — 9-8 7 — 9-8 7-6 5 7 5 +6 6 5 7 7 7 7 +

Example 14a. Harmonic implications of common broderies
(Dourlen, *Traité d'harmonie*, no. 71, redacted)

Example 14a shows three systems of music, each with a melodic line and a harmonic implication line. The first system (measures 1-15) includes [M44-3] and [M37]. The second system (measures 16-32) includes [M86/5], [M27-6], and [M67-6]. The third system (measures 33-48) includes [M55-6], [C2], and [C2]. The harmonic implications are indicated by brackets and numbers below the notes.

Example 14b. Derivation of canonic dissonant broderie

1. [M86/5] in rhythmic augmentation

Step 1 shows the [M86/5] interval in rhythmic augmentation, with notes 5, 6, 5, 6, 5 on a single staff.

2. Adding a passing 4/2 in the bass

Step 2 shows the addition of a passing 4/2 interval in the bass, with notes 5, 4, 6, 5, 4, 6, 5, 4, 2 on a single staff.

3. Augmentation of the 4/2

Step 3 shows the augmentation of the 4/2 interval, with notes 4, 6, 4, 6, 4 on a single staff.

4. Adding chordal skips in imitation

Step 4 shows the addition of chordal skips in imitation, with notes 4, 6, 4, 6, 4 on a single staff.

Example 15. Method for Interpreting *Broderies* and Completing a *Concours d'harmonie* (Cherubini, *Concours d'harmonie*, 1836)

10

19

28

39

Step 1: Interpret harmonic implications of *broderies*

Broderies mm. 5-10

[M2]

Broderies mm. 29-39

[M3]

Broderies mm. 41-6

[M2]

Step 2: Realize *marches*, using *broderies* and imitative writing where possible

System 1 (measures 1-10) in 4/4 time. The treble staff contains a melody of eighth and quarter notes. The bass staff features a continuous eighth-note accompaniment with fingerings 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, and 5 indicated below the staff.

System 2 (measures 11-18). Measure 11 is marked with a double bar line and the number 11. The treble staff has a melody with a slur over measures 15-16. The bass staff has a melody with a slur over measures 15-16 and fingerings 5, 4-3, and 5 indicated below the staff.

System 3 (measures 19-27). Measure 19 is marked with a double bar line and the number 19. The treble staff contains a complex melody with many accidentals. The bass staff has a melody with a slur over measures 19-20 and fingerings 5, 4-3, 5, 4-3, 5, 4-3, 5, 5, 4-3, and 5 indicated below the staff.

System 4 (measures 28-38). Measure 28 is marked with a double bar line and the number 28. The treble staff contains a melody with many accidentals. The bass staff has a melody with a slur over measures 28-29 and fingerings 5, +6, 5-- (with a sharp sign), 5-- (with a flat sign), 6-- (with a flat sign), 5-- (with a flat sign), 6-- (with a flat sign), 5-- (with a flat sign), 6-- (with a flat sign), 5-- (with a flat sign), and 5-- (with a flat sign) indicated below the staff.

System 5 (measures 39-48). Measure 39 is marked with a double bar line and the number 39. The treble staff contains a melody with many accidentals. The bass staff has a melody with a slur over measures 39-40 and fingerings +6-- (with a flat sign), 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, 5, and 5 indicated below the staff.

Step 3: Realize outstanding *marches* and cadential passages

5 7-6 6 7-6 5 5 5 5 5 5

11

5 6 5 4 5 9-8 4+ 6 7 7+ 5 6-5 4-3 5

19

6-5 4-3 5 5 4-3 5 5 4-3 5 5 4-3 5 5 4-3 5

28

5 +6 5-- 5-- 6-- 5-- 6-- 5-- 6-- 5-- 6-- 5--

39

+6-- 5 7+ 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 9 9 5 9 5 9 7 5

Step 4: Elaboration

5 7-6 6 7-6 5 5 5 5 5

10

5 5 6 5 5 9-8 4+ 6 7 7 5 6-5 4-3 5

19

6-5 4-3 5 5 4-3 5 5 4-3 5 5 4-3 5 5 4-3

28

6 5- 5- 6- 5- 6 6- 5- 6 6- 5- 6 6- 5-

39

+6- 5 7 5 5 5 5 5 5 9 9 5 9 5 9 7 5