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MTO 30.4 Examples: Venturino, Who is Allowed to Be a Music Theorist?

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

<https://mtosmt.org/issues/mto.24.30.4/mto.24.30.4.venturino.html>

Example 1. Table of contents in Fitton (1855, ix–xii)

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Example 2. (1.) An Aug1 chord derived from an altered second-inversion dominant seventh chord resolving to a root-position C major triad, (2.) an Aug2 chord derived from an altered first-inversion diminished triad resolving to a root-position C major triad, and (3.) an Aug3 chord derived from an altered first-inversion fully diminished seventh chord resolving to a root-position C major triad in Fitton (1855, 149)

Chord of the Augmented Sixth.

Chord of the Dominant seventh. 2nd inversion.	Diminished chord, 1st inversion.	Chord of the Diminished seventh. 1st inversion.
1.	2.	3.

Aug1 CM Aug2 CM Aug3 CM

Example 3. An Aug3 chord transformed into an Aug1 chord to avoid parallel perfect fifths between the bass and alto voices (D $\flat$ 3 to A $\flat$ 4 and C3 to G4, bracketed on the example) in Fitton (1855, 150)

Diminished seventh.	Dominant seventh.	
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Aug3 Aug1 CM

Example 4. A dominant seventh chord enharmonically reinterpreted as an Aug3 chord in Fitton (1855, 189)

Chord of the Dominant Seventh.	Chord of the Augmented Sixth.
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GMm⁷ Aug3

Example 5. Derivation of the Aug3 chord in Example 4 from a first-inversion fully diminished seventh chord with a lowered chordal third in Fitton (1855, 189)

Chord of the Diminished 7th. Scale of F $\sharp$ minor. Same chord in its 3rd inversion.

7th Degree.

E $\sharp$ 7 Aug3 Aug1 F $\sharp$ M

Example 6. An Aug2 chord created by raising the fundamental of a first-inversion minor triad in Fitton (1855, 150)

Perfect minor chord. Not inverted. 1st inversion. Chord of the Augmented sixth.

1. 2. 3.

5 6 Major sixth. Augmented sixth. +6

Am Am 6 Aug2

Example 7. (1.) An Aug3 chord after a tonic chord initiates modulation from C major to C minor and (2.) an Aug1 chord after a tonic chord initiates modulation from C major to D major in Fitton (1855, 190)

1. C major. C minor. 2. D major.

5 +6 5 b 5 +6 # 5

CM Aug3 GM Cm CM Aug1 AM DM

Example 8. Aug3 and Aug2 chords in a harmonization of a descending chromatic scale on C in Fitton (1855, 197); the numbers below the scale mark the diatonic scale members, and the number on the top left identifies the harmonization (third out of six)

3.

8. 7. 6. 5. 4. 3. 2. 1.

E°7 Aug3 DM Aug2 CM

Example 9. Alternating Aug1 chords and root-position major triads in a harmonization of a descending chromatic scale on C in Fitton (1855, 198); the numbers below the scale mark the diatonic scale members, and the number on the top left identifies the harmonization (fourth out of six)

4.

8. 7. 6. 5. 4. 3. 2. 1.

Aug1 AM Aug1 GM Aug1 FM CM⁶ Aug1 DM Aug1 CM

Example 10. Reverse small omnibus in a harmonization of an ascending chromatic scale on C in Fitton (1855, 197); the numbers below the scale mark the diatonic scale members, and the number on the top left identifies the harmonization (first out of six)

1.

reverse small omnibus

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.

GMm⁴ Bm⁶ GMm⁷

Example 11. Passacaglia progression and classic omnibus (prolonging C major) in a harmonization of a descending chromatic scale on G in Fitton (1855, 198); the numbers below the scale mark the diatonic scale members, and the number on the top left identifies the harmonization (sixth out of six)

passacaglia progression

GM DM^6 GMm^4 CM^6 Aug3 Gm^4

classic omnibus

GM^6 Aug3 Dm^4 Bbm^4 GMm^7

Example 12. Harmonization of the chromatic scale (Figure 2: "Drei Harmonien mit der verminderten Siebente") in Vogler ([1776] 1778), table XXX

Tab: XXX.

Fortschreitungen
von einer willkürlichen
Tonart in alle andere harte und weiche.

Zirkelmäßige
mit der im Grunde liegenden
vermischten Tonleiter

f. 1.

f. 2.

d f gis h
Drei
Harmonien
mit der
verminderten
Siebente

Example 13. Harmonization of the chromatic scale in Vogler (1802), table XII; transcription from Wason (1985, 16)

The image shows a handwritten musical score for a chromatic scale harmonization, presented in two systems. Each system consists of two staves (treble and bass clef) with notes and figured bass notation.

System 1 (Top):

- Measure 1:** Treble staff has a half note G^b and a half note F^b. Bass staff has a half note G^b and a half note F^b. Figured bass: 7^b — 6^b / 4.
- Measure 2:** Treble staff has a half note F^b and a half note E^b. Bass staff has a half note F^b and a half note E^b. Figured bass: 7^b — 6^b / 5^b — 4^b.
- Measure 3:** Treble staff has a half note E^b and a half note D^b. Bass staff has a half note E^b and a half note D^b. Figured bass: 7^b — 6^b / 5[#] — 4[#] 3[#] —.
- Measure 4:** Treble staff has a half note D^b and a half note C^b. Bass staff has a half note D^b and a half note C^b. Figured bass: 6 — 5 / 4 3[#] 4 5[#].

System 2 (Bottom):

- Measure 1:** Treble staff has a half note C^b and a half note B^b. Bass staff has a half note C^b and a half note B^b. Figured bass: — 6 7 — / 4[#] 5[#] 3[#] —.
- Measure 2:** Treble staff has a half note B^b and a half note A^b. Bass staff has a half note B^b and a half note A^b. Figured bass: 6^b 7^b — / 4^b 5^b — 6^b 7^b —.
- Measure 3:** Treble staff has a half note A^b and a half note G^b. Bass staff has a half note A^b and a half note G^b. Figured bass: 6^b 7^b — / 4^b 5^b — 6^b 7^b —.
- Measure 4:** Treble staff has a half note G^b and a half note F^b. Bass staff has a half note G^b and a half note F^b. Figured bass: 6^b 7^b — / 4^b 5^b — 6^b 7^b —.