

GENERALBASS- COMPENDIUM

eine Art Vokabular //
a Kind of Vocabulary

für den Gehörbildungsunterricht zusammengestellt von //
Compiled for Ear Training Lessons by

Hans Peter Weber

Englische Übersetzung von //
English Translation by

Maria Raffaele



Schola Cantorum Basiliensis

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Musik Akademie Basel

Hans Peter Weber
Generalbass-Compendium
Englische Übersetzung von Maria Raffaele

1. Auflage der synoptischen Fassung in Deutsch / Englisch
[als handschriftliches Unterrichtsmaterial in Fotokopie seit 1997 in Gebrauch]

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GENERALBASS-
COMPENDIUM

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Vorwort

Als ‚Compendium‘, welches die wichtigsten kontrapunktisch-harmonischen ‚Vokabeln‘ in der Musik der ersten Hälfte des 18. Jahrhunderts im Sinne eines *Generalbass in der Komposition* zugänglich, bewusst und vertraut zu machen versucht, ist die vorliegende Sammlung vor gut zwei Jahrzehnten (1997) für den Gebrauch im Gehörbildungsunterricht entstanden und mittlerweile zum unverzichtbaren Arbeitsmittel geworden. Nach sechs handschriftlich erstellten und teilweise überarbeiteten Auflagen erscheint das *Compendium* nun erstmals digitalisiert und in zweisprachiger Version.

Vokabeln alleine bilden keine Sprache, Formeln keine Musik. Und doch *sind* sie Sprache: Generalbass-Signaturen implizieren melodisch-kontrapunktisch-harmonische Verläufe und sind – grammatischen Formen und Sprachwendungen ähnlich – gleichsam zeichenhafter Ausdruck von vielschichtigen musikalisch-strukturellen Prozessen. Als Begriffe wollen sie begriffen werden: bewusstes Durchdenken, fühlendes Hören und instrumentales wie vokales ‚Greifen‘ müssen zusammenwirken, wenn trockene Formeln ihrer Sprache rückverbunden, wenn aus kristallinen Gestalten die Erfahrung lebendig-wirkender Formkräfte rückgewonnen werden soll.

Wie sehr die Unterscheidung von ‚vertikalem‘ und ‚horizontalem‘ Denken unsere Vorstellung auch prägen mag: der Komplexität musikalischen Geschehens wird sie jeweils nur begrenzt und bedingt gerecht. Die Differenzierung nach Signaturen (Teil A) und Bassfiguren (Teil B) stellt – historischen Vorbildern folgend – den Versuch dar, sich der strukturellen Wirklich- und Wirksamkeit unter verschiedenen Aspekten anzunähern. Dass damit immer nur Teilespekte erfasst werden, versteht sich von selbst.

Entscheidende Erweiterungen könnte die Sammlung erfahren durch den Einbezug kontrapunktischer Figuren des 17. Jahrhunderts sowie vom Generalbass her verstandener harmonischer Wendungen des späten 18. und frühen 19. Jahrhunderts. Wer weißt, ob sich – früher oder später – jemand aus dem Kreise meiner geschätzten Kollegen und Studenten einer solchen Aufgabe annehmen mag?

Mein besonderer Dank geht an Thomas Drescher für die Unterstützung bei der Realisierung des Projektes, an Maria Raffaele für die Initiative betreffend einer zweisprachigen Ausgabe sowie für ihre Ausdauer und unermüdliche Geduld beim Übersetzen und Erstellen der gesamten Vorlage (sowie mit mir als auf tausend Einzelheiten bestehendem und erst spät zufriedenem Korrekturleser), an Sally und Markus Jans für die sehr wertvollen fachlich-sprachlichen Beiträge im englischen Text, an Sean Curtice für die Digitalisierung der Notenbeispiele, an Nikolaus Matthes für das aufmerksame Korrekturlesen sowie an Keal Couper für die eingehende Beschäftigung mit dem Vorwort!

Prof. Hans Peter Weber
Basel, im Januar 2018

Preface

The present work originated more than two decades ago (1997) as a ‘compendium’ intended for use in ear-training lessons. Concentrating on the compositional uses of thoroughbass in the music of the first half of the 18th century, it attempts to make this music’s most important contrapuntal and harmonic *Vokabeln* (vocabulary) accessible and familiar, and has become an indispensable pedagogical tool. Now, after six handwritten and partially revised editions, the Compendium appears for the first time in a digitized, bilingual version.

Vocabulary alone is not a language; bass models are not music. And yet in a way they *are* language: thoroughbass figures imply melodic, contrapuntal, and harmonic progressions, and are — similar to grammatical forms and idioms — symbolic expressions of complex musical and structural processes. Such figures need to be “figured out”: conscious reasoning, sensitive listening, and instrumental and vocal skill must work together to reconnect dry formulas with the musical language they describe, and to reanimate crystallized forms as living musical forces.

As much as the concept of “vertical” and “horizontal” dimensions tends to shape our thinking, it can only partially account for the complexity of musical phenomena. By differentiating thoroughbass figures (Part A) from bass models (Part B) — in the manner of historical methods — I attempt to approach the structural realities and their effects from diverse angles. Of course, we will never be able to grasp these aspects in all of their complexity and interrelatedness.

This compilation could benefit from considerable expansion through the inclusion of contrapuntal figures from the 17th century as well as harmonic expressions from the late 18th and early 19th centuries considered in relation to their origins in thoroughbass. Who knows if — sooner or later — someone from the circle of my esteemed colleagues and students will take on such a task?

My special thanks go to Thomas Drescher for his support in realizing this project; to Maria Raffaele for her initiative with the bilingual version as well as her perseverance and unfailing patience with the translation and production of the entire edition (and with me as the finicky proofreader of thousands of tiny details); to Sally and Markus Jans for their very valuable technical and linguistic contributions to the English text; to Sean Curtice for the digitization of the musical examples; to Nikolaus Matthes for his attentive proofreading; and to Keal Couper for his scrutiny of the preface.

Prof. Hans Peter Weber
Basel, January 2018

Vorwort der Übersetzerin

In meinem ersten Jahr Gehörbildungunterricht mit Hans Peter Weber habe ich – da damals nur die handschriftliche deutsche Version existierte – auf eigene Initiative angefangen, eine englische Version des „Compendium“ zu erstellen. Als ich Hans Peter von meiner Arbeit erzählte, hat er spontan zugesagt, mit mir zusammen eine deutsch-englische Version zu entwickeln. Dank der Unterstützung durch Thomas Drescher wurde es möglich, das Projekt zu realisieren und später auch die handschriftlichen Notenbeispiele digital setzen zu lassen.

Das Compendium überbrückt die Kluft zwischen den Vokabularen dreier verschiedener Wissenszweige: es vereint moderne deutsche und barocke Terminologien (zum Teil mit bereits bestehenden englischen Übersetzungen) mit terminologischen Neuschöpfungen von Hans Peter Weber, die zum Ziel haben, aus stilistischen Phänomenen der Musik des 18. Jahrhunderts greifbare Vokabeln abzuleiten. Solche neuen Vokabeln haben sich zum Teil als besonders schwer zu übersetzen erwiesen!

Mit der Erstellung der zweisprachigen Edition haben wir versucht, dem Leser so viele Hilfsmittel wie möglich zu bieten, um die Informationen im deutschsprachigen Original zu verstehen. Beim Übersetzen habe ich mich bemüht, dem Geist des deutschen Textes möglichst getreu zu folgen:

- › Manchmal habe ich, anstatt ein Wort zu übersetzen, für das es kein englisches Äquivalent für die gleiche Nuance gibt (z.B. Quartenformeln, Rückung), das originale Wort der deutschen Fassung benutzt – jedoch kursiv gesetzt und eingehend definiert.
- › In anderen Fällen habe ich ein englisches Wort ausgewählt, das dem deutschen Terminus in etwa entspricht oder diesen wörtlich übersetzt, und dieses englische Wort in Anführungszeichen gesetzt (z.B. Parallelen-Gefahr wird zu „parallel danger“).
- › Mit Blick auf Nicht-Muttersprachler, die den englischen Text verwenden, habe ich mich bemüht, Abkürzungen zu vermeiden (abgesehen von den einfachsten, wie „p.“ für „page“).
- › Texte von Heinichen, Mattheson, Telemann und anderen deutschen Autoren wurden mit Unterstützung von Hans Peter Weber, Sally und Markus Jans und anderen ins Englische übersetzt. Für die Zitate aus Gasparinis *L'armonico pratico al cimbalo* habe ich die entsprechenden Ausschnitte aus der Übersetzung von David L. Burrows verwendet.

Indem Studierende des 21. Jahrhunderts ein Verständnis entwickeln für die Anwendung harmonischer Strukturen und melodischer Formeln, die den rhetorischen Absichten der Musiker und Komponisten des 18. Jahrhunderts dienten, werden sie mit grossartigen Hilfsmitteln für die Interpretation der Musik jener Zeit ausgerüstet. Es ist meine Hoffnung, dass die vorliegende zweisprachige Ausgabe des Generalbass-Compendiums den Aufbau eines solchen Verständnisses erleichtert und einen umfassenderen Zugang zu Hans Peter Webers faszinierender Arbeit zur Musiktheorie des 18. Jahrhunderts ermöglichen wird.

Maria Raffaele
Basel, im August 2018

Translator's Preface

In my first year of Hans Peter Weber's *Gehörbildungsstunden* ("ear-training classes"), I began work on an English version of his *Compendium*, a unique collection of historical music theory teaching materials consolidated into a single handwritten German text. When I told Hans Peter about my project, he enthusiastically agreed to work with me to develop a German-English edition. Thomas Drescher's support enabled us to realize this project, and made it possible in particular to have the handwritten music notation examples be digitally typeset.

The *Compendium* bridges vocabularies belonging to three distinctive sets of knowledge: it combines modern German-language and 18th century music theory terminologies (for which there are clear English equivalents) with Hans Peter's own terminological inventions, words derived from stylistic phenomena found in 18th century music. It was this latter set of vocabulary that proved the most difficult to translate.

In creating the bilingual edition, we sought to produce a work that would give the reader as many tools as possible for understanding the material contained in the original German-language work. The translations attempt to remain true to the spirit of the German text:

- › At times, rather than translating a given word for which no equally-nuanced English equivalent exists (for example, the words *Quartenformeln*, *Rückung*, *Quinta syncopata...*), I used the original word, placing it in italics and then defining it.
- › In other instances, I selected an English word that approximates or is a literal translation of the German equivalent and placed the word in quotation marks (for example, *Parallelen-Gefahr* becomes "parallel danger").
- › With an eye to non-native English-speakers using the English text, I made an effort to avoid abbreviations (aside from the most basic like "p." for "page").
- › Texts by Heinichen, Mattheson, Telemann, and other German writers were translated by myself with the aid of Hans Peter, Sally and Markus Jans, and others. I drew the English versions of the texts from Gasparini's *L'armonico pratico al cimbalo* from David L. Borrows's 1963 translation (see the "Sources Used" page for the full bibliographic citation).

By developing an understanding of how harmonic structures and melodic formulae were employed to serve 18th century musicians' rhetorical intentions, 21st century students of early music are armed with formidable tools for interpreting the music of this era. My hope is that this bilingual printed edition will make building that understanding a little bit easier and give a wider public access to Hans Peter Weber's fascinating work on 18th century music theory.

Maria Raffaele
Basel, August 2018

A. Signaturen

{ } = Klangbeispiele

5
3

„Dreiklang“, „Grundstellung“, „l'accord parfait“, „ordinairer Accord“

Bezifferung:

- › nur nötig, wenn Vorzeichen von der Tonart abweichen
- › Vorzeichen ohne Zahl bezeichnen die Terz: \flat für Moll, \sharp für Dur (respektive, nach Tonart: \natural)
- › verminderte 5: $\flat 5$, $\natural 5$, $\flat\flat 5$ (siehe S. 10)
- › übermässige 5: $\sharp 5$, $\natural 5$, $\sharp\sharp 5$ (siehe S. 3)

Beispiele:



6

Sextakkord

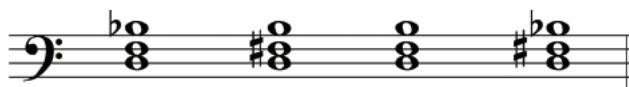
vom Bass aus 3 und 6, eventuell 8

Bezifferung: › 6 (3 nur bei abweichenden Vorzeichen; 8 selten)

› alteriert: $\flat 6/\natural 6/\sharp 6 = \overline{6}$ (Mattheson: übermässige 6 = $\overline{6}$)

Strukturen und Bezeichnungen:

{1}



Heinichen:

„mit kleiner 3 und kleiner 6“ „mit grosser 3 und grosser 6“ „mit kleiner 3 und grosser 6“ „mit grosser 3 und kleiner 6“

(nach Harmonielehre:

„Dur“ „Moll“ „vermindert“ „übermässig“)

Beispiele und Verdoppelungsmöglichkeiten:

› zum Vorkommen in der Tonart siehe Oktavregeln („OR“), S. 16ff.

› zum Vorkommen in kleinen Figuren siehe S. 13-15, u.v.a.

› $\flat 6$ = Neapolitanischer Sextakkord: siehe S. 10

› $\flat 6$ -- in der Quartenformel mit 6 in Moll (S. 3) oder im „Trugschluss“ (S. 13)

\sharp

5-6

ist auf jeder Stufe möglich; insbesondere: über aufsteigender Sekunde (S. 13), in tenorisierender/phrygischer Kadenz (S. 14); als Einstieg in die 7-6-Kette (S. 14), im Quartfall (S. 21)

6-5

- Durchgang ist auf jeder Stufe möglich; insbesondere: über aufsteigenden Leittönen und im chromatischen Gang aufwärts (S. 13)

-- zum Durchgangs-Begriff, siehe S. 31

-- zum Vergleich von 6-5- mit 8-7-Durchgang siehe S. 4

A. Figures

{ } = Audio Examples

5
3

"Triad", "root position", "*l'accord parfait*", "*ordinairer Accord*"

Notation:

- › Only necessary to notate something when accidentals differ from the tonality
- › Accidentals without numbers designate the 3rd: \flat for minor, \sharp for major (or, depending on the tonality: \natural)
- › Diminished 5: $\flat\flat 5$, $\natural\flat 5$, $\flat 5$ (see p. 10)
- › Augmented 5: $\sharp 5$, $\natural\sharp 5$, 5^+ (see p. 3)

Examples:

6

Sixth Chord

Composed of a 3 and 6 above the bass, sometimes 8

Notation: › 6 (3 only with extra accidentals; 8 sometimes)

› With alteration: $\flat 6/\natural 6/\sharp 6 = \text{F}^\circ$ (in Mattheson: augmented 6 = F°)

Structures and Names:

{1}

Heinichen:

"with minor 3" "with major 3" "with minor 3" "with major 3
and minor 6" "and major 6" "and major 6" "and minor 6"

(in modern music theory: "major" "minor" "diminished" "augmented")

Examples and possible voice-doublings:

- › For more on occurrences of sixth chords in the scale, go to Rule of the Octave ("RO"), p. 16 and following
- › For more on occurrences of sixth chords in bass models, go to pp. 13-15, and many more
- › $\flat 6$ = Neapolitan sixth chord: see p. 10
- › $\flat 6$ -- in the *Quartenformel* with the 6th in minor (p. 3) or in the deceptive cadence (p. 13)

5-6

This figure is possible on every scale degree; in particular: over ascending 2nds (p. 13), in tenor/phrygian cadences (p. 14); as the opening of a 7-6 chain (p. 14), and in a *Quartfall* ("descending fourth") sequence (p. 21)

6-5

This passing figure is possible on every scale degree, but occurs in particular on ascending leading tones and in upwards chromatic stepwise motion (p. 13)

-- For more on passing figure terminology, see p. 31

-- For a comparison of 6-5 passing figure with 8-7 passing figure, see p. 4

6
5Quintsextakkord

Füllstimme: 3

- mit reiner Quinte: auf 4. Stufe aufwärts = „subdominantischer $\frac{6}{5}$ -Akkord“
 - beachten: die 5 wird als (durch die 6 bewirkte) Dissonanz gehört und muss (wie ein Vorhalt) vorbereitet und nach unten aufgelöst werden.*
- mit verminderter Quinte: auf der 7. Stufe aufwärts, = „dominantischer $\frac{6}{5}$ -Akkord“, sowie auf allen steigenden Leittönen (die gleichsam „kurzfristige 7. Stufen“ sind) - die verminderte 5 muss nicht vorbereitet werden.
 $\frac{5}{6} = \text{„fausse quinte“}$
- andere Strukturen:
 - in der Sequenz -- siehe S. 20, 23, u.a.
 - $\frac{\sharp 6}{\flat 5}$ (erweiterte OR) -- siehe S. 8, 17 u.a.

siehe S. 16,
vollständige
OR

**

Vorhalte

4-3

 $\frac{6}{5}$ Füllstimmen: $\frac{8}{5}$

Füllstimme: 8-

„Vorhalts- $\frac{6}{4}$ “ ***(vergleiche „Durchgangs- $\frac{6}{4}$ “, S. 9)

{2}

7-6

-- siehe auch 7-6-Kette über absteigender Tonleiter, S. 14

Hauptstimme:
Füllstimmen:
Bass:

vergleiche:

besonders schön:

-- weitere siehe S. 11

von e: 7-6 (tenorisierende Kadenz)

von a: 4-3 (bassierende Kadenz)

9-8

Füllstimmen: $\frac{5}{3}$ Bassvorhalte5
2 5
4 6
2 4
2 2

beachten: $\frac{5}{2} \frac{5}{4} \frac{6}{4} \frac{2}{2}$ erscheinen auch bei *Transitus irregularis* im Bass -- siehe S. 8-- $\frac{9}{4}, \frac{9}{7}$ und weitere Vorhaltsfiguren: siehe S. 11

-- ** zum Vorhaltsbegriff: siehe S. 31

-- *** Muffat: „Mit Quarta consonante oder siessen Quart“ (S. 105)

6
5**Six-Five Chord** filler voice: 3

- With a perfect fifth: on the 4th degree going upwards = “subdominant $\frac{6}{5}$ -chord”
 - NOTE: the 5 is heard as a dissonance (because of the 6) and must be prepared and then resolved downwards (like a suspension).*
- With a diminished fifth: on the 7th degree upwards = “dominant $\frac{6}{5}$ -chord”; as well as on all ascending leading tones (those serving as temporary 7th degrees). The diminished 5th doesn’t need to be prepared.
 $\frac{5}{5} = \frac{6}{5}$ = “fausse quinte”
- Other structures:
 - In a sequence -- see pp. 20, 23, and others
 - $\frac{6}{5}$ from the expanded RO -- see pp. 8, 17 and others

*Exception:
when the fifth
is a neighbor
tone.

Suspensions **

{2}

4-3 $\frac{6}{4} - \frac{5}{3}$ filler voices: $\frac{8}{5}$ -

filler voice: 8-

“Cadential $\frac{6}{4}$ ” ***(compare with “Passing $\frac{6}{4}$ ” p. 9)

7-6

-- see also 7-6 chain over a descending scale, p. 14

main voice:
filler voices:
bass voice:

compare:

particularly beautiful:

5 → 4-3 -- for more see p. 11

from e: 7-6 (ten. cadence)
from a: 4-3 (bass cadence)

9-8

filler voices: $\frac{5}{3}$ **Bass suspensions**5 $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{6}{4}$
2 $\frac{4}{2}$ $\frac{2}{2}$

NOTE: The figures $\frac{5}{2}$ $\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{6}{2}$ also appear when there is a *transitus irregularis* in the Bass -- see p. 8-- $\frac{9}{4}$, $\frac{9}{7}$ and further suspension figures, see p. 11

-- ** on suspension terminology, see p. 31

-- *** Muffat: “With Quarta consonante or ‘sweet’ fourth” (p. 105)

„Quartenformeln“, *Cadenze doppie*

auf der 5. Stufe, in der bassierenden Kadenz;
(Kern: 3 4 4 3, Füllstimme: 8)

3

unvollständige	vollständige	mit Septime (vorbereiten!) statt Quinte	mit Sexte statt Quinte	-- siehe auch S. 12
				
5 3 4 4 3	5 6 5 3 4 4 3	7 6 5 3 4 4 3	(b)6 5 3 4 4 3	

6
5 4 = Quinta syncopata

{4}

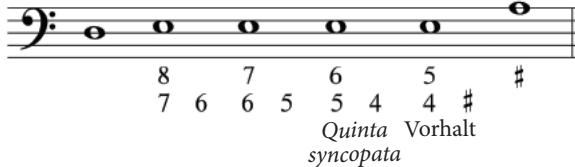
- › die reine 5 wird durch die 6 zur Dissonanz, muss wie ein Vorhalt vorbereitet, betont eingeführt und nach unten aufgelöst werden
 - › erscheint auf 5. oder 1. Stufe
 - › Füllstimme: nur 8, keine 3

zum Beispiel:



auch in längerer Kette:

(2- respektive 7-6-Vorhalte
über liegendem Bass)



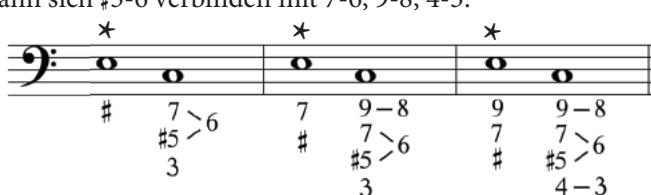
#5

Der übermässige Grundakkord erscheint oft auf der 3. Stufe in Moll; die übermässige Quinte ist in der Regel vorbereitet und bildet als liegenbleibender Ton (= Leitton der Tonart) eine Art umgekehrten Vorhalt: sie löst sich, verspätet, nach oben in die 6 auf („retardatio“). {5}

Füllstimmen: 3, eventuell 8



je nach Vorbereitung kann sich #5-6 verbinden mit 7-6, 9-8, 4-3:



- * der vorbereitende Dominantakkord kann in jeder Position erscheinen

siehe auch S. 25

#7

a) als *retardatio* zur 8



-- Kombinationen mit 9 und 4, siehe S. 11

Füllstimmen: $\frac{5}{3}$

b) im Orgelpunkt

{6}



siehe S. 27

Quartenformeln, Cadenze doppie on the 5th degree, in a cadence where the bass has the Bass {3} clausula (core: 3 4 4 3, filler voice: 8)

incomplete	complete	with seventh (prepared!) instead of fifth	with sixth instead of fifth
			
5 3 4 4 3	5 6 5 3 4 4 3	7 6 5 3 4 4 3	(b)6 - 5 - 3 4 4 3

-- see also p.12

6
5 4 = Quinta syncopata

- › The perfect 5 becomes a dissonance through the 6, and so must be prepared like a suspension, introduced on an accented beat and resolved downwards {4}
 - › Appears on the 5th or 1st degree
 - › Filler voice: only 8, no 3

for example:

also in longer chains:

(2- or 7-6 suspensions over a stationary Bass)

8 7 6 5 5 4 4 \sharp
 7 6 6 5 5 4 4 *Quinta syncopata* *Suspension*

#5

The augmented root chord appears often on the 3rd degree in Minor; the augmented 5th is usually prepared and functions as a stationary note (it is the leading tone of the key) so that it is a kind of “inverted suspension”: it resolves, delayed, upwards to the 6 (*retardatio*). {5}

full-voicing requires: 3, sometimes 8

A musical staff with a bass clef. It features a whole note on the second line, a half note on the fourth line, and a sharp sign indicating a key signature of one sharp.

According to how it is prepared, #5-6 can be connected with 7-6, 9-8, 4-3:

, #5 & can be connected with : 6, 7, 8, 1-3.

- ★ the prepared dominant chord can appear in every position

-- see also p. 25

#7

a) as *retardatio* to 8

A musical staff consisting of five horizontal lines. It features a bass clef at the top left, followed by a B-flat symbol (two parallel lines with a vertical line through them) indicating a key signature of one flat. At the bottom right, there is a common time symbol (a circle with a vertical line through it).

-- for combinations with 9 and 4, see p.11

filler voices: 5

b) in organ point

A musical staff consisting of five horizontal lines. A bass clef is positioned at the top left. To its right is a flat symbol (b). Below the staff are three solid black circles representing notes. The third note from the left has a small vertical line through it, indicating it is a quarter note. The staff ends with a vertical bar line on the far right.

-- see p. 27

{6}

8-7-DurchgangFüllstimmen: $\frac{5}{3}$

-- siehe auch S. 18

-- zum Durchgangs-Begriff, siehe S. 31

vergleiche:

> von fis aus: 6-5
> von d aus: 8-7
6-5 über der 7. Stufe entspricht 8-7 über der 5. Stufe

7 SeptakkordFüllstimmen: $\frac{5}{3}$

{8}

Die Quellen unterscheiden „gebundene“ (= vorbereitete) und „ungebundene“ (= unvorbereitete) Septimen (siehe z.B. Mattheson 1735, S. 200, 204). -- „Dominantisch“ (mit Leitton zur Tonika) und „subdominantisch“ (ohne Leitton zur Tonika) nach Harmonielehre:

› „dominantisch“: auf der 5. Stufe
“Dominantseptakkord”

7 muss nicht
vorbereitet
werden.

› „subdominantisch“:

auf der 2. Stufe

7 muss vorbereitet werden
(verwandt mit Vorhalten)

auf der 4. Stufe

7 in der Regel vorzubereiten

› in der Quintfallsequenz › Muffat: “frey geschlagene Septime”
-- siehe S. 23, 30

› Bezeichnungen (nach Harmonielehre)

Dur-klein

Dur-gross

Moll-klein

vermindert-klein vermindert-vermindert
„halb vermindert“ „vermindert“

 $\flat 7$ ($\flat 5$) Verminderter SeptakkordSignaturen: $7/\flat 7/\sharp 5$ /französisch: \mathcal{V}

{7}

Füllstimmen: $\frac{\flat 5}{3}$

Auf erhöhter 7. Stufe in Moll, auf erhöhter 4. Stufe in Moll, auf Leittönen aufwärts (in Dur nicht diatonisch
-- verwendet als „Anleihe“ von Moll)

-- siehe auch S. 24-25, 13, 15

-- „Umkehrungen“ siehe S. 8

-- erweiterte Oktavregel siehe S. 17

Septima in transitu

Signatur: 7

{9}

Füllstimmen: $\frac{4}{3}$

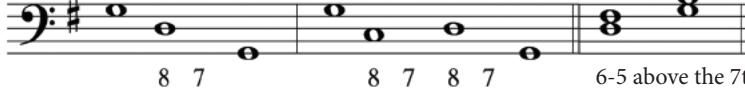
- › kein Septakkord, nicht mit $\frac{5}{3}$!
- › Terz geht parallel mit Bass, während Quinte und Oktave des vorausgehenden Dreiklanges liegen bleiben
- › charakteristisch: steigender Durchgang im Bass, beginnend mit 1. oder 5. Stufe
- › siehe Heinichen S. 264ff., andere Beispiele S. 201 (Replik bei Mattheson 1735, S. 197)

8-7 Passing NoteFiller voices: $\frac{5}{3}$

-- see also p. 18

-- on concepts related to passing dissonances, see p. 31

compare: 



> from f#: 6-5
> from d: 8-7
6-5 above the 7th degree corresponds to 8-7 above the 5th degree

7**Seventh Chord**Filler voices: $\frac{5}{3}$

{8}

The sources differentiate between “tied” (= prepared) and “untied” (= unprepared) sevenths (cf. Mattheson 1735, pp. 200, 204). -- In modern music theory, seventh chords are categorized as “dominant” (with leading tone to the tonic) and “subdominant” (without leading tone to the tonic):

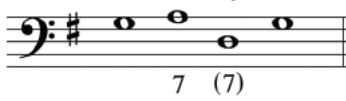
- › “dominant”: on the 5th degree
 “dominant seventh chord”



7 doesn't need
to be prepared

- › “subdominant”:

on the 2nd degree



7 must be prepared
(related to suspensions)

“small Quintfall (descending fifth)”

on the 4th degree



7 prepared as a rule

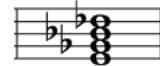
- › in the *Quintfall Sequence* › Muffat: “frey geschlagene Septime”
-- see p. 23 & p. 30



- › Terminology (from modern German music theory)

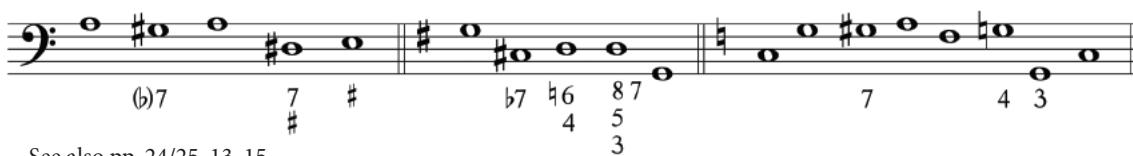





Dur-klein
major-minorDur-gross
major-majorMoll-klein
minor-minorvermindert-klein
half-diminishedvermindert-vermindert
double-diminished **$\flat\frac{7}{5}$** **Diminished Seventh Chord**Figures used: $7/\flat 7/\sharp 5$ /french: \mathcal{Z}
Filler voices: $\frac{5}{3}$

{7}

Found on the raised 7th degree in minor, on the raised 4th degree in minor, on ascending leading tones.
(in major not diatonic -- used as “borrowing” from minor)



-- See also pp. 24/25, 13, 15

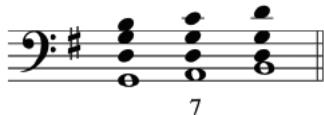
-- “Inversions” see p. 8

-- Expanded Rule of the Octave see p. 17

Septima in transituFigure used: 7
Filler voices: $\frac{4}{3}$

{9}

- › Is not a seventh chord, because it doesn't include $\frac{5}{3}$!
- › Third moves parallel with the Bass, while the 5th & 8ve from the last triad are held over
- › Characteristic: climbing passing note in the bass; figure begins on the 1st or 5th degree
- › See Heinichen p. 264 and following, other examples p. 201 (contested by Mattheson 1735, p. 197)



6
4
2

Sekundakkord / Tritonusakkord

{10}

Diese Signatur erscheint in verschiedenen Zusammenhängen und Gestalten. Die Dissonanz liegt jeweils im Bass, muss daher in den anderen Stimmen nicht vorbereitet werden.

Unterscheidung aufgrund der Bassfigur:

„syncopirend“:

6 6 6 5 2

4 (5) 6 5 2

2

„in transitu“:

(5 =) 6 6 6 6 6 6

3 4 4 4 2 4 2

2

In der Unterscheidung der Intervallstruktur innerhalb des $\frac{6}{4}$ -Akkorde finden wir im Wesentlichen zwei Gruppen:

- a) mit reiner Quarte: die 2 ist Hauptstimme, daher sprechen wir vom „Sekundakkord“; 4 und 6 sind Füllstimmen.
Die 2 kann gross oder klein sein:

syncopirend:

Bassvorhalt zu 7

6 6 6 6 7 b7 6 6 6

4 (5) 4 (=) 7 4 b2 4 b2

2

Sekundakkord - „Grundfigur“; sehr oft als Initiale auf 1. Stufe
-- Initialformel (siehe S. 14)

Terzgang
-- siehe S. 14

in transitu:

6 6 6 5 6 8 7 6 5 2 6 8 7

- b) mit übermässiger Quarte: „*le triton*“, „übermässiger Quartenaaccord“*, „Tritonusakkord“.
Die $\frac{6}{4}$ ist Hauptstimme und muss nicht vorbereitet werden. Füllstimmen $\frac{6}{2}$.
Die 2 kann gross oder übermäßig sein:

6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 5 6 7 6 6

4 2 4 2 4 2 4 4 2 4 2 3

„Grundposition“: 4. Stufe
-- siehe Oktavregeln S. 16ff.

(Bass-Vorhalt)

* nach Mattheson, der dazu jedoch auch die $\frac{6}{3}$ Akkorde zählt

6
4
2

Second Chord / Tritone Chord

{10}

This figure appears in different contexts and forms. The dissonance occurs always in the bass, and so doesn't need to be prepared in the other voices.

Distinction between the different types of this chord is due to the bass structure:

syncopated:
(syncopirend)

6 6 6 5 #
4 (5) #4 2
2

passing:
(in transitu)

(5 =) 6 6 6 6
3 4 4 4 4
2 2 2 2

In differentiating between the interval structures possible within the $\frac{6}{4}$ chord we find essentially two groups:

- a) with perfect 4th: the 2 is the main voice, and so we call it a “second chord”; 4 and 6 are the filler voices.
The 2nd can be major or minor.

syncopirend:

Bass suspension to 7

6 6 6 6 7 b7 # 6 6
4 (5) 4 (=) 7 4 b b2 4 b
2 2 2 b2 b2

2nd chord - “core bass formula”; very often used to begin a musical work
on the 1st degree
-- Initialformel (“Opening Formula”), see p. 14

Terzgang
-- see p. 14

in transitu:

6 6 8 7 6 6 8 7
4 5 # 4 5 2

- b) with augmented 4th: “*le triton*”, “augmented 4th chord”*, “*Tritonusakkord*”.

The #4 is the main voice and doesn't have to be prepared. Filler voices are $\frac{6}{2}$. The 2 can be major or augmented.

6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 #4
4 2 #4 2 4 4 4 (=) # #4
2

Usually found on the 4th degree
-- see Rule of the Octave p. 16 and following

(bass suspension)

* according to Mattheson, who also counts
the $\frac{6}{3}^{\#4}$ chord as an “augmented 4th chord”

Anmerkungen:

Der Vielfalt von $\frac{4}{2}$ entsprechend ist die alte Theorie bezüglich Namen und Systematisierung nicht einheitlich. Die oben stehenden Unterscheidungen geben die wichtigsten Tendenzen an.

$\frac{6}{2}$ erscheint sehr oft in Sequenzierung (siehe S. 14, „ $\frac{6}{2}$ - Sequenz“), wobei — je nach Stellung der Figur in der Tonart und dem Grad der Chromatisierung — die Strukturen durchmischt auftreten.

Zu den „syncopirenden Secunden“ gehören nach Heinichen (S. 161) auch $\frac{5}{2}$ und $\frac{5}{2}$.

Zur Bezeichnung: „von dem Satze $\frac{4}{2}$ ist zu gedenken, dass er... durch eine blosse 2 oder $\frac{4}{2}$ angedeutet werden können. Hat er aber die Quartam maj.[orem] bey sich, so ist die einzige 4+ genug den ganzen Accord $\frac{6}{2}$ anzudeuten.“ (Heinichen S. 161)

6
4
3

Terzquartakkord

{11}

hauptsächliches Vorkommen:

a. a. a. b.
(a.) b.
6 6 6 #6 6 6 6 6
4 4 4 4 4 = 5 5 4
3 3 3 3 3 5 4
3 3 3

-- vergleiche Oktavregel

(als 6. Stufe in der Kadenz im Wechsel mit $\frac{6}{5}$ der 4. Stufe.)

a. „la petite sixte“

b. „Welsche Quart“ *

„Quarta italica“ *

„Quarta irregularis“ (Heinichen)

*= siehe Muffat! (S. 51, 129 in Federhofer)

Mattheson:

„Diese Zusammenstimmungen [$\frac{4}{6}, \frac{4}{6}, \frac{4}{6}$] bringen die meisten Lehrer des General-Basses, wenn sie ihrer ja erwähnen, bey den Consonanzen an; da sie doch hauptsächlich nicht nur unter die gewöhnlichen, vielmehr mit Recht unter die ungemeinen Dissonanzen [siehe Kapitelüberschrift: „Von dreien ziemlich-seltenen Quart-Accorden“!] stehen mögen. Denn, ob es gleich im Grunde nur ein Sexten-Accord [!] ist; so hat derselbe gleichwohl solche Umstände und Beschaffenheiten, die eine sonderbare Betrachtung verdienen: angesehen hier nicht nur die Quart allein, an und für sich selbst, dissonirt, sondern auch, durch die mitklingende Tertz, noch den harten Laut verdoppelt, da sie gegen dieselbe eine Secunde ausmacht.dass geübte Meister zwar bey dem gemeinen Accord der grossen Sext fast jederzeit, zum Zierrath, eine Quarte mitzugreiffen pflegen, wenn diese vorher schon in der Hand gewesen ist, und sich gleich hernach, bey dem folgenden Accord, in ein wolklingendes Intervall verändert, welches die Frantzosen... la petite Sixte nennen...“

(Kleine Generalbass Schule, S. 224)

Observations:

$\frac{6}{2}$ chords in the early music theory concerning names and systematization are not uniform. The differentiations made above show the most important tendencies in the chord's uses.

$\frac{6}{2}$ appears very often in sequences (see p. 14, “ $\frac{4}{2}$ - Sequence”) whereby — according to the placement of the figure group in the tonality and the degree of chromatization — the structures appear blended.

Heinichen also counts $\frac{5}{2}$ and $\frac{4}{2}$ among the “syncopated 2nds” (p. 161).

On notation: “with the figure $\frac{4}{2}$ we should remember that ...it can be indicated through just a 2 or $\frac{4}{2}$. But if the chord has an augmented 4th, then just the 4+ is enough to signify the entire $\frac{6}{4+}$ chord.” (Heinichen p. 161)

**6
4
3**

Four-Three Chord

{11}

Main Occurrences:

-- compare with Rule of the Octave

- a. “la petite sixte” *
- b. “Welsche Quart” *
- “Quarta italica”
- “Quarta irregularis” (Heinichen)

(as a 6th degree in the cadence, in alternation with $\frac{6}{5}$ on the 4th degree)

*= see Muffat! (pp. 51, 129 in Federhofer edition)

Mattheson:

“Most thorough bass teachers present these chords—if they mention them at all [$\frac{4}{6}, \frac{3}{6}, \frac{3}{6}$]—as consonances; however, they should not be considered ordinary, but with good reason as uncommon dissonances [see chapter heading: ‘on three rather-unusual fourth chords’ !]. Because even though it is just a sixth chord[!], it has certain features and qualities which deserve special notice: when considering that here the fourth itself becomes a dissonance also through the simultaneously sounding third, a dissonance which is intensified, because they make a second when played together.experienced Masters indeed prefer almost every time to play a fourth as an embellishment of the ordinary major sixth chord, assuming this fourth was already played in the preceding chord, and then right afterward in the following chord to change it to a consonant interval, which the French... call *la petite Sixte...*”

(*Kleine Generalbass Schule*, p. 224)

7 | A. Signaturen

„...dass die Sext hier nur eine Neben-Stimme, und keine erforderliche Haupt-Signatur sey...“ (a.a.O. S. 225)

„Gebräuchlichste Quart- und Tertzen-Accorde mit der grossen Sext...“:

The musical staff shows a sequence of chords in bass clef C major. Below the staff, note names and signatures are listed under each chord:
 1. \flat (4)
 2. $\sharp 6$
 3. 6
 4. \flat
 5. $\flat 6$
 6. 4
 7. $\flat 3$
 8. (6)
 9. (\flat) 5
 10. $\sharp 6$
 11. \flat
 12. (4)

entspricht der jeweiligen 2. Stufe -- siehe Oktavregeln; 6 immer gross, *naturalis* oder *accidentalis*

„Quart- und Tertz-Accorde, mit der kleinen Sext“:

The musical staff shows a sequence of chords in bass clef C major. Below the staff, note names and signatures are listed under each chord:
 1. 4
 2. 3
 3. 7 6
 4. $\flat 5$
 5. 4
 6. 3
 7. \sharp
 8. 6
 9. 4
 10. 3
 11. 9 8
 12. 4
 13. 3
 14. 4
 15. 3

(S. 226)

„...oder auch auf folgende Art...“:

The musical staff shows a sequence of chords in bass clef C major. Below the staff, note names and signatures are listed under each chord:
 1. 6
 2. 3
 3. $\sharp 4$
 4. \sharp
 5. 7
 6. \sharp
 7. 6
 8. $\flat 6$
 9. 4
 10. $\flat 7$
 11. 3

„Verkleinerte Quart- und Tertz-Accorde“:

The musical staff shows a sequence of chords in bass clef C major. Below the staff, note names and signatures are listed under each chord:
 1. \flat
 2. 6
 3. 6
 4. $\flat 4$
 5. 3
 6. \flat
 7. \sharp
 8. \flat
 9. 6
 10. $\flat 6$
 11. 4
 12. $\flat 7$
 13. 3

(S. 228)

„...eine Zuvorkunft (anticipatio) oder Vorausnahm (in den Ober-Stimmen)“ – mit verminderter 4

„Übermässiger Quarten-Accord, mit der grossen Sext und kleinen Tertz“: „noch seltener“ (!)

The musical staff shows a sequence of chords in bass clef C major. Below the staff, note names and signatures are listed under each chord:
 1. 6
 2. \flat
 3. 6
 4. $\sharp 4$
 5. $\sharp 6$
 6. 6
 7. 8 7
 8. 6 5
 9. \sharp
 10. 6
 11. $\sharp 4$
 12. $\sharp 6$
 13. $\sharp 5$

(S. 230)

-- siehe S. 17, erweiterte Oktavregel: $\sharp \flat$ auf 4. Stufe

Heinichen: „Bey der mit der 3a min. verknüpften 6ta maj. ist noch anzumercken, dass man statt der Oktave die vorhergelegene 4tam perfectam behalten mag, wofern sie in folgender Note gleichfals kan unbeweglich liegen bleiben... Eben dieses gehet in einigen Fällen mit der 4ta superflua an, die aber solchenfals die 3a maj. in Gesellschaft hat. Es wird aber bey solchen 6ten diese irregulaire 4. oder 4+ nicht jederzeit über denen Noten ausdrücklich angedeutet, sondern es stehet bey dem Accompagnisten, ob er sie selbst finden, und gehörig brauchen kan. Wenn sie aber ausdrücklich über der Note bezeichnet wird, so ist eine $\frac{4}{3}$ oder $\frac{4}{3}+$ genug, den gantzen Accord anzudeuten, da denn die 6ta maj. naturalis darunter verstanden wird.“

„Es wird diese 4te sonst 4ta irregularis... genennet, weil sie ohne Resolution bleibt. Und bedient sich hier eben der Freyheit, wie etwan die liegenbleibende 7ma in transitu des Basses thut, ungeachtet beyde... an und vor sich selbst resolvirende Dissonantien seynd.“ (S. 151)

“...that the 6th here is only a neighbor-voice, and is not a required part of the main figuration...” (ibid. p. 225)

“The most common 4th- and 3rd- chords, with the major 6th...”:

Relevant for every 2nd degree -- see Rules of the Octave: 6 always major, whether *naturalis* or *accidentalis*. This means 6th is major “naturally” (according to key signature) or by adding accidentals.

“Fourth and third chords, with the minor sixth”:

(p. 226)

“...or also in the following way....”:

“reduced fourth- and third-chords”:

(p. 228)

“...an anticipation (*anticipatio*) or *Vorausnahm* (in the upper-voices)” – with diminished fourth

“Augmented fourth-chord, with major sixth and minor third:” “even less common” (!)

(p. 230)

-- see p. 17, expanded Rule of the Octave: $\frac{4}{3}$ on the 4th degree

Heinichen: “In those chords that have the minor third combined with the major sixth, it must also be noted that the perfect fourth found in the previous chord can replace the octave, as long as it is sustained into the following chord... This can also be done when the *Quarta superflua* is present, accompanied by the major third. With such sixths, however, these irregular 4 or 4+ will not be specifically indicated each time over bass notes, but it is rather left to the accompanist to find and use them properly. If it is specifically indicated over a bass note, however, then a $\frac{4}{3}$ or $\frac{4}{3}^+$ can be used to indicate the complete chord, since the natural major sixth is implied.”

“This fourth is called the *Quarta irregularis*...because it does not resolve, but rather remains free, similar to the sustained septima in transitu over the bass, regardless of the fact that they are both resolving dissonances.”

(Heinichen p. 151/Buelow p. 32)

Telemann: „... wird oben eine 4. gegriffen, so doch über dem basse nicht stehet. Hierbey merke man: dass, so oft sich der bass, nach einer 6, einen halben oder ganzen Ton herunter, in einen accord [53], beweget, man allemal zu solcher 6 annoch die 4, nebst der 3, mitnehmen könne.“ (Singe-, Spiel- und Generalbass-Übungen, zu Nr. 2)

„Die ungezeichnete 4 bey einer 6 (...) findet auch bey einer 6 statt, wenn der bass gleich drauf, durch einen halben oder ganzen ton, in eine andre 6 hinauftritt. Nur merke man, dass sowohl dort, als hier [also: bei absteigendem Bass zum Dreiklang wie bei aufsteigendem Bass zum 6-Akkord], die erste 6 eine grosse seyn müsse.“ (ebenda, zu Nr. 6)

Corrette (1753):

„L'autre accord de sixte dissonant se nomme petite sixte, cette 6te est accompagnée de la 3ce et de la 4te.“



Dominantseptnonakkord

auf 5. Stufe in Moll

{12}

z.B. als Dom.-7-Akkord
mit 9-8-Vorhalt:

auch:
mit darauf folgendem 64:

kann auch als „Überlagerung“ von Dom.-7 und verm.
Septakkord verstanden werden:

9 8 7 # 9 8 7 # 6 4

-- siehe S. 17, erweiterte Oktavregel

-- nach Harmonielehre = Umkehrungen des verminderten Septakkordes (identisches Tonmaterial):

b7 b5 b6 b5 6 4 6 4 7 5 #6 #4 #6 #4 6 b5 b7 b5 b6 b5 b4 b6 b2

-- zu $\frac{6}{5}$, siehe auch S. 17, unten

Transitus irregularis im Bass

{13}

Da die der betonten Durchgangsnote folgende, harmonietragende Bassnote verschiedenste Akkorde über sich haben kann, und weil der Transitus irregularis auf- und absteigend vorkommt, sind die Bezifferungen recht vielfältig. Die wichtigsten sind:

zum Dreiklang

- 7 5 6
4 = 3
2

zum Sextakkord ohne Bassverdopplung (bei Leitton im Bass)
(vergleiche $\frac{5}{2}$ als Bassvorhalt zu 6)

6 - 5 = 6
2

zum Sextakkord mit Bassverdopplung (7 ist folgende 8)

7 (8)
5 = 6
2

Telemann: "... but a fourth is played, even though it is not written above the bass. On this point, one must note: as often as the bass on a sixth chord moves a minor or major second down into a $\frac{5}{3}$, one may, together with the six and the three, play the four." (*Singe-, Spiel- und Generalbass-Übungen*, from No. 2)

"The unnotated fourth played with a sixth chord ... can also occur if the bass ascends by a half or whole tone into another sixth chord. Nonetheless, it should be noted in both cases [i.e. both when a bass descends into a triad and when a bass ascends into a sixth chord], the first sixth must be major." (ibid, from No. 6)

Corrette (1753):

"The other dissonant sixth chord is called *la petite sixte*. This sixth is accompanied by the third and the fourth."

$\flat 9$
 $\overline{7}$
 $\overline{5}$
 $\overline{3}$

Dominant Nine-Seven Chord on the 5th degree in minor

{12}

for example, as dominant seventh chord with 9-8-suspension:

also: with a $\frac{6}{4}$ directly following:

can also be understood as an "overlapping" of the dominant seventh and diminished seventh chord:

$\sharp 6$ | 6 | 6
 $\flat 5$ | $\sharp 4$ | 4
 $\flat 3$ | $\sharp 2$

-- see p. 17, expanded RO;
-- In modern music theory, these chords are understood as inversions of diminished 7th chords;
i.e., the material is identical:

--on $\flat 5$, see also p. 17

Transitus irregularis in Bass

{13}

Transitus irregularis: an accented passing note followed by a harmony-carrying note.

Because a *transitus irregularis* can have different chords built upon it, and because it can occur in ascending and descending passages, it is notated in a great variety of ways. The most important are:

$\overline{7}$
 $\overline{4}$
 $\overline{2}$ followed by a triad

$\overline{5}$
 $\overline{2}$ followed by a 6th chord built on a leading tone in the bass
(the bass note is not doubled in the upper voices)
-- compare to $\frac{5}{2}$ as a bass suspension to 6

$\overline{7}$
 $\overline{5}$
 $\overline{2}$ followed by a sixth chord with bass-doubling (7th becomes 8ve)

9 | A. Signaturen



zum Sextakkord mit kl. 3 und gr. 6 (z.B. in Modulationen: = #6 über neuer 2. Stufe)

A musical staff in bass clef. It shows a sequence of notes with a fermata over them. Below the staff, the notes are labeled with their corresponding numbers: 7, #6, 5, 6, and 2. The first note is labeled 7, the second is #6, the third is 5, the fourth is 6, and the fifth is 2. There is a fermata over the 6, followed by a bar line and a repeat sign. After the repeat sign, the notes are labeled 5 and 6, with 5 above the bar line and 6 below it, indicating a change to a different harmonic context.



zum Quintsextakkord (vgl. $\frac{5}{2}$ als Bassvorhalt zu $\frac{6}{5}$)

A musical staff in bass clef. It shows a sequence of notes. Below the staff, the notes are labeled with their corresponding numbers: 6, 5, 6, 4, and 5. The first note is labeled 6, the second is 5, the third is 6, the fourth is 4, and the fifth is 5. This represents the bass line for a Quintsextakkord (5/2) as a bass prelude to a 6/5 chord.

Weitere Beispiele:

A musical staff in bass clef. It shows a sequence of notes with a fermata over them. Below the staff, the notes are labeled with their corresponding numbers: 6, 5, 6, 4, 2, 5, 6, 3, 4, 2, 3, #, 4, 5, 2, 3, 6, 5, 6, 4, 3. The first note is labeled 6, the second is 5, the third is 6, the fourth is 4, the fifth is 2, and so on. The notes are grouped into measures by vertical bar lines. The first measure has a fermata over the 6. The second measure has a fermata over the 5. The third measure has a fermata over the #. The fourth measure has a fermata over the 6. The fifth measure has a fermata over the 6.

Anmerkungen:

- › die der betonten Dissonanz folgende, harmonietragende Note nennt Heinichen „fundamentalnote“.
- › Die Fortschreitung der „Fundamentalnoten“ muss einen sinnvollen harmonischen Zusammenhang ergeben.
- › 2 Bezifferungsarten: a) auf der dissonanten Note
b) auf der Fundamentalnote (aber auf der vorausgehenden, dissonanten Note anzuschlagen!)

a)

A musical staff in bass clef. It shows a sequence of notes. Below the staff, the notes are labeled with their corresponding numbers: 6, 5, 6, 4, 2, 5, 6. The first note is labeled 6, the second is 5, the third is 6, the fourth is 4, the fifth is 2, and the sixth is 5. The seventh note is labeled 6.

b)

a) und b) sind also gleich zu spielen!

- häufige Erkennungsmerkmale:
 - › nach vier Sechzehntelnoten und Sprung nach der letzten Note
 - › Bezifferung auf unbetonter Note
- ausführliche Beschreibung bei Heinichen, S. 257ff.



Quartsextakkord

{14}

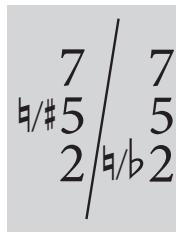
- › als Vorhaltsakkord: siehe S. 2, Vorhalte
- › als „Durchgangsakkord“, entstehend durch die Kombination von liegenden Stimmen mit zum Bass parallel oder in Gegenbewegung laufenden Durchgangs-Figuren:

A musical staff in bass clef. It shows a sequence of notes. Below the staff, the notes are labeled with their corresponding numbers: #6, 6, 7, 5, 4. The first note is labeled #6, the second is 6, the third is 7, the fourth is 5, and the fifth is 4. This represents a Quartsextakkord (6/4) as a bass prelude to a 5/4 chord.

A musical staff in bass clef. It shows a sequence of notes. Below the staff, the notes are labeled with their corresponding numbers: - 6, 6, 6, 4, 5. The first note is labeled - 6, the second is 6, the third is 6, the fourth is 4, and the fifth is 5. This represents a Quartsextakkord (6/4) on the 5th degree of the scale.

(„Mischformen“; z.B. :

A musical staff in bass clef. It shows a sequence of notes. Below the staff, the notes are labeled with their corresponding numbers: 6, 6, 7, 6, 5, 4, 4, 7, 6, 5, 4, 2, 6, 6, 7, 6, 5, 4, 2. The first note is labeled 6, the second is 6, the third is 7, the fourth is 6, the fifth is 5, the sixth is 4, the seventh is 4, the eighth is 7, the ninth is 6, the tenth is 5, the eleventh is 4, the twelfth is 2, the thirteenth is 6, the fourteenth is 6, the fifteenth is 7, the sixteenth is 6, the seventeenth is 5, and the eighteenth is 4. This represents a 'Mischformen' (mixed forms) example, likely referring to a mix of 2/4 and 3/4 time signatures.



followed by a sixth chord with minor 3rd and major 6th
(for example in modulations: $\#6$ over the new 2nd degree)



followed by a $\frac{6}{5}$ chord (compare with $\frac{5}{4}$ as a bass suspension to $\frac{6}{5}$)

Further Examples:

Remarks:

- › The harmony-carrying note that follows the accented dissonance is called the *fundamentalnote* by Heinichen.
Together these “fundamental notes” must result in a meaningful harmonic progression.
- › Two ways of notating: a) written on the dissonant note
b) written on the “fundamental note” (but played on the preceding, dissonant note!)

a) and b) are therefore played the same!

- common identification characteristics (distinguishing feature):
 - › Following four sixteenth notes and with a jump after the last note
 - › Figures notated on the unaccented note
- Detailed description in Heinichen, p. 257 and following.



Six-Four Chord

{14}

- › As a suspension chord: see p. 2, suspensions
- › As a “passing-dissonance chord”, formed through a combination of sustained voices with passing note passages running in parallel or contrary motion:

“Mixed forms,” for example:

b6**„Neapolitanischer Sextakkord“** auf 4. Stufe in Moll

{15}

B6
 B6-5

z.B. auch:

B6
 7
 \sharp

b5**Verminderter Dreiklang**

(in reiner Form relativ selten)

{16}

Mattheson: „Ihre ordentliche Neben-Stimmen sind also keinesweges die Sexte und Tertz, sondern vielmehr die Tertz und Octav: da weiss sie von keiner Bindung nichts, löset sich auch eben so auf, als die Sext, und hat alle Merckmale einer Consonanz. Ihre Signaturen sind“:

B5
 B5
 B5

(1735, S. 180ff.)

Oft als Einleitung einer Modulation oder Sequenz (über absteigende grosse Sekunden):

$(\frac{5}{3}) \text{B5} - \text{b7}$
 $\sharp 7$
 $\text{b5} - \text{b7}$
 $8 7$

„2x5-Akkord“

{17}

Wenn der Bass nach einem Septakkord eine Sekunde steigt und die Septime im Sopran erscheint, besteht „Parallelen-Gefahr“:

7
 7
 \sharp
 7
 \sharp
 7

(sehr häufig im Choral, durch cantus-firmus-Klausel:)

Lösung: 3 des 7-Akk. geht zur 5 statt zur 8, also Dominante mit 2x5:

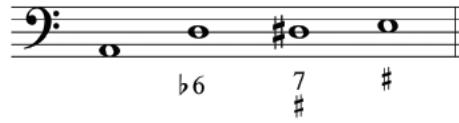
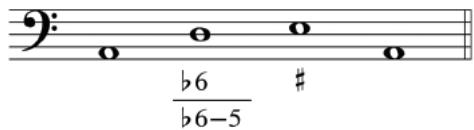
7
 2×5
 7
 \sharp
 2×5
 7
 \sharp
 8
 7
 7
 5
 6
 7

mit Ausfüllen des Quintsprungs und 8-7- oder 5-6-7-Transitus = „Standardlösungen“ Bachs

b6**“Neapolitan Sixth Chord”** on the 4th degree in minor

{15}

for example, also:

**b5****Diminished Triad**

(occurs relatively rarely in root position)

{16}

Mattheson: “Thus, the proper Neighbor-Voices are not usually the 6th and 3rd, but rather the 3rd and 8ve: in this situation the b5 is not tied-over; it resolves like the 6th, and has all the distinguishing characteristics of a consonance. The figures are:”



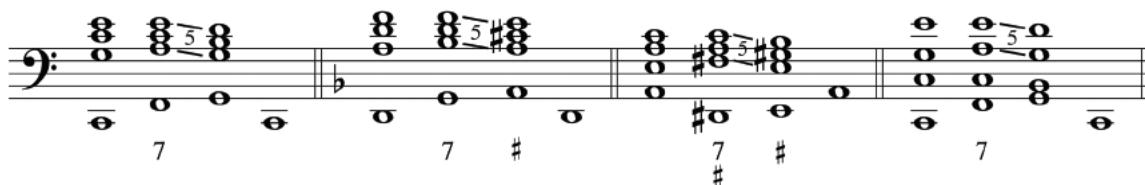
(1735, p. 180 and following)

Often used as an introductory figure in a modulation or sequence (over descending major 2nds):

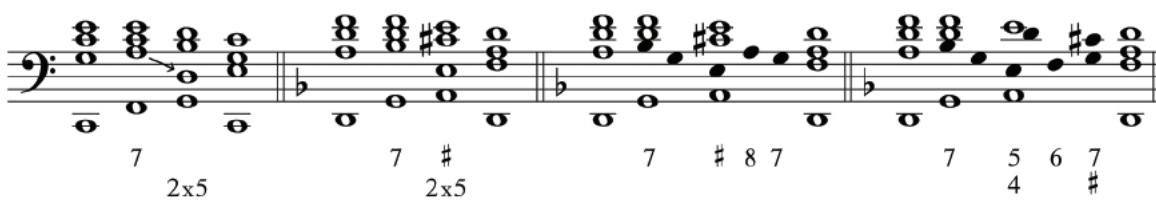
**“2x5 Chord”**

{17}

Problem: if the bass rises a 2nd after a seventh chord, and the 7th appears in the soprano, “parallel-danger” results:



Solution: The 3rd of the seventh chord leads to the 5 instead of the 8ve, so the dominant chord has a doubled 5th:



Bach’s “standard solution” = filling out 5th jumps and adding 8-7 suspension or a 5-6-7-transitus

Weitere Vorhaltsfiguren

{18}

Vorhalts-Kombinationen (siehe auch S. 18)

9 4

› Füllstimme: 5
› sehr häufig als „liegenbleibender“ $\frac{6}{5}$ -Akkord

9 7

› Füllstimme: 3
› auf 3. Stufe Moll oft kombiniert mit $\sharp 5$ -- siehe S. 3

9 6 4

› Verbindung von $\frac{6}{4} - \frac{5}{3}$ mit 9-8-Vorhalt;
› liegenbleibender 7-Akkord der 4. Stufe
› bei Mattheson 9 meist mitzuspielen, auch wenn sie nicht beziffert ist

9 7 4

› Verbindung von $\frac{9}{7} - \frac{8}{6}$ mit 4-3-Vorhalt (statt 3 als Füllstimme)

#7 4

› Füllstimme: 5
› liegenbleibender Dom.- 7-Akkord (bzw. Umkehrung) -- vgl. auch Orgelpunkt

auch:

Verbindung von 8-7 oder 7 mit 4-3/ $\frac{6}{4} - \frac{5}{3}$ /6-5:

„Sexta syncopata“ (Heinichen S. 190)

Füllstimmen zu 7-6, weitere Möglichkeiten

-- siehe auch S. 2

Further suspension formulas

{18}

Suspension combinations (see also p. 18)

9 4

› Filler voice: 5
› Very common as a “sustained” $\frac{6}{5}$ chord

9 7

› Filler voice: 3
› On the 3rd degree in minor, often combined with #5
-- see p. 3

9 6 4

› Combination of $\frac{6}{4} - \frac{5}{3}$ with 9-8 suspension;
› Sustained seventh chord on the 4th degree
› According to Mattheson, 9 is often played with this figure, even when it is not notated

9 7 4

› Combination of $\frac{9}{7} - \frac{8}{6}$ with 4-3 suspension (instead of 3 as a filler voice)

#9 7 4

› Filler voice: 5
› Sustained dominant seventh chord (or its inversion) -- compare also to organ point

also:

$\frac{b9}{7} = \frac{9}{7} - \frac{8}{5}$ $\frac{7}{4} = \frac{\#7}{\#4} - \frac{8}{3}$

Combination of 8-7 or 7 with 4-3 / $\frac{6}{4} - \frac{5}{3}$ / 6-5:

$\frac{5}{3} = \frac{8}{6} - \frac{7}{5}$ $\frac{7}{5} = \frac{-}{4} - \frac{3}{2}$ $\frac{7}{4} = \frac{-}{6} - \frac{5}{3}$ $\frac{6}{3} = \frac{-}{6} - \frac{5}{3}$

“Sexta syncopata” (Heinichen p. 190)

Filler voices for the 7-6, further possibilities

-- see also p. 2

$\frac{7}{4} = \frac{6}{5} - \frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{6}{3} = \frac{5}{3} - \frac{6}{2}$ $\frac{6}{5} = \frac{5}{3} - \frac{6}{2}$ $\frac{5}{3} = \frac{5}{3} - \frac{6}{2}$

$\frac{7}{3} = \frac{6}{5} - \frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{6}{2} = \frac{5}{4} - \frac{6}{3}$ $\frac{5}{3} = \frac{4}{3} - \frac{6}{2}$ $\frac{4}{3} = \frac{4}{3} - \frac{6}{1}$

Weitere Quartenformeln

{19}

Gasparini (S. 46ff.)

5 6 5 - 7 5 6 5 7 7 6 5 - 7
3 4 4 3 - 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 -

Heinichen (S. 190)

5 6 7 - 7 -
3 4 6 5 5 6 6 5
3 - 3 4 4 3

8 - 7 -
5 6 5 -
3 4 - 3

Penna (1672) (= reduziert, original mit t-Figuren)

5 6 5 9 #
4 - 7

Further Quartenformeln

{19}

Gasparini (p. 46 and following)

5 6 5 - 7 5 6 5 7 7 6 5 - 7
3 4 4 3 - 3 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 -

Heinichen (p. 190)

5 6 7 - 7 -
3 4 6 5 3 4 4 3

8 - 7 -
5 6 5 -
3 4 - 3

Penna (1672) (= simplified, original with ornamentation)

5 6 5 9 #
4 - 7

B. Bassfiguren

Aufsteigende Sekunde

-- Oktavregeln siehe S. 16ff.

(Gasparini) {20}

bei Halbtönschritt (=Leitton) im Bass, „*o naturale, o accidentale*“: auf 1. Note (kl) 6:

oder 6 und verminderde 5, nacheinander oder zusammen:

bei grosser 3 auf 1. Note hat 2. Note 6:

oder $\frac{6}{\sharp}$ auf der 1. und 5 auf der 2. Note („Trugschluss“)

(zu drei und mehr aufsteigenden Viertel- und Achtelnoten: siehe Gasparini S. 33 ff.)

„Chromatischer Gang“:

Auf Leittönen allgemein: $6/6-5/6/6/6-5/6-\flat 7$

-- „aufsteigender Quintfall“ siehe S. 30

„*Septima in transitu*“ -- siehe S. 4

B. Bass Models

Ascending second

-- Rules of the Octave, see p. 16 and following

(Gasparini) {20}

When there is a half-tone step (= leading tone) in the bass, “*o naturale, o accidentale*”, on the first note, a minor 6th:

6 6 6 6 6 (b)

...or 6th and diminished 5th, one after the other or together:

6-5 6-b5 6-5 6 6 6-b5

When there is a major 3rd on the first note, the second note has a 6:

#6 6 #6 6 #6 6 #6 6

or $\frac{6}{\sharp}$ on the first and 5 on the second note, resulting in a deceptive cadence (*Trugschluss*)

6 5 6 5 5 6 5 6 5 6 5

(for more information on three or more ascending quarter- and eighth-notes in succession: see Gasparini p. 33 and following)

“Chromatic Gang” (“Chromatic stepwise passage”)

#6	6	#6	6	#6	#6
6	5				
b7	b7	b7	b7		
#5	6	#6	6	#6	#6

{21}

On leading tones in general: $6/6-5/6/6/6-5/5-6/b7$

-- “ascending Quintfall”, see p. 30

“*Septima in transitu*” -- see p. 4

Absteigende Sekunde

-- siehe auch S. 5

{22}

Kadenzen:

(Gasparini)

tenorisierend phrygisch
-- Bezifferung der Penultima: 5-6/6/7-6

Terzgang -- siehe unten Quartgang -- siehe S. 15 Quintgang Sextgang, Hexachord

B - A - C - H -- „Umkehrung“ des „aufsteigenden Quintfalls“:
siehe S. 30 und andere

„Secunda syncopata“
(siehe S. 2, 5)

„Initialformel“ -- siehe S. 5

{23}

5 = 6 5 = 6 6 6 (5) 6 = 7
2 4 5 4 (5) 4
 2 2

$\frac{6}{2}$ - Sequenz: -- siehe auch S. 30

diatonisch 2 6 (5) 2 6 (5) 2 6 (5) 2 6 (5) 2 6

chromatisiert 6 6 2 #6 #6 6 6 6 2 6 7 6
#4 2 2 2 2

modulierend 2 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 #6 #
5 4 4 5 #4 2

mit $\frac{6}{\flat 3}$: 6 6 6 6 7 #6 #
3 3 2

-- zu $\frac{6}{\sharp 4}$ siehe erweiterte OR, S. 17

„Terzgang“:

kleine Terz

grosse Terz

★ = normalerweise ohne 4!

6 #6 (#) 6 6
#4 * 4 5 2 *

- > auch als Sequenz – „Terzen-Zirkel“
- > oder als Abschluss der $\frac{6}{2}$ -Sequenz
- > „Schlüsselakkord“ bei Gang
- über kleine Terz: #4
- über grosse Terz: ♫2

zum Vergleich: Terzgang

Quartgang

{25}

6 #6 6 7 #6
#4 2 4 2

Descending second

-- see also p. 5

{22}

Cadences:

tenorizans *phrygian*

-- Figures for the penultimate note: 5-6/6/7-6

“Secunda syncopata” (see pp. 2 and 5)

A musical staff starting with a bass clef, followed by four open circles representing notes.

Initialformel -- see p. 5

Musical staff with notes and their corresponding numbers:

$\textcircled{1}$	$\textcircled{2}$	$\textcircled{3}$	$\textcircled{4}$	$\textcircled{5}$	$\textcircled{6}$	$\textcircled{7}$	$\textcircled{8}$	$\textcircled{9}$
$5 = 6$	$5 = 6$	6	6	$6 = 7$				
2	$4 \quad 5$	4	(5)	4				
	2	2		2				

6 4-2 - Sequence: -- see also p. 30

diatonic 2 6
 (5) 2 6
 (5) 2 6
 (5) 2 6
 (5) 2 6
 (5) 2 6

chromatic 6 6 2 #6 #6
 #4 2 2 #4
 2 2 2 #4
 2 2 2 6 7 6

modulating 2 6 6 6 6 6 6
 5 4 4 4 5 #4
 2 b2 b2 b2 2

with $\frac{6}{3}$: $\frac{\#4}{3}$ 6 6 6 6 7 $\frac{\#6}{3}$

-- about the $\frac{\#4}{b}$ see expanded RO, p. 17

“Terzgang”:

\star = usually without 4!

{25}

 minor 3rd	 major 3rd	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Also as a Sequence – “Circle of Thirds” › At end of the $\frac{6}{2}$-Sequence
$\begin{matrix} 6 & \#6 \\ \#4 & \star \\ 2 & \end{matrix}$	$\begin{matrix} (\#) & 6 & 6 \\ 4 & \flat & \star \\ \flat 2 & & \end{matrix}$	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › “Pivot chord” in a <i>Gang</i> -- over a minor 3rd: $\#4$ -- over a major 3rd: $\flat 2$

for comparison: *Terzgang*

Quartgang

A musical staff in bass clef. The notes are: open circle, open circle. Below the staff, the harmonic analysis is given as: 6, #4, 2, (6), 6, #4, 2, (6), 7, #6.

Quartgang:

{26}

Dur * „dorisch“ * Moll *

$\star = 6 \text{ oder } \frac{4}{3}$

6 #6 # 6 #6 # 6 6 #

6 7 6 # 5 b6 b7 6 7 6 #

6 6 # 6 7 6 5 6 6 b 6 #

mit „secunda“ 6 6 # 6 7 6 5 6 6 b 6 #
in transitu“ 4 4 4 4 # 4 4 4 4 #
-- siehe S. 5 2 3 2 2 b2

„Bachsche OR“ 6 6 # 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 5
-- siehe S. 17 #4 #4 b #4 4 #2

-- zu 2 bis 4 absteigenden Viertel- oder Achtel-Noten:
siehe Gasparini S. 41ff.
-- siehe auch *Transitus irregularis*, S. 8

-- siehe S. 14 6 6 7 #6 #
 #4 2

{27}

chromatischer Quartgang:

6 - 6 - # b6 b7 6 7 6 # 7 #6 #7 8
 2 #2 2 2 2 2 2

b6 6 6 6 6 5 6 .6 b6 6 6 6 6
 2 #2 2 2 2 2 2

b6 b7 6 6 (#)6 # b6 b7 6 #6 6 6 5 6 7 #
 2 b 2 b 2 2 2 2

b6 b7 6 6 7 6 #6 6 5 (6) 6 6 6
 2 b 2 b 2 2 2 2

-- siehe auch Literatur-Beispiele, zum Beispiel Crucifixus h-moll-Messe
-- siehe auch S. 18, unten: Beispiele Emanuel Bach
-- siehe auch Rückung (), S. 28, und enharmonische Verwechslung, S. 29

Quartgang:

major * "dorian" * minor *

* = 6 or $\frac{6}{3}$

6 #6 # 6 #6 # 6 6 #

6 7 6 # 5 b6 b7 6 7 6 #

6 6 # 6 7 6 5 6 6 b6 #

with secunda 6 6 # 6 7 6 5 6 6 6 5
 in transitu 4 4 # 4 4 # 4 4 #
 -- see p. 5 2 3 # 2 4 # 2 b2 #

"Bachsche OR" 6 6 # 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 5
 -- see p. 17 #4 2 b #4 4 # 2 #2 #

-- see p. 14 6 6 7 #6 # 6 6 7 #6 #7 8
 #4 2

-- for more about two to four descending quarter/eighth notes in succession, see Gasparini p.41 and following
 -- see also *Transitus irregularis*, p. 8

chromatic Quartgang:

6 - 6 - # b6 b7 6 7 6 # 7 #6 #7 8
 6 . 6 6 6 5 6 6 b6 6 6 6 6
 2 #2 2 4 4 # 2 2 2 2 2
 b6 b7 6 6 (#6) 6 # b6 b7 6 #6 6 6 5 6
 b6 b7 6 6 (#4) 6 b b6 b7 6 #5 4 4 # 6
 4 5 - #4 #5 6 b5 4 4 # 2 b
 b6 b7 6 6 7 6 #6 6 5 (6) 6 6 6
 4 5 - #4 #5 6 b5 4 4 → 4 #2 b

-- see also examples from the musical literature, for example the Crucifixus from Bach's B Minor Mass
 -- see also p. 18, under: Examples from Emanuel Bach
 -- see also *Rückung* (), p. 28, and enharmonic alteration, p. 29

Oktavregeln (OR)

Die Möglichkeiten, auf- und absteigende Bass-Tonleitern zu harmonisieren, sind sehr vielfältig. Entsprechend reich sind die Beispiele in den Quellen. Eine Art „Grundform“ hat sich im frühen 18. Jahrhundert gebildet, hier als „vollständige“ Oktavregel bezeichnet. Die „einfache“ und „erweiterte“ Oktavregel entsprechen nicht historischen Vorbildern, sondern sind aus der Musik abgeleitet.

Festgelegte „Regeln“ sind immer mehr oder weniger befriedigende Reduktionen zum Zwecke besserer Fassbarkeit. Auf der Grundlage solcher Modelle kann die Vielfalt der musikalischen Wirklichkeit erarbeitet werden.

Der Überschaubarkeit wegen ist die Hexachord-Struktur mehrerer Quellen-Beispiele (z.B. Heinichen) nicht berücksichtigt.

Übersicht S. 16-18:

- S. 16
 - › „einfache OR“: nur mit Dreiklängen und Sextakkorden, inklusive 4. Stufe aufwärts mit $\frac{6}{5}$
 - › „vollständige OR“: Grundform im 18. Jahrhundert
- S. 17
 - › „erweiterte OR“: mit dem verminderten Septakkord der hohen 7. Stufe in Moll sowie dessen Umkehrungen
- S. 18
 - › weitere Möglichkeiten
 - › Beispiele mit Vorhalten und Durchgängen
 - › Quellen-Beispiele

„einfache“

{28}

„vollständige“

{29}

beachte:

- › kein $\frac{6}{5}$ -Akkord bei absteigendem Bass!
- › für die Bezifferung einer Bassnote ist entscheidend, ob der Bass danach auf- oder absteigt.
- › 6. Stufe abwärts in Dur (und erhöhte 6. abwärts in moll): „...la sesta potrà essere o maggiore o minore“ (Gasparini S. 87)
- siehe auch Heinichen S. 746, 765

Rules of the Octave (RO)

There are many possible ways of harmonizing ascending and descending bass scales. The examples of such harmonizations found in the sources are correspondingly diverse. By the early 18th century, a sort of “base-form” had evolved, which can be found below under the name “complete” RO. The “simple” and “expanded” ROs do not correspond to historical theoretical models, but are rather derived from the musical literature.

Fixed “rules” are always more or less satisfying reductions that enable something to be more easily understood. These models are best used as a foundation for exploring the diversity of the musical reality.

The Hexachord structure of several source examples (c.f. Heinichen) is not considered/discussed for the sake of clarity.

Overview of p. 16-18:

- p. 16
 - › “Simple RO”: consists only of triads and 6-chords, with a $\frac{6}{5}$ on the ascending 4th degree
 - › “Complete RO”: the basic form in the 18th century
- p. 17
 - › “Expanded RO”: adds a diminished 7th chord on the raised 7th degree in minor, and also its inversions
 - › Further possibilities
- p. 18
 - › Examples of suspensions and passing notes
 - › Source examples

“Simple”

{28}

major 6 6 6
 5
 5
 6

minor #6 6 6 # 6 6
 5
 5
6(5) 5 5
3 6-5 6-5 (“variant”)

-- see also 6th chains, p. 18

“Complete”

{29}

major 6 6 6 6 6 6
 4 5
 3

minor #6 6 6 # 6 6 6 #6
 4 5
 3

Note:

- › No $\frac{6}{5}$ chord in descending bass!
- › To determine the figures for a bass note, observe whether the bass note that follows ascends or descends
- › 6th degree descending in major (and the raised 6th degree descending in minor): ...la sesta potrà essere o maggiore o minore (“the sixths can be major or minor”) (Gasparini p. 87)
- see also Heinichen p. 746/765, for example

6 6 → 7 6 5 -
 3 4 - 3

„erweiterte“

„erweiterte“

{31}

- › = Grundform in Moll (in Dur vorkommend als Moll-„Anleihe“)
 - › die „verminderten“ Akkorde sind, nach Harmonielehre, Umkehrungen des verminderten Septakkordes der erhöhten 7. Stufe (siehe S. 8, 4)
 - › sie können auch als „Leitton-Verdichtung“ verstanden werden (3 Leittöne).

N.B.: barocker Akkord mit 4 Leittönen:

{30}*

weitere Möglichkeiten

A musical staff in bass clef with four notes. Below the staff, the numbers 6, 4, and 3 are aligned under the first, second, and third notes respectively, while the fourth note has a circled 7 below it.

- › auf der 4. Stufe aufwärts kann statt $\frac{6}{5}$ ein 7-Akkord stehen (Dur und Moll)
-- vergleiche S. 4

A musical staff in bass clef with four quarter notes. Below the staff, a circled 6/5 indicates a harmonic analysis.

- › auf der 6. Stufe aufwärts kann statt 6 ein $\frac{6}{5}$ -Akkord stehen (Dur und melodisch-Moll). Diese 5 muss vorbereitet sein!
 - siehe auch unten: $\frac{6}{5}$

-- siehe auch S. 6

6
4
3

6
5
4
3

- 
 - › vor der 4. Stufe in der Kadenz kann auf der 6. Stufe auch $\frac{4}{3}$ (nicht $\frac{6}{5}$!) stehen
 - › die Akkordtöne sind identisch mit dem nachfolgenden $\frac{6}{5}$ -Akkord
-- vgl. 5-st. Ausführung in französischen Quellen)

#6 als eingeschobene “Zwischendominante”

Musical staff with a bass clef. The staff contains a sequence of notes and rests. Below the staff, a series of numbers are aligned under specific notes, likely indicating fingerings or performance techniques:

6	6	#6	4	3	6	#6	4	3
5		4						
		3						

- auf der ♭7. Stufe in Moll abwärts erscheint oft ein Tritonusakkord, mit 2 oder ♯3 (zu verstehen als Zwischendominante zur Subdominante, hier also als abwärts 4. zu d-Moll -- vergleiche Oktavregeln!)

-- siehe auch Quartgang S. 15 und Rückungen S. 28

A musical staff for a six-string guitar. The notes are positioned as follows: an open circle on the 7th string, a solid black circle on the 6th string, and another open circle on the 5th string. Below the staff, the numbers "7" and "6" are centered under their respective notes.

septima in transitu -- siehe S. 4

(Beachte: $\frac{7}{4}$, nicht Septakkord!)

A musical staff in bass clef. It contains four notes: a solid black circle, an open circle, an open circle, and a solid black circle. Below the staff, there is a circled 'b6' symbol followed by a sharp sign (#).

Neapolitaner -- siehe S. 10

#6
b5

auf der hohen 6. Stufe kann auch $\frac{16}{5}$ erscheinen -- vergleiche auch Rückung, S.28

Expanded

minor $\begin{matrix} \#6 \\ (\flat)5 \\ 3 \end{matrix}$ 6 6 6 5 6 (\flat)7 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 (\sharp)6 6 5 4 \sharp

{31}

- The example above shows the basic form in minor (appears in major as a “borrowing” from minor)
- “Diminished” chords are, according to modern music theory, inversions of the diminished 7th chord from the raised 7th degree (see p. 8/4)
- These chords can also be understood as “leading tone accumulation” (three “leading tones”).

N.B.: Baroque chord with 4 “leading tones”:

(\flat)7 \sharp
(\flat)5
(\natural)3

Further possibilitiesOn the 4th degree ascending, a 7th chord can be used instead of a $\frac{6}{5}$ (major and minor)
-- compare to p. 4

6 6 (7)
4
3

- On the 4th degree ascending, a $\frac{6}{5}$ chord can be used instead of a 6 (major and melodic minor). This 5th must be prepared!
- see also below: $\frac{\#6}{5}$

(6) 6
5 5

-- see also p. 6 (6) 6 4 3
4 5
3

- On the 6th degree ascending, a $\frac{6}{5}$ chord can be used instead of a 6 (major and melodic minor). This 5th must be prepared!
- see also below: $\frac{\#6}{5}$
- Before the 4th degree in the cadence, a $\frac{6}{5}$ (not $\frac{\#6}{5}$!) can also be used on the 6th degree
- The notes of the chord are the same as those of the $\frac{6}{5}$ chord that follows
- compare with 5 voice realization in French sources

6 6 $\frac{\#6}{5}$ 4 3 | 6 $\frac{\#6}{5}$ 4 3

5 4
3

#6 as appositional “secondary dominant”

(“Bachsche Rule of the Octave”) (6) 6 \#
(\#4) 2 (6) 6 \#

on the $\frac{\#7}{5}$ degree in minor descending, a Tritone chord often appears, with 2 or $\flat 3$ (to be understood as a “secondary dominant” on the subdominant, and therefore here as a descending 4th degree to d-minor -- compare to Rules of the Octave!)

-- see also Quartgang p. 15 and Rückungen p. 28

(7) 6

septima in transitu -- see p. 4 (Be careful: $\frac{7}{3}$, not 7th chord!)

(\flat 6) \#

Neapolitan 6th chord -- see p. 10

$\frac{\#6}{\flat 5}$ (6) 6 (\flat 6) 6 6 (\flat 6) 6 5

on the raised 6th degree, $\frac{\#6}{\flat 5}$ can also appear -- compare also to Rückung, p. 28

mit Vorhalten:

› als jeweils stufeneigene Möglichkeit, nur teilweise in dieser Abfolge möglich

› zum Teil auch als doppelte Figuren ($\frac{9}{4}$...)

mit „Durchgängen“:

Quellen-Beispiele

interessant sind vor allem die Beispiele um 1700 sowie des mittleren 18. Jahrhunderts.

{32}

Muffat (1699)

(mit vielen Varianten!)

Bernardi (ohne Jahreszahl)

8
5
3
7
5 6
3
6 6
5
7
3
6
5
8
5
3

Geminiani (1756-1757)

C. Ph. E. Bach (1762)

with suspensions:

- › Dependant upon the degree, the model can only partly be employed in this progression
 - › In part, also as doubled figures ($\frac{9}{4} \dots$)

with “passing-notes”:

Source examples

Particularly interesting are the examples from around 1700, as well as the middle of the 18th century.

{32}

Muffat (1699)

A musical score excerpt consisting of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. The music consists of several measures, primarily featuring eighth-note patterns. The right side of the score ends with a vertical bar line and a short horizontal line above it, followed by the text "(with many alternatives!)".

(with many alternatives!)

A musical score for 'The Star-Spangled Banner' in bass clef and common time. The first measure (measures 5-6) consists of a bass note followed by six eighth notes. The second measure consists of a bass note followed by six eighth notes. The notes are grouped by vertical bar lines and horizontal beams.

Bernardi (undated)

The musical score consists of a single staff in bass clef, E major key signature (two sharps), and common time. The melody begins with eighth-note pairs followed by quarter notes, continuing in a repeating pattern of eighth-note pairs and quarter notes across the eight measures shown.

Geminiani (1756-1757)

Musical score for the first section of "The Star-Spangled Banner". The score consists of two staves. The left staff shows a bass clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. The notes are represented by open circles. Below the staff, the rhythm is indicated as 7 6, 6, 7 6, 5 6, 7 6, 5. The right staff continues the pattern with a bass clef, common time, and a key signature of one sharp. The notes are also represented by open circles. Below the staff, the rhythm is indicated as 5 6, 7 #6, 5 #6, 5 6, 6, 7 6, 7 6.

C. Ph. E. Bach (1762)

98 98 98 98 98 6 76 76 87 98 86 6 56 76 56 43 6 76 76 54 6 64 4 64 6 76
 76 76 76 76 76 5 5b- 65 5 32 5b 43 2

 76 5b 98 98 76 5b b76 98 7 58 65b 54 6 6 6 76 6 56 4 56 76
 5b- 4b3 32 4 3 3 3

 7 6 98 65 6 6 56 6 98 76b 6 5b 6 6 # 4 6 6 56 54 64 6 76 56 76 4 b 6b 56 76
 4# 5 5 43 5b 5b 2

 56 65b 56 98 98 6 5b 56 6 6 87 98 76 4 6 6 54 6 76 54 6 76 76 74 6 6
 76 76 5b 5b 5 #

 6 5b b7 b7 56 5b 6 2 6 6 54 65b 4 6 76 76 6 b7 5 7 65b 98 6 5b 6 4 6 2 6 b7 4 6 76
 5 5 5 2 5 43 76 5b 5

 6b 6 6b 6 54 6 62 98 98 9 8 76 76 5b- 54 3 4 4 4b
 5b 5b 4 3

Aufsteigende Terz

Gasperini: „Alla nota, che segue dal salto di terza sia maggiore, o sia minore si dà per ordinario la Sesta“

-- siehe S. 37ff.

Musical score excerpt showing a bass line across seven measures. The first four measures are labeled "maggiori" and the last three are labeled "minori". Measure 1 starts with a bass note followed by six eighth notes. Measures 2-4 show a pattern of eighth notes followed by a sharp sign over the next note. Measures 5-7 show a pattern of eighth notes followed by a sharp sign over the next note.

„Se la nota avanti averà d'obligo la sesta, la seguente vuol Quinta“

Musical score showing melodic patterns for major and minor modes. The score consists of two staves. The top staff shows a sequence of notes with Roman numerals above them: 6, \sharp 5, 6, 5, 6, \sharp 5, 6, 5, \flat 6, 5, \flat 6, \flat 5, 6, 5. The bottom staff has labels 'maggiori' and 'minori' under groups of notes.

„Sempre che si trova il diesis alla seconda nota di questo salto, se li dà la Sesta, e all' antecedente Terza maggiore.“

A musical score for bass clef, five sharps, featuring six measures of music. The first measure shows a bass note followed by a sharp sign. The second measure shows a bass note followed by a sharp sign. The third measure shows a bass note followed by a sharp sign. The fourth measure shows a bass note followed by a sharp sign. The fifth measure shows a bass note followed by a sharp sign. The sixth measure shows a bass note followed by a sharp sign.

„Quando dopo questo salto sia maggiore, o minore, ne succede quello di Quinta in giù, o di Quarta in sù, che si chiama salto di Cadenza, allora si darà alla prima nota Sesta naturale, e all’altra Terza maggiore.“

A musical score for the bassoon, showing measures 6 through 11. The key signature changes every measure: B-flat major (one sharp), A major (two sharps), G major (one sharp), F major (one sharp), E major (one sharp), and D major (one sharp). The bassoon plays eighth-note patterns consisting of two notes followed by a rest.

„E quando dopo il salto di Terza ne sequissero due, ò più salti di Quarta in sù, o Quinta in giù, allora si facino tutte, senza alcuno accidente con le Consonanze semplici. ...“

Mattheson: „Aller Accorden Exempel“

A musical staff in bass clef (F) and common time (C). The notes are: B, B, C, B, B, B, B, C, C, C, C.

(nach Heinichen-Zirkel, jeweils Wechsel Moll/Dur-Akkord)

„Quint- und Sexten-Exempel“

Kadenzformeln (4. zu 6. Stufe)

Ascending third

Gasparini: "A sixth is ordinarily added to the note that follows a leap of a third, whether the third is major or minor."
-- p. 37 and following

A musical staff in bass clef. It consists of seven measures. The first six measures each contain a single note followed by a circled '6' above it. The notes are: quarter note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, eighth note, and eighth note. The seventh measure starts with a vertical bar line, followed by a single note, another circled '6', and then two more eighth notes. Below the staff, the word 'major' is written under the first six measures, and 'minor' is written under the seventh measure.

"If the preceding note must carry a sixth, the following calls for a fifth."

A musical staff in bass clef with ten measures. The first five measures are labeled "major" and the last five "minor". Chords shown: major - 6, #5, 6, 5, 6, #5; minor - 6, 5, b6, 5, b6, b5.

"Whenever one finds a sharp before the second note of this leap, it receives a sixth, and the preceding note a major third."

A bass clef staff with a tempo of 16 eighth notes per minute. It features six groups of sixteenth notes, each preceded by a sharp sign and labeled '(6)' above the note head. The first group has a double sharp sign over the note. The second group has a single sharp sign over the note. The third group has a double sharp sign over the note. The fourth group has a single sharp sign over the note. The fifth group has a double sharp sign over the note. The sixth group has a single sharp sign over the note.

"When after this leap, either major or minor, there follows a leap of a fifth down or of a fourth up, which is called the cadential leap, then one gives to the first note its natural sixth, and to the second a major third."

A musical score for a bassoon part, showing measures 6 through 11. The key signature changes every measure: B-flat major (one sharp), A major (no sharps or flats), B-flat major (one sharp), A major (no sharps or flats), B-flat major (one sharp), and A major (no sharps or flats). The bassoon plays eighth-note patterns consisting of two notes followed by a rest.

"And when after the leap of a third there follow two or more leaps of a fourth up or a fifth down, then all are accompanied by the simple consonances without any accidentals."

A bass clef musical staff with five horizontal lines. Above the staff, there are two 'b' symbols, one above the first line and one above the third line. To the right of a vertical bar line, there is a 'b' symbol above the fourth line, a '#' symbol above the fifth line, another 'b' symbol above the first line, and a '#' symbol above the third line.

Mattheson: “*Aller Accorden Exempel*” (“All Chords Example”)

A musical staff in bass clef (F) and common time (C). The notes are: B, B, C, B, B, C, B, B, C, B, C sharp, B, C sharp, C sharp.

Cadence formulas (4th to 6th degree)

(#) 6 4 # 6 6 #6 4 3 -- see pp. 6 and 21

#3(#4) 3

Fallende Terz

Four staves of bassline exercises for falling thirds. The first three staves are in common time (indicated by a 'C') and the fourth staff is in 6/8 time (indicated by a '6/8'). The bassoon part consists of eighth-note patterns primarily consisting of descending pairs of notes.

St. Lambert

b $b7$

Heinichen

Terzen-Zirkel durch alle 24 Tonarten - „etwas näher zum Zweck [der Modulation] getroffen“ als der Quinten-Zirkel, aber „gantz verderblicher Hauptfehler“: zu unvermittelte Modulation über die grossen Terzen!

A single staff of bassline illustrating Heinichen's circle of fifths. It shows a continuous sequence of notes forming a circle of fifths, starting from C and moving through all twelve major and minor keys.

(S. 838)

„Terzgang“ = Modulationsformel über Terz in absteigenden Sekunden -- siehe S. 14 unten

„5-Sequenz“: -- siehe auch S. 30 {33}

A staff of bassline labeled "diatonisch". The notes are: $\text{o} \text{o} \text{o} \text{o} \text{o}$. Below the notes are the numbers: 6 , 6 , 6 (all in parentheses).

diatonisch

A staff of bassline labeled "chromatisiert". The notes are: $\text{o} \text{o} \text{b} \text{o} \text{o} \text{o}$. Below the notes are the numbers: 6 , 6 , $\sharp 6$ (the first two in parentheses, the third below the note).

chromatisiert

A staff of bassline labeled "modulierend". The notes are: $\text{o} \text{o} \text{o} \text{o} \text{o}$. Below the notes are the numbers: 6 , 5 , 6 , 5 , 4 , \sharp .

modulierend

› oft mit $\frac{9}{4}$:

A staff of bassline in 9/4 time. The notes are: $\text{o} \text{o} \text{o} \text{o} \text{o}$. Below the notes are the numbers: $6\ 5\ 9\ 8\ 6\ 5\ 9\ 8\ 6\ 5$ (with 4 under the first two 5s, and 4 under the last two 5s).

› auch mit Bass-Durchgangsnoten, z.B.:

A staff of bassline with bass notes: $\text{o} \text{o} \text{o} \text{o} \text{o}$. Below the notes are the numbers: $6\ 6\ 6\ 6$ (with $\sharp 4$ under the first two 6s, and $\sharp 4$ under the last two 6s).

› 5-stimmig auch mit 7 möglich:

A staff of bassline with five voices: $\text{o} \text{o} \text{o} \text{o} \text{o}$. Below the notes are the numbers: $(8)\ 7\ (8)\ 7\ (8)$ (with 6 under the first two 7s, and 6 under the last two 7s).

Descending third

St. Lambert

Heinichen

Circle of 3rds through all 24 tonalities -- "closer to the musical practice than the Circle of 5ths", but "completely pernicious error": too abrupt modulation over major thirds!

(p. 838)

Terzgang = modulation formula over a third descending stepwise -- see p. 14 below

5⁶-Sequence: -- see also p. 30 {33}

diatonic

with chromatic additions

modulating

Often with $\frac{9}{4}$:

Also with bass passing notes, for example:

5-voices also with 7 possible:

Gasparini: (S. 43ff.)

Descendendo di salto di Terza, se la prima nota sarà con le Consonanze semplici, e se dopo il salto ne succederà una di grado, alla seconda si darà Sesta, se andrà di salto, si farà semplicemente. Per esempio:



Se la prima nota averà la Terza maggiore, all'altra si darà Sesta, ancorche ne seguia qualsivoglia salto. Questo però si osserva infallibilmente quando il salto è formato di Terza maggiore (...) perché quando il salto sarà di Terza minore (...) alle volte potrà restar alla seconda nota la Quinta, ma secondo i movimenti si osserveranno le regole sopracennate.

A musical staff in bass clef. The notes are labeled with their names: '#6', '6', '#6', '6', '#6', '6', '5', '#5', '5', '6'. Below the staff, it says "Salti di Terza maggiore" and "sempre così". A bracket indicates "di Terza minore," and another bracket indicates "ovvero 6".

Alle volte la Composizione fa una specie di Cadenza fermandosi sù la nota con Terza maggiore, e poi ripiglia mutando il tono alla Terza sotto, e fa un certo principio; allora quella nota non vuol Sesta, ma Quinta.

A musical staff in bass clef. The notes are labeled with their names: '6', '7', '6', '#', '#', '5', '6', '#', '5'. Below the staff, it says "Al contrario".

Ciò si pratica nelle Composizioni Vocali tanto Ecclesiastiche, quanto volgari, e profane da Camera, ò da Teatro; e si usa nel terminar un periodo interrogativo, o ammirativo, e poi attaccar l'altro; e per ordinario si pratica in stil Grave, o Recitativo.

Se la nota che salta di Terza, o maggiore, o minore averà la sesta, l'altra resta con le Consonanze semplici, senza mover la mano destra, Ver. Gr.

A musical staff in bass clef. The notes are labeled with their names: '6', '6', '6', '6', '6', '6', '5', '6', '5', '6', '6', '6', '#', '6', '6', '#'. Below the staff, it says "Al contrario".

Kadenzformeln (6. zu 4. Stufe)

A musical staff in bass clef. The notes are labeled with their names: '#', '(6)', '5', '#', '#', '6', '4', '5', '#', '3'. Below the staff, it says "„französische Kadenz“". To the right, it says "(siehe auch S. 6, 19)".

Fallende Quarte = steigende Quinte

{34}

„Quartfall“: › plagale Kadenz (siehe unten: Hinweis Gasparinis)
› als Sequenz häufig in Musik des frühen 17. Jahrhunderts

› Kadenz:

A musical staff in bass clef. The notes are labeled with their names: '5', '6', '5', '6', '3', '4', '5', '6', '3', '4', '5', '6', '3'. Below the staff, it says "Al contrario".

› Sequenz

A musical staff in bass clef. The notes are labeled with their names: '4', '3', '4', '3', '#', '5', '#', '5', '#', '5', '#', '5', '#'. Below the staff, it says "Al contrario".

-- siehe S. 22, Muffat

Gasparini: (S. 39ff.)

Nel salto di Quinta in sù, per ora si osservi solo in note grosse, cioè di una, o mezza battuta, che dopo la Terza, e Quinta, si risolve la nota con Quarta, e Sesta maggiore, e così descendendo di Quarta. Questa regola serve assai per alcune Cadenze placali usate nelle Composizioni Ecclesiastiche.

3 4# 3 4# 3 4# 3 4 3 4# 3 4# 3 4# 3 4# 3 4#

A musical staff in bass clef. The notes are labeled with their names: '5', '6', '5', '6', '5', '#6', '5', '6', '5', '6', '5', '6', '5', '#6', '5', '#6'. Below the staff, it says "Al contrario".

-- zur Frage von grosser oder kleiner Terz auf der Bassnote nach Quartfall, siehe Gasparini S. 40

Gasparini: (p. 43 and following pages)

"When descending a leap of a third, if the first note is harmonized with the simple consonances and if after the leap the motion is stepwise, then the second note takes a sixth. If the continuation is by leap, use the simple consonances. For example:"

6 #6

"If the first note takes a major third, the next takes a sixth, regardless of any leap that may follow. However, this rule applies without exception only when the leap is a major third ... for when the leap is a minor third ... then the second note sometimes calls for a fifth—but, subject to the progression, one observes the rules indicated above."

6 # 6 # 6 5 # 5 6
"Leaps of a major third always like this" "Leaps of a minor third like this" "Or this"

"Sometimes the composition forms a kind of cadence, coming to rest on a note with its major third, and then makes a new start, moving to the third below. In such cases, that note calls not for a sixth, but a fifth."

6 7 6 # # 5 6 # 5
3 3

"This is found in sacred as well as secular vocal compositions, both for the chamber and for the theater, in which it is used to end an interrogative or exclamatory phrase and then to begin the next; it is usually found in the *stile grave*, or in recitative."

"If the note that leaps a third, either major or minor, takes a sixth, the next is given the simple consonances, without moving the right hand."

6 6 6 6 6 6 5 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 #
"in contrast"

Cadential figures (moving from 6th to 4th degree)

(6) # # 6 (=) 5 3
"French cadence"

(see also pp. 6, 19)

Falling fourth = rising fifth

{34}

Quartfall: › Plagal cadence (see Gasparini's remarks below)
› As a sequence common in music of the early 17th Century

› Cadence:

5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 (#) 5 6 (#) 5 6 (#)
3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3
b
5 6
3 4
3

› Sequence

4 3 4 3 5 6 3 4 3
#

-- see p. 22, Muffat

Gasparini: (p. 39 and following)

"The leap of a fifth up will be studied for now only in long note values, that is, values of a measure or half measure. After playing the third and fifth, resolve to a fourth and major sixth. Do the same when descending a fourth. This rule is very useful for certain plagal cadences used in church music."

3 4# 3 4# 3 4# 3 4 3 4# 3 4# 3 4# 3 4#
5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6

-- on questions of major or minor 3rds above a bass note after a *Quartfall*, see Gasparini, p. 40

Gasparini: (S. 52)

Chiamasi Cadenza finta ancora dalla parte superiore composta.

Esempi di Cadenze finte:

nach Durante

Musical score for the first section of 'Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen' by Schubert, showing two staves of music with bass clefs and common time.

Mattheson („Quarten-Exempel“)

43 4b3 4b3 43 43 43 43 43 43 5 6 76 b 43

43 4# 4# 4# 4# 4# 43 4b3 4b3 98 43

(1731, S. 198)

Bach (zugeschrieben)

Pachelbel

A musical staff in bass clef and one sharp key signature. It contains a sequence of eighth notes: B, A, G, F#, E, D, C, B, tied to the next note.

Muffat

„gebundene siesse Quart“

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

b b # # #

6 6
#4
3

(

Bass clef, four measures of music with notes and sharps, bracketed note with the instruction "siehe S. 24 ff.").

Gasparini: (p. 52)

"A cadence is also called deceptive [*Cadenza finta*] when the resolution is minor instead of major; this, however, would be indicated in the figures or in the upper composed part."

"Examples of deceptive cadences"

The score consists of two staves of basso continuo music in common time. The bass clef is C-clef. The first staff has a key signature of one sharp. The second staff has a key signature of one flat. Figured bass notation is provided below each note, indicating harmonic progressions. The first staff shows progressions such as 4 3b, 4 3, 7, 5b, 4 3, 5 8 7 5, 5, 4 3#, and 4 3#. The second staff shows progressions such as 4 3b, 6, 5, 4, 4, 3, 3, 6, 5, 3#, 6, and 4 3#.

after Durante

The score consists of a single staff of basso continuo music in common time. The bass clef is C-clef. The key signature is one flat. Figured bass notation is provided below each note, indicating harmonic progressions. The progression shown is b, 4 3, 4 3, 4 3, 4 3, 4 3, 4 3, 4 3, 4 3, 4 3, 4 3, 4 3.

Mattheson ("Fourths-Example")

The score consists of two staves of basso continuo music in common time. The bass clef is C-clef. The first staff has a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a key signature of one flat. Figured bass notation is provided below each note, indicating harmonic progressions. The first staff shows progressions such as 4 3, 4 b 3, 4 b 3, 4 3, 4 3, 4 3, 4 3, 4 3, 5, 6, 7 6, and b 4 3. The second staff shows progressions such as 4 3, 4 #, 4 #, 4 #, 4 #, 4 #, 4 3, 4 b 3, 4 b 3, 9 8, and 4 3.

(1731, p. 198)

Bach (attributed)

The score consists of two staves of basso continuo music in common time. The bass clef is C-clef. The first staff has a key signature of one sharp. The second staff has a key signature of one sharp. Figured bass notation is provided below each note, indicating harmonic progressions. The first staff shows progressions such as 4 #, 4 #, 4 #, 5, 6, 5, 4 3, 4 b 4 3, 4 3 4 #, 6, 6, and b. The second staff shows progressions such as 6, 6, 5, 6, 4 3, 4 3, 4 b, 4 3, 4 3, 4 #, 6, 5, b, and 4 #.

(1738)

Pachelbel

The score consists of a single staff of basso continuo music in common time. The bass clef is C-clef. The key signature is one sharp. A melodic line is played above the basso continuo line, consisting of eighth-note patterns.

Muffat

The score consists of three staves of basso continuo music in common time. The bass clef is C-clef. The first staff has a key signature of one flat. The second staff has a key signature of one sharp. The third staff has a key signature of one sharp. Figured bass notation is provided below each note, indicating harmonic progressions. The first staff shows progressions such as 6 5, 6 5, 6 5, 4 3, 4 3, 4 3. The second staff shows progressions such as b b, b b, b b, b b, b b. The third staff shows progressions such as 6, 6, 6, 3.

"gebundene siesse Quart"

-- see p. 24 and following pages

Fallende Quinte = steigende Quarte

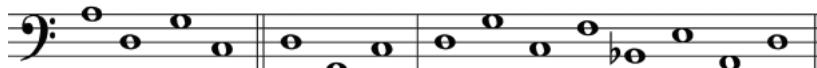


- authentische, bassierende Kadenz
- vgl. auch Bedeutung der „cadence parfaite“ bei Rameau, Quintfall-Prinzip bei Güldenstein...
- als Sequenz besonders häufig seit der Corelli-Zeit
- Bezifferungen: > in Sequenz: $\frac{5}{3}, 7, 8-7$
> in Kadenz: $4-3/\frac{6}{4}-\frac{5}{3}, 8-7, \frac{6}{5}4$, Quartenformeln

Die Quintfall-Paare (bzw. steigenden Quarten) lassen sich in verschiedenen Intervallen zusammenfügen, wodurch folgende „Grund-Gestalten“ entstehen:



abwärts sekundversetzt



zwei Tonalitäts-Ebenen
im Subtonium-Verhältnis
(siehe z.B. frühe Rezitative)
als Kadenz: „Quintfallsequenz“
„kleiner Quintfall“



aufwärts sekundversetzt



„aufsteigender Quintfall“ -- S. 30



aufwärts terzversetzt

zwei Tonalitäts-Ebenen im Abstand der kleinen Terz (=Paralleltonart);
-- siehe Bassmodelle, „Folia-Harmonik“

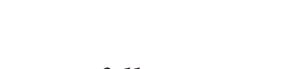


abwärts terzversetzt



I - IV - V - I - Kadenz

abwärts quartversetzt



I - IV - V - I - Kadenz

Quintfall-Sequenz

-- siehe auch S. 30

diatonisch:

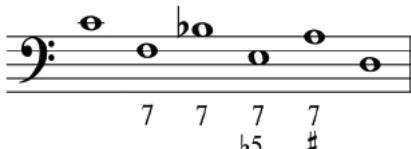


{35}

chromatisiert:



modulierend:



nach Durante

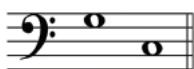


Muffat



-- vgl. Quartfall!

Falling fifth = rising fourth



- Authentic, bass-clausula cadence
- Compare also with term *cadence parfaite* in Rameau; *Quintfall* Principle in Güldenstein...
- Particularly common as a sequence since Corelli's time
- Typical figures: > in sequence: $\frac{5}{3}, 7, 8-7$
> in cadence: $4-3/\frac{6}{4}-\frac{5}{3}, 8-7, \frac{6}{54}$, *Quartenformeln*

The *Quintfall* pairs (or rather, rising fourths) can be assembled in different intervals, and are formed through the following "basic shapes":

downward second-shifted

functioning as two
"subtonium"-related tonalities

in a full sequence *Quintfallsequenz* (see below)

"ascending *Quintfall*" -- p. 30

upward second-shifted

upward third-shifted

2 Tonality-levels in intervals of minor third (=parallel tonality);
see Bass models, "Folia harmony"

downward third-shifted

downward fourth-shifted

I - IV - V - I - cadence

Quintfall sequence -- see also p. 30

{35}

diatonic:

7 7 7 7 7 7

with accidentals:
(chromatisiert)

7 7 7 7

modulating:

7 7 7 7

after Durante

7 7 7 7 7 7

7 7 7 7 7 7

b 7 7 7 7 7 7 b

765 765 765 765 765 765

987 987 987 987 987 987

Muffat

7 7 7 7

-- compare to *Quartfall*!

Gasparini: (S. 39)

(zur Frage der kleinen oder grossen Terz im Quintfall siehe Gasparini S. 38-39 -- grundsätzlich grosse Terz, in vielen tonalen Zusammenhängen aber kleine Terz nötig, in Sequenz tonale Terz, in Kadenz grosse)

Anzi si deve osservare, che trovandosi molti di questi salti insieme, ... E se a tutte si darà Settima, farà buonissimo effetto; mà non alla prima, che principia i salti, nè all' ultima, che li termina. Si procuri, che ogni Settima venghi legata dall' antecedente, osservando, che la Terza di una nota, diventa Settima dell' altra.

A musical score for bassoon in C major. The bass line consists of eighth-note pairs. Below each note is a Roman numeral: 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7. The first seven notes are in a bassoon part, and the last five are in an alto part. The bassoon part ends on a 7, which becomes the 7 in the alto part.

(Zur Kadenzlehre siehe Gasparini S. 45-53; mit interessanten und stilistisch bedeutenden Hinweisen zur Ausführung!)

Verminderte und übermässige Intervalle

{36a}

zum Beispiel als:

› erhöhte 4. Stufe in der Kadenz:

A musical score for bassoon in G major. The bass line consists of eighth notes. Below the notes are Roman numerals: 6, 5, 7, #. The bassoon part ends on a 6, which becomes the 7 in the alto part.

› im Rezitativ (oft „Akkordumkehrung“)

A musical score for bassoon in G major. The bass line consists of eighth notes. Below the notes are Roman numerals: 6, 6, 6, 7, 6, #4, 2. The bassoon part ends on a 6, which becomes the 7 in the alto part.

› im Modulieren über den Leitton der neuen Tonart (vgl. Hinweis Niedts):

A musical score for bassoon in G major. The bass line consists of eighth notes. Below the notes are Roman numerals: 6, 6, 6, 5, 6, 5, 4, #. The bassoon part ends on a 6, which becomes the 7 in the alto part.

übermässige Prime = „chroma“ = semitonium minor (Mattheson: „allerkleinste Secunde“)

› aufsteigend: der höhere Ton ist gleichsam eine „kurzfristige 7. Stufe“ und kann mit $6/5/6-5/\flat 7$ beziffert werden

› absteigend: tieferer Ton oft mit $\frac{6}{2}^{\sharp}$ (-Sequenz), auf 6. (Moll-) Stufe $\frac{6}{2}^{\sharp}$

-- chromatische Gänge siehe S. 13, 15, 18
-- „Rückung“ siehe S. 28, 28a

Gasparini: (p. 39)

(on minor or major thirds in the *Quintfall* see Gasparini pp. 38-39-- in principle, a major 3rd is used, but in many tonal contexts a minor 3rd is needed. In sequences, a tonal 3rd is needed, and in cadences a major 3rd is needed)

"In fact, it must be observed that when finding many of these leaps together... If all except the first, which begins the series of leaps, and the last, which terminates them, have the seventh added, it will be very effective. Make sure that every seventh is tied over from the preceding chord, noting that the third of one becomes the seventh of the next."



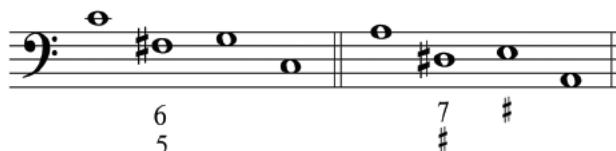
(On cadence instructions, see Gasparini pp. 45-53; interesting and stylistically-meaningful remarks on execution!)

Diminished and augmented intervals

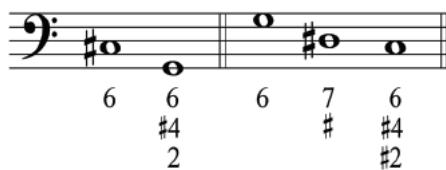
{36a}

for example, in:

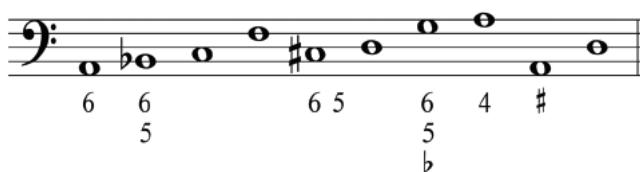
- › Raised 4th degree in the cadence:



- › In recitatives (often "chord inversion")



- › Modulations via the leading note of a new tonality (compare Niedt's remarks):

**Augmented unison** = chroma = semitonium minor (Mattheson: *allerkleinste Secunde*)

- › Rising: the higher note is simultaneously a "temporary 7th degree" and can have any of the following figures:

$6/6/6-5-1/b7$

- › Falling: the lower note often has a $\frac{6}{2} \sharp$ (sequence), on the (minor) 6th degree $\frac{6}{2} \sharp$

-- chromatic passages, see pp. 13, 15, 18
-- Rückung see pp. 28, 28a

verminderte Sekunde -- siehe enharmonische Verwechslung, S. 29

übermässige Sekunde -- siehe verminderte Septime, S. 26

verminderte Terz

Verbindung der beiden Leittöne zur Dominante ($\flat 6$. zu $\sharp 4$. Stufe)

The first example shows a bass line in C major (Bass clef) with notes on the 6th and 7th strings. Below the staff, the notes are labeled with their scale degrees: 6, $\flat 7$, $\flat 6$, 5. The 6th string has a sharp, the 7th string has a flat. The second example is by Bach, showing a bass line in G major (Bass clef) with a series of eighth-note patterns. The bass line consists of notes on the 5th and 6th strings.

verminderte Quarte (= übermässige Quinte)

fallend:

A descending bass line in C major (Bass clef) with notes on the 6th and 7th strings. The notes are labeled with their scale degrees: 6, 6, 6, 6, \sharp , 6, 6. The 6th string has a sharp, the 7th string has a flat.

diatonisch

modulierend zur Mollparallele

steigend:

An ascending bass line in C major (Bass clef) with notes on the 6th and 7th strings. The notes are labeled with their scale degrees: 6, $\sharp 5$, $\flat 6$. The 6th string has a sharp, the 7th string has a flat. A note above the staff indicates an "Absprung in 3. Stufe (statt 1.) in Moll" (leap to the 3rd step instead of the 1st) -- see S. 5.

verminderte Quinte (= übermässige Quarte)

fallend:

A descending bass line in C major (Bass clef) with notes on the 6th and 7th strings. The notes are labeled with their scale degrees: 6, 6, 6, 6, \flat , 6, 6. The 6th string has a sharp, the 7th string has a flat. A note above the staff indicates "mit erhöhter 4. Stufe als „Schärfung“ der Kadenz" (with raised 4th step as "sharpening" of the cadence).

A descending bass line in C major (Bass clef) with notes on the 6th and 7th strings. The notes are labeled with their scale degrees: 6, 6, 6, 6, 6. The 6th string has a sharp, the 7th string has a flat. A note above the staff indicates "Sprung in Leitton für die Modulation zur Dominante" (leap to the leading tone for the modulation to the dominant).

-- Bezifferung des Leittones: $6/\frac{6}{5}/6-5/7\flat$

A comparison of two bass line endings. The top ending shows a bass line in C major (Bass clef) with notes on the 6th and 7th strings. The notes are labeled with their scale degrees: 6, 2, 6. The 6th string has a sharp, the 7th string has a flat. The bottom ending shows a bass line in G major (Bass clef) with notes on the 7th and 6th strings. The notes are labeled with their scale degrees: 7, 7, 7, 7, 7. The 7th string has a sharp, the 6th string has a sharp.

A final bass line example in G major (Bass clef) with notes on the 7th and 6th strings. The notes are labeled with their scale degrees: 7, 7, 7, 7, 7. The 7th string has a sharp, the 6th string has a sharp.

Diminished second -- see enharmonic alteration, p. 29

Augmented second -- see diminished seventh, p. 26

Diminished third

Connection of both leading-tones to the dominant ($\flat 6$ th degree to $\sharp 4$ th degree)

Bach:

$\begin{matrix} 6 & \flat 7 & \flat 6 \\ 4 & \natural & 4 \sharp \end{matrix}$

 $\begin{matrix} 6 & 5 \\ \sharp 2 & \end{matrix}$

Diminished fourth (= augmented fifth)

falling:

$\begin{matrix} 6 & 6 \\ \text{diatonic} & \end{matrix}$

 $\begin{matrix} 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 \\ \text{modulating to the relative minor} & \end{matrix}$

rising:

$\begin{matrix} 6 & 7 > 6 \\ \sharp 5 & \end{matrix}$

› Leap to the 3rd degree (instead of 1st degree) in minor -- see p. 5

Diminished fifth (= augmented fourth)

falling:

$\begin{matrix} 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 \\ \sharp 5 & \end{matrix}$

› With raised 4th degree as "sharpening" of the cadence

$\begin{matrix} 6 & 6 & 6 & 6 \\ \sharp 5 & \end{matrix}$

› Leap to the leading-tone for the modulation to the dominant

-- figures for the leading-tones: $6/5$ / $6-5/\flat 7$

$\begin{matrix} 6 & 2 & 6 \\ 5 & \end{matrix}$

(instead of

$\begin{matrix} 7 & 7 & 7 & 7 & 7 \\ \sharp & \end{matrix}$

nach Durante

6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 ~ b 6 5 b 6 5 b 6 5 ~

Gasparini

6 4 3 b7 5 4 #

steigend:

7 #2 #6 4 6 5 6 #4 2

verminderte Septime (= übermäßige Sekunde)

* {36b}

› oft in Rezitativen, thematischen Bässen oder als Sprung in den Leitton der neuen Tonart

7 5

6 b7 b 6 6 6 6 5
4 2

6 7 6 6 6 5
4 2 7 6
4 (#)2

after Durante

Bass line patterns with Roman numerals below the notes:

- 6 5
- # 6
- # 6
- # 6
- # 6
- b 6
- b 6
- b 6
- b 6

Gasparini

Bass line with Roman numerals below the notes:

- 6
- 4
- 3
- b7
- 4
- #
- 5

rising:

Bass line with Roman numerals below the notes:

- 7
- #6
- 6
- 6
- #4
- 2
- #4
- 2

Diminished seventh (= augmented second)

* {36b}

- Often in recitatives, thematic basses, or in leaps to the leading-tone of a new tonality

Kellner

Bass line with Roman numerals above the notes:

- 7
- 5

Bass line with Roman numerals below the notes:

- 6
- b7
- b
- 6
- 6
- 4
- 2
- 6
- 5

Bass line with Roman numerals below the notes:

- 6
- 7
- 6
- 6
- 6
- 5
- 7
- 6
- 4
- (#)2

Orgelpunkt

„Grundformel“

Dur 6 7 Moll 6 #7
 4 4 4 4
 2 2

(T S D T)

{37}

wichtigste Erweiterungen:

a)

(b7) 6 7 (7) 6 #7 2
 4 4 4 4 4
 2 2

b)

$\begin{matrix} \#7 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{matrix}$ entspricht Dominantseptakkord

$\begin{matrix} \#7 \\ 4 \\ 2 \end{matrix}$ entspricht vermindertem Septakkord = zusätzlicher Leitton (auch in Dur, als „Moll-Anleihe“)

Beispiele für weitere Signaturen:

› 7-6-Kette über liegendem Bass:

9 8 7 6 5 (o)
8 7 7 6 6 5 5 4 4 #

-- siehe S. 3

› Vorhalte zwischen Oberstimmen, z.B.:

Quinta syncopata

7 6 6 8 → #7
 5 → 4 4 -
 2 -

› Durchgänge, z.B.:

#7 8 9
6 #7
4 5
2 4

› weitere Beispiele:

6 #7 7 b9 b9 7 6 7 7 6 6
4 5 b9 8 7 b9 4 6 5 5 4
2 4 6 4 4 4 b2 b2 b2 b2

b9 b9 7 6 6 #7 2

(› g-moll-Beispiele aus Johannes-Passion, Einleitung
› e-moll-Beispiel aus Matthäus-Passion, Einleitung)

Organ Point

“basic model”

most important extensions:

a)

A musical staff in bass clef. The first five notes are grouped by a brace and labeled with circled b7, 6, 7, 4, and 2. The next five notes are grouped by a brace and labeled with circled 7#, 6, 4, 4, and 2.

b)

 → 

$\#^7$	$\#^7$	$\#^7$
4	(5)	(6)
2	corresponds to dominant seventh chord	corresponds to diminished-7 chord = additional leading tone (also in major, "borrowing from minor")

Examples of further figures:

› 7-6-chain over a sustained bass:

› Suspension between upper-voices, for example:

› Passing notes, for example:

› Further examples:


 A musical staff in bass clef and one flat key signature. It shows a sequence of notes and chords: a dotted half note, followed by a half note, then a quarter note, a sharp sign, another quarter note, a sharp sign, another quarter note, a sharp sign, another quarter note, and finally a tie. Below the staff, the following labels are present:

- Chord 1: $b9$
- Chord 2: $b9$
- Chord 3: 7
- Chord 4: 8
- Chord 5: 7
- Chord 6: \natural
- Chord 7: $\#6$
- Chord 8: 5
- Chord 9: $\#6$
- Chord 10: $\#4$
- Chord 11: $\#7$
- Chord 12: $\natural 4$
- Chord 13: 2

 To the right of the staff, there are two arrows pointing right, labeled "G minor example" and "E minor example".

Rückung

„Verschiebung“ des verminderten Septakkordes und seiner Umkehrungen über chromatischem Halbtonschritt im Bass.

4. Stufe

6
#4
3
7
#

„naturalis“
„accidentalis“
(wie #7. zu e)

6 6 7 # 6 7 6 5
#4 # 3 3
6 7 - 6 # 7 6 6
#4 #3
7 6 7 > 6 6 7 #
#2 3

6. Stufe

6
#6
4
(b)5
#2

„naturalis“
„accidentalis“
(wie #2. zu e)

6 # 6 #6 6 5
5 4 (b)5 4 #2
6 6 #6 6 5
#2
6 6 #6 (b)6 6 5
(b)5 4 4 #2

7. Stufe

7
6
(6)
#4
b

„naturalis“
„accidentalis“
(wie 4. zu d)

6 7 6 6 6 #
#4 7 > 6
6 7 6 #6 #6 6 5
#4 #5 4 4 #2
(b) 6-5 6-5 6 7
#4 b

Rückung

"Shifting" of the diminished 7th-chord and its inversions over a chromatic half step in the bass.

4th Degree

naturalis
accidentalis
(like a \sharp 7th degree to E)

6th Degree

naturalis
accidentalis
(like a \sharp 2nd degree to E)

7th Degree

naturalis
accidentalis
(like a 4th degree to D)

Weitere Beispiele:

The image contains three musical examples of bass figures, each with a title and a set of numbered notes below it.

- einfach** {38} (Simple): Shows three measures of bass line with note heads and stems. Below each measure are two sets of numbers: one above the notes and one below. The first measure has 6 7 above and #4 #3 below. The second measure has 7 6 6 above and #4 3 below. The third measure has 6 #6 6 6 5 above and #5 4 4 #2 below.
- zweifach** (Doubtful): Shows two measures of bass line. The first measure has 6 b7 6 b7 above and #4 #3 below. The second measure has 6 6 #6 6 6 5 above and b #2 below.
- dreifach** (Triple): Shows two measures of bass line. The first measure has 6 b7 6 (b)7 above and #4 #2 (b)3 below. The second measure has 7 6 #6 6 6 5 above and b #2 below.

Zur Bezifferung:

- › Leitereigene Stufen, „naturalis“ -- siehe erweiterte Oktavregel (S. 17)
- › „Akzidentale“ Stufen lassen sich auf Dominante oder Subdominante beziehen (unter entsprechender Anwendung der erweiterten Oktavregel), z.B.:
 - ist die #6. wie eine 2. zur 5.
 - ist die b7. Stufe wie eine 4. zur 4.
- › In Zweifelsfällen: Tonart-nahe Vorzeichen verwenden
 - zur Verwendung von b5^{#6} siehe S. 17

Further Examples:

The image shows three examples of bass line models, each consisting of two measures of bass clef notation with numbered harmonic functions above them. The first measure of each example is bracketed.

- Simple:** The first measure shows notes at positions 6 and 7. The second measure shows notes at positions 7, 6, and 6. The third measure shows notes at positions 6, #6, 6, and 6. The fourth measure shows notes at positions 6, 4, 4, and 5. The bass clef is F-clef throughout.
- Two-fold:** The first measure shows notes at positions 6, b7, 6, and b7. The second measure shows notes at positions 6, 6, #6, 6, and 6. The bass clef changes to G-clef for the second measure.
- Three-fold:** The first measure shows notes at positions 6, b7, 6, (b)7, and #. The second measure shows notes at positions 7, 6, #6, 6, and 6. The bass clef changes to G-clef for the second measure.

{38}

On the figures to be used:

- › For the diatonic bass notes/chords, *naturalis* -- see expanded Rule of the Octave (p. 17)
- › “Accidental” bass notes/chords serving as a secondary dominant to the dominant or the subdominant (with a corresponding application in the expanded Rule of the Octave), for example:
 - when the #6th degree is like a 2nd to the dominant
 - when the b7th degree is like a 4th degree to the subdominant
- › In cases of doubt: use accidentals near the tonality
 - on the use of \flat_5^6 see bottom of p. 17

Zur enharmonischen Verwechslung des verminderten Septakkordes

Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach, „Versuch“ S. 335, §11:

„Auf eine noch kürzere, und dabey angenehm überraschende Art in die entferntesten Tonarten zu kommen, ist kein Accord so bequem und fruchtbar, als der Septimenaccord mit der verminderten Septime und falschen Quinte, weil durch seine Verkehrungen, und durch die Verwechselung des Klanggeschlechts sehr viele harmonische Veränderungen vorgenommen werden können.“

„Wir wiederholen nochmals, dergleichen chromatische Sätze nur dann und wann, mit guter Art, und langsam vorzutragen.“

zum Beispiel:

The image shows four bass line examples labeled a, b, c, and d. Each example consists of a bass clef staff with four notes. Below each staff are Roman numerals and sharp/flat symbols indicating harmonic functions.

Example	1st Note	2nd Note	3rd Note	4th Note
a.	b ⁷	# ⁶	6	6
b.	b ⁵	b ⁵	4	4
c.	#	#	b	#2
d.	a.	b.	c.	d.

a.

The image shows a musical example labeled 'a.' consisting of two measures of a bass line. The first measure has a sharp symbol above the note, and the second measure has a sharp symbol below the note. Below the staff are Roman numerals and sharp/flat symbols indicating harmonic functions.

Measure	1st Note	2nd Note	3rd Note	4th Note
1	7	#6	5	#
2	#	#	7	#

#7. Stufe e-Moll #4. Stufe a-Moll

{39}

b.

The image shows a musical example labeled 'b.' consisting of two measures of a bass line. The first measure has a sharp symbol above the note, and the second measure has a sharp symbol below the note. Below the staff are Roman numerals and sharp/flat symbols indicating harmonic functions.

Measure	1st Note	2nd Note	3rd Note	4th Note	5th Note
1	#6	#6	#6	#5	#5
2	b ⁵	#	#5	#4	#

2. Stufe cis-Moll

c.

The image shows a musical example labeled 'c.' consisting of two measures of a bass line. The first measure has a sharp symbol above the note, and the second measure has a sharp symbol below the note. Below the staff are Roman numerals and sharp/flat symbols indicating harmonic functions.

Measure	1st Note	2nd Note	3rd Note	4th Note	5th Note
1	6	b6	b7	b7	b
2	4	b5	b	b	b

4. Stufe b-Moll

d.

The image shows a musical example labeled 'd.' consisting of two measures of a bass line. The first measure has a sharp symbol above the note, and the second measure has a sharp symbol below the note. Below the staff are Roman numerals and sharp/flat symbols indicating harmonic functions.

Measure	1st Note	2nd Note	3rd Note	4th Note	5th Note
1	6	b6	5	b	b
2	4	4	#	#2	#2

6. Stufe g-Moll

Enharmonic alterations of the diminished Seventh Chord

Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach, "Versuch" p. 335, §11:

"As a means of reaching the most distant keys more quickly and with agreeable suddenness, no chord is more convenient and fruitful than the seventh chord with a diminished seventh and fifth, for by inverting it and changing it enharmonically, a great many chordal transformations can be attained."

"We repeat that such chromatic progressions are to be played only occasionally, with artistry, and broadly."

for example:

The image shows four staff examples labeled a., b., c., and d. Each staff has a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps. Staff a. shows a bass note at the top of the staff with a sharp sign above it. Staff b. shows a bass note with a sharp sign below it. Staff c. shows a bass note with a sharp sign above it. Staff d. shows a bass note with a sharp sign below it.

a.

The image shows a musical staff with a bass clef. The bass line consists of two notes: a note with a sharp sign above it followed by a note with a sharp sign below it. Below the staff, the text "#7th degree E minor" is written above the first note, and "#4th degree A minor" is written below the second note. To the right of the staff, the number {39} is enclosed in a bracket.

b.

The image shows a musical staff with a bass clef. The bass line consists of three notes: a note with a sharp sign above it, a note with a sharp sign below it, and a note with a sharp sign above it. Below the staff, the text "2nd degree C-sharp minor" is written above the first note. Below the staff, the text "#6 #6 #6 #5" is written above the first note, and "b5 # #5 #4" is written below the second note.

c.

The image shows a musical staff with a bass clef. The bass line consists of three notes: a note with a sharp sign above it, a note with a sharp sign below it, and a note with a sharp sign above it. Below the staff, the text "4th degree B-flat minor" is written above the first note. Below the staff, the text "6 b6 b7 b7 b" is written above the first note, and "4 b5 b" is written below the second note.

d.

The image shows a musical staff with a bass clef. The bass line consists of three notes: a note with a sharp sign above it, a note with a sharp sign below it, and a note with a sharp sign above it. Below the staff, the text "6 b6 5 b" is written above the first note, and "4 4 #2" is written below the second note. Below the staff, the text "6 b6 5 b" is written above the first note, and "4 4 #2" is written below the second note.

Sequenzen — Übersicht und Vergleich

„Quintfall“

„Unter den Fortschreitungen, oder Fortsetzungen, wie man sie nennen will, sind wol keine gewöhnlicher als der bekannte Septimengang mit seinen Verwechselungen der Stimmen, als der Gang mit $\frac{6}{5}$, $\frac{4}{3}$ und $\frac{4}{2}$“ (Wiedeburg 1775)

Quintfallsequenz
(*„Septimengang“*)

-- S. 23 {35}

$\frac{6}{5}$ -Sequenz
(*„Gang mit $\frac{6}{5}$ “*)

-- S. 20 {33}

$\frac{6}{4}$
 $\frac{2}{2}$ -Sequenz
(*„Gang mit $\frac{4}{2}$ “*)

-- S. 14 {24}

bei Wiedeburg zusätzlich:
(*„Gang mit $\frac{4}{3}$ “*)

oder

Vergleich Quintfall und
7-6-Kette:

über • - Bass: 7-6-Kette
über o - Bass: Quintfall

„Aufsteigender Quintfall“

{—}

Grundform

-- S. 23/14

mit $\frac{6}{5}$

-- S. 13

mit $\frac{6}{4}$
 $\frac{2}{2}$

-- S. 14

(B - A - C - H)

mit $\frac{6}{4}$
 $\frac{3}{3}$

-- S. 14

„Quartfall“

-- S. 21f.

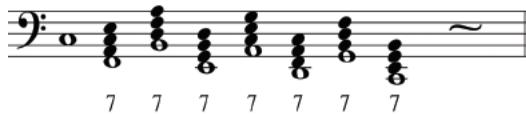
(4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3)

Sequences — Overview and Comparison

“Quintfall”

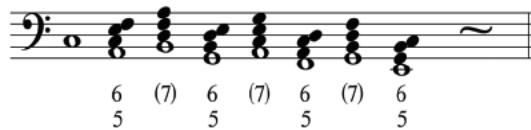
“Among the progressions or continuations, as one may call them, none are more common than the well-known sequence with seventh chords, or its inversions $\frac{4}{2}, \frac{6}{5}$ and $\frac{4}{3} \dots$ ” (Wiedeburg 1775)

Quintfall-sequence
("7th-run")



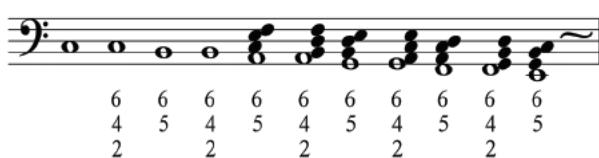
-- p. 23 {35}

$\frac{6}{5}$ -sequence
("Run with $\frac{6}{5}$ ")



-- p. 20 {33}

$\frac{4}{2}$ -sequence
("Run with $\frac{4}{2}$ ")

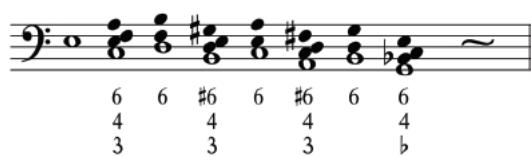


-- p. 14 {24}

in Wiedeburg additionally:
("Run with $\frac{4}{3}$ ")



or



Comparison of *Quintfall* and 7-6-Chain:



over • - bass: 7-6-chain
over o - bass: *Quintfall*

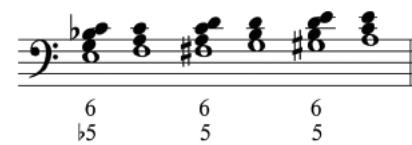
“Ascending Quintfall”

Root-form



-- pp. 23, 14

with $\frac{6}{5}$



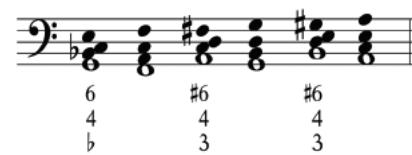
-- p. 13

with $\frac{6}{4}$
 $\frac{2}{4}$



-- p. 14
(B - A - C - H)

with $\frac{6}{4}$
 $\frac{3}{4}$



-- p. 14

“Quartfall”



-- p. 21 and following

C. Zur Terminologie

Alteration:

alterierte, d.h. durch Vorzeichen (=Akzidentien) versetzte Töne, sind entweder

- naturalis, „natürlich“ = zur Tonart gehörend (diatonisch), oder
- accidentalis, „zufällig“ = nicht zur Tonart gehörend (chromatisch)

Falsae:

„welches eine der schönsten Musicalischen Materien ist, und wohl verdienet, dass man sie besonders betrachte. - *Falsae* heissen eigentlich diejenigen Intervalla, welche in ihren gehörigen *Gradibus* entweder ein semitonum minus zuviel oder zu wenig haben, und deswegen dem Ohr (zumahl ohne Mediation anderer Stimmen) eine ausserordentliche Härtigkeit verursachen. Dieses seynd nun mit einem Worte alle... *Superfluae* und *Deficientes*“ (Heinichen S. 225f.), also übermässige 2, 4, 5, 6 und verminderte 3, 4, 5, 7.

zur Figurenlehre:

(siehe entsprechende Literatur; u.a. Christoph Bernhard: „*Tractatus...*“ und „*Ausführlicher Bericht...*“)

Die beiden kontrapunktischen Hauptfiguren im „*stile antico*“ sind:

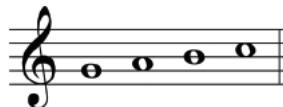
- Syncopatio = Vorhalt: - Vorbereitung der Dissonanz in der gleichen Stimme
 - Eintritt der Dissonanz auf betonte Zeit
 - Auflösung nach unten (in der Regel in eine imperfekte Konsonanz)
- Transitus = Durchgang: - stufenweise ein- und weitergeführt
 - mit unbetonter Dissonanz -- regularis
 - mit betonter Dissonanz -- irregularis (= *Quasitranitus*)

beachte: - „harmonische“ Wendungen werden als kontrapunktische Figuren verstanden und sind entsprechend „Stil“-gebunden („*stile antico*“, „*stile theatralis*“...)
 - der kontrapunktische Satz muss bei Weglassung der syncopatio oder des transitus korrekt sein

zur melodischen Fortschreitung:



stufenweise, gehen, gehend,
gradatim, per gradus



„Gang“
 vergleiche „Durch-gang“
 (siehe S.14f.)



springen, springend,
per saltus



Sprung

Grund-Stimmen oder Radical-Stimmen:

„Grund-Stimmen oder Radical-Stimmen eines Accordes werden diejenigen genennet, welche unter sich selbst keine 8^{ve}, noch unisonum ausmachen. Also hat z. E. der Accord einer 7^{me} 4 Grund-Stimmen, nehmlich Basin [Bass] 3^{am}, 5^{tam} und 7^{mam}: hingegen haben der ordinaire Accord [5] und der 6^{ten}-Accord bekannter massen nur 3 Grund-Stimmen, die 4^{te} Stimme ist allzeit nur eine Verdoppelung einer Grund-Stimme“ (Heinichen, S. 558)

C. On Terminology

Alteration:

altered (i.e. changed through accidentals) tones, are either

- naturalis, "natural" = belonging to the tonality (diatonic), or
- accidentalis, "accidental" = not belonging to the tonality (chromatic)

Falsae:

"one of the most beautiful materials of music, and well deserving that they be particularly considered. - *Falsae* are those intervals, which have either a semitone too little or too much, and produce, therefore (at times without the mediation of other parts), an exceptional harshness for the ear. They are now all with one word *Superfluae* and *Deficientes*" (Heinichen p. 225 and following), meaning augmented 2nds, 4ths, 5ths, 6ths and diminished 3rds, 4ths, 5ths, 7ths.

On Figurenlehre:

(cf. corresponding Literature such as Christoph Bernhard's "*Tractatus...*" and "*Ausführlicher Bericht...*")

The contrapuntal main figures in *stile antico* are:

- Syncopatio = suspension: - preparation of the dissonance in the same voice
 - introduction of the dissonance on the accented beat
 - resolution downwards (usually into an imperfect Consonance)
- Transitus = passing note: - stepwise introduced and continued
 - with unaccented dissonance -- regularis
 - with accented dissonance -- irregularis (= sometimes called "*Quasittransitus*")

Note: - "harmonic" uses are understood as contrapuntal formulas and are correspondingly "style"-bound ("*stile antico*", "*stile theatalis*"...)

- the contrapuntal structure must be correct when the syncopatio (suspension) is left off

On Melodic Progressions (Names):

(compare to "*Durch-gang*", i.e.
 passing note run)



go, going, *gradatim*,
per gradus
 stepwise progression



Gang
 "passage/run"
 (see p. 14 and following)



leap, leaping, *per saltus*



Sprung, Leap

Grund-Stimmen oder Radical-Stimmen...

"The main or root voices of a chord are those that among themselves do not make a unison or octave. So, for example, a seventh chord has four main voices, namely the bass, third, fifth and seventh: in contrast the triad and the sixth chord have only three main voices, the fourth voice is always only a doubling of a main voice." (Heinichen, p. 558)

Haupt- und Füllstimmen:

In der alten Theorie wird unterschieden zwischen Haupt- und Füllstimmen. Die Hauptstimmen entsprechen dem „kontrapunktischen Kern-Geschehen“ (Bass und eine Gegenstimme); sie bestimmen die Bezeichnung eines Akkordes und sind zu beziffern (– Signatur). Die Füllstimmen werden, gemäss dem Sinn des jeweiligen harmonischen Zusammenhangs, ergänzt.

z.B. Septakkord:	$\begin{matrix} 7 \\ 5 \\ 3 \end{matrix}$ -- Hauptstimme $\begin{matrix} 3 \end{matrix}$ -- Füllstimmen	$\begin{matrix} 4 - 3 \\ 8 - \end{matrix}$ -- Hauptstimme $\begin{matrix} 3 - \end{matrix}$ -- Füllstimmen
------------------	--	---

„...da denn billig zwischen... Haupt- und Neben-Stimmen ein mercklicher Unterschied gemacht werden muss, welchen noch keiner beobachtet hat.“ (!) (Mattheson 1735, S. 225)

<u>Bezeichnungen:</u>	Heinichen	Mattheson
Hauptstimmen:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>domina</i> - gewöhnliche Signatur 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Signatur - Hauptsignatur - Hauptstimme
Füllstimmen:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>ancilla</i> („Magd“) - „Hülffs-Stimme“ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Füllstimme - Nebenstimme - Nebenklang - Gespielin, Gefährtin

zur Intervalllehre:

- Mattheson, 1735, S. 115ff, besonders 120ff.
 - Heinichen, S. 95ff.
 - Em. Bach, Teil 2, S. 13f.

semitonium - „Halbton“ (*tonus* = Ganzton, vergleiche *Tri-tonus*)

- *semitonium minor (minus)* = „chroma“ („Farbe“)
 - = chromatischer Halbton
 - = übermässige Prime
 - (Mattheson: „allerkleinste Secunde“)
- *semitonium major (majus)* = diatonischer Halbton
 - = kleine Sekunde
- *semitonium modi* ist der Leitton der Tonart, die (erhöhte) 7. Stufe

vermindert = *diminutus, deficiens, verkleinert*

übermäßig = *superfluus*

Kadenzen

... werden bezeichnet nach der Schlussfortschreitung (Klausel) im Bass:

bassierend tenorisierend phrygisch diskantisierend

The image shows a musical staff with four measures. The first measure has two notes: a bass note followed by a note with a small circle above it. The second measure has two notes: a note with a small circle above it followed by a bass note. The third measure has two notes: a bass note followed by a note with a small circle above it. The fourth measure has two notes: a note with a small circle above it followed by a bass note. Below the staff, the labels '(Ganzton)' and '(Halbton)' are placed under their respective notes.

Essential and Full-voices:

In historical music theory, there were fundamental distinctions between essential and filler voices. The essential voices correspond to the “contrapuntal core-events” (bass and opposing-voice); they determine the name of a chord and must be notated as figures. The filler voices complete the setting, according to the given harmonic context.

for example 7th chord:

7	-- main voice	4 - 3	-- main voice
5	-- filler voices	8 —	-- filler voices
3		3 —	

“...there is a perceptible difference that must be made between essential and neighbor voices, which still no one has observed.” (!) (Mattheson 1735, p. 225)

Terms:

Heinichen

Mattheson

Essential voices:

- *domina*
- *gewöhnliche Signatur*
("usual figure")

- *Signatur* ("figure")
- *Hauptsignatur* ("main figure")
- *Hauptstimme* ("main voice")

Filler voices:

- *ancilla* ("Maid")
- *Hülfss-Stimme*

- *Füllstimme* ("filler voice")
- *Nebenstimme* ("neighbor voice")
- *Nebenklang* ("neighbor sound")
- *Gespielin, Gefährtin* ("playfellow, companion")

On “Intervallehre”:

- Mattheson, 1735, p. 115 and following, especially 120 and following
- Heinichen, p. 95 and following
- Em. Bach, Part 2, p. 13 and following

semitonium - “Half-tone” (*tonus* = whole-tone, compare to *Tri-tonus*)

- *semitonium minor (minus)* = *chroma* (“Color”)
 - = chromatic semitone
 - = augmented unison
 - (Mattheson: “smallest of all seconds”)
- *semitonium major (majus)* = diatonic half-tone
 - = minor second
- *semitonium modi* is the leading-tone of the tonality, the (raised) 7th degree

diminished = *diminutus, deficiens*, reduced

augmented = *superfluous*

Cadences...

... are named according to the final progression (clausula) in the Bass

bass cadence	tenor cadence	phrygian cadence
—————	—————	—————
—————	—————	—————
(whole-tone)	(half-tone)	

—————	—————
authentic	plagal

Lage:

Der Begriff „Lage“ wird zweifach verwendet:

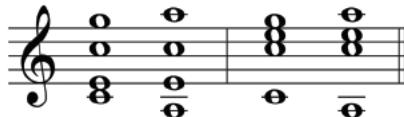
a) zur Bezeichnung des Intervalls Bass-Sopran (in der Harmonielehre: Grundton-Sopran):

- im Grundakkord: Oktav-, Quint-, Terzlage
- in allen anderen Akkorden ist diese Bezeichnung nicht üblich, man sagt eher, dass z.B. „die 7 im Sopran“ ist.

b) zur Unterscheidung von

- „weiter Lage“ = „Chorsatz“ (am Cembalo: „2+2“), und
- „enger Lage“ = „Generalbass-Satz“ (übliche 4-stimmige Aussetzung, „1+3“)

z.B.: weit: eng:



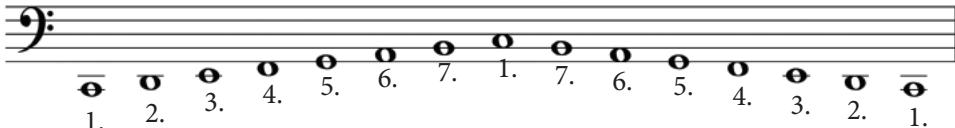
Signatur

ist die Bezifferung, die eigentliche *Chiffre* eines Akkordes und bezeichnet als solche seinen Aufbau, seine Struktur (und impliziert den entsprechenden kontrapunktischen Zusammenhang).

Stufe:

Die melodische Stufen-Bezeichnung erfolgt immer nach der aufsteigenden Tonleiter; bezeichnet wird ausschliesslich ein Einzelton, also nicht ein Akkord.

Melodische Stufen:



Harmonische Stufen:



› werden mit römischen Ziffern bezeichnet: I II III = Akkorde über der entsprechenden Bassstufe

subtonium = Ganzton unter der Finalis, z.B. das c im Dorischen, g in a-Moll usf.

subsemitonium = *semitonium modi* = Leitton der Tonart

Das subtonium ist besonders wichtig in modal geprägten Bassmodellen. -- Vergleiche auch die Tonarten-Beziehungen im Zirkel Heinichens! (-- siehe S. 38)

Umkehrung

... ist ein Begriff der Harmonielehre und wird im Generalbass nicht verwendet. Tendenzen, Akkorde mit gleichem Tonmaterial als Umkehrungen eines Grundakkordes zu verstehen, sind jedoch schon vor der Mitte des 18. Jahrhunderts zu erkennen; z.B. bei:

- Rameau -- Begründung der Harmonielehre, „*Fondamentale*“..
- Heinichen: „Verkehrung/Verwechselung der Stimmen“, „Verwechselung der Harmonie“ (S. 142, 587, 622ff.)
- Kellner: „Umwendung der Partien“ (1737; S. 92)

Position:

The term “position” is used in two ways:

a) as a description of the interval between the bass and the soprano (in modern music theory, root to soprano):

- in a triad: octave position, 5th position, 3rd position
- in all other chords this term is not commonly used, and one says rather, that for example “the 7 is in the Soprano”.

b) as a differentiation of

- “wide position” = “choir-setting” (on harpsichord: “2+2”), and
- “close position” = “Generalbass-setting” (standard 4-voice setting, “1+3”)

for example:

The image shows a musical staff with a treble clef. It features two horizontal bar lines. In the first measure, labeled "wide:", there are four notes: a bass note on the bottom line, a soprano note on the top line, and two middle voices on the second and third lines. In the second measure, labeled "close:", there are four notes: a bass note on the bottom line, a soprano note on the top line, and two middle voices on the second and third lines, with the middle voices being closer together than in the wide position.

Figure

is the notation, which actually “numbers” a chord and indicates as such its construction, its structure (and implies the corresponding contrapuntal context).

Degree:

This term always corresponds to the degrees of the scale; indicates only the melodic bass note, and is thus not a chord:

A bass staff with a bass clef. Below the staff, numbers 1 through 7 are written under each note, indicating the degree of a scale. The notes are: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 1, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

compared to Modern Music Theory:

A bass staff with a bass clef. Below the staff, Roman numerals I, II, III are written under the first three notes, followed by a tie over the next note. This represents chords over a melodic bass line.

I II III = chords over the corresponding bass note

subtonium = Whole tone below the finalis, for examples the C in dorian, G in A minor

subsemitonium = *semitonium modi* = leading-tone of the tonality

The subtonium is particularly important in modally-influenced bass models. -- Also compare with the tonality-relationships in Heinichen's Circle! (-- see p. 38)

Inversion:

... is a term from modern music theory and is not used in thorough bass. Even so, already before the middle of the 18th century there are tendencies to understand some chords as inversions of a root-position (using the same “note-material”):

-- Rameau -- founding of modern music theory, *Fondamentale*,...

-- Heinichen: “Reversal/Exchanging of Voices”, “Alternations of Harmony” (pp. 142, 587, 622, and following)

-- Kellner: “Turning Around of Parts” (1737; p. 92)

Anhang

Appendix

Übersicht („das Wichtigste in Kürze“)

Vorhalte
(S. 2, 11)

4 3 6 5 7 6 9 8 6 = 9 8 9 8 5 = 6 5 = 6
 $\{2\}$ 4 3 7 6 9 8 5 = 4 3 7 6 2 4 5
 $\{2\}$

Quartenformeln
(S. 3)

5 — 5 6 5 — 7 6 5 — 6 — 5 —
 $\{3\}$ 3 4 4 3 3 4 — 3 3 4 — 3 $\#4 4 \#$
 $\{3\}$

Quinta
Syncopata

(S. 3) {4} 6 — 5 —
 $\{4\}$ 5 4 — $\#$

Oktavregeln
(S. 16f.)

5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6
 $\{20\}$ {22} 5 6 7 6 (Gasparini)

- „einfache“

6 6 6 6 6 #6 6 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 5
 $\{28\}$ 6 6 6 6 6 #6 6 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 5 6 6 6 5
 $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{6}{5}$
„Variante“

- „vollständige“

6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 #6 6 4 6 6 6 4 6 6 6 4 6 6 6 4
 $\{29\}$ 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 #6 6 3 6 6 6 2 6 6 6 3 6 6 6 3
 $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{6}{3}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{6}{3}$ $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{6}{3}$ $\frac{6}{4}$

- „erweiterte“

#6 6 6 6 5 6 7 6 6 6 5 6 6
 $\{31\}$ $\frac{\#6}{(\natural)5}$ $\frac{6}{3}$ $\frac{6}{4 \#}$ $\frac{6}{4 \#}$ $\frac{6}{3}$ $\frac{6}{2}$ $\frac{6}{3}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{6}{3}$
(S. 23) (S. 20) (S. 14) $\frac{\#6}{(\natural)5}$ $\frac{6 5}{4 3}$

Sequenzen
(S. 30)

7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4
 $\{35\}$ {33} {24} 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
(S. 23/14) (S. 13) (S. 14)

„Quintfall“

b7 7 7 6 b5 6 5 6 5 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4
 $\{37\}$ $\frac{7}{\#}$ $\frac{7}{\#}$ $\frac{6}{b5}$ $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{6}{5}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{6}{4}$
(S. 23/14) (S. 13) (S. 14) „Aufsteigender Quintfall“

Orgelpunkt
(S. 27)

7 6 7 * 5 #7 5 b6
 $\{37\}$ $\frac{7}{\#}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{7}{4}$ $\frac{5}{2}$ $\frac{b6}{2}$
*Varianten:

Terzgang
(S. 14)

6 #6 (#) 6 6
 $\{25\}$ $\frac{6}{\#4}$ $\frac{6}{2}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{6}{b2}$

Quartgang
(S. 15)

6 6 6 (4) 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
 $\{26\}$ $\frac{6}{(3)}$ $\frac{6}{2}$ {27} $\frac{6}{2}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{5}{2}$ $\frac{6}{2}$ $\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{7}{2}$ $\frac{\#6}{2}$
etc.

Quartfall
(S. 21)

5 6 5 6 5 6 4 (b)3 4 3 4 3
 $\{34\}$ $\frac{5}{3 \#4}$ $\frac{5}{3 \#4}$ $\frac{b}{b}$ „Quartfallsequenz“

Overview (“the essentials in brief”)

Heinichen

ad pag. 256

	2	3	4	5	6
Gewöhnliche Signaturen des General Basses	2	3	4	43	6
Die dazu gehörige Stimmen	6	5	6	5	6
	4	8	2	8	8

	7						9						
Gewöhnliche Signaturen des General Basses	7	76	7	7	76	67	67	9	98	9	9	9	98
Die dazu gehörige Stimmen	5	3	4	*5	5	3	3	3	5	5	5	3	3
	3	5	*5		*8	*8	*8	3	3			3	

§96. Verlanget man nun beym *Exercitio* eines vor sich habenden *General-Basses* zu wissen, was diese oder jene *Signatur* vor eine *Harmonie* oder Neben-Stimmen habe, so suchet man

- 1.) Besagte *Signaturen* selbst in der *Tabelle* unter der größten Zahl ihrer über einander stehenden Ziffern. z.E. Den Satz ($\frac{9}{4}$) suchet man unter der Abtheilung der 9. und nicht unter der Abtheilung der 4te &c.
- 2.) Die *accidentaliter* mit \sharp und \flat . bezeichnete oder durchstrichene *Signaturen* (z. E. $6\sharp 4\flat \flat 7$) welche in dieser *Tabelle* nicht ausdrücklich befindlich, haben eben die Neben-Stimmen, welche ihre natürlich geschriebene Ziffern haben. Dahero wenn man z.E. zu dem Satze ($\frac{4+}{\flat 3}$) die Neben-Stimmen wissen will, so suchet man nur den Satz ($\frac{4}{3}$) und zwar unter der Abtheilung der 4te als der größten Zahl dieses Satzes. Will man die Neben-Stimmen zu folgenden Sätzen wissen:

$$2 \flat \left| \begin{matrix} 6\flat \\ \sharp \end{matrix} \right| 4+ \left| \begin{matrix} 7 \\ 2, \flat 3 \end{matrix} \right| \&c.$$

so suchet man sie wieder unter denen natürlich geschriebenen Ziffern

$$2 \left| \begin{matrix} 6 \\ 3 \end{matrix} \right| 4 \left| \begin{matrix} 7 \\ 2, 3 \end{matrix} \right| \&c.$$

- 3.) Und leztens bedeutet das in der *Tabelle* bei einigen Ziffern befindliche *, dass selbige Stimmen bey einem 4stimmigen *Accompagnement* nicht *absolut* nöthig, sondern weggelassen werden können, wofern sie nicht bequem und gleichsam von sich selbst in die Hände fallen.

Heinichen

Table accompanying p. 256

	2	3	4	5	6
Usual Figures of General-Bass	2 3 $\frac{2}{6}$	\sharp b	4 2 4 3	4 43 $5b$ $5t$	6 6 65 $6b$ 4 43 $4t$ 5 54
the Voices belonging to these Figures	6 5 5 5 6 6 6 5 5 6 3 3 8 8 2 3 8	4 8 8 2 8 8 3 $*8$	2 8 8 $*8$	3 8 $*8$	

	7	9
Usual Figures of General-Bass	7 76 7 2 $\frac{7}{4}$ $\frac{2}{2}$	7 76 $\frac{7}{4}$ 56 $5b$ 65 67 9 98 $\frac{9}{4}$ $\frac{9}{6}$ 9 7 98 $\frac{9}{7}$ 76 $\frac{9}{4}$ 56
the Voices belonging to these Figures	5 3 4 $*5$ 5 3 3 3 3 5 5 5 3 3 3 3 5 3	$\frac{3}{8}$ 5 $*5$ $*8$ $*8$ $*8$ $*8$ 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

¶96. When one needs to know while in the middle of a thorough bass exercise what additional harmony or extra voices a figure should have, one looks for:

- 1.) The said figures themselves in the table under the section corresponding to the biggest number among the numbers that make up the figure; for example, in the figure ($\frac{9}{4}$), one looks under the section of the table for the ninth and not for the fourth, etc.
- 2.) The signatures with accidentals indicated either by \sharp \flat and b or with lines drawn through their numbers (for examples $6+4\sharp b7$) are not expressly to be found in this table, but have the same extra voices as their naturally notated figures. As a result, if one for example wants to know the extra voices for the figure ($\frac{4+}{3}$), one looks for only the figure ($\frac{4}{3}$) and indeed under the section for fourths, since that is the biggest number of this figure. If one wants to know the extra voices for the the figures:

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 2b & 6b & 4+ \\ \hline \sharp & 2, & \frac{4}{3} \\ \hline \end{array} \text{ &c.}$$

one looks again under the naturally written figures:

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 2 & 6 & 4 \\ \hline 3 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline \end{array} \text{ &c.}$$

- 3.) And lastly, when one finds the symbol * in the table, it is meant that some voices in a four voices accompaniment are not completely needed, but rather can be left out, especially if they do not lie in a way that is comfortable for the hands.

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Signaturen-Tabelle

	Secunden.			Terzen.			Quarten.					
Alle Signaturen des General-Basses	b2	2	2	3	b	#	4	4	b4	4	4	4
Die dazu gehörige Füll-Stimmen	9	6	6	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	5

Septimen.

2	7	76	76	76	4	16	7	4	7	3	7	6	7	7	3	4	7	7	3	4	7	7	76	76	76
4	5	8	3	3	3	8	3	5	5	8	3	3	8	3	8	8	2	3	3	8	3	8	8	3	8

Oktaven.

Nonen.

§. 8

Es soll inzwischen mit dem Wörtlein **alle** nicht gesagt seyn / dass man nicht noch mehr, als diese 70. Signaturen / erdencken und vermischen möge: denn wer kann hierinn Gräntzen setzen; nur sind diesesmahl **alle bekannte**, sowol gewöhnliche / als ungewöhnliche / angebracht worden.

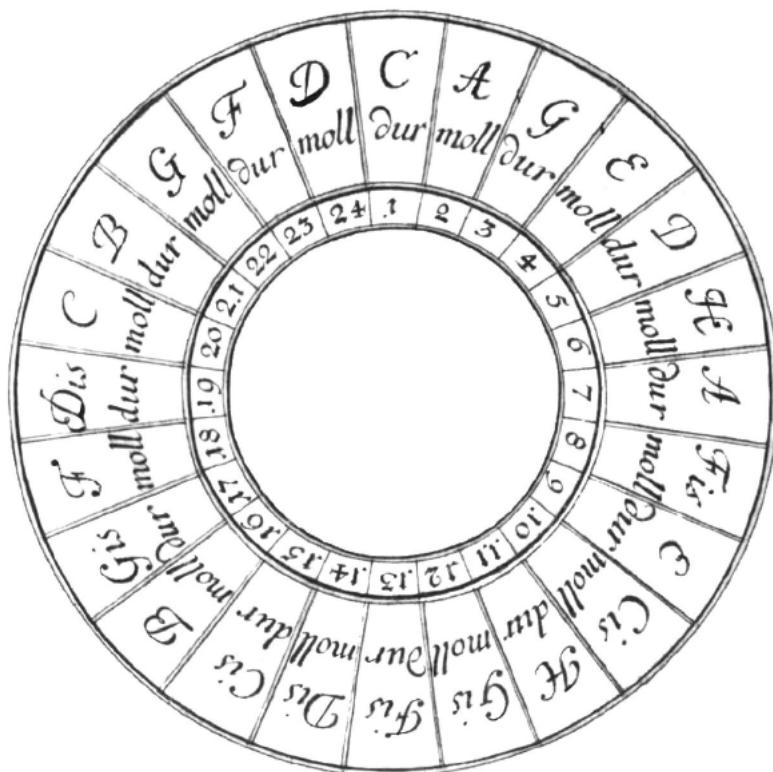
Mattheson

Figure Table

The word "all" is not intended to mean that one may not devise more than these 70 figures; only that here **all known as well as common and uncommon figures** are notated.

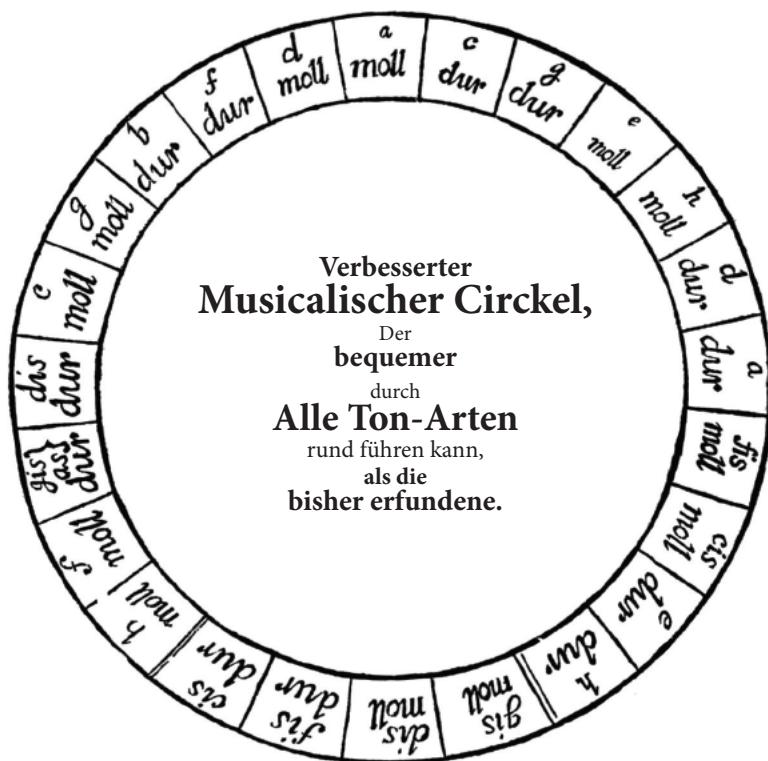
Kleine General-Bass-Schule, p. 136

Musicalischer Circul



Heinichen

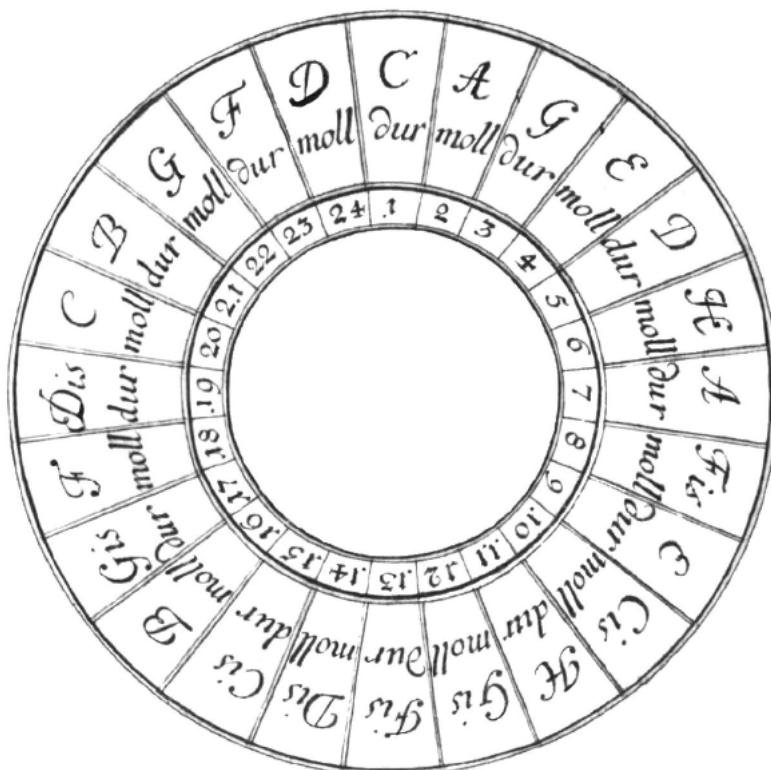
(1728, S. 837)



Mattheson

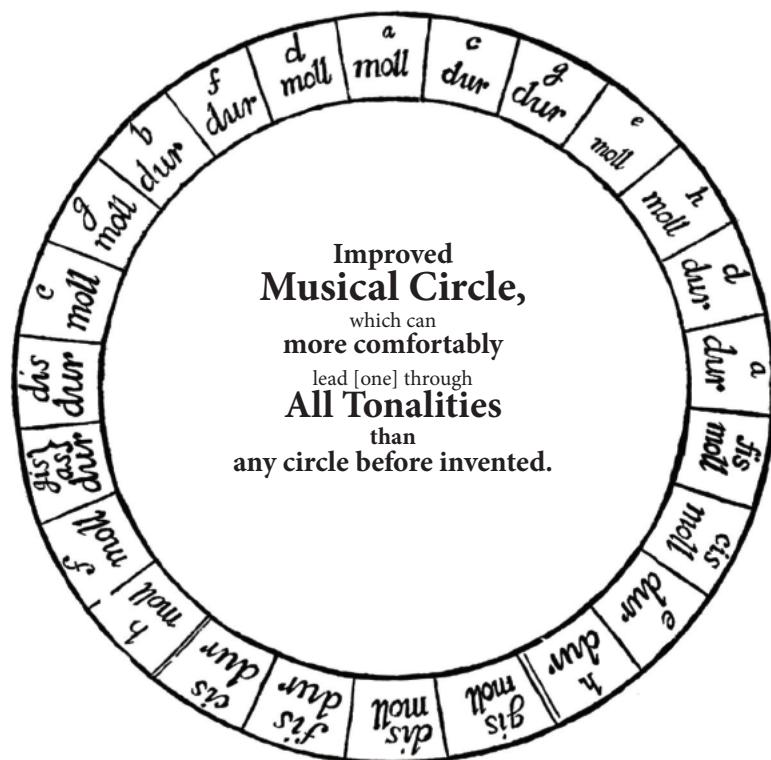
(1735, S. 131)

Musical Circle



Heinichen

(1728, p. 837)



Mattheson

(1735, p. 131)

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