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SURVEYS

Media

Voices


   Although not concerned with earlier practices, this quite technical volume lays a groundwork for more precise historical studies of the voice. Sundberg adopts a different terminology than is ordinarily found in discussions of singing, a terminology derived from phonetics, acoustics, and anatomy.

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This bibliography, containing some references dated prior to 1987, is supplementary to *Performance Practice, Medieval to Contemporary: A Bibliographic Guide* (New York: Garland Press, 1988) by Roland Jackson.
Altered Notes

Articulation


Derived from Keller's distinction between baroque and classical "articulation" (based on the separateness of individual notes) and classical and romantic "phrasing" (the grammatical punctuating of larger musical units). Lohmann cites the significant source materials, butconfuses the issue by frequent excursions into aesthetic writings.

MONODY: 9TH-13TH CENTURIES

Media

String Instruments


Collects and compares whatever can be found out concerning English bowed instruments from surviving specimens, from literary references, and especially from visual representations. Chapters are devoted to the rebeck, the crowd, the medieval viol (played on the lap), the fiddle (played on the arm), the trumpet marine, and the Renaissance viol (fretted, with 6 strings). Of particular value is Remnant's discussion of bowed instruments in consorts.

Percussion Instruments


The representation of bells (but no other instruments) in the church of St. Lazare is associated with liturgical usage, for bells often accompanied the chant.

Medieval theorists recognized "affinities," tetrachordal and hexachordal, between lower and higher parts of the gamut. Were the notes of the different registers sung to actual pitches or were they transposed to approximately the same range? This important performance issue is hinted at but never answered very firmly by the theorists.

Altered Notes

Rhythmic Alterations


In the *Cantigas* poetic accents were brought out by note lengths as well as by the melodic pitches. In successive strophes adjustments are needed, particularly in the realization of the melody.

THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY

Media

Instruments in General


Contains 156 representations of performing musicians, mostly from the 15th-century. Each plate is accompanied with a brief explanation of the circumstance, place, time, instruments involved, etc. An appendix adds 156 short texts drawn from contemporary writings which Bowles has matched with the pictures.
Brass Instruments

"A substantial revision of Chapter V of [Vivian Safowitz's] M.Mus. thesis . . . provides a revised transcription of Tuba gallica and suggests a possible background and purpose for the motet 'Virgo dulcis atque pia'." (Note from the author.)

Altered Notes

Accidentals

Earlier theories concerning musica ficta have often been impaired by not taking into account the entire theoretical evidence from ca. 1300 to ca. 1560. This evidence does not support, for example, the interpretations of Bent and Hughes (based on the relativity of pitch), of Lowinsky (based on chromatic "chain reactions"), or of Dahlhaus (who points to contradictory or unsolvable passages). Berger successively examines "the hand," key signatures, horizontal relations (e.g., bagf), vertical and cross relations, contrapuntal progressions (especially at cadences), and discrepancies of accidentals between canonic or imitative entries. Of importance is the idea that contemporary writers did in fact believe that a correct realization of musica ficta existed, as is borne out, for instance, by the arbitration in Rome in 1540 (as reported by Danckerts) concerning a bass singer who, in the opinion of the judges, improperly added a b♭ during a performance.

Tuning
A tarsia of 1480 in Urbino displays a keyboard instrument with exact string lengths, indicating Pythagorean tuning. At about the same time, however, a number of Italian organ builders were introducing pure 3rds, thus preparing the way for the new (anti-Pythagorean) tuning methods of the early 16th century described by theorists such as *Schlick and *Aaron. Tagliavini also points out the importance of Bonaventura da Brescia, who in 1489 (following *Ramos) corrected Pythagorean intervals into the natural major and minor 3rd, and to Molighi in Cesena in 1468, whose "conformity with the new consonances" presumably referred to pure 3rds.

THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

Media

Voices

Tudor choirs at the beginning of the 16th century were characterized by five voice types, which were distributed in four distinct ranges: bass (F-b), tenor and contratenor (c-f'), alto (g-c''), and soprano (d-g''). Between about 1520 and 1558 a discrepancy developed between the tenor (c-e') and contratenor (c-g'') ranges, and more contratenors began to be enlisted than tenors or basses. Aside from this, documents concerning the Northumberland chapel choir show us that the alto part, which had earlier been sung by adult males (as evidenced by the Chichester Cathedral choir), was being taken over by boy singers. Five types of singer were now differentiated: bass, tenor, contratenor, boy meanes, and boy trebles.

Interprets *Conforto's expression "disposition of the voice" as having to do with articulation during the singing of melismas. A detached manner, or distinctiveness, in singing passaggi was recognized by other theorists ca. 1600.


During the 1530s and 40s the number of singers per part in the papal chapel were more or less equal, e.g., in 1544, 8(B), 14(T and A), and 7(S). Rarely, however, did the entire contingent of singers take part at any given ceremony, and on many occasions services were performed by soloists. Moreover, when more than one sang a voice part, the contrasting sections (duets, trios, quartets) were invariably done by solo singers.

Keyboard Instruments

A summary of Spanish and other theorists on aspects of keyboard performance, such as touch, fingering, or glosas, with Kastner's (often personal) observations.

String Instruments

Beginning with *Bermudo, Spanish theorists described the adding of chromatic strings, which gave the harp capabilities similar to those of a keyboard instrument.


The expression "viola bastarda" referred to a technique of playing the viol that "reduced a polyphonic composition to a single line derived from the original parts and spanning their ranges." The technique was described and illustrated by *Dalla Casa and *Francesco Rognoni, and was anticipated in the diminutions of *Ganassi (1542/43) and *Ortiz. The Italian "viola bastarda" playing, with its emphasis on
decorative melodic lines differed from the English "lyra viol" performance, associated primarily with the rendering of homophonic dance music.

Altered Notes

Accidentals


Tuning


Shows that *Gerle's fretting (the basis of earlier studies by Körte, Meylan, and others) needs to be compared with his string tuning procedures to gain a better understanding of his temperament.

THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

General Studies

Readings and Bibliographies


Composers

Correa de Arauxo


Summarizes *Correa's observations on keyboard performance and offers interpretations of certain of his points. A comparison of Correa's works, according to
Holland, reveals the following gradation of speeds (from slower to more rapid): C, Ø3/2, Ø, ċ. ċ is slower than twice the speed of C. Correa's *ayrezillo*, a lingering on the first of three minimis, which Apel and Jacobs construe to be a rhythmical alteration, is regarded by Holland to be articulative, i.e., as M, SM (SM rest), SM (SM rest) — M = minim, SM = semiminim.

**Frescobaldi**


As in item 36 (cited below) Darbellay shows that Frescobaldi's time signatures conserve the metrical sense, but at the same time reflect a tactus of variable durations. For example, 3 minimis in C3/2 take up the same time as 2 semibreves in Ø3/1, and C6/4 stands in a hemiola relation to C3/2 (2 groups of 3 semiminims in the time of 3 groups of 2 semiminims).


< Murata, Margaret. "Pier Francesco Valentini on Tactus and Proportion." Cited below as item 35.

**Schütz**


Schütz's prefaces (Psalms of David, Resurrection Story, Becker Psalter, German Requiem, Symphoniae sacrae II, Geistliche Chormusik, Christmas Story) contain comments concerning a number of performance aspects: the distinction between *coro favorito* and *cappella*, the speech rhythm of recitatives, the possibility of substituting instruments for certain of the voice parts, etc. Since Schütz's text (here in English) is at times obscure to the modern reader, Buelow's clarifications, appended to each preface, provide valuable guidance.

Schütz's *Anhang* to *Musicalische Exequien* stipulates a reinforcement of the bass part by a violone whenever an ensemble of solo voices is accompanied by the organ. Edwards believes this principle can be extended to other concertato works, and to the accompanying of instruments as well as of voices.


Certain of Schütz's parts are designated "cornetto" (e.g., in three works from *Psalmen Davids*). Other parts may be surmised as for cornetts on the basis of their clefs and ranges.


The scoring of Lully's dialogue passages (those that set apart larger and smaller groups of singers and instrumentalists) is clarified by certain early 18th-century documents. In a 1704 performance, for example, the smaller group consisted of 2 violins, 4 basses (viols or cellos), and 3 continuo instruments, while the larger group consisted of the entire body of (ca. 25) strings doubled in the outer parts by 8 winds (bassoons and oboes, the latter sometimes changing to recorders). Early 18th-century lists also indicate that all of the women singers took the soprano part, placing an emphasis on the upper voice that was perhaps characteristic of Lully's time as well.

*Grimarest emphasized proper declamation in the singing of Lully (as had *Bacilly earlier).

Buxtehude


Editions of Buxtehude's organ works are dependent on secondary copies, many of these from tablature — no holograph exists. This makes the ornamentation, among other aspects, problematical, where and how to apply it (Kibbie argues for main-note trills in a number of instances). Also limited is our knowledge of Buxtehude's organ sound, since both his organs (rear-gallery and Totentanz) were destroyed in World War 2.


Substantially adds to our previous knowledge of Buxtehude performance through a study of the musical sources and archival documents. Buxtehude's word *capella* (in two manuscripts) indicates that in the choral works a full group at times reinforced the soloists. Special instruments were occasionally called upon, especially for the *Abendmusiken*, including a *violetta* (meaning unclear), a *violone* (probably 8'), a *cymbalo* (a form of dulcimer), and a number of woodwinds. Snyder points out that recent Buxtehude keyboard performance has departed from the baroque idea of clear articulation (a prevailing separation between notes), an understanding of which can be regained by utilizing Buxtehude's remaining fingerings and by adopting his form of pedalling, which was mostly with alternate toes. The book also contains information (pp. 78-87) concerning the two original organs of the Marienkirche and their assumed 17th-century specifications.

Media

Voices and Instruments


Distinguishes between the use of the organ in smaller and larger Italian churches. In the smaller, where plainchant was predominant, conventional alternatim masses (i.e., of the entire Ordinary) would have been performed. In the larger, where the Ordinary tended to be sung polyphonically on most feasts, the organ was limited to alternating in the Kyrie, but may have been used to substitute for items of the Proper. St. Mark’s was representative of the latter type of musical establishment, and Frescobaldi’s Fiori musicali appears to have been intended for performance in such a setting (which explains why it was not a traditional alternatim mass).

Voices

The discovery of a 17th-century floor-plan reveals the Gertrudenkapelle to have been especially well-suited to polyphonic performance, and able to accommodate 8 separately-spaced performing groups. Gable suggests that (as in this rather small chapel) 17th-century polyphonic works may often have been done with the choirs in closer proximity than has hitherto been suspected.


In 17th-century Rome the standard cappella was 2-1-1-1 (SATB) accompanied by organ, with different singers participating on alternate weeks. On Sundays and feast days the two groups sang together, 4-2-2-2, but in double-choir works would again have been mainly one to a part. Vespers in the Pope’s private quarters was sung by solo voices without instruments.


The dessus at the opéra and for French court presentations was sung by women (in both solo and choral parts), boys, falsetti, and (surprisingly) castrati. In sacred music at the royal chapel the upper part was taken by 6-8
boys, reinforced by 1-3 falsetti, or 4-5 castrati, and on special occasions by 18-20 additional boys (petits clercs).

Keyboard Instruments

   The few genuine antique organs remaining in France — the government "restorations" (actually modernizations) have had disastrous consequences — can teach us more than can the treatises about the subtleties of 17th-century organ technique. The realization of ornaments in LeBègue, Grigny, et al. is very much affected by the touch of the early keyboards (with their peculiarly French "suspended" key action), leading to results quite different from those that can be obtained on more recent instruments.

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   Intersperses some historical data into a book devoted largely to practical advice for the present-day performer (for example, the different touch required on a harpsichord and a clavichord).

   Points to the need for precise determinations of string lengths and of key dispositions on the 150 remaining 16th-century Italian harpsichords.
Orchestra

The five-part French orchestra (notably that of l'Académie de musique) in the late 17th century was composed of dessus de violon (violins), hautes-contre de violon (violas), tailles de violon (violas), quintes de violons (violas), and basses de violon (cellos). Oboes I, II or flutes I, II doubled the violins (i.e., they played a single part, not two parts). The three-part orchestra had two violin parts and either a cello or a combination of violas. Some composers ca. 1700 departed from *Mersenne's tuning of the quinte (cg'd'a') by introducing occasional lower notes. Duron offers as possible explanations the adding of a 5th (lower) string or the adopting of a different instrument, perhaps a cello.

Conducting

According to *Valentini a descent of the conductor's hand takes up 1/8 of a tactus in duple, 1/12 in triple time. This implies that a musical measure begins at the top rather than the bottom of a hand movement. Subsequently the hand, after remaining motionless (quiete), ascends similarly at the beginning of the second (or third) beat. Exceptions to strict time occur in passaggi (usually sung "out of time," i.e., more slowly), in passi affettuosi (performed in battuta larga), and in certain modern pieces (in which the tempi might fluctuate accidentally). Murata concludes with a discussion of duple and triple time relations in Frescobaldi (e.g., 3 minims can equal 2 minims, 3 semibreves can equal 2 semibreves, and sometimes 3 minims can equal 2 semibreves).

Tempo

Frescobaldi's 1624 preface provides valuable information concerning time signatures and speed (3 semibreves are to be realized adagio, 3 minims somewhat more allegro, 3 semiminims still more allegro, 6/4 allegro), as well as of changeable speeds ("beginnings should be taken adagio...cadences held back somewhat before the next passage is begun"). Darbellay brings these facts together with *Banchieri's* (1614) and *Prætorius's* remarks about the variability of duple tactus (*c* is to be beaten faster, *celerior*, *C* more slowly, adagio) as the basis of an ingenious reconstruction of tempi and variable tempi in the early 17th century. Darbellay's central idea is that tactus in Frescobaldi was dependent on his bar-line spacing and on his *Notenbild*. Ordinarily an S tactus prevailed, but the opening bar lines in breves must have denoted a slower pace, the closing barlines in semibreves a faster pace (an acceleration principle). Darbellay differentiates between four levels of duple meter according to the *Notenbild* (i.e., successively more rapid note values, corresponding with a successively slower tactus). These four levels are related to two levels of triple meter: a slower 3/1 and a more rapid 3/2 or 6/4. If duple and triple do have a common tactus speed (which is the case in most successive sections) they are played in proportion.


Earlier proportional theory for the 17th century has rested principally on *Prætorius*, *Banchieri*, and *Brunelli*. Eberlein explores the writings of a number of German theorists, in particular *Friderici* and *Gengenbach*. It was generally held that the musical result of tripla (with semibreves and minims) was equivalent to that of sesquialtera (with minims and semiminims), yet there are suggestions that deviations of tempo were condoned. Friderici, for example, notes that a slower or faster beat was introduced in accordance with the words of the text.

Suggests that the tempo of successive movements (such as preludes and fugues) can be gauged by rendering corresponding motives in each movement at approximately the same speed.


Contains a wealth of information concerning baroque dances. Choreographies, dance songs, and guitar sources form a background, and many of the details throw light on musical realization. Concerning tempi, Mather is dubious of Schwandt’s "half-tempo" theory (i.e., in respect to *L’Affilard’s tables), in that certain pieces would be too slow to have been danced.

< Murata, Margaret. "Pier Francesco Valentini on Tactus and Proportion." Cited above as item 35.

Added Notes

Ornamentation


Vibrato on woodwinds was obtained by fluttering a finger on an open hole, on strings by positioning a vibrating finger next to the playing one.


Challenges the notion that early singing had little or no vibrato. *Praetorius, for example, indicated that vibrato was a requisite of good singing. In Neumann's view vibrato — oscillations of pitch or of volume (or a combination of the two) — was achieved in a variety of ways.
Thorough Bass


"The lute and theorbo are so different from the organ and harpsichord that it is not satisfactory to learn [continuo realization] from keyboard sources." In this book North offers "the fruits of ten years' experience of accompanying on the lute, archlute, and theorbo." Of particular value is the inclusion of a variety of examples with suggested realizations.

Altered Notes

Rhythmic Alterations


The modern idea of the musical measure emerged gradually in the 17th and 18th centuries. Understanding what theorists said about it during this time can have considerable bearing on interpretive problems, problems of note-elongation, accentuation, tempo, etc. The measure was looked at variously, and Houle examines his topic from many standpoints, the changing meanings of time signatures, the relationships of poetic to musical meter, and the problems of musical articulation, for example. Houle concludes by enquiring into what *Engramelle's notage can inform us about meter and other aspects of interpretation.

Pitch


Accepts as likely correct *Præctorius's statement that compared with the normal continental consort on D, English consorts frequently were pitched a 4th or 5th lower, i.e., on A₁ or G₁.

Tuning


In Rome between 1639 and ca. 1660 equal temperament was proposed for harpsichord by a number of writers, who were nonetheless in the minority. Barbieri documents the many Italian references and includes as well writings from other countries. He concludes that Frescobaldi's keyboard works completed prior to 1639 would have been suited to tempered rather than to equal tuning.


Quarter-comma meantone (as described by Praetorius) remained a norm for North German organ composition during the 17th century. But with the gradual exploration of more remote keys, modifications, although infrequent, began to enter in. Vogel describes five of these: (1) "subsemitones," such as d♯ and a♭ (occasionally in J. Praetorius); (2) "good sounding" 3rds on b-d♯ or f-a♭ (in Scheidemann's and J. Praetorius's 1641 tuning); (3) the transposition of regular meantone (suitable for Buxtehude's "free" works); (4) the introduction of harsh intervals for their shock value (in a few works of Buxtehude); and (5) well-tempered tuning that allowed more distant tonalities (late in the century).

THE EARLY EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

General Studies

Readings and Bibliographies

An annotated guide to 340 source writings on the French dance. An index of musical performance (pp. 348-49) contains items such as articulation, fingering, ornaments, inequality, temperament, and tempo, with extensive citations for each, making the volume a rich resource for performance practice research.

Composers

Bach

Bach’s Voices and Instruments


Documents a rehearsal in Weissenfels (1724), in which a foundation instrument aside from the organ, presumably a harpsichord, enabled the singer more faithfully to observe the beat. This information counters Schering’s (1936) dismissal of double accompaniment and lends support to Dreyfus’s (1980 Columbia Univ. diss.) acceptance of it.


On the basis of a detailed study of the surviving orchestral parts to about 175 vocal works, Dreyfus offers fresh answers to a number of long-standing questions. He establishes the presence of a dual accompaniment, by both organ and harpsichord in a great many works. Since the organist played with his back to the orchestra, a harpsichord was needed to coordinate the ensemble. Dreyfus also provides evidence in support of performing the continuo bass detached when accompanying recitatives, despite Bach’s persistent habit of writing tied whole and half notes for these parts. The final chapters deal with specific instruments. Bach during his career very likely enlisted violoni of three different sizes, and pitches; the bassoon often doubled, but only in certain kinds of works, as did also the cello; and the lute, gamba, and violoncello piccolo were drawn upon only rarely, as specially added accompanimental colors.
Bach’s Keyboard Instruments


Faulkner’s primary purpose is "to present the extant evidence relating to Bach’s keyboard technique." The evidence consists of observations made by Bach and contemporaries (in German and in translation) concerning hand positioning, articulation, and pedalling as well as of manuscript sources of Bach’s works that contain fingerings (by Bach himself, his pupils, or others).

Bach’s String Instruments


Distinguishes between three early 18th-century instruments, a flatly-built viola pomposa, a small-sized violoncello piccolo played on the arm, and a larger violoncello piccolo (da gamba) played on the knee. Bach on rare occasions, in certain cantata movements, called for the second of these. Although he never specified a "viola pomposa," this instrument, used by Telemann and others, has frequently been confused with the two types of minicello.


"Lute" works by Bach were very likely conceived for *Lautenklavier*, an instrument he is known to have owned. Although no pictures of the *Lautenklavier* have come to light, it was described by *Adlung*.

Bach’s Articulation

Attempts to formulate a taxonomy of Bach’s articulative signs (slurs and dots) through a systematic study of the sources for cembalo. The signs are divided into those associated with ornaments (such as appoggiatura or Schleifer) and those accompanying independent motivic patterns.

Bach’s Tuning

Bach may at times have preferred equal, at times a subtly unequal tuning. Lindley has found that WTC(1) sounds better in uneven temperament, whereas Bach’s later works probably veered toward equal tuning.

Media

Keyboard Instruments

The introduction in Holland of organ accompaniment for hymn singing in the late 17th and early 18th centuries affected the kinds of organ being built (a loud melody in the right hand and a strong pedal were required). Bolt cites two psalm-book accompaniments of 1731 and 1741 containing specific registrations.

< Troeger, Richard. *Technique and Interpretation on the Harpsichord and Clavichord*. Cited above as item 32.

Woodwind Instruments

Cited below as item 67.
Tempo


Added Notes

Ornamentation


Cites an example from Harmonischer Gottesdienst of a vocal part with Telemann's written-out realization beneath it. The several appearances of paired repeated notes, both within and at the ends of phrases, are invariably rendered with the first a step higher.

Altered Notes

Rhythmic Alterations


A newly discovered method of 1736 provides rules for inequality and triplets. Triplets were sometimes taken unevenly, for example as two 16ths and an 8th (or vice-versa) or as a dotted 8th, 16th, and 8th.

Articulation


Advocates that successions of notes should ordinarily be rendered détaché — "not stuck together" according to *Quantz.
THE LATE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

Composers

Haydn

Shows examples of each ornament in Haydn's music and suggests realizations in accordance with theoretical writings of the time. Haydn's notation for ornaments is more individual than Mozart's.

Addresses the problem of the intended medium for Haydn's keyboard works, i.e., which were for organ, harpsichord, clavichord, or fortepiano, or for more than one of these. Brown goes over the evidence concerning the instruments Haydn owned or played, then carefully considers the dynamic indications in the original keyboard sources (a useful summary of the latter concludes the chapter). Of interest is that certain dynamic indications (e.g., sf with textual change) could have been realized on a touch-insensitive instrument such as the harpsichord.

J.C. Bach

Looks to J.C. Bach's Sonatas op. 5 for characteristics appropriate to the harpsichord or piano. The quick movements seem better suited to the harpsichord, while certain slow movements are more adequately realized on the piano.
Mozart

Mozart’s Keyboard Music

In the earlier Viennese concertos (e.g., K415) the fortepiano was accompanied in the solo sections by four solo string instruments, an enhancement of the solo-tutti differentiation. *Koch later alluded to this kind of chamber scoring in concertos.

Mozart’s Tempi

Holds that strict proportions between tempi cannot be observed in Mozart (such a proportional approach had been proposed by Rudolf Elvers in his Berlin dissertation of 1952, "Untersuchungen zu den Tempi in Mozarts Instrumentalmusik"). Although adagio movements in C and in € appear to fall into a 2:1 relationship (i.e., into 8/8 as opposed to 4/4 time), such a ratio cannot be maintained for movements in andante, allegro, or allegro moderato. Toeplitz relies especially on prevailing note values to differentiate specific pieces.

Mozart’s Added Notes

Mozart’s cadenzas conform to the prescriptions of *Quantz* and *Türk* in respect to length (about 25 to 35 measures) and harmonic latitude (they remain close to the tonic key), but they occasionally go beyond these theorists in their more liberal adoption of thematic material.

Media

String Instruments
Among English tutors Robert Bremner's (1758) was the most comprehensive, showing ornaments and slurs.

Woodwind Instruments


The basset clarinet (as distinguished from the somewhat earlier basset horn) inspired a number of works by Mozart, including the Clarinet Concerto and Clarinet Quintet. It had the capability of extending downwards to c.


Makes available primary source materials concerning the earlier clarinet, including patents, dictionary articles, and other documents. Rice also systematically describes specimens of the two- or three-keyed baroque and four- or five-keyed Classic clarinets.

Altered Notes


*Mancini preferred a trill of moderate speed, Manfredini one of quick pace and gradually increasing in speed (not doubling, as in most manuals). For Mancini the trill had a general significance that was intimately associated with the singer's agility; for Manfredini the trill was simply one among a number of ornaments. Both agreed, however, on the need for clarity, each note to be heard equally.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

General Studies

Urges that repeats of Classical repertory be observed in order to give proper emphasis to the tonal design (which Dunsby looks at in Schenkerian terms). Aside from this, aspects of the harmony have a different effect the second time through (e.g., the b in the second half of Beethoven's op. 119, no. 8).

Composers

Chopin


An English version of *Chopin vu par ses élèves* (1979). Chopin's own piano method (*Projet de méthode*) is added; largely devoted to musical rudiments, it does contain a few remarks concerning finger and hand positions, etc.

Verdi


Verdi's orchestra was positioned on the same level as the audience, creating a different balance with the singers than is true of today's pit orchestra. Archives show that the orchestra of the *Teatro La Fenice* had 24 violins, 5 violas, 3 cellos, and 10 double basses, while the chorus consisted of 26 singers plus 8 students and a director.

Media

Keyboard Instruments


Shows that early-20th-century piano rolls (for Welte, Ampico, Duo Art) can tell us a good deal about the kinds of touch employed. By examining the vertical perforations (which indicate how long the fingers lingered on keys) we can find out, for example, that Josef Hofmann played cadenza-like passages with a semi-staccato touch.
Woodwind Instruments


Tempo


Argues against Talsma’s (1980) theory that we have misinterpreted early 19th-century MM markings by taking the more rapid ones (from allegretto on) at twice their proper speed. Auhagen’s main evidence to the contrary is provided by George Smart, whose indications (1819-43) of the total length of various compositions are in general neither slower nor more rapid than modern interpretations of the same works.

Added Notes

Ornamentation


A manuscript contains an ornamented version of part of an opera by Stefano Pavesi.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Composers

Webern


A special score provided by Stadlen, who prepared the première (1937) under Webern’s guidance. Stadlen’s recollections are added in green, Webern’s pencilled entries in red. Webern adds parentheses or brackets to indicate groups of notes he felt belonged together. He also provided tempo terms, fermatas, pedalling, crescendo and decre-
scendo forks (at times on single notes!), and lines connecting successive notes, sometimes across rests, which according to Stadlen might be considered "anti-pointillist manifestos."
INDEX OF THEORISTS

Indicated by * in the Bibliography

Aaron, Pietro. Toscanello in musica. Venice, 1529. (tuning)

Adlung, Jakob. Anleitung zu der musikalischen Gelahrtheit. Erfurt, 1758. (Lautenklavier)

Bacilly, Bénigne de. Remarques curieuses sur l’art de bien chanter. Paris, 1668. (ornamentation, declamation)

Banchieri, Adriano. Cartella musicale. Venice, 1614. (tempo)

Bermudo, Juan. El libro llamado declaración de instrumentos musicales. Osuna, 1555. (instruments)

Brunelli, Antonio. Regole utilissime per li scolari. Florence, 1606. (tempo)

Conforto, Giovanni Luca. Breve et facile maniera... a far passaggi. Rome, 1593. (ornamentation)

Correa de Arauxo, Francisco. Libro de tientos y discursos de música practica, y theorica de organo intitulado Facultad organica. Alcalá, 1626. (fingering, ornamentation)

Dalla Casa, Girolamo. Il vero modo di diminuir. Venice, 1584. (ornamentation)

Engramelle, Marie Dominique Joseph. La tonotechnie ou l’art de noter des cylindres...dans les instruments de concerts mécaniques. Paris, 1775. (rhythmic alterations, ornamentation)


Friderici, Daniel. Musica figuralis. Rostock, 1649. (tempo)

Ganassi dal Fontego, Sylvestro di. Regola rubertina. Venice, 1542, 1543. (diminutions)

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