

KTD/1SPP1 2021/2022

Studium provozovací praxe

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Kydlíčekj@gmail.com
www.jakubkydlíček.com

Ornamentika a národní styly

...aneb proč a jak (ne)zdobit ve vrcholném baroku



Demonstration des Marques

Cadence Pincement Port de voix Double Cad.^a Coule' Harpegement

This musical example illustrates various ornaments (marques) in a single melodic line. The ornaments shown are: Cadence (a simple grace note), Pincement (a grace note with a mordent), Port de voix (a grace note with a fermata), Double Cad.^a (two grace notes), Coule' (a grace note with a slur), and Harpegement (a grace note with a harp-like tremolo). The notation is in a single staff with a treble clef.



Demonstration de l'Agrément.

Demonstration de la Cadence.

Demonstration de la Double cadence.

Exemples du Coulement des notes.

Les deux notes qu'il faut le plus couler sont icy marquées d'une petite raye. (port de Voix)

This section contains three musical examples of ornaments: Demonstration de l'Agrément (a grace note with a mordent), Demonstration de la Cadence (a grace note with a fermata), and Demonstration de la Double cadence (two grace notes). Below these is a section titled 'Exemples du Coulement des notes' (Examples of note sliding), which shows a melodic line with two notes marked with a small horizontal line (a 'raye') to indicate they should be 'couler' (slide) into each other. The text explains that these are the two notes that should be slid together most, and that the 'port de Voix' (voice port) is indicated by a small horizontal line between the notes.

Observez certaines tierces ou il y a une petite barre entre deux notes, ainsi  c'est a dire qu'il faut faire une coulade fort legere ala dite tierce, ainsi  et tenir les deux notes extremes. Remarquez que le b mol sert pour toutes les notes qui le suivent immediatement en mesme degré et ainsi le b quarre et le diese.

Marques des Agréments et leur signification

The image displays five staves of musical notation, each illustrating a specific ornament or performance technique. The notation is in treble clef and includes various note values, rests, and decorative flourishes. Below each staff, the corresponding French label is provided.

Staff 1: Tremblement Simple, Tremblement appuyé, Cadence, autre, Double cadence, autre, sautoir: sur une blème, tierce.

Staff 2: Pincé, autre, Tremblement et pincé, Chute en port, en descendant, Chute et port, Chute sur une tierce, autre, Sur un note de suite, autre, autre.

Staff 3: Chute sur une note, Chute sur une note, double chute, S'élève à une note seule, Arpeggié, autre, autre, autre, Detache avant un tremblement, Detache avant un pincé.

NOMS et figures des agréments	NOMS et expressions des agréments	Liaison	Expression
Cadence	Cadence		Une liaison qui embrasse deux notes différentes, comme ---
Cadence appuyée	Cadence appuyée		marque qu'il ne faut lever le doigt de dessus la première qu'à près avoir touché la Seconde.
Double Cadence	Double Cadence		La note liée à celle qui porte une Cadence ou un Pincé, sert de commencement à chacun de ces agréments
Double	Double		Exemple Expression
Pincé	Pincé		
Port de voix	Port de voix		Une liaison qui embrasse plusieurs notes, marque qu'il faut les tenir toutes d'un bout de la liaison à l'autre à mesure qu'on les touche.
Coulez	Coulez		Exemple Expression
Pincé et port de voix	Pincé et port de voix		
Son Coupe	Son Coupe		Le pouce doit se trouver dans le milieu de cette batterie.
Suspension	Suspension		Première Leçon
Arpegement simple	Arpegement simple		Main droite
Arpegement figure	Arpegement figure		Ceci se répète souvent sans discontinuer, et avec égalité de mouvement.
			Main gauche

Explication *introy fachtliche geist, so geliche manieren artig zu spielen, am liebsten.*

Trillo mordant. trillo mordant. cadence. Trillo-cadence. idem.

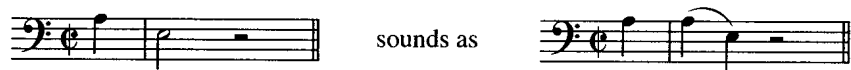
accent. mordant. accent. mordant. accent. mordant. idem.

Trillo mordant. idem. accent. mordant. accent. mordant. idem.

Carl Philipp Emanuel Bach, *Essay on the True Art of Playing Keyboard Instruments*, trans. and ed. William J. Mitchell (London: Cassell and Company, 1951), 93, 113, 127, 135, and 137.

Frederick Neumann, *Ornamentation in Baroque and Post-Baroque Music: with Special Emphasis on J.S. Bach* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1978), 181.

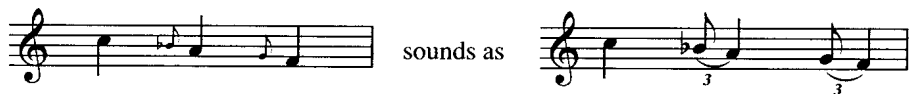
2.1 Leaping appoggiatura



sounds as



2.2 Appoggiatura as the first eighth note of a triplet



sounds as



2.3 Dotted compound appoggiatura



2.4 Turn



sounds as



2.5 Mordent



sounds as



2.6 Two-toned slide



2.7 Three-toned slide (inversion of the turn)



sounds as



4 *Piqué.*

Allemande.

This musical score is for a piece titled "Piqué. Allemande." in 2/4 time. It consists of six systems of two staves each (treble and bass clef). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals), and dynamic markings like "v" (forte) and "+" (crescendo). Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5. The first system contains measures 1-4, the second system contains measures 5-8, and the third system contains measures 9-12. The fourth system contains measures 13-16, which end with a double bar line and repeat dots. The fifth system contains measures 17-20, which also end with a double bar line and repeat dots. The sixth system contains measures 21-24, which end with a double bar line and repeat dots. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the last measure.

1^{re} fois.

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Translation and commentary of Pier Francesco Tosi's *Opinioni de' cantori antichi e moderni o sieno osservazioni sopra il canto figurato*. Bologna: publisher unknown, 1723.
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- Geminiani, Francesco. *The Art of Playing on the Violin*. London: publisher unknown, 1751.
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Trans. Ernest C. Harriss as *Johann Mattheson's Der Vollkommene Capellmeister: A Revised Translation with Critical Commentary*. Michigan: UMI Research Press, 1981.
- Mozart, Leopold. *Versuch einer gründlichen Violinschule*. Augsburg: Johann Jacob Lotter, 1756.
Trans. Editha Knocker as *A Treatise on the Fundamental Principles of Violin Playing*. Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press, 1951.
- Muffat, Georg. *Florilegium Primum*. Augsburg: Koppmayr, 1695.
- *Florilegium Secundum*. Passau: publisher unknown, 1698.
- *Auserlesene Instrumentalmusik*. Passau: publisher unknown, 1701.
Trans. David K. Wilson as *Georg Muffat on Performance Practice*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2001.

How to handle Händel...

...Sonata in g, Larghetto

Larghetto

6

1. Larghetto

HWV 360

How to handle Händel...
...Sonata in g, Larghetto



EXPERIMENT

Now “dismantle” the melody and get rid of all ornaments (=harmonic, melodic, rythmic)

Larghetto

The image shows a musical score for a piece in G major, marked 'Larghetto'. It consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef and contains a melody with several ornaments (flourishes) above the notes. The lower staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line. Below the bass line, there are various musical notations and symbols, including the number '6', the fraction '6/5', a sharp sign '#', and a flat sign 'b', which likely represent specific harmonic or melodic elements being analyzed or dismantled. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines.

etc.

(see p. 6 for the entire movement)

How to handle Händel...

...Sonata in g, Larghetto

1. Larghetto HWV 360

1. Analyse the harmony

1.1 Write down the figures/chord signs (simplify them if needed)

"Dissonances create tension, be it to express sorrow, grief, angst, or love. Consonances relieve that tension and bring a peaceful resolution."

1.2 Where are the dissonances? Study the rythmical positioning (offbeat/downbeat etc.)

"Anticipation"

1.3 Write down the "simple" versions such as

How to handle Händel...

...Sonata in g, Larghetto

1. Larghetto HWV 360

CONCLUSION

the ornament is made by using the anticipation (=note belonging to the next chord, thus dissonating with the actual one)

Idea +

Can we apply the dissonance using different notes?



(Play it on recorder!)



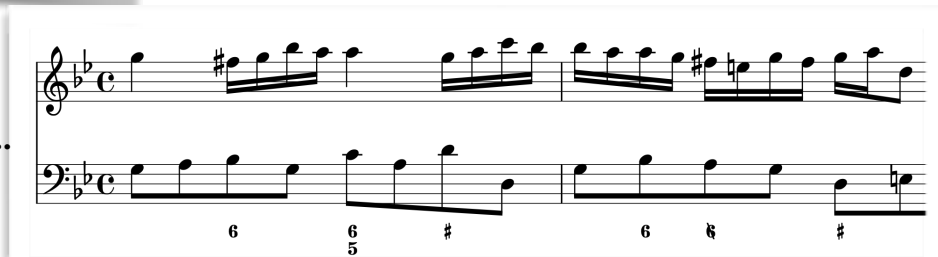
Tip

What about using more dense changing of consonances and dissonances?



QUEST:

Try to identify all the dissonances and consonances....



How to handle Händel...

...Sonata in g, Larghetto

1. Larghetto HWV 360

The first system of the Sonata in G major, BWV 360, is shown. It consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a half note B4. The bass staff begins with a half note G2, followed by a quarter note F2, and then a half note E2. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings.

The second system of the Sonata in G major, BWV 360, is shown. It consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The treble staff begins with a half note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, and then a half note B4. The bass staff begins with a half note G2, followed by a quarter note F2, and then a half note E2. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings.



This may be too much... but its worth trying...

TIP

Once you search all the possible ways of employing dissonances, you can decide which one are worth omitting..

In real life, you may also use more free rythm and rubato... Imagine the singer in opera (disregarding ugly vibrato)

*How to handle Händel...
...Sonata in g, Larghetto*

1. Larghetto

HWV 360

Larghetto

3

Sonate metodiche

SONATE METODICHE
à
Violino Solo
Flauto traverso,
da

Giorgio Filippo Telemann
Direttore della Musica in
Hamburgo.

12. SONATA 3.^{za}

Grave.

Sonate metodiche

12. SONATA 3.^{za}

Gave.

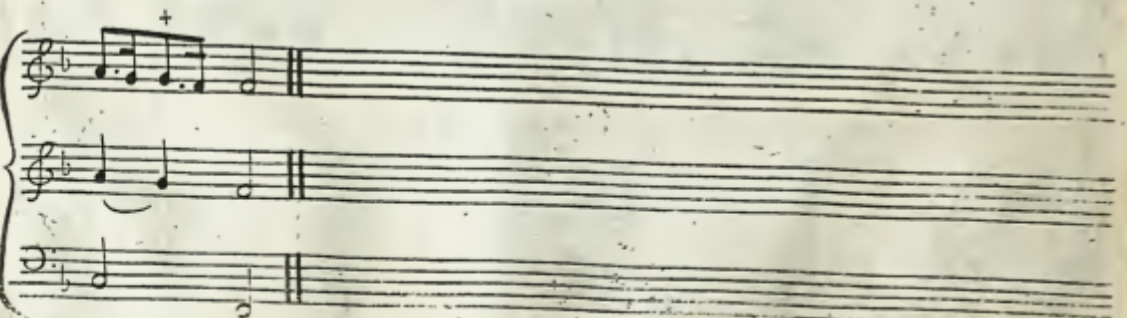
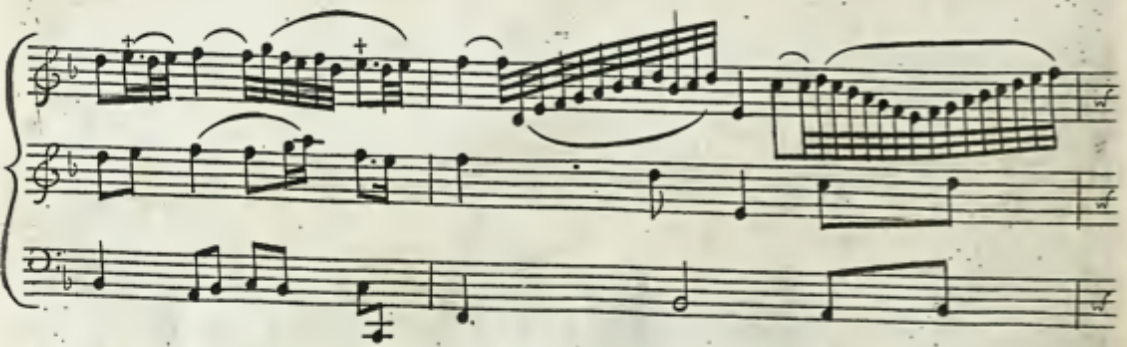
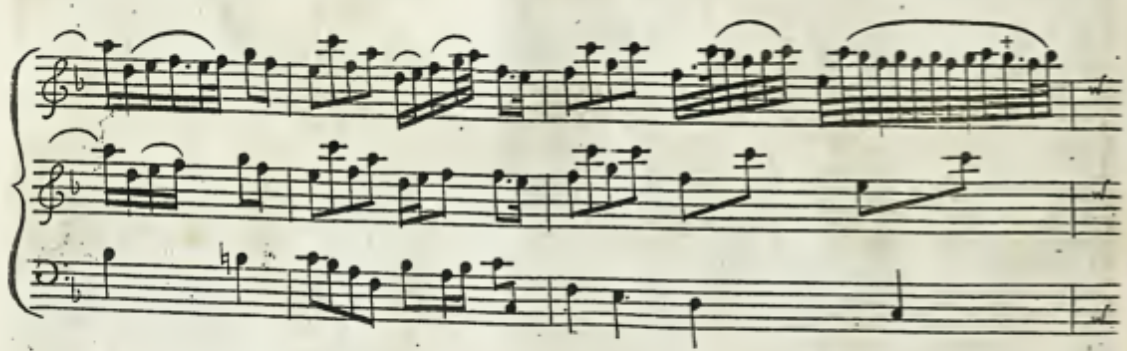
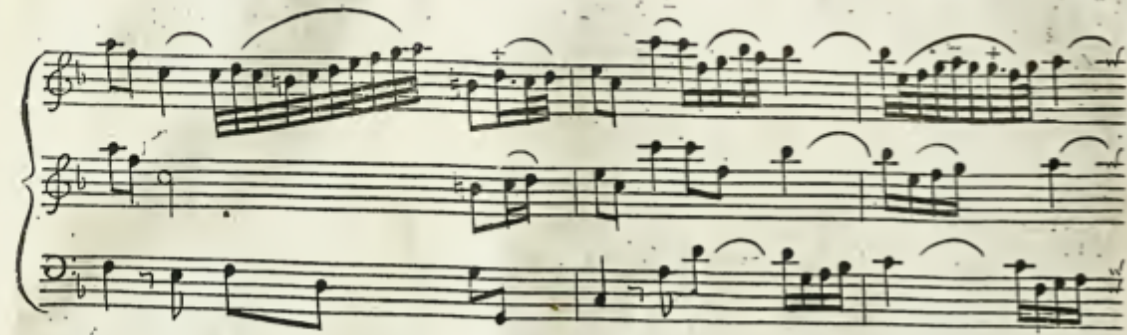
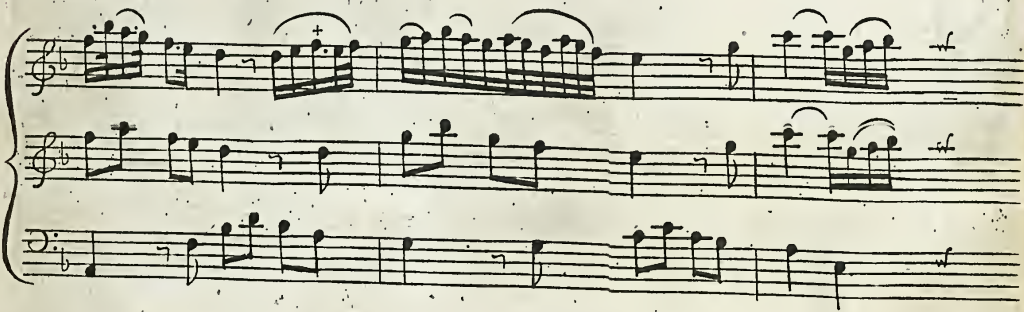
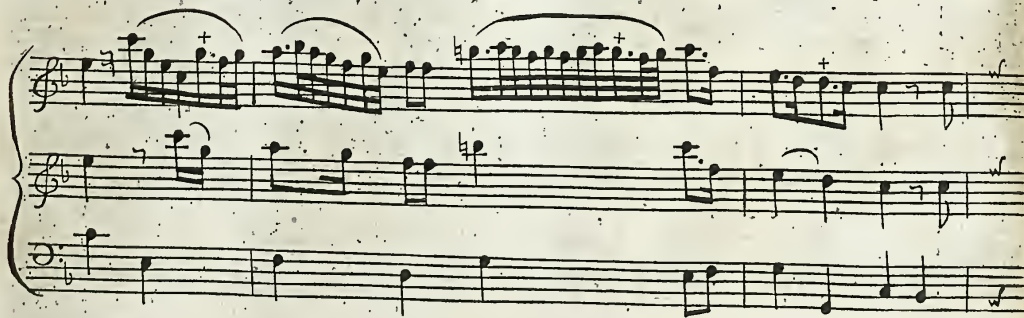
The musical score is written on six staves. The first two staves are in treble clef, and the last four are in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The time signature is 3/4. The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. There are several fingerings indicated by numbers 1-6. The notation is handwritten and includes some markings like asterisks and 'x'.

Sonate metodiche



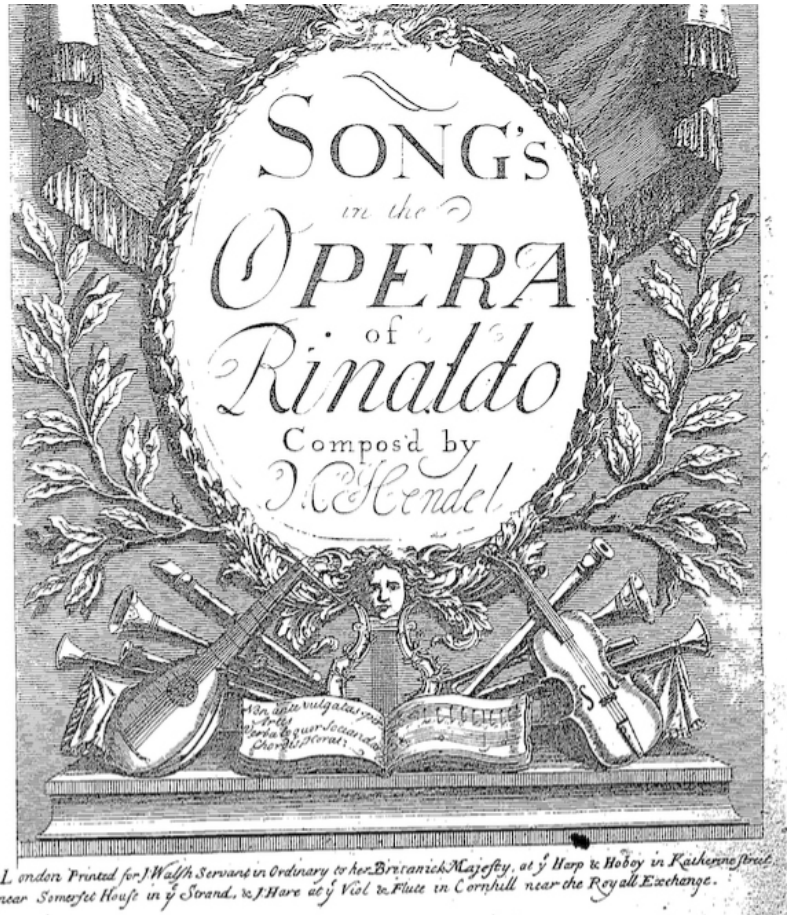
SONATA IV

Adagio



How to handle Händel...

Lascia ch'io pianga



A Table of the SONGS in the OPERA of RINALDO Compos'd by M^r HENDEL

First	Overture in Rinaldo	I
Act	Sovra balze scoscesi	5
	Combatti da forte	7
	Ogn' Indugiòd un'amante	9
	Sulla ruota di fortuna_và	11
	Sibillar gli angui'd aletto	12
	No che quest alma	15
	Vieni o cara	17
	Furie terribile	18
	Molto voglio molto spero	20
	Augelletti che cantate	22
	Scherzano sul tuo volto	23
	Caro sposa amante cara	26
	Cor' ingrato ti rimembri	28
	Col valor colla virtu	29
	Venti turbini prestate	31
Second	Siam prossimi al porto	34
Act	Il vostro maggio	36
	Il tricerbero humiliato	37
	Scorta readi cieco	38
	Mio cor che mi faidir	39
	<i>Lascia ch'io pianga</i>	40

How to handle Händel...
Lascia ch'io pianga



Obue

Staccata Forte

Adagio e P

Violins

This musical score is for the Oboe and Violins parts of the aria 'Lascia ch'io pianga' from George Frideric Händel's opera *Alcinaide*. The Oboe part is written in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. It begins with a staccato forte passage, indicated by the 'Staccata Forte' marking, and then transitions into a slower, more expressive section marked 'Adagio e P' (Adagio e Piano). The Violin part is written in two staves, also in treble clef with a key signature of one flat and a 4/4 time signature. It features a staccato forte passage in the lower register, followed by a more melodic and expressive section in the upper register, marked 'Adagio e P'. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.



Adagio

This musical score is for the Adagio section of the aria 'Lascia ch'io pianga' from George Frideric Händel's opera *Alcinaide*. It is written for a piano, with both the right and left hands. The score is in treble and bass clef, with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Adagio'. The right hand features a complex, flowing melodic line with many slurs and ornaments, while the left hand provides a steady, rhythmic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

How to handle Händel...

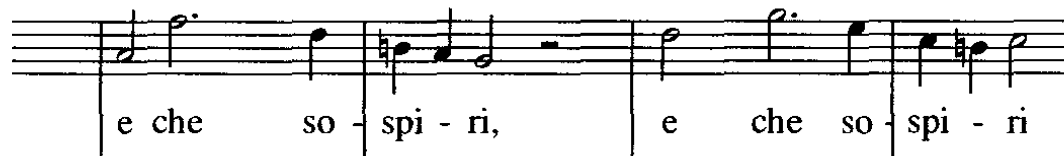
Lascia ch'io pianga



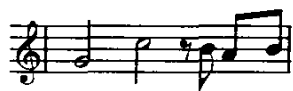
e che — so



e — che so



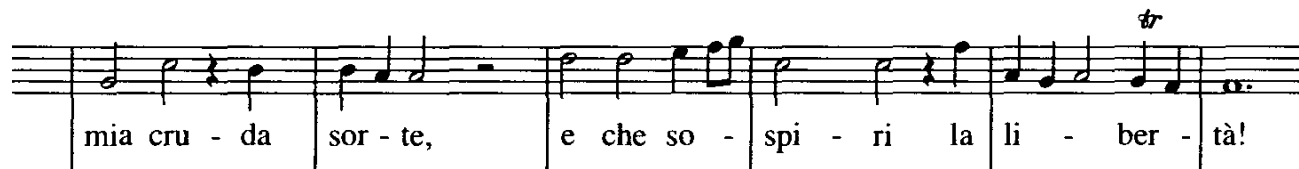
e che so - spi - ri, e che so - spi - ri



mia cru - da —



spi - ri



mia cru - da sor - te, e che so - spi - ri la li - ber - tà!

(40)
Almirena Sung by Sign^{ra} Isabella in the Opera of Rinaldo

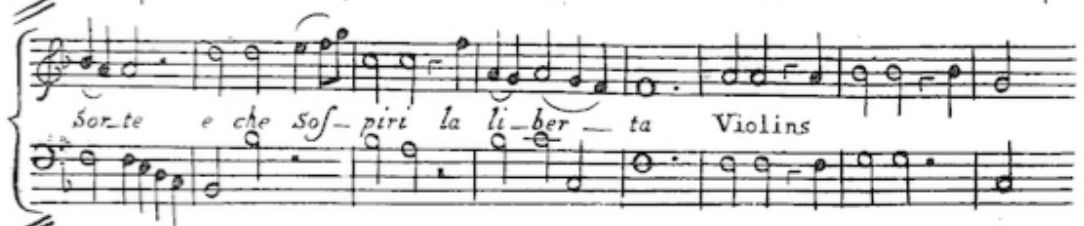
Largo



Lascia ch'io pianga mia cru - da Sor - te e che Sof - piri la li - ber - ta



e che Sof - pi - ri e che Sof - pi - ri la li - ber - ta, lascia ch'io pianga mia cru - da



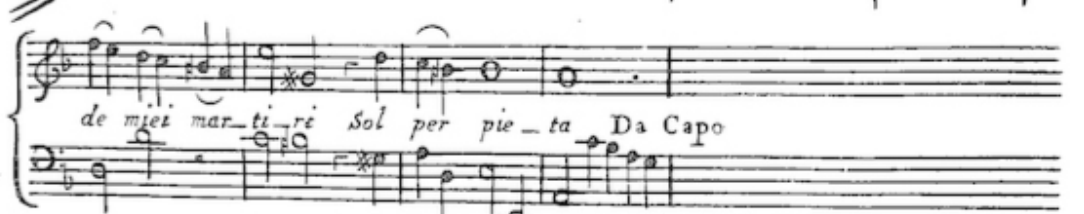
Sor - te e che Sof - piri la li - ber - ta Violins



Il duolo in



fran - ga queste ri - tor - te de miei mar - ti - ri Sol per pie - ta



de miei mar - ti - ri Sol per pie - ta Da Capo

How to handle Händel...

Lascia ch'io pianga

Lascia ch'io pianga
Sung by Sig.^{ra} Isabella
in the Opera of
Rinaldo

Adagio



(40)
Almirena Sung by Sign^{ra} Isabella in the Opera of Rinaldo

Largo



Lascia ch'io pianga mia cru-da Sorta e che Sof-piri la li-ber-ta

e che Sof-pi-ri e che Sof-pi-ri la li-ber-ta lascia ch'io pianga mia cru-da

Sorta e che Sof-piri la li-ber-ta Violins

Il duolo in

fran-ga queste ri-tor-te de miei mar-ti-ri Sol per pie-ta

de miei mar-ti-ri Sol per pie-ta Da Capo

Piano accompaniment for the first system of the opera scene, featuring complex arpeggiated figures in the right hand and block chords in the left hand.

(40)
Almirena Sung by Sign^{ra} Isabella in the Opera of Rinaldo

Largo

Lascia ch'io pianga mia cru-da Sorta e che Sof-piri la li-ber-ta
e che Sof-pi-ri e che Sof-pi-ri la li-ber-ta lascia ch'io pianga mia cru-da
Sorte e che Sof-piri la li-ber-ta Violins
Il duolo in
fran-ga queste ri-tor-te de miei mar-ti-ri Sol per pie-ta
de miei mar-ti-ri Sol per pie-ta Da Capo

How to handle Händel...

Lascia ch'io pianga

Largo. (v. pag. 164)

(Violino I.) *pp*

Tutti.

(Violino II.)

(Viola.)

ALMIRENA.

Lascia ch'io pianga mia cru-da sor-te, e che so-spi-ri la li-ber-tà, e che so-

(Bassi.)

-spi-ri, e che so-spi-ri la li-ber-tà! lascia ch'io pianga mia cru-da sor-te, e che so-

-spi-ri la li-ber-tà!

f

(Fine.)

Il duo-lo in-fran-ga que-ste ri-tor-te, de' miei mar-ti-ri sol per pie-

-tà, de' miei mar-ti-ri sol per pie-tà.

Da Capo.

H. W. 58.

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