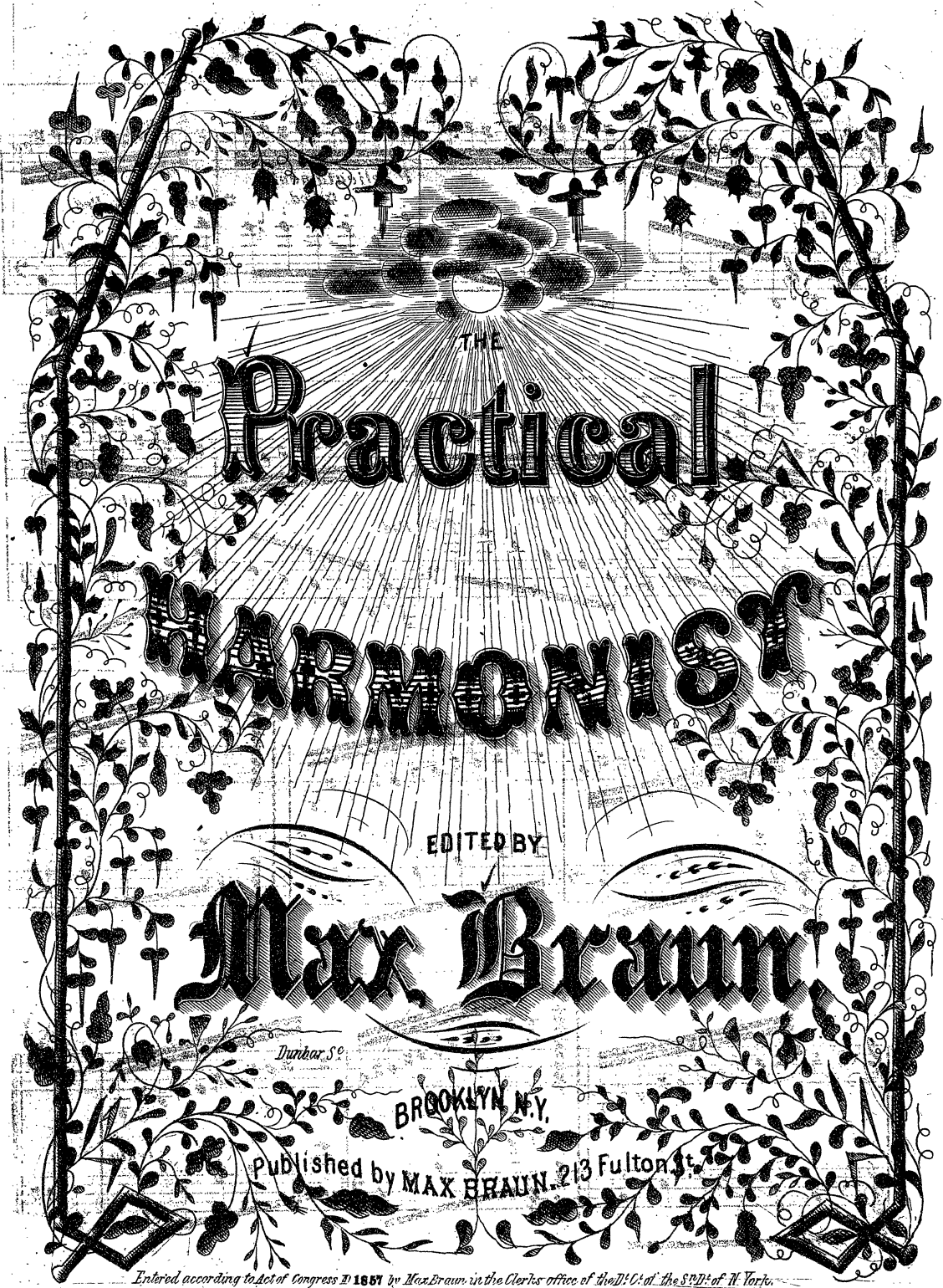




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379.
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THE PRACTICAL HARMONIST.

Edited by
MAX BRAUN.

LESSON I.

§ 1.

ELEMENTS OF MUSIC. — ELEMENTE DER MUSIK.

System of Tones and their Indications. Amount of Tone-gradations.
(System der Töne und deren Bezeichnung) (Summe der Tonabstufungen)



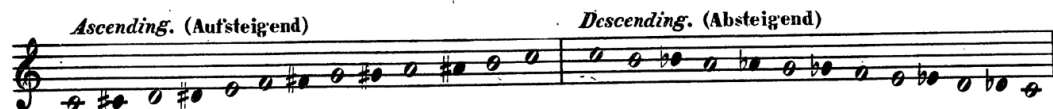
SCALES. TONLEITERN.
Gradual succession of seven Tones within the limits of an Octave. Stufenweise Folge der sieben Töne im Bereiche einer Octave.



CHARACTER OF THE SCALES. CHARACTER DER TONLEITERN.

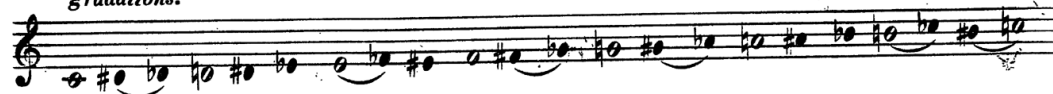


CHROMATIC SCALE. CHROMATISCHE LEITER.



ENHARMONIC SCALE. ENHARMONISCHE LEITER.

Different representation of the various Tone-gradations. Verschiedenartige Darstellung der verschiedenen Abstufungen.



INTERVALS.

INTERVALLE.

Relation of two Tones.

Verhältniss zweier Töne.

Unison. Second. Third. Fourth. Fifth. Sixth. Seventh. Octave. Ninth.
Einklang. Secunde. Terz. Quart. Quint. Sext. Sept. Octave. Ninte.



Sizes of Intervals.

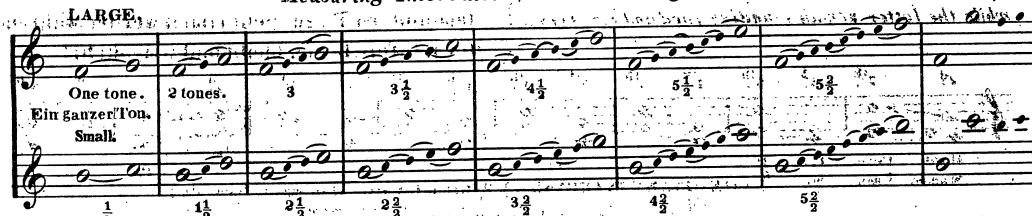
Grösse der Intervalle.

Large Intervals.
Grosse Intervalle.Small Intervals.
Kleine Intervalle.

Measuring Intervals.

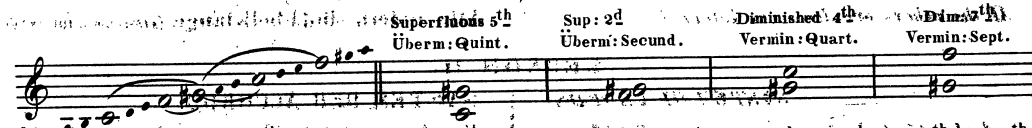
Berechnung der Intervalle.

LARGE.



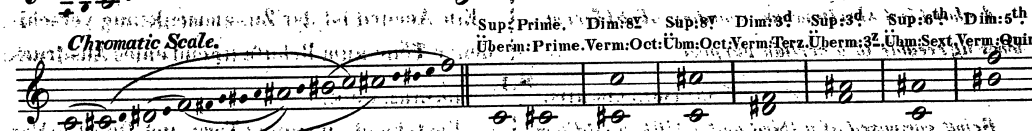
Intervals of the Minor Scale.

Intervalle der Molltonleiter.

Superfluous 5th
Überm: Quint.Sup: 2d
Überm: Secund.Diminished 4th
Verm: Quart.Diminished 5th
Verm: Sept.

Chromatic Scale.

Sup: Prime. Dim: 2d. Sup: 3d. Dim: 3d. Sup: 4th. Sup: 5th. Dim: 5th.
Überm: Prime. Verm: Oct. Überm: Oct. Verm: Tert. Überm: 3d. Überm: Sext. Verm: Quint.



Juxtaposition of Intervals.

Zusammenstellung der Intervalle.

From C. (Von C)
SECONDS.

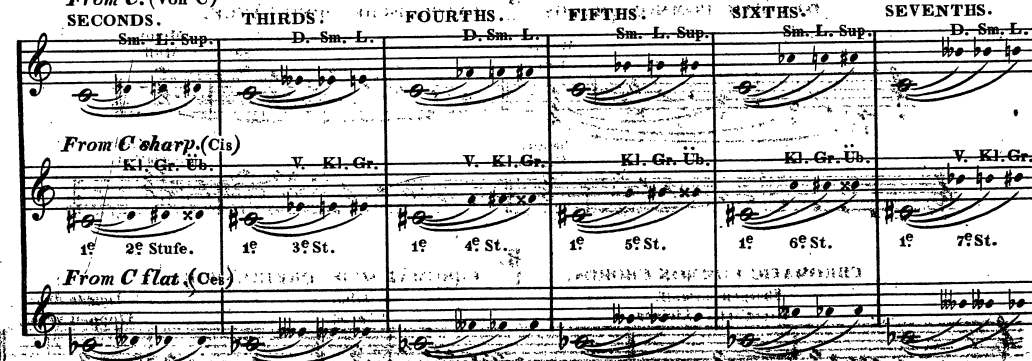
THIRDS.

FOURTHS.

FIFTHS.

SIXTHS.

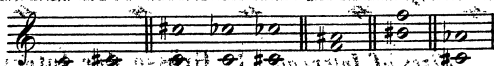
SEVENTHS.



REMARK. The Note-Degrees remain the same in all three cases; the Tone-Degrees although they are removed (Effect of sharps and flats, System of Notes simplified by means of them.)

EXERCISE. Write all the Intervals from every degree of the Enharmonic Scale.

INTERVALS SELDOM USED



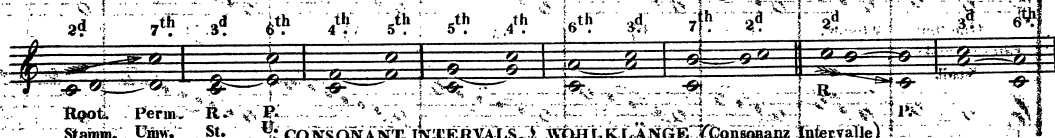
BEMERKUNG. Die Noten-Stufen bleiben dieselben in allen drei Fällen; die Ton-Stufen dagegen sind verrückt (Wirkung der Vorzeichnungen). Das System der Noten ist hier durch vereinfacht.)

AUFGABE. Schreibe auf alle Intervalle von jeder Stufe der enharmonischen Leiter.

INTERVALLE SELTEN GEBRAUCHT

PERMUTATION OF INTERVALS. (Inversions)

Instead of the lower of two notes forming one Interval its Octave above the other can be taken while the latter remains undisturbed and vice versa.



CONSONANT INTERVALS. WOHLKLÄNGE (Consonanz Intervalle)

All the others are dissonant Intervals.

Alle andern sind Übelklänge. (Dissonanz Intervalle)

LESSON II.

SYSTEM OF CHORDS.

A chord is a simultaneous sounding of different tones agreeable to a certain purpose.

COMMON CHORDS.

Being composed of a third and a fifth in addition with a given Rootnote.

DIATONIC COMMON CHORDS.



CHROMATIC COMMON CHORDS.

Sharpened small.
Geschärft klein.

B. CHROMATISCHE DREIKLÄNGE.

Dim. Verm. Double dim. Doppelt verm.

JUXTAPOSITION. ZUSAMMENSTELLUNG.

Diatonic.

Major.
Dur.

Minor.
Moll.

Small.
Klein.

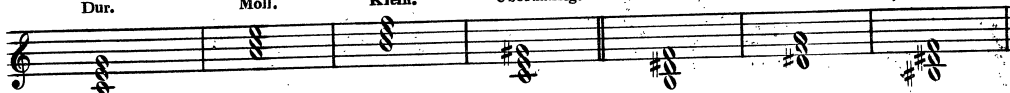
Superfluous.
Übermässig.

Chromatic.

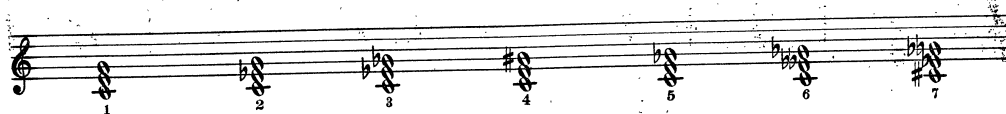
Sharpened Small.
Geschärfter kleiner.

Dim.
Verm.

Double Dim.
Doppelt Verm.



From C. (Von C.)



EXERCISE: Write the seven Common Chords on every degree of the Chromatic Scale. AUFGABE: Bilde die sieben Dreiklänge auf jeder Stufe der Chromatischen Leiter.

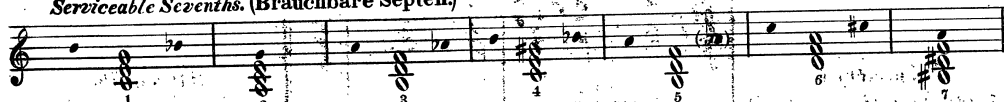
22.

SEPT-CHORDS.

SEPT-ACCORDE.

Originating by adding one of the different specimens of seventh to any one of the seven Common Chords. Entstehend durch Verbindung irgend einer Sept mit irgend einem Dreiklang.

Serviceable Sevenths. (Brauchbare Septen.)



DENOMINATION OF SEPT-CHORDS. BEZEICHNUNG DER SEPT-ACCORDE.

Dominant Sept. Chord.

Major
7th Chord.
Grösser
7te Accorde.

Minor.
Moll.

Small.
Klein.

Dim.
Verm.

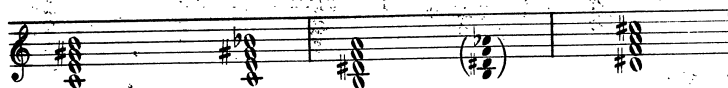
Double dim.
Dopp. verm.

Triple dim.
Dreif. verm.



Sept. Chords, which can not be properly indicated by names.

Sept. Accorde, welche nicht vollständig durch irgend welche Namen zu bezeichnen sind.



Unserviceable seventh. (Unbrauchbare Septen.)

Resolution impossible.

Seldom used independently.

Passing.



DISGUISED PERMUTATION. MASKIRTE UMWENDUNGEN.

(Mocking Chords.)

(Trugaccorde.)

Appearance. (Gestalt)	Perm. Umwend.	Root. Stamm.

Marx. (Page 262)

Haydn Imperial Mass.

RETROSPECT.

Fundamental Chords: Seven
Common Chords and Seven
Sept-Chords (the Seventh of
different specimens.)

RÜCKBLICK.

Fundamental Accorde:
Sieben Dreiklänge und sieben
Sept-Accorde (die Sept in
verschiedener Gestalt.)

LESSON III.

TREATMENT OF CHORDS. BEHANDLUNG DER ACCORDE.

21.

POSITIONS. LAGEN.

Common Chord. (Dreiklang)

8th Position. 3^d Pos. 5th Pos. Sept. Pos. 8th Pos. 3^d Pos. 5th Pos.

EXERCISE.

PERMUTATIONS. VERSETZUNGEN-VERTAUSCHUNGEN.
(INVERSIONS.) (UMWENDUNGEN.)

Common Chord. (Dreiklang.)

Sept-Chord. (Sept-Accord.)

Root Ch:	1 st Perm.	2 ^d Perm.	Root.	1 st Perm.	2 ^d Perm.	3 ^d Perm.
$\frac{5}{3}$	$\frac{6}{3}$ chord.	$\frac{6}{4}$ ch.	7	$\frac{6}{5}$ ch.	$\frac{6}{3}$ ch.	$\frac{6}{2}$ ch.

EXERCISE.

ARRANGEMENT OF CHORDS. ARRANGEMENT DER ACCORDE.

Close harmony. Gedrängte harmonie.	Dispersed. Zerstreut.	Close. Gedrängt.	Dispersed. (Zerstreut.)

EXERCISE.

PROGRESSION OF CHORDS. FORTSCHRITTUNG DER ACCORDE.

1, Progressions effected by changing one Interval. (Fortschreitung bewirkt durch Veränderung einer Note.)

2, Effected by changing two or more notes. (Bewirkt durch Veränderung mehrerer Noten.)

MOTIONS. : BEWEGUNGEN.

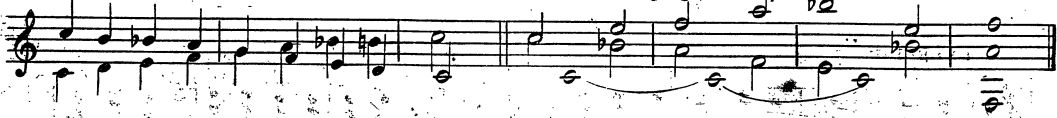
Similar Motion of two Parts.
(Gerade Bewegung.)

Oblique Motion.
(Seiten Bewegung.)



Counter Motion.
(Gegen Bewegung.)

Compound Motion.
(Vermischte Bewegung.)



PROHIBITED MOTIONS. : VERBOTENE BEWEGUNGEN.

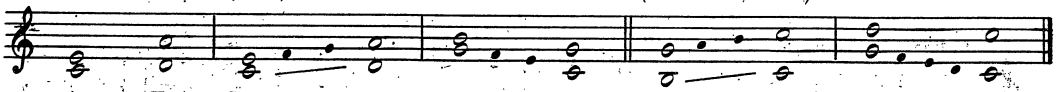
Consecutive open Fifths.
(Offene Quinten.)

Open Octaves.
(Octaven.)



Consecutive hidden Fifths.
(Verdeckte Quinten.)

Hidden Octaves.
(Verdeckte Octaven.)

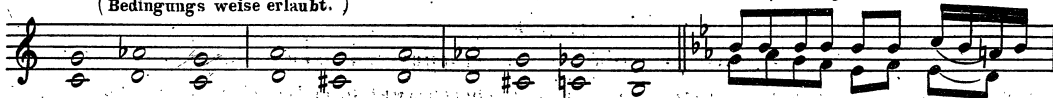


EFFECT OF CONSECUTIVES.



Progression of uneven 5th allowed conditionally.
(Bedingungs weise erlaubt.)

Mozart. (Magic Flute)



(Improved hidden consecutives by Polyphonic treatment.)

(Verbesserte Fortschreitungen durch Vermehrung der Stimmenzahl.)

Bad.

Good.

Bad.

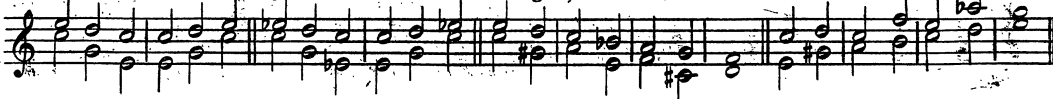
Better.

Bad.

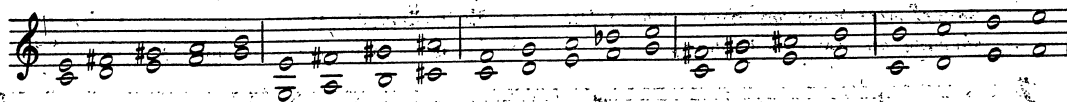
Good.



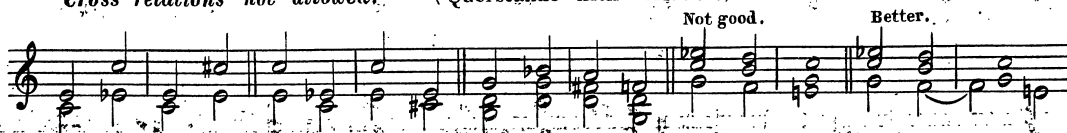
Progressions never objectionable. (Fortschreitungen, niemals beanstandet.)



Progressions of even Intervals not advisable in two parts. Nicht anzurathende Fortschreitungen.



Cross relations not allowed. (Querstände nicht erlaubt.)



Hidden consecutives and cross relations are less offensive by Polyphonic treatment although not to be recommended. Verdeckte quinten, Octaven und Querstände sind weniger beleidigend bei einer mehrstimmigen Fortschreitung, jedoch nicht zu empfehlen.

Mend. Bartholdy. (Fuga.)

Hummel. (Mass in B $\flat$.)



27.

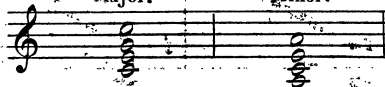
PROGRESSION OF COMMON CHORDS. FORTSCHREITUNGEN DER DREIKLANGE.

The only two consonant chords in Music. Die zwei einzigen Consonanz Accorde in der Music.

Seats of Repos. - Sitze der Ruhe.

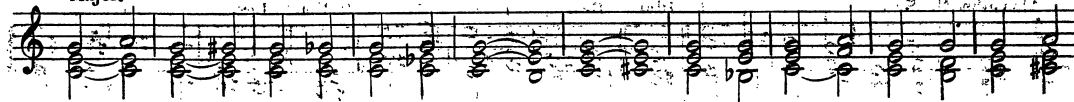
Major.

Minor.



Progression of the first common chords are unlimited. Avoid consecutives & cross relations. Die Fortschreitungen der drei ersten Dreiklänge sind unbegrenzt. (Beobachte § 5 & 6.)

Major.



Minor.

Major.



Common chords which require conditional
Progressions - Resolutions.

Dreiklänge mit bedingten
Fortschreitungen - Lösung.

Superfluous common chord. The fifth
showing an upward tendency.

Übermässiger Dreiklang
Die Quint nach oben strebend.

The first exercise consists of two staves of music. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The music features several chords, including triads and dyads, with arrows indicating the resolution of the fifth of a chord to the next chord's root or third. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

EXERCISE.

The second exercise consists of two staves of music. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The music features several chords, including triads and dyads, with arrows indicating the resolution of the fifth of a chord to the next chord's root or third. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Beethoven Sonata.

The Beethoven Sonata exercise consists of two staves of music. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The music features several chords, including triads and dyads, with arrows indicating the resolution of the fifth of a chord to the next chord's root or third. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

Sharp.Small. Res.

Dim. Res.

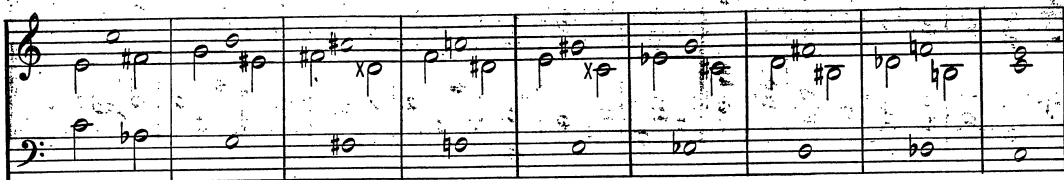
D.dim. Res.

The third exercise consists of two staves of music. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The music features several chords, including triads and dyads, with arrows indicating the resolution of the fifth of a chord to the next chord's root or third. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

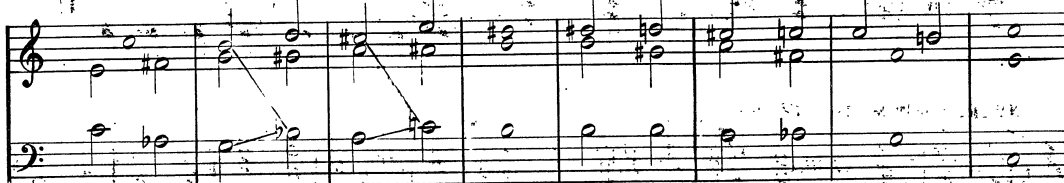
EXERCISES: (No 1.)

The fourth exercise consists of two staves of music. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The music features several chords, including triads and dyads, with arrows indicating the resolution of the fifth of a chord to the next chord's root or third. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

No 2.

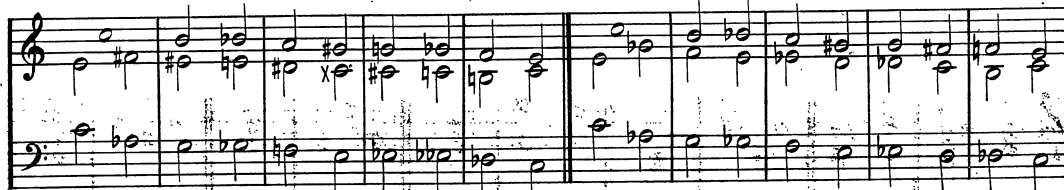


No 3.



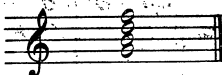
No 4. Not advisable.

No 5. Proper writing. (Sept-Chords.)



28.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SEPT-CHORDS. LÖSUNG DER SEPT-ACCORDE.

Dominant 7th chord. (Origin of harmonic Motion.)Dominant Sept-Accord
(Quelle harmonischer Bewegung.)

RESOLUTIONS.

No 1. Dominant 7th Ch:
(Regular Resolution)No 2. Large 7th Ch:

Nº 3. Minor Sept-Chord.

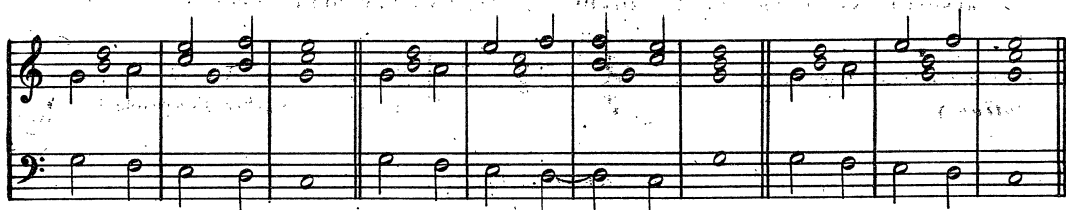
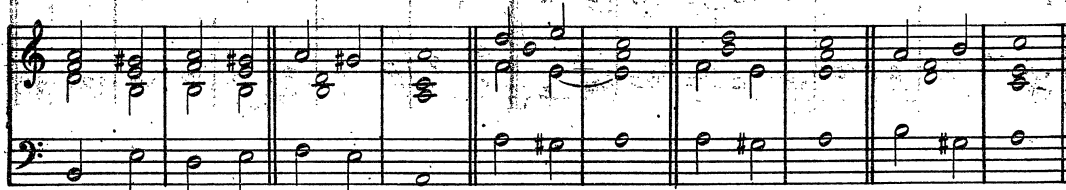
More frequently.



Hummel. (Missa in B♭)



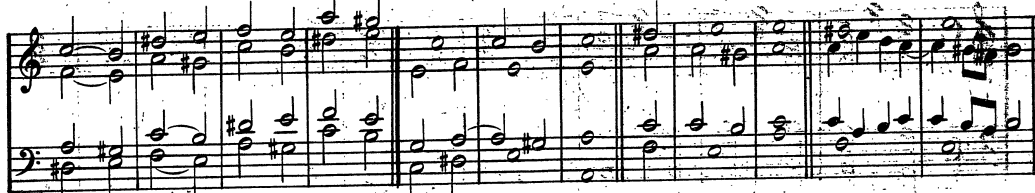
Nº 4. Small & dim. 7th Ch:



Resolutions of the double dim. Sept-Chord. Lösung des doppelt verm. Sept-Accords.

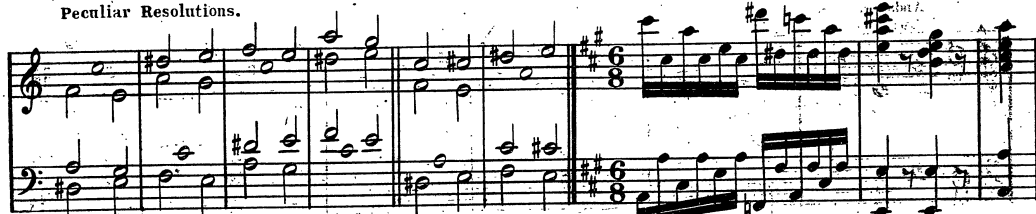
Seldom used.
Selten gebraucht. Mozart.

More frequently.
Öfter.



Peculiar Resolutions.

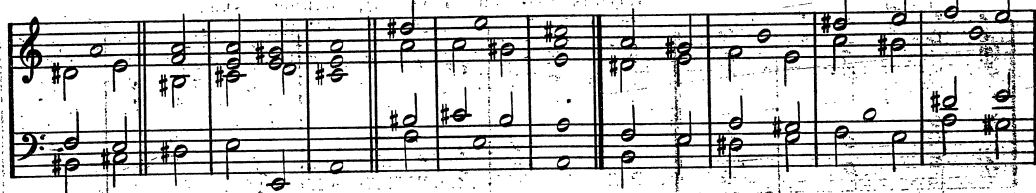
A. Schmitt. (Etude.)



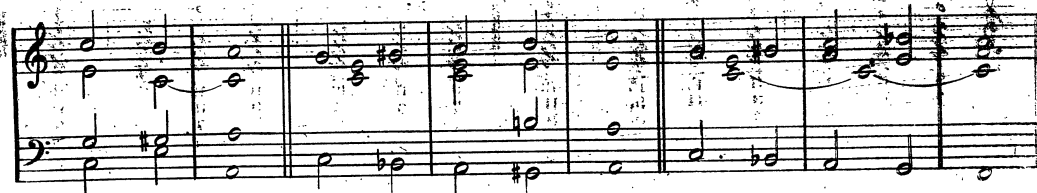
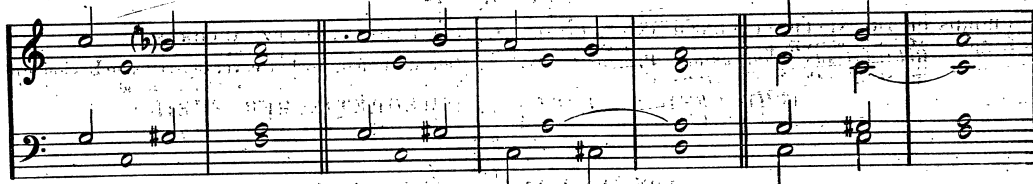
Small 7th in combination with the sharpened small common chord.

(Kleine Sept in Verbindung mit dem geschärften kleinen Dreiklang.)

Triple dim. Sept-Chord.
Dreifach verm. Sept-Accord.



Large and small seventh in combination with the extended common chord.
(Grosse und kleine Sept verbunden mit dem übermässigen Dreiklang.)



Peculiar progressions of the Dominant 7th Chord suspending the common Resolution of the small 7th

Fortschreitang des Dom 71. ch. wobei die kleine Sept liegen bleibt oder nach oben gedrängt wird.

A handwritten musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on two staves, a treble staff and a bass staff, both in common time (C). The melody is written in the treble staff, featuring a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed eighth notes. The bass staff provides a simple harmonic accompaniment using quarter and eighth notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time. The handwriting is in ink on aged, slightly stained paper. The title 'The Rose Tree' is written in a decorative, cursive font at the top left of the page.

Andante.

[illegible]

Haydn's Creation. Large 7th making a skip.

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is on a single staff with a treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is on two staves (treble and bass clefs). The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The music consists of two measures. The first measure shows the voice entering with a half note, followed by the piano accompaniment. The second measure continues the melody and accompaniment. The score is presented in a black and white, slightly aged format.

LESSON IV.

CHORDS OF THE NINTH, ELEVENTH AND THIRTEENTH. NON UNDEZ TREDEZ ACCORDE.

Retardations, Suspensions, Prolongations.

Retardationen, Vorhalte, vorzubereitende Dissonanzen.

(THEORETICAL PART.)

(THEORETISCHER THEIL.)

21.

COMBINATIONS. VERBINDUNGEN.

TREATMENT. BEHANDLUNGSWEISE.

Preparation. Effect. Resolution. Prep. Effect. Res. Prep. Effect. Res.
 Vorbereitung. Wirkung. Lösung. Prep. Effect. Res. Prep. Effect. Res.

Not Serviceable.

Good. (Seldom used.)

Free.

Free.

Free.

Free.

Free.

Free.

Free.

(Serviceable.)

POSITIONS. LAGEN.

PERMUTATIONS. VERWECHSLUNGEN.

Two staves of musical notation in C major, 4/4 time. The first staff shows a sequence of chords with a descending bass line (9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4). The second staff shows a more complex sequence of chords and melodic lines.

Different ways of combinations. Verschiedene Arten von Verbindungen.

Free or prepared.

Frei oder vorbereitet.

Three staves of musical notation showing various chord combinations and resolutions. The first staff includes some chords marked with (b) for flat. The second and third staves show more complex harmonic progressions.

PECULIAR RESOLUTIONS.

AUSSER GEWÖHN LICHE FORTSCHRITTUNG.

Ch. Rink.

Two staves of musical notation showing unusual resolutions and progressions. The first staff shows a sequence of chords, and the second staff shows a more complex progression with some chromaticism.

(PRACTICAL PART.)

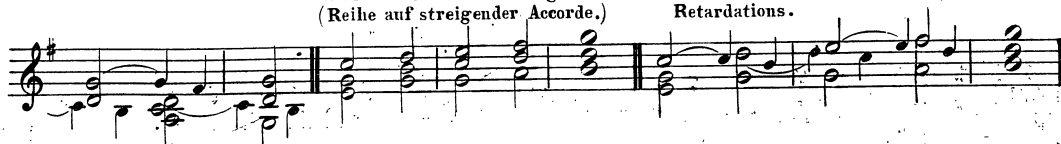
(PRACTISCHER THEIL.)

Retardations created.

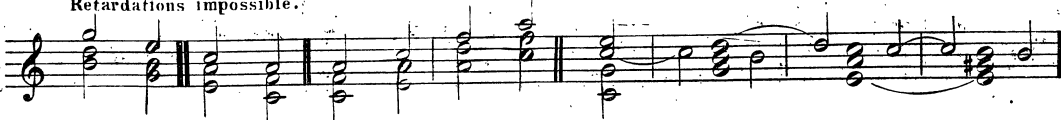
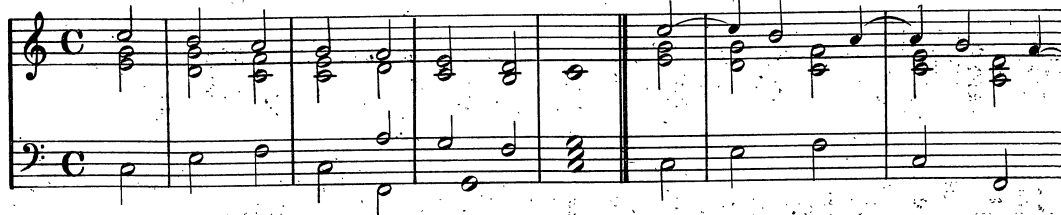
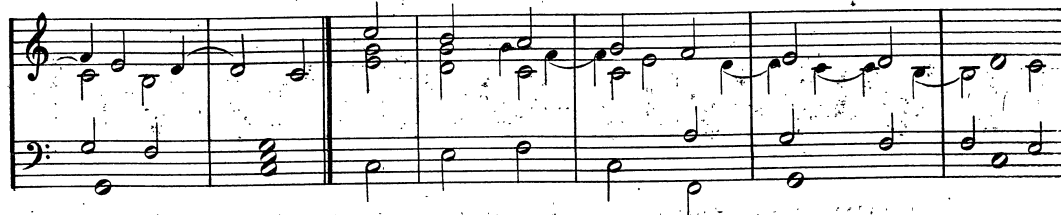
Retardationen bewirkt.

Series of Chords descending.
(Reihe absteigender Accorde.)Mode of creating Retardations.
(Art, Retardationen zu bewirken.)Series of Chords ascending.
(Reihe auf steigender Accorde.)

Retardations.



Retardations impossible.

Descending Scale harmonized.
(Absteigende Leiter harmonisirt.)Retardations in the upper Part.
(Melodie retardirt.)Second Part retarded.
(Zweite Stimme retardirt.)Several Parts retarded.
(Mehrere Stimmen retardirt.)

RETARDATION CHORDS ANALYZED. ZERGLIEDERUNG DER RETARDATIONS ACCORDE.

The musical score consists of three systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system shows a sequence of chords in the treble staff, with the bass staff providing a simple harmonic accompaniment. The second system continues this sequence with more complex chordal textures. The third system shows a final sequence of chords, with the bass staff providing a simple harmonic accompaniment. The score is written in common time (C) and features various chordal textures and melodic lines.

Key (Chords forming the Basis of the above Retardations.)
 Schlüssel (Accorde, welche die Basis der obigen Retardationen bilden.)

LESSON V.

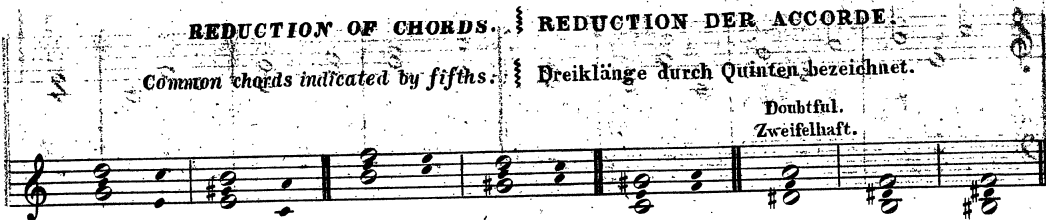
Doubtful in most cases

REDUCTION OF CHORDS.

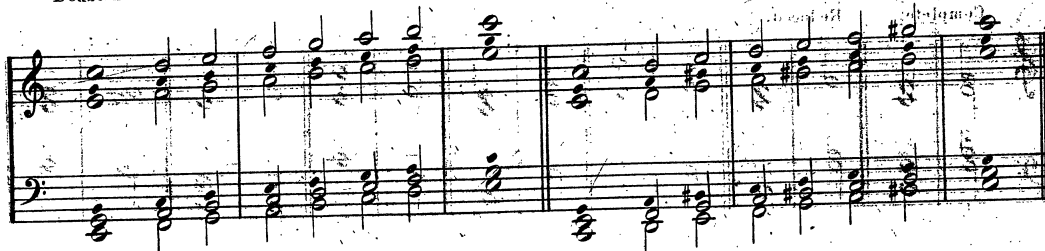
REDUCTION DER ACCORDE.

Common chords indicated by fifths.

Dreiklänge durch Quinten bezeichnet.

Doubtful.
Zweifelhaft.

Doubtful in most cases without small notes. (Zweifelhaft in den meisten Fällen ohne die kleinen Noten.)



Four Parts (Intervals doubled)

Three Parts.



Two Parts (Reduction.)

Four Parts.

Three Parts.
Not Good.

Bad.

Good. (Chords Complete)



Two Parts. (Not Good)

Better.

This block contains two musical staves. The first staff, labeled 'Two Parts. (Not Good)', shows two parts with some awkward intervals and a double bar line. The second staff, labeled 'Better.', shows a more coherent two-part setting with smoother voice leading.

SEPT-CHORDS SEPT-ACCORDE.

Complete. Reduced.

This block contains two musical staves. The first staff, labeled 'Complete.', shows a full septet of chords. The second staff, labeled 'Reduced.', shows a reduced version of the same chords, focusing on the essential harmonic structure.

Small Common Chord.

This block contains two musical staves. The first staff shows a sequence of chords, and the second staff shows a 'Small Common Chord' which serves as a bridge between the two parts.

Two Parts.

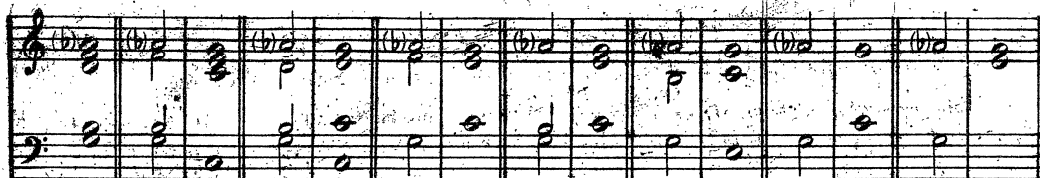
Small or Dim.

This block contains two musical staves. The first staff, labeled 'Two Parts.', shows two parts with some awkward intervals. The second staff, labeled 'Small or Dim.', shows a more compact two-part setting.

Arrange this Example for Three and Two Parts.

This block contains two musical staves. The first staff shows a three-part setting, and the second staff shows a two-part setting, both derived from the same harmonic material.

Chord of the Ninth.



Eleventh.



Usual way of employing Retardations in Three Parts. Anwendung der Retardationen beim dreistimmigen Satz.



Point out the blemishes in this Example. Bezeichne die Fehler in diesem Beispiele.



Retardations in Two Parts.



LESSON VI.

23

21.

Alte und neue Kunst

TRANSITIONEN	TRANSITIONEN
Passing Notes and Passing Chords.	Durchgehende Noten und Accorde.
Harmonic Notes of the Major common chord in C and Sept ch: on G in C Major Scale.	Harmonische Noten des C dur Dreiklangs und Dominant Sept Accords in der C dur Leiter.

Regular Passes. (Regelmässiger Durchgang.)	Irregular Passes. (Wechselnote.)	Harmonic Bynotes. (Harmonische Nebennote.)
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Practical use of Passing Notes. Theme	Practischer Nutzen der durchgehenden Noten. Var: I.
--	--

Var: II.

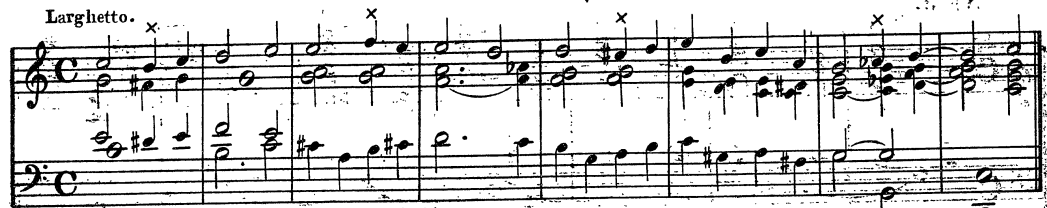
24

Var. III.



Passing Chords. Durchgehende Accorde.

Larghetto.



23.

PEDAL-POINT. PEDAL-PUNKT.

Series of Chords without regard to the Fundamental Note. Accordenreihe ohne Rücksicht auf den Fundamental Bass.

Nº 1.



Pedal point on the Dominant.

Nº 2.



Pedal point on the Tonic.

24.

Nº 1.

Sequences.

MATERIALS.

MATERIALIEN.



With or without the Accidentals. Mit oder ohne Vorzeichnungen.

25.

Nº 2.

Dominant.

Nº 3.

Dominant.

Chords frequently used for a Pedal-point on the Tonic. Accorde, oft benützt für Pedal-punkte auf der Tonica.

Nº 4.

Tonic.

25.

ANTICIPATIONS. VORAUSNAHME.

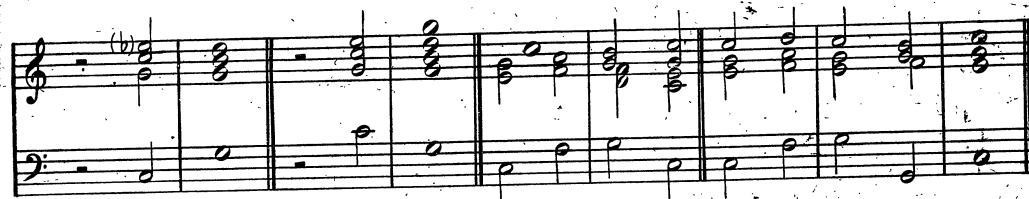
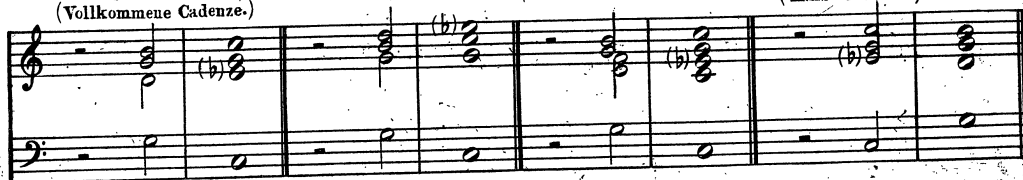
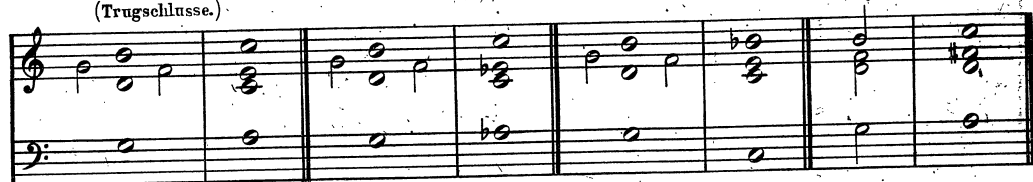
Passing Notes.

Max Anticipation. (??)

LESSON VII.

21.

CADENCE. } SCHLUSSFALL.

Complete Cadence.
(Vollkommene Cadenze.)Half Cadence.
(Halb Cadenze.)Decisive Cadences.
(Trugschlüsse.)

Half Cadence.

Decisive.

Complete.



22.

AFFINITY OF KEYS SCALES.

Amount of tongradations, which two different
Scales have commonable.

Affinite Keys of the first Degree.

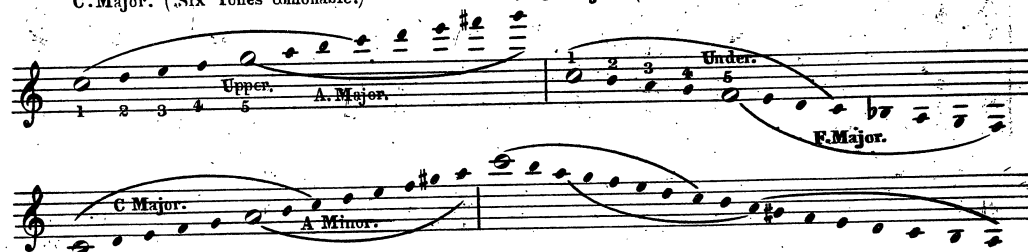
C. Major. (Six Tones commonable.)

VERWANDSCHAFT DER TONARTEN.

Summe der Tonstufen, welche zwei verschiedene
Scaelen mit einander gemein haben.

Verwandte Tonarten des ersten Grades.

C. Major. (Sechs Töne gemeinschaftlich.)



MODULATION.

MODULATION. (Übergang.)

Leaving one Key for another.

Übergang von einer Tonart in eine andere.

Modulations effected by means of the Dominant Sept-Chord.

Bewirkt vermittelt des Dominant Sept. Accords.

FORMAL MODULATIONS.

BESTIMMENDE MODULATIONEN.

From C to A. Melodie Cadence. C to A Minor. Cadence. C to E. Cadence.

Faulty & Monotonous.

D 7th Ch: Root.

Wandering Modulation. (Wandernd.) Restless Modulation. (Rastlos.)

Consecutives, Cross relations and Monotonic can be avoided by employing Permutations of the D 7th Chord instead of the Root Chord.

Falsche Quinten, Querstände und Monotonie können vermieden werden durch Benutzung der Umwendungen des D 7th Accords anstatt des Stammes.

6
4
3

6
4
3

6
5

Wandering. Formal.

EXERCISE. Write Modulations from C into all Major & Minor Keys. Avoid Consecutives and Cross-relations.

AUFGABE. Schreibe auf Modulationen von C in alle Dur & Moll-Tonarten. Vermeide fehlerhafte Fortschreitungen.

24.

Ambiguity of Chords or enharmonic changes.

Mehrdeutigkeit oder enharmonische Verwechslung der Accorde.

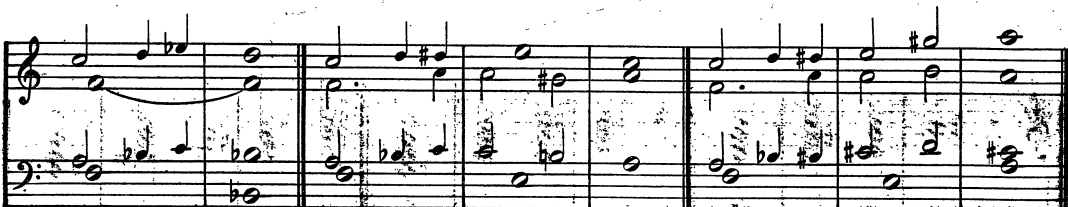
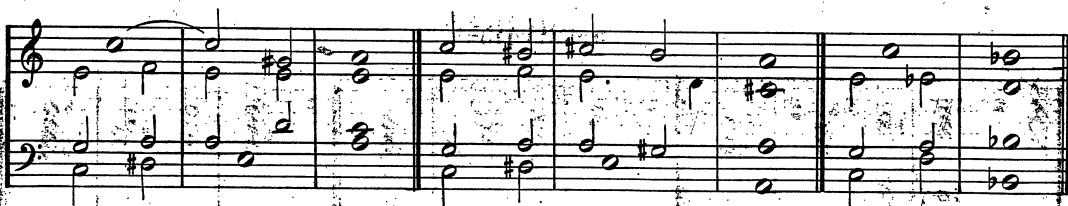
1 2 3 4 5 6

Root Ch: Root Ch: Root Ch: Root Ch:

RESOLUTIONS.

No.

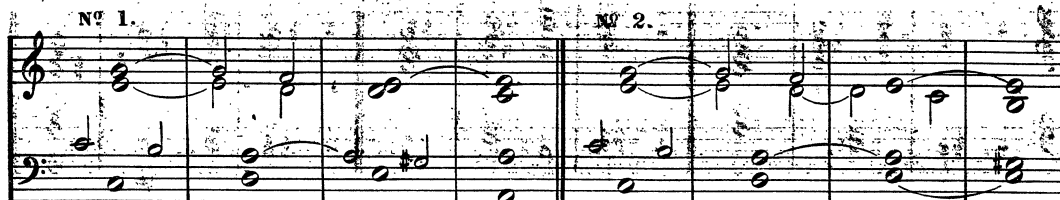
MODULATIONS.



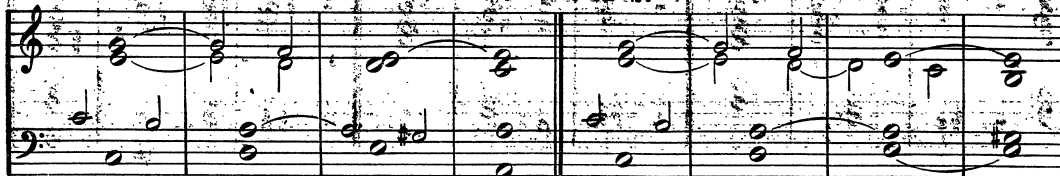
25.

TONCOMMUNION OF CHORDS. TONGEMEINSCHAFT DER ACCORDE.

Frequently used to modulate smoothly. Oft benützt zwanglos zu moduliren.



No 2.



Nº 3. Nº 4. Nº 5.

Nº 6. Nº 7.

Nº 8. (Wandering.)

Nº 9. (Wandering.) Make the continuation.

(Mache die Fortsetzung.) &c.

Nº 10. Chromatic Modulation. (Wandering.)

a, Divergirend. &c. &c.

Nº II.

B Divergirend.

See Appendix: Cadences and Modulations. Siehe Beilage: Cadenzen und Modulationen.

LESSON VIII.

PART WRITING. DIVISION OF CHORDS. STIMMENTHEILUNG DER ACCORDE.

21. *Mixed Choir. (Male & Female voices.)* *Gemischter Chor. (Männer und Frauenstimmen.)*

8th Pos. 3^d P. 5th P. 7th P. 8th P. 3^d P. 5th P.

1. Division after dispersed Harmony. (Theilung nach weite Harmonie.)

Mode of writing. Schreibart.

Soprano.

Alto.

Tenor.

Bass.

2. Division after close Harmony. Theilung nach enger Harmonie.

Root. Division. Writing.

Sop.

Alto.

Ten.

Bass.

Schreibart.

JUSTIFICATION.

Register of Voices. (Stimmenregister.)

Soprano.

Alto.

Tenor.

Bass.

REMARK. Both ways of division are employed in partwriting for mixed Choir.

Nº 1. Generally, when the Melody moves above C in the 3^d space Treble Clef.

Nº 2. When the Melody moves below it.

BEMERKUNG. Beide Arten der Theilung sind gleichmässig angewendet bei der Schreibart für gemischten Chor.

Erstere in der Regel, wenn die Melodie sich unter C (im dritten Raume des C) bewegt und letztere wenn sie höher liegt.

Dispersed Harmony. (Weite Harmonie.)

Sop.
Alto.
Ten.
Bass.

Close Harmony. (Enge Harmonie.)

Sop.
Alto.
Ten.
Bass.

22.

B. MEN'S CHOIR.

MÄNNERCHOR.

Division after Close Harmony.

Theilung nach enger Harmonie.

C. Chord. Division. Tenores.
1st
2nd
Writing.
Basses.
1st
2nd
Dreiklung. Theilung.

Ten. 1.
Ten. 11.
Bass 1.
Bass 11.

23.

ARRANGEMENT.

ARRANGEMENT.

Of a given harmonized melody for mixed voices and Male voices.

Einer gegebenen harmonisirten Melodie für gemischten Chor & Männerchor.

Haydn. (Te Deum.)

Moderato.



Arrangement for mixed Choir. Arrangement für gemischten Chor.

Sop.
Alto.
Ten.
Bass.

(Close harmony) (Dispersed) (Close) (Dis.) (Cl.)
(Enge harmonie) (Weite harmonie)

(Close) (Disp.) (Close)

FOR MALE VOICES.

To be transposed at least one third higher.

Moderato.

FÜR MANNERCHOR.

Muss wenigstens eine Terz höher transponirt werden.

Ten. I.
Ten. II.
Bass I.
Bass II.

(Bb or B Major)

Please compare both Arrangements carefully with each other. Man vergleiche gefälligst beide Arrangements sorgfältig mit einander.