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**MTO 27.2 Examples: Kovaciny, Music Theory's Visceral Turn: A Review of Roger
Matthew Grant**

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

<https://mtosmt.org/issues/mto.21.27.2/mto.21.27.2.kovaciny.html>

Example 1. Jean-Philippe Rameau's Analysis of Jean-Baptiste Lully's *Armide* (1686), in *Observations sur notre instinct pour la musique* (Paris: Prault, Lambert, Duchesne, 1754), 57.

page 57. **Exemple A.**
Côté de la sous Dominante en descendant: Celui de Lully.

System 1:
 LE vainqueur de Re- naud, Si quelqu'un le peut être.
 Ton de Sol. Ton d'Ut

Idem en montant,

System 2:
 ou, naud, Si quel-qu'un le peut- être.
 Ton de Sol. Ton d'Ut

Côté de la Dominante en descendant.

System 3:
 LE vainqueur de Re- naud, Si quelqu'un le peut être. ou,
 Ton de Sol. Ton de Re.

Idem en montant.

System 4:
 naud, Si quelqu'un le peut être, Se-ra digne de moi.
 Ton de Re. Ton de Sol.

Detailed description: The image shows a page from a historical music theory text. It contains four systems of musical notation, each with a vocal line and a lute line. The lyrics are in French. The first system is labeled 'Exemple A' and 'Côté de la sous Dominante en descendant: Celui de Lully.' The second system is labeled 'Idem en montant,'. The third system is labeled 'Côté de la Dominante en descendant.' The fourth system is labeled 'Idem en montant.' The lute lines include various annotations such as 'Ton de Sol.', 'Ton d'Ut', 'Ton de Re.', and 'Ton de Sol.', along with numbers (2, 3, 6, 7) and symbols (X, #) indicating fretting or accidentals. The vocal lines include lyrics and some accidentals (Bemol., Dieze.).

Example 2. Jean-Philippe Rameau's Analysis of "Tristes apprêts" from *Castor et Pollux* (1737, rev. 1754), in *Code de musique pratique ou méthodes pour apprendre la musique. . . avec de nouvelles réflexions sur le principe sonore* (Paris: Imprimerie Royale, 1760), Example T. Note that the staff marked Violins should be written with a French clef, sometimes called a French violin clef, such that the first line is G above middle C.

The image shows a page of musical notation from Rameau's *Code de musique pratique*. It features four staves:

- Staff 1 (Vocal):** Labeled "T. Lent." and "Vif." It contains the vocal line with lyrics: "Tristes apprêts, pâles flambeaux. Réjouïssons-nous, soyons contents." The lyrics are aligned with notes 'a.', 'b.', and 'c.' below them.
- Staff 2 (Violons):** Labeled "Violons." It shows the violin accompaniment in treble clef with a 2/2 time signature.
- Staff 3 (B.C.):** Labeled "B. C." (Bassoon). It shows the bassoon part in bass clef with a 2/2 time signature. Above the staff are the numbers 2, 7+, and 8, indicating fingerings or breath marks.
- Staff 4 (B.F.):** Labeled "B. F." (Bassoon/Fagotto). It shows the bassoon/fagotto part in bass clef with a 2/2 time signature. Above the staff are the numbers 7 and 7, indicating fingerings or breath marks.