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LANGLÉ

By clicking <u>here</u>, you hear, from one <u>page</u> site <u>corpsyphonie</u> (which also presents the <u>partition</u>), his Ode to Bara and *Viala*.



Honore Francois Marie <u>langle E</u> (or Lee or Langlois) (1741-1807) was born in Monaco and spends the first part of his life in Italy, he studied in Naples and in 1764 became Director of Theater and *Concert Noble* in Genoa.

But in 1768 he moved to Paris and gets fast quick success, first at the <u>Concert Spiritual</u> and then the <u>Concert des Amateurs.</u>

In 1784 he obtained a professorship at the Royal School of song, which became in 1795 the Conservatory, having lost this position in 1802, he will then, in response to Dalayrac, the librarian (it I 'Abbe <u>Roze</u> its successor in that post).

Renowned educator, he wrote several treatises - that Fetis was hard to criticize with virulence, and also that his compositions - including the Treaty of harmony and modulation (1795) New method to quantify the agreement (1801) Treaty low as singing before all the rules of composition, Treaty of Fugue (1805). In 1799 he participated with Agus, Catel, Cherubini, Gossec, Lesueur, Mehul and Rigel, in drafting the basic principles of music arrested by members of the Conservatory, for use in the study at this institution followed Solfèges.

At the end of his life, he retired to his estate of Villers le Bel, where he devoted himself to gardening.

He has a large number of religious works (masses and motets) but also operas, such as *Antiochus and Stratonice* (1786) and *Corisandre or fools by magic* (1791).

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On the site of the Museum of Old Monaco National Committee of Monegasque Traditions, one can see (above) this detail of a portrait of Langlé by Madame Vigee-Lebrun. At the Museum of Music City, you can find under reference E.995.6.12 a picture virtually identical (right), but anonymous writer (probably a copy of the original picture) . The score put them on the piano door (two lines) the title Corisandre / H. Langlé (whereas in the original title in a row, seems to be only Corisandre). Another difference lies in the book title that appears above the score: the original, it seems to include his Treatise on Harmony (1795), copy of his Treatise on the Fugue (1805).



Le Bihan (in his <u>book</u> Masons Parisian Grand Orient de France) gives two Langlet, one with the name above, musician, member of the Olympic League in 1786, and another, without name, artist, member St. Charles Friends Meeting in 1773-75. Cotte and Quoy-Bodin (The band in the Olympic League in 1786 Journal of Musicology, No. 70, 1984, pp. 95-107) think it is a single person. It is also the opinion of Pierre-François Pinaud, who in his remarkable book The Musicians Freemasons in the days of Louis XVI (Vega, 2009), mentioned with these two affiliations.

According to Cotte, he composed music for Masonic use, which we have been able to find any indication.

