

his father as master of the children and organist at Salisbury Cathedral. B. Salisbury, April 9, 1773; son of JOSEPH; d. Jan. 28, 1863. **Dr. Charles William** played organ at Christ Church, Oxford. B. July 13, 1814, one of 13 children of ARTHUR THOMAS; d. Dec. 16, 1883, Oxford. **John Davis** played organ Bristol Cathedral. B. 1804; brother of DR. CHARLES WILLIAM; d. 1876.

Corifeo. *It.* CORYPHAEUS.

Corkine (William) published books of "Ayres to sing and play" with lute and viol accompaniments, London, 1610 and 1612.

Cormuse. *Fr.* BAGPIPE.

Cornamusa. *It.* BAGPIPE.

Cornelius (Peter) composed the BARBER OF BAGDAD, the unfavourable reception of which led to Liszt's retirement from Weimar; aided Liszt in the establishment of the New German school, and upheld the Wagnerian art theories by articles in the "Neue Zeitschrift für Musik" and translations of Liszt's French lectures; joined Wagner in Munich and taught harmony and rhetoric in the "Königliche Musik-schule" of which von Bülow was director, composed the opera "Gunlöd" in Wagnerian style and many songs. B. Dec. 24, 1824, Mayence; d. Oct. 26, 1874.

Cornelys (Theresa) managed concerts at Carlisle House, London, directed by Bach and Abel, 1764-73, which were the most notable of that period; first favourite of Senator Malipiero of Venice, then of the Margrave of Baireuth; became directress of theatres in the Austrian Netherlands, went to England to sing opera as "Mme. Pompeati"; finally became impoverished, her career terminating in Fleet Street prison. B. 1723, Venice; daughter of the actor Imer; d. Aug. 19, 1797.

Cornet. Brass valve instrument of the trumpet family with compass ranging from *c'* to *g''*, having complete chromatic scale, with good vocal quality when well played, but lacking the power and brilliancy of the trumpet, for which it is often substituted. The fundamental tone is an octave be-

low the compass indicated, but is rarely used. Cornets are usually in B flat with an A crook, but a smaller instrument in E flat is used in military and brass bands.

Cornet. Obsolete woodwind instrument, covered with leather, with cup mouthpiece, known as ZINKE, and in Italy as cornetto.

Cornet, Echo. Swell organ stop of small scale which originally consisted of the same ranks of pipes as the MOUNTED CORNET; now applied to any small scale sesquialtera or mixture.

Cornet, Mounted. Solo great organ stop fast becoming obsolete which had several ranks of pipes so that the open, principal, 12th, 15th, and tierce tones were sounded together. Usually the compass was upward from *c'*. "Cornet voluntaries" consisted of embellished passages on this stop to a soft bass on the choir organ.

Cornette (Victor) composed and wrote methods for orchestral instruments, director and chorusmaster at various Paris theatres; deputy organist at St. Sulpice and the Invalides, Paris. B. 1795, Amiens; d. Paris.

Cornetto. *It.* CORNET.

Corno. *It.* HORN.

Corno Alto. *It.* Horn of high pitch.

Corno Basso. *It.* Deep toned horn.

Corno di Bassetto. *It.* BASSET HORN; organ stop of clarinet quality.

Corno di Caccia. *It.* Hunting or FRENCH HORN.

Corno Flute. 8 ft. organ stop of soft tone.

Corno Inglese. *It.* COR ANGLAIS.

Cornoepen. Obsolete name of valved cornets.

Cornu. *L.* Roman horns.

Cornyshe or Cornish (William) sang in Chapel Royal during reign of Henry VII; master of the children; accompanied Henry VIII to Field of the Cloth of Gold. D. 1524. **William, Jr.**, composed part songs and sacred music. Son of WILLIAM.

Cor Omnitonique. *Fr.* Horn capable of producing chromatic scale.

Coro. *It.* CHORUS.