



MTO 19.3 Examples: Dineen, Species Counterpoint with a Moveable Tenor (SCAMET)

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

<http://www.mtosmt.org/issues/mto.13.19.3/mto.13.19.3.dineen.php>

Example 1a. Orlando Lasso, “Scribantur,” score measures 1–8. Source: Lasso 1971.

Example 1b. Orlando Lasso, “Scribantur,” species measures 1–8.

Notes:

* Third beat dissonance left by disjunct motion.

** Perfect fifth approached by contrary disjunct motion in both voices.

Example 2a. Orlando Lasso, “Esurientes,” score measures 1–10. Source: Lasso 1971.

Example 2a shows the first ten measures of the vocal score for Orlando Lasso's "Esurientes." The score is written for two voices: Superius and Tenor. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The Superius part begins with a whole rest in measure 1, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The Tenor part begins with a half note in measure 1, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The score concludes with a double bar line in measure 10.

Example 2b. Orlando Lasso, “Esurientes,” species measures 1–28.

Example 2b shows the first 28 measures of the species setting for Orlando Lasso's "Esurientes." The score is written for two voices: Superius and Tenor. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The Superius part begins with a whole rest in measure 1, followed by a series of whole notes. The Tenor part begins with a whole note in measure 1, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The score is divided into three systems of measures 1-10, 10-20, and 20-28. The Superius part concludes with a double bar line in measure 28.

Example 3a. Johannes Ockeghem, “Fors Seulement,” score measures 27–30. Source: Ockeghem 1992.

Example 3a shows measures 27–30 of the score for Johannes Ockeghem's “Fors Seulement.” The score is written for three staves in 3/2 time. Measure 27 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The melody in the treble staff starts on a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4 and B4 in measure 28, then a half note C5 in measure 29, and a whole note D5 in measure 30. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment, starting with a whole note G3 in measure 27, followed by quarter notes A3 and B3 in measure 28, then a half note C4 in measure 29, and a whole note D4 in measure 30. The alto staff contains a whole note G4 in measure 27, followed by a whole rest in measures 28, 29, and 30.

Example 3b. Johannes Ockeghem, “Fors Seulement,” species measures 1–7.

Example 3b shows species measures 1–7 of the score for Johannes Ockeghem's “Fors Seulement.” The score is written for three staves in 3/2 time, labeled Superius, Altus, and Bassus. Measure 1 begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The Superius staff starts with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4 and B4 in measure 2, then a half note C5 in measure 3, and a whole note D5 in measure 4. The Altus staff contains a whole note G4 in measure 1, followed by a whole rest in measures 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. The Bassus staff provides a harmonic accompaniment, starting with a whole note G3 in measure 1, followed by quarter notes A3 and B3 in measure 2, then a half note C4 in measure 3, and a whole note D4 in measure 4. The Bassus staff continues with a half note E4 in measure 5, a whole note F#4 in measure 6, and a whole note G4 in measure 7.

Example 4a. Heinrich Isaac, *Missa Chargé de deul*, score measures 41–54. Source: Isaac 1984.

The image displays a musical score for Heinrich Isaac's *Missa Chargé de deul*, specifically measures 41 through 54. The score is written for three staves: a treble staff (top), a middle treble staff (middle), and a bass staff (bottom). The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The measures are numbered 41 through 54 above the staves. The notation includes various note values (quarter, eighth, and sixteenth notes), rests, and accidentals (sharps and flats). The score concludes with a double bar line at measure 54.

Example 4b. Heinrich Isaac, *Missa Chargé de deul*, score measures 1–28.

The image displays a musical score for Heinrich Isaac's *Missa Chargé de deul*, measures 1–28. The score is written for three staves (treble, alto, and bass clefs) in common time (C). The notation is organized into three systems, each containing three staves. Measures are numbered 1 through 28 above the staves. The score features various musical notations, including whole, half, quarter, and eighth notes, rests, and ties. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The score concludes with a double bar line at measure 28.

Example 5a. Henry Purcell, *Second Fantasia*, score measures 1–13. Source: Purcell 1959.

The image displays a musical score for three voices: Superius, Tenor, and Bassus, spanning measures 1 through 13. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The Superius part begins in measure 1 with a half note B-flat, followed by quarter notes A, G, and F in measures 2, 3, and 4 respectively. It continues with a half note E, quarter notes D and C in measure 5, a half note B-flat in measure 6, quarter notes A and G in measure 7, a half note F in measure 8, quarter notes E and D in measure 9, a half note C in measure 10, and ends with a half note B-flat in measure 11. The Tenor part is silent in measures 1 and 2, then enters in measure 3 with a half note B-flat, followed by quarter notes A, G, and F in measures 4, 5, and 6. It continues with a half note E, quarter notes D and C in measure 7, a half note B-flat in measure 8, quarter notes A and G in measure 9, a half note F in measure 10, and ends with a half note E in measure 11. The Bassus part is silent in measures 1 and 2, then enters in measure 3 with a half note B-flat, followed by quarter notes A, G, and F in measures 4, 5, and 6. It continues with a half note E, quarter notes D and C in measure 7, a half note B-flat in measure 8, quarter notes A and G in measure 9, a half note F in measure 10, and ends with a half note E in measure 11. Measures 12 and 13 show the continuation of the parts, with the Superius part ending on a half note B-flat in measure 12 and the Tenor and Bassus parts ending on half notes B-flat and A respectively in measure 13.

Example 5b. Henry Purcell, *Second Fantasia*, species measures 1–24

Logical Hard Note 1

Superius

Tenor

Bassus

Logical Hard Note 2

1

7 --- 6

4 --- 3

7 --- 6 --- 5

7 --- 8

4 --- 3

10

2 --- 3

2 --- 3

6 --- 5

3 4 3

4 --- 3

7 --- 6 --- 5

4 --- 3

5 --- 8

4 --- 3

3 --- 4

19

4 --- 5

6 --- 5

5 6

3 --- 4 --- 3

7 --- 6 --- 5

Example 6a. Henry Purcell, *Second Fantasia*, score measures 53–67. Source: Purcell 1959.

Superius

Tenor

Bassus

53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61

62 63 64 65 66 67

Example 6b. Henry Purcell, *Second Fantasia*, species measures 1–15.

Superius

Tenor

Bassus

1 2 3 4 5 * 6 7 8

2 --- 3 2 --- 3

7 --- 6 4 --- 3

9 10 11 12 13 14

2 --- 3 7 --- 6 7 --- 6 7 --- 6 7 --- 6 4 --- 3

Example 7a. J. S. Bach, Fugue in C minor, *Well-Tempered Clavier*, Book 2, score measure 9. Source: Bach 1866.



Example 7b. J. S. Bach, Fugue in C minor, *Well-Tempered Clavier*, Book 2, species measures 1–9

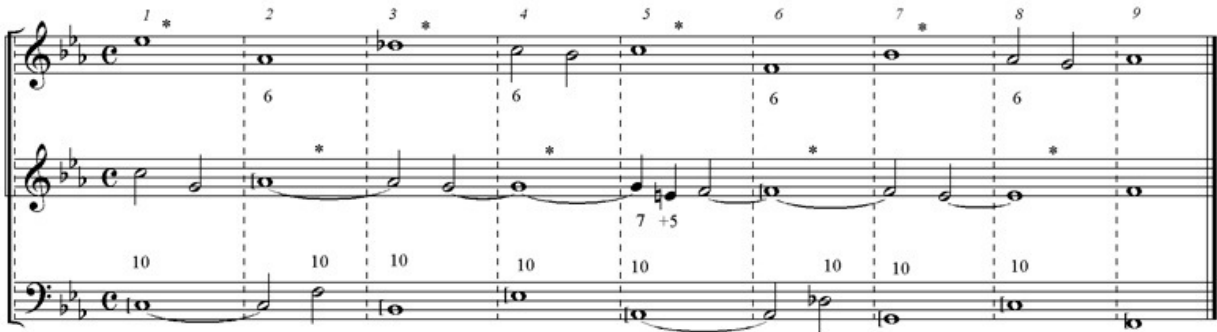


Figure 1. Exchanging Tenths and Sixths in Example 7b

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
E♭	A♭	D♭	C	C	F	B♭	A♭
10	6	10	6	10	6	10	6
C	C	B♭	E♭	A♭	A♭	G	C

Figure 2. Descending Tenths in Example 7b

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
-	A♭	-	G	-	F	-	E♭
-	10	-	10	-	10	-	10
-	F	-	E♭	-	D♭	-	C

Example 8a. Carlo Gesualdo, “Tu m’uccidi,” Madrigals for Five Voices, Book 5 (1613), score measures 1–9. Source: Gesualdo 1982.

The image displays a musical score for five voices: Superius, Altus 1, Altus 2, Tenor, and Bassus. The score is written in C major (one sharp, F#) and common time (C). The key signature is indicated by a single sharp (F#) on the first line of the Superius staff. The time signature is a 'C' for common time. The score consists of nine measures, numbered 1 through 9 at the top. The Superius part begins with a quarter rest in measure 1, followed by a half note G4 in measure 2, a quarter note A4 in measure 3, and a half note B4 in measure 4. The Altus 1 part begins with a quarter rest in measure 1, followed by a half note G4 in measure 2, a quarter note A4 in measure 3, and a half note B4 in measure 4. The Altus 2 part begins with a quarter rest in measure 1, followed by a half note G4 in measure 2, a quarter note A4 in measure 3, and a half note B4 in measure 4. The Tenor part begins with a quarter rest in measure 1, followed by a half note G4 in measure 2, a quarter note A4 in measure 3, and a half note B4 in measure 4. The Bassus part begins with a quarter rest in measure 1, followed by a half note G4 in measure 2, a quarter note A4 in measure 3, and a half note B4 in measure 4. The score is written on five staves, each with a clef and a key signature. The Superius staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Altus 1 and Altus 2 staves have treble clefs and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Tenor staff has a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The Bassus staff has a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The score is written in a standard musical notation style, with notes, rests, and bar lines. The measures are numbered 1 through 9 at the top of the staves.

Example 8b. Carlo Gesualdo, “Tu m’uccidi,” Madrigals for Five Voices, Book 5 (1613), species measures 1–20

The musical score is presented in three systems, each with seven staves. The staves are labeled on the left as follows:

- Logical Hard Note 1
- Superius
- Altus 1
- Altus 2
- Tenor
- Bassus
- Logical Hard Note 2

System 1 (Measures 1-9): Measures 1-3 are mostly rests. Measure 4 contains a 'Logical Hard Note 1' (a sharp sign). Measures 5-6 contain 'Logical Hard Note 2' (a sharp sign). Measure 7 has a '2... 3' annotation. Measure 8 has a '2... 3' annotation. Measure 9 has a '2... 3' annotation.

System 2 (Measures 10-18): Measures 10-11 are mostly rests. Measure 12 has a '7... 6' annotation. Measure 13 has a '7... 6' annotation. Measure 14 has a '7... 6' annotation. Measure 15 has a '7... 6' annotation. Measure 16 has a '7... 6' annotation. Measure 17 has a '7... 6' annotation. Measure 18 has a '7... 6' annotation.

System 3 (Measures 19-20): Measures 19-20 are mostly rests.

Example 8c. Carlo Gesualdo, “Tu m’uccidi,” Madrigals for Five Voices, Book 5 (1613), species measures 4–7 (refer to Example 8b)

The image displays a musical score for four voices: Logical Hard Note, Superius, Altus 1, and Altus 2. The score is written in treble clef with a common time signature (C). A vertical dashed line separates measures 4 and 5. Above the Logical Hard Note staff, a slur connects two notes, with '4-5' above the first and '6-7' above the second. The Superius staff shows a melodic line with a slur over measures 4 and 5. The Altus 1 staff also shows a melodic line with a slur over measures 4 and 5. The Altus 2 staff shows a melodic line with a slur over measures 4 and 5. The notes are as follows:

Measure	Logical Hard Note	Superius	Altus 1	Altus 2
4	G4	F#4	F#4	F#4
5	A4	G4	G4	G4
6	B4	A4	A4	A4
7	C5	B4	B4	B4

Example 9a. J. S. Bach, Fugue in B-flat minor, *Well-Tempered Clavier*, Book 1, score measures 4–21. Source: Bach 1866.

The image displays a musical score for measures 4 through 21 of J.S. Bach's Fugue in B-flat minor, from the Well-Tempered Clavier, Book 1. The score is written for three staves: Treble, Alto, and Bass. The key signature is B-flat minor (three flats) and the time signature is common time (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. Measures 4 through 10 are marked with circled numbers 1 through 5 above the Treble staff. Measures 11 through 17 are marked with circled numbers 6 through 12 above the Treble staff. Measures 18 through 21 are marked with circled numbers 13 through 16 above the Treble staff. The score concludes with a double bar line at measure 21.

Example 9b. J. S. Bach, Fugue in B-flat minor, *Well-Tempered Clavier*, Book 1, species measures 1–26

The musical score is presented in five systems, each containing five staves. The staves are labeled on the left as Superius, Altus, Tenor, Bassus 1, and Bassus 2. The key signature is B-flat minor (three flats) and the time signature is common time (C). The Superius part contains six numbered phrases (1-6) with various ornaments and slurs. The other parts provide harmonic support with sustained notes and moving lines. The score is divided into four systems of five staves each.

System 1 (Measures 1-7): The Superius part begins with measure 1, marked with a circled 1. It features a series of notes with ornaments and slurs. The Altus part has a sustained note in measure 1. The Tenor, Bassus 1, and Bassus 2 parts have sustained notes throughout the system.

System 2 (Measures 8-15): The Superius part continues with measures 8-15, marked with circled numbers 4, 5, and 6. It includes a series of notes with ornaments and slurs. The Altus part has a sustained note in measure 8. The Tenor, Bassus 1, and Bassus 2 parts have sustained notes throughout the system.

System 3 (Measures 16-23): The Superius part continues with measures 16-23, marked with circled numbers 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23. It includes a series of notes with ornaments and slurs. The Altus part has a sustained note in measure 16. The Tenor, Bassus 1, and Bassus 2 parts have sustained notes throughout the system.

System 4 (Measures 24-26): The Superius part continues with measures 24-26, marked with circled numbers 24, 25, and 26. It includes a series of notes with ornaments and slurs. The Altus part has a sustained note in measure 24. The Tenor, Bassus 1, and Bassus 2 parts have sustained notes throughout the system.

Example 9c. J. S. Bach, Fugue in B-flat minor, *Well-Tempered Clavier*, Book 1, Suspensions, species measures 2–13 (refer to Example 9b)

The musical score for Example 9c is presented in three staves: Superius, Altus, and Logical Hard Note. The key signature is B-flat minor (three flats) and the time signature is common time (C). The score is divided into two systems. The first system contains measures 2 through 9, and the second system contains measures 10 through 15. Each measure is marked with a number above the staff. The Superius staff features various note values and rests, with some notes tied across measures. The Altus staff shows a similar pattern of notes and rests. The Logical Hard Note staff is primarily composed of rests, with some notes appearing in measures 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14. Circled numbers 1 through 6 are placed below the Logical Hard Note staff, corresponding to the six suspensions identified in the examples. The suspensions are marked with numbers 1 through 6 above the notes in the Superius and Altus staves. The first system shows suspensions 1, 2, and 3. The second system shows suspensions 4, 5, and 6. The score concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 15.

Figure 3. The Six Suspensions in Examples 9a–d

Suspension #	Intervals	Score mm. (see ex. 18)	Species mm. (see ex. 19)	Weight
1	7–6	mm. 4–5	2mm. (mm. 2–3)	Beat 1
2	4–3	mm. 5–6	1.5m. (mm. 3–4)	Beat 1
3	4–3	m. 7	2mm. (mm. 6–7)	Beat 3
4	4–3	mm. 8–9	2mm. (mm. 8–9)	Beat 1
5	4–3	m. 10	2mm. (mm. 12–13)	Beat 3
6	9–8 [9–8] 4–3 [7–6]	mm. 11–12	1.5m. (mm. 14–15)	Beat 1

Example 9d. J. S. Bach, Fugue in B-flat minor, *Well-Tempered Clavier*, Book 1, the Ascending Sixths Pattern, score measures 5–12

Example 9d shows measures 5–12 of the Ascending Sixths Pattern. The score is in B-flat minor (three flats) and common time. It features two staves, labeled 1 and 2. Above the staves, measures are numbered 6 through 12, with circled numbers 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 indicating specific points. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1–5 below the notes. Measure 12 includes a final fingering: 7 --- 6 and 9 --- 8.

Example 9e. J. S. Bach, Fugue in B-flat minor, *Well-Tempered Clavier*, Book 1, species measures 1–5 (score measures 16–20), Sequential Elaboration of the Db *Stufe* or Scale-Degree

Example 9e shows species measures 1–5 (score measures 16–20) of the Sequential Elaboration of the Db *Stufe* or Scale-Degree. The score is in B-flat minor and common time, featuring three staves: Superius, Altus, and Bassus 2. Measures are numbered 1 through 5 above the staves. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1–5 below the notes. The Superius staff includes a 2-measure rest in measure 1 and a 2-measure rest in measure 4.

Example 10a. Arcangelo Corelli, Sonata op. 1, VIII, *Grave*, score measures 1–4. Source: Corelli (1681) 1890.

Example 10a shows measures 1–4 of the *Grave* movement from Sonata op. 1, VIII. The score is in B-flat minor and common time, featuring three staves: Violino I, Violino II, and Violone. Measures are numbered 1 through 4 above the staves. The Violone staff includes a 2-measure rest in measure 4.

Example 10b. Arcangelo Corelli, Sonata op. 1, VIII, *Grave*, species measures 1–7.

Superius

Altus

Bassus

{----- X -----}

{----- X' -----}

{----- Z -----}

{----- X + X' -----}

Example 11a. Joseph Haydn, String Quartet in G minor, op. 74, no. 3, II, score measures 5–10. Source: Haydn 1979.

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Cello

Example 11b. Joseph Haydn, String Quartet in G minor, op. 74, no. 3, II, species measures 1–6, version 1

Superius

Altus

Tenor

Bassus

Example 11c. Joseph Haydn, String Quartet in G minor, op. 74, no. 3, II, species measures 1–6, version 2

Superius

Altus

Tenor

Bassus

Example 12a. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Requiem Mass, “Recordare,” score measures 1–7. Source: Mozart 1991.

Corno di Bassetto I

Corno di Bassetto II

Violoncello

Example 12b. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Requiem Mass, “Recordare,” species measures 1–9: with suspensions (system 1) and without suspensions (system 2)

Superius

Altus

Bassus

Superius revised

Altus revised

Bassus revised

Example 13a. Ludwig van Beethoven, String Quartet in C-sharp minor, op. 131, score measures 4–8. Source: Beethoven 1970.

Vln. 1
Vln. 2

Example 13b. Ludwig van Beethoven, String Quartet in C-sharp minor, op. 131, species measures 1–9, Three-Voice Exercise

Superius
Altus
Logical Hard Note

Example 13c. Ludwig van Beethoven, String Quartet in C-sharp minor, op. 131, species measures 1–4, Two-Voice Exercise

Superius
Altus

Example 13d. Ludwig van Beethoven, String Quartet in C-sharp minor, op. 131, species measures 1–8, Four-Voice Exercise

Superius
Altus
Tenor
Bassus

Example 13e. Ludwig van Beethoven, String Quartet in C-sharp minor, op. 131, score measures 8–12. Source: Beethoven 1970.

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Measures 8–12 are shown. Measure 9 is marked above the first staff. Measures 10, 11, and 12 are also marked above the first staff.

Example 13f. Ludwig van Beethoven, String Quartet in C-sharp minor, op. 131, species measures 1–9 (compare Example 13e)

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Logical Hard Note

Measures 1–9 are shown. Measures 1 through 9 are marked above the first staff.

Example 14a. Dmitri Shostakovich, Twenty-Four Preludes and Fugues, op. 87, Fugue 1, score measures 9–19. Source: Shostakovich 2006.

Example 14a shows measures 9 through 19 of Fugue 1. The score is written for piano in G major, 3/4 time. Measures 9-16 are shown in a single system, and measures 17-19 are in a second system. The right hand features a melodic line with various intervals and rests, while the left hand provides a steady bass line with eighth and quarter notes. Measure 19 ends with a double bar line.

Example 14b. Dmitri Shostakovich, Twenty-Four Preludes and Fugues, op. 87, Fugue 1, species measures 1–10

Example 14b shows species measures 1 through 10 of Fugue 1. The score is written for piano in G major, 3/4 time. Measures 1-9 are in the first system, and measure 10 is in the second system. Vertical dashed lines separate the measures. The right hand contains the species melody, and the left hand contains the species bass line. Measure 10 ends with a double bar line.

Example 15a. Dmitri Shostakovich, Twenty-Four Preludes and Fugues, op. 87, Fugue 1, score measures 28–37. Source: Shostakovich 2006.

Example 15b. Dmitri Shostakovich, Twenty-Four Preludes and Fugues, op. 87, Fugue 1, species measures 1–11 (compare Example 15a)