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## **MTO 26.1 Examples: Remeš, Some (Dis)Assembly Required**

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

<https://mtosmt.org/issues/mto.20.26.1/mto.20.26.1.remes.html>

**Example 1.** The first bars of the unornamented “Rules” in Adlung’s “Anweisung zum Fantasieren” (ms. c. 1726–1727). Rules 1–3 and 32–34 consist mostly of text.

The image displays a musical score for 32 numbered rules, arranged in two columns. Each rule is represented by a system of musical notation. Rules 4 through 18 are on the left, and rules 19 through 31 are on the right. Rule 32 is not visible at the bottom of the page. The notation includes treble and bass staves, with various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines. The rules are numbered in circles at the beginning of each system. The notation is in a historical style, likely from the 18th century, and includes various musical symbols and clefs.

**Example 2.** Adlung's twenty-five variations on Rule 6 from the previous example. As was common at the time, Adlung saves space by only using a single staff; he states that the bass voice can often be played down an octave.

① ② [2] *Contrapunct*

[1 & 2] Man kan auch mit der linken Hand eine Octav tiefer gehn. [One can also go an octave lower with the left hand.]

[3–26] ...die Veränderungen des obigen Exempels sollen folgende seyn: [The variations on the above example are as follows:]

③ ④

[5] Man kan auch mit der rechten Hand voranschlagen siehe No. 26. [One can also begin with the right hand. See No. 26.]

⑤ ⑥

⑦ ⑧ ⑨

⑩ ⑪

[10] Dieses etwas geschwinde gespielt, das Pedal kan auch dabey sein. [The pedal can also be included if this is played somewhat fast.]

⑫ ⑬ ⑭

⑮ ⑯

[15] Die linke Hand kan eine 8 tiefer spielen. [The left hand can play an octave lower.]

[16] Diese Variatio kan auch in der linken Hand geschehn, od. man mache es gar durch den *Contrapunct*. Oder die untere Stimme *varietet*. [This variation can occur in the left hand, or one makes it simply through a counterpoint. Or the lower voice is varied.]

⑰ ⑱

[17] Es ist eben das vorige, nur daß jedes Viertel in einem Tone 2mal angeschlagen wird, man kan es auch mehrmal thun. [It is merely the previous, only that each quarter note on a pitch is played twice; one can also do this multiple times.]

[18] Die linke Hand kan eine Octav tiefer spielen. [The left hand can play an octave lower.]

⑲ ⑳

[19] Dieses letzte kan auch hackend gespielt werden, wie die allererste Veränderung gewesen, oder man kan in der linken Hand eine Variation brauchen, E. G. [This last one [19] can also be played broken, as in the very first variation [3], or one can use a variation in the left hand, as in [20].]

㉑ ㉒

[21] der Baß kan auch 1 Octav tiefer gehen. [The bass can also go an octave lower.]

㉓ ㉔

[23] Oder die linke Hand eine 8 tiefer. [Or the left hand an 8ve lower.]

[24] Die 15 Veränderung kan auch wechselseitig gespielt werden. [The 15th variation can also be played in alternation.]

㉕ ㉖

[26] Man kan auch mit der linken Hand erst anschlagen, davon siehe die 5te Veränderung. [One can also start with the left hand; for this see the 5th variation.]

**Example 3.** Heinichen's *Schemata Modorum*, or bass scale harmonization, from *Der General-Bass* (1728, 736). The figures "5 6" over degrees two and six in major are not to be played consecutively, but represent two separate chordal options. Bass scale-degree analysis is editorial, but mentioned in Heinichen's commentary.

The image shows two musical staves in bass clef. The first staff is for d minor, starting on D2 and ending on D3. It features figured bass notation above the notes: 6, 8, 6, b, #, 6, #, 4, 6, 8, #, 6, 6, 6, 6, #. Below the staff is a scale-degree analysis for d minor: ①, ⑦, ①, ②, ③, ④, ⑤, ⑥, ⑤, ④, ③, ②, ①, ⑤, ⑥, ⑦, ①, ⑦, ⑥, ⑤. The second staff is for F Major, starting on F2 and ending on F3. It features figured bass notation above the notes: 6, 5 6, 6, 5 6, 6 4/2, 6, 6[5]. Below the staff is a scale-degree analysis for F Major: ①, ⑦, ①, ②, ③, ④, ⑤, ⑥, ⑤, ④, ③, ②, ①.

**Example 4.** The three *Hauptgänge* (sequential bass motions) in Adlung's *Anleitung* (1758, Tab. VII, Figs. 47, 49–51)

The image shows three sequential bass motions, labeled (a), (b), and (c), in bass clef. (a) is a descending motion from G2 to F1, with figured bass notation 6/5, 6/5, 6/5, 6/5, 6/5 below the notes. (b) is a descending motion from G2 to F1, with figured bass notation [7], [7], [7], [7], [7], [7] below the notes. (c) is an ascending motion from F1 to G2, with no figured bass notation.

**Example 5.** Walther's three cadence types in *Musicalisches Lexicon* (1732, 124–25). Annotations are editorial.

*Cadenza semplice* (simple)      *Cadenza composta minore* (compound)

*Cadenza composta maggiore* (double)  
(compound)  
=      (simple)

**Example 6.** Kellner's illustration of clausulae in *Treulicher Unterricht* (2nd ed., 1737, 23)

discant clausula

alto clausula

tenor clausula

bass clausula



Example 7. Vallade, "Praeludium F Dur" from *Der praeludierende Organist* (1757, 24–25)

24 XI. Praeludium. Ex F. dur.

*Adagio/ff.*

Num. 1.

Num. 2.

Num. 3.

Num. 4.

Num. 5.

Num. 6.

Num. 7.

Num. 8.

Num. 9.



- 3 ( 0 ) 3 -

25

\*  
vide Num. 9.      Num. 10.      vide Num. 10.

Anhang der Cadenzen.

Cadenz pro Num. 1.      Cad. p. Num. 2.

Cad. p. Num. 3.

Cad. p. Num. 4.      Cad. p. Num. 5.

Cad. p. Num. 6.      Cad. p. Num. 7.

Cad. p. Num. 8.

Cad. p. Num. 9.      Cad. p. Num. 10.

**Example 8.** Vallade, “Praeludium F Dur” from *Der Praeludierende Organist* (1757, 24–25) with analytical annotations

[Intro-  
duction]

*Adagiosiss.*

Adlung 27

descending Schemata in B♭

double cadence (without final chord)

[Tempo primo]

1

sequence (Adlung 6, 8–10; a)

sequence (Adlung 6, 8–10; a)

optional cadence

ascending Schemata in F

double cadence

✠

2

ascending Schemata in F

ascending Schemata in B♭

optional cadence

sequence (Adlung 6, 8–10; a)

double cadence

3

ascending Schemata in C

optional cadence

double cadence



4

sequence (Adlung 6, 8-10; a)

optional cadence

sequence (Adlung 6, 8-10; a) double cadence

5

sequence (Adlung 6, 8-10; a)

optional cadence

compound cadence Adlung 28

6

sequence (Adlung 6, 8-10; a) sequence (Adlung 6, 8-10; a)

optional cadence

double cadence

7

sequence (Adlung c) sequence (Adlung 15; b)

optional cadence

double cadence

8 [This tie is illogical.]

sequence (Adlung 15; b) sequence (Adlung 23) sequence (Adlung 23)

optional cadence

sequence (Adlung 15; b) double cadence

9

compound cadence sequence (Adlung 15; b)

optional cadence

Adlung 30 double cadence

10 ✕

sequence (Adlung c)

optional cadence

sequence (Adlung No. 6, 8-10; a) double cadence

[Conclusion]

sequence (Adlung No. 6, 8-10; a)

ascending Schemata in F double cadence

**Example 9.** Vallade, "Preludium IV. Ex. F [Dur]" from *Dreyfaches musicalisches Exercitium auf die Orgel* (1755, 10–11)

**Præambulum VI. Ex F.**

1. Exercit.

✱ ( o ) ✱

11

2. Exercit.



**Example 10.** Vallade, "Preludium VII. Ex. G [Dur]" from *Dreyfaches musicalisches Exercitium auf die Orgel* (1755, 12–13)

Præambulum VII. Ex G.

1. Exercitium.

✱ ( o ) ✱

13



**Example 11.** Vallade, “Preludium IV. Ex. F [Dur]” from *Dreyfaches musicalisches Exercitium auf die Orgel* (1755, 10–11) with editorial reduction and annotations

The image displays a musical score for Vallade's "Preludium IV. Ex. F [Dur]" from *Dreyfaches musicalisches Exercitium auf die Orgel* (1755, 10–11). The score is presented in three systems, each containing three staves. The top staff is the original manuscript, the middle staff is the editorial reduction, and the bottom staff is a hypothetical consonant framework. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and fingerings. Annotations are provided below the staves, including measure numbers (2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32) and descriptive text: "discant cadence", "sequence (similar to Adlung 22)", "sequence (Adlung 15; b)", "sequence (Adlung 25–26)", "sequence (Adlung No. 6, 8–10; a)", "ascending Schemata in F", "ascending Schemata in Bb", "ascending Schemata in C", "ascending Schemata in C", and "compound cadence".

Vallade's  
[Dissonant]  
Praeludium

Vallade's  
Thoroughbass  
Reduction

Hypothetical  
Consonant  
Framework

discant cadence sequence (similar to Adlung 22) sequence (Adlung 15; b)

sequence (Adlung 25–26) sequence (Adlung No. 6, 8–10; a)

ascending Schemata in F ascending Schemata in Bb ascending Schemata in C ascending Schemata in C compound cadence

**Example 12.** Vallade, “Preludium VII. Ex. G [Dur]” from *Dreyfaches musicalisches Exercitium auf die Orgel* (1755, 12–13) with editorial reduction and annotations

Vallade's  
[Dissonant]  
Praeludium

Vallade's  
Thoroughbass  
Reduction

Hypothetical  
Consonant  
Framework

..... descending Schemata in D .....  
..... descending Schemata in G .....  
..... ascending Schemata in C .....

..... sequence (Adlung 21) .....  
..... sequence (Adlung 6, 8-10; a) .....

..... sequence (Adlung 30) .....  
..... double cadence .....