



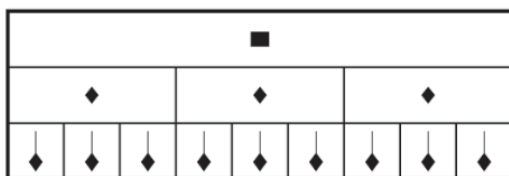
MTO 29.4 Examples: Ovenden, Out of the Blue

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

<https://mtosmt.org/issues/mto.23.29.4/mto.23.29.4.ovenden.html>

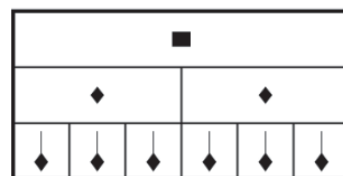
Example 1. The Four Prolations with minim equivalence

Perfect tempus



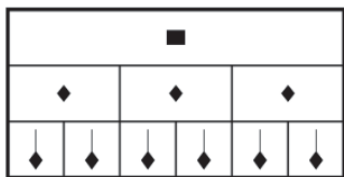
Major prolation

Imperfect tempus



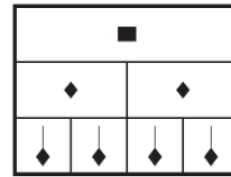
Major prolation

Perfect tempus



Minor prolation

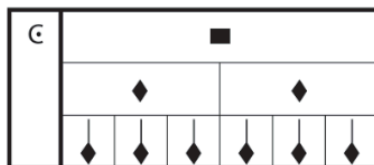
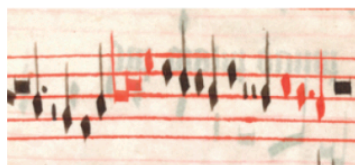
Imperfect tempus



Minor prolation

Note names: minim , semibreve , breve , long 

Example 2. Imperfection coloration in an excerpt of the contratenor of an anonymous Credo, accompanied by a transcription into modern notation and a visual representation of the relationships between notes. In this and all subsequent examples, ligatures are expanded. Courtesy of the British Library Board, Add MS 57950, fol. 59r.



1:1

3:2

1:1



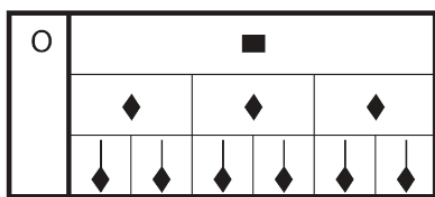
Original notation



Modern notation



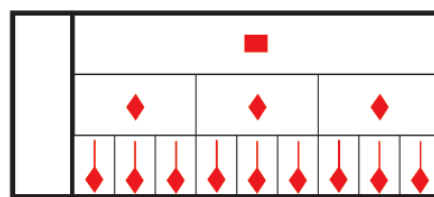
Example 3. *Sesquialtera* (3:2) proportion between black and red minims in the triplum of Damett's *Gloria*. Courtesy of the British Library Board, Add MS 57950, fol. 31v.



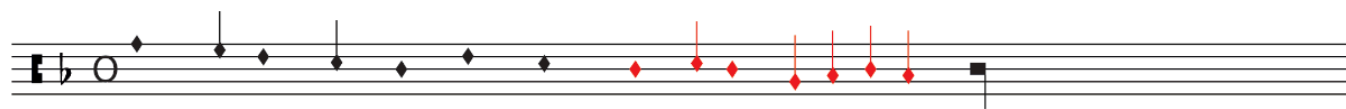
1:1

1:1

3:2



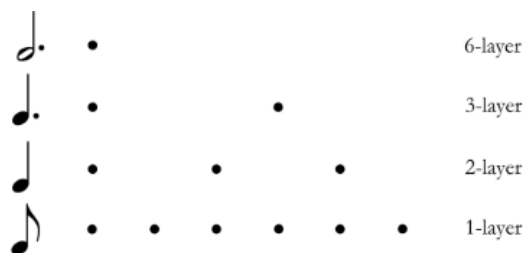
Original notation



Modern notation



Example 4. Krebs's Example 2.3, illustrating pulse layers in "Innig" from Schumann's *Davidsbundlertänze* Op. 6, No. 2, mm. 1–4 (1999, 24–25). Metrical dissonances of both types, grouping and displacement, are marked by the arrows.



Grouping dissonance

Grouping dissonance:

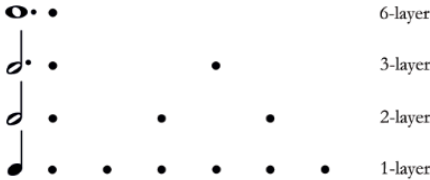
The musical score for "Innig" (mm. 1–4) is shown. The treble clef has a 3-layer pulse layer, and the bass clef has a 2-layer pulse layer. Arrows indicate the grouping dissonance between the two layers.

Displacement dissonance

Displacement dissonance:

The musical score for "Innig" (mm. 1–4) is shown. The treble clef has a displaced 3-layer pulse layer (D3+2), and the bass clef has a 3-layer pulse layer. Arrows indicate the displacement dissonance between the two layers.

Example 5. Krebs's Example 4.3, illustrating metrical preparation in Schumann's "Préambule" from *Carnaval*, mm. 47–58 (1999, 88–89)



6-layer

3-layer

2-layer

1-layer

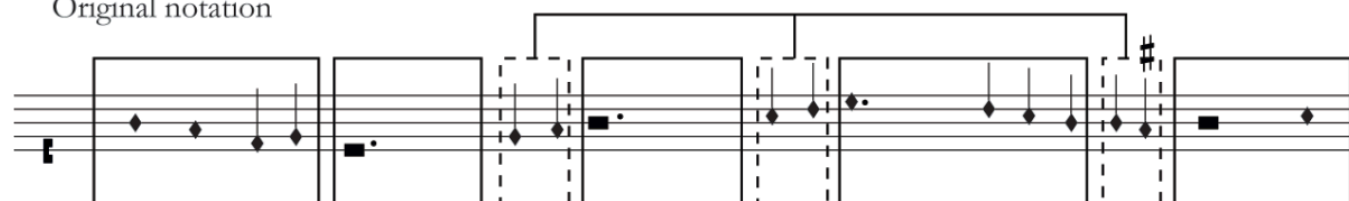
Dissonant layer implied (prepared).....Dissonant layer established



Example 6. A syncopation in the triplum of Bytteryng's *Gloria*. Courtesy of the British Library Board, Add MS 57950, fol. 13v.



Original notation

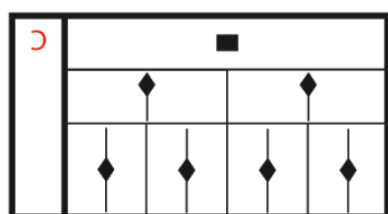
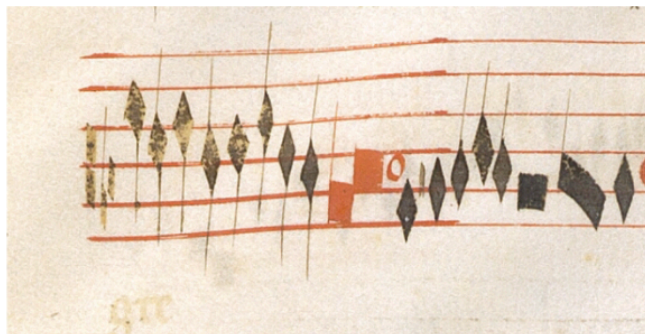


Divided perfection (perfect breve)

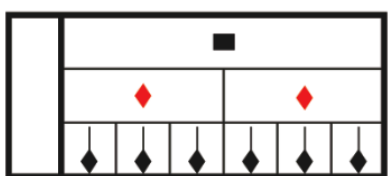
Modern notation



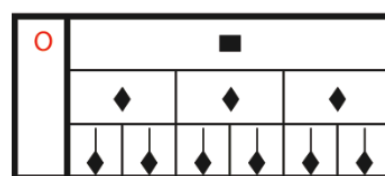
Example 7. Comparison of original and alternative notation in the cantus of *Je ne puis avoir Plaisir* (Chantilly, fol. 24r), cliché CNRS-IRHT, © Bibliothèque du musée Condé, château de Chantilly.



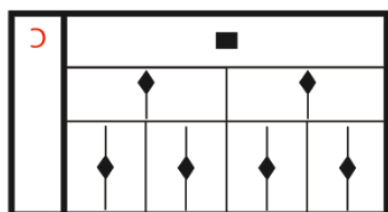
1:1
1:1
3:2



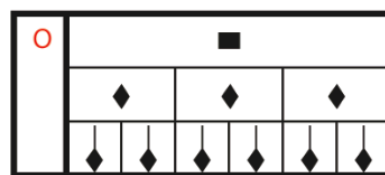
1:1
1:1
3:2



Original notation



1:1
3:2
3:2



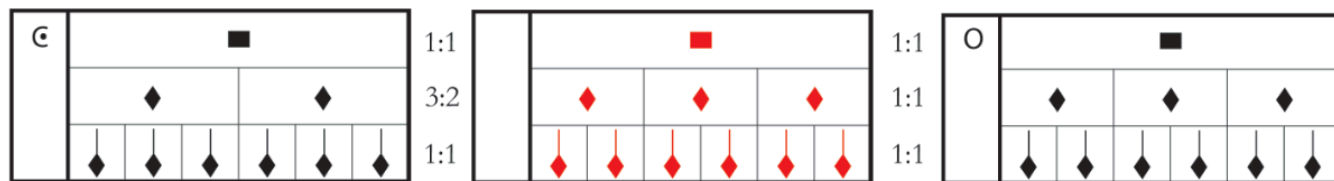
Alternative notation



Modern notation



Example 8. Excerpt of the contratenor of Power's Gloria showing the use of red ink to prepare a new mensuration. Courtesy of the British Library Board, Add MS 57950, fol. 20r.



Original notation

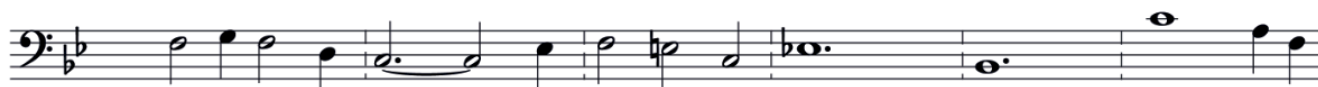
Preparation..... New mensuration



Alternative notation



Modern notation



Example 9. Excerpt of a Gloria by Damett with transcriptions into score with modern and original notation. Triplum and tenor reduced 4:1. Contratenor reduced 2:1. Courtesy of the British Library Board, Add MS 57950, fols. 60v–61r.

Contratenor

Triplum

1:1*

*Semibreves and breves are compared here because the triplum would hear, but not see the contratenor part

Contratenor

Triplum

1:1

Triplum

Contratenor

Tenor

3:2

1:3

Original notation

Tr

Ct

T

Modern notation

Tr

Ct

T

Example 10. Example of *inductiones* in Dygon's *Proportiones practicabiles secundum Gaffurium*.
Adapted from Dygon 2006 (76–77) and Cambridge, Trinity College Library, MS O.3.38
(CtcO.3.38), fol. 2r.

Original notation

Reading sequentially 3:2 4:1

Discantus

Reading globally 3:2 6:1

Tenor

Reading sequentially 3:1 2:1

D

Reading globally 3:1 12:2

T

Modern notation

Discantus

Tenor

D

T

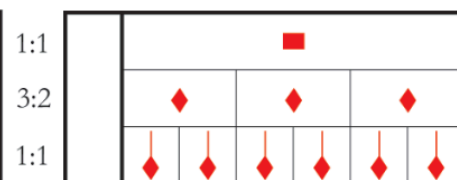
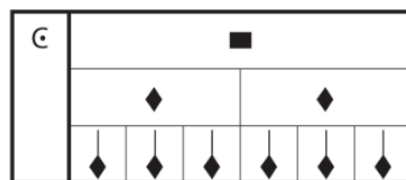
Example 11. Dygon prepares a *quadrupla sesquialtera* (9:2) proportion using a *sesquialtera* (3:2) proportion and a *trippla* (3:1) proportion. Adapted from Dygon 2006 (92–93) and *CtcO.3.38*, fol. 4v.

Reading sequentially

Original notation

Modern notation

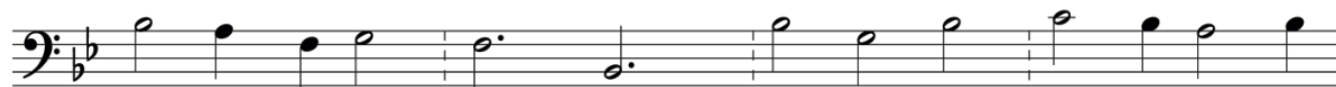
Example 12. Hemiola introduced via color of imperfection in the contratenor of Power's Gloria.
 Courtesy of the British Library Board, Add MS 57950, fol. 20r.



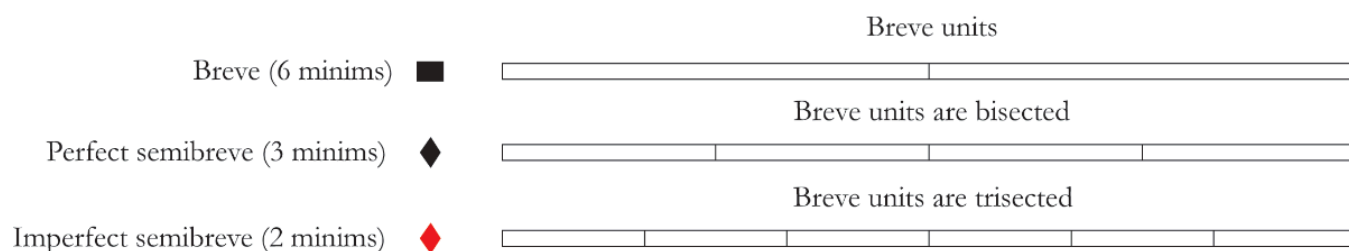
Original notation



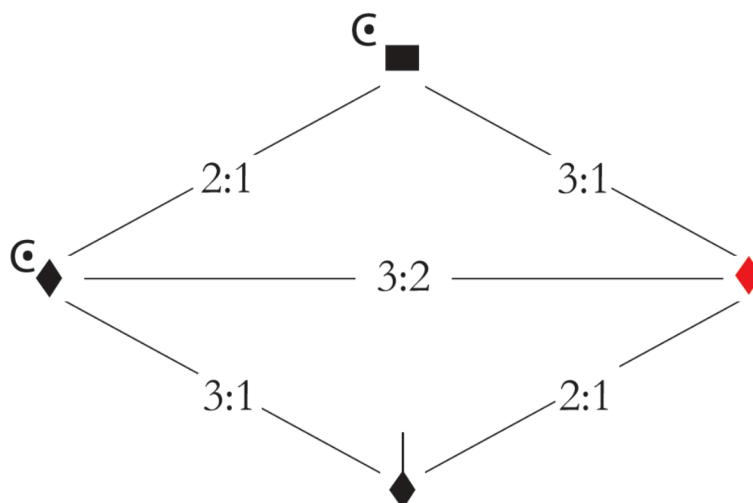
Modern notation



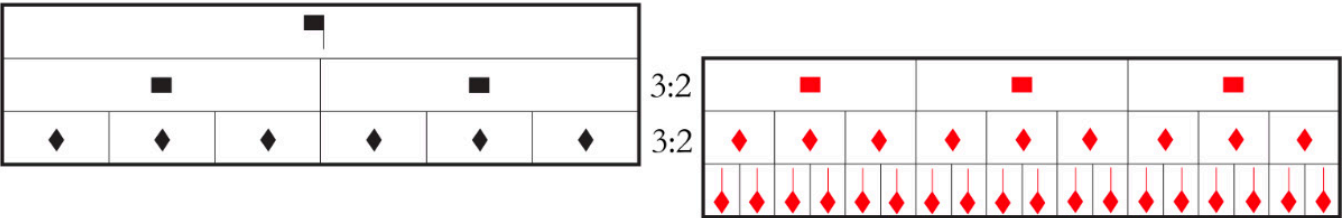
Example 13. Visual representation of bisection of a breve unit by black, perfect semibreve pulse
 against trisection of the breve unit by red, imperfect semibreve pulse



Example 14. Example 13 translated onto the ski-hill graph



Example 15. Excerpt of triplum of a Gloria by Power with transcription into modern notation.
Notes reduced 4:1. Courtesy of the British Library Board, Add MS 57950, fol. 17v.



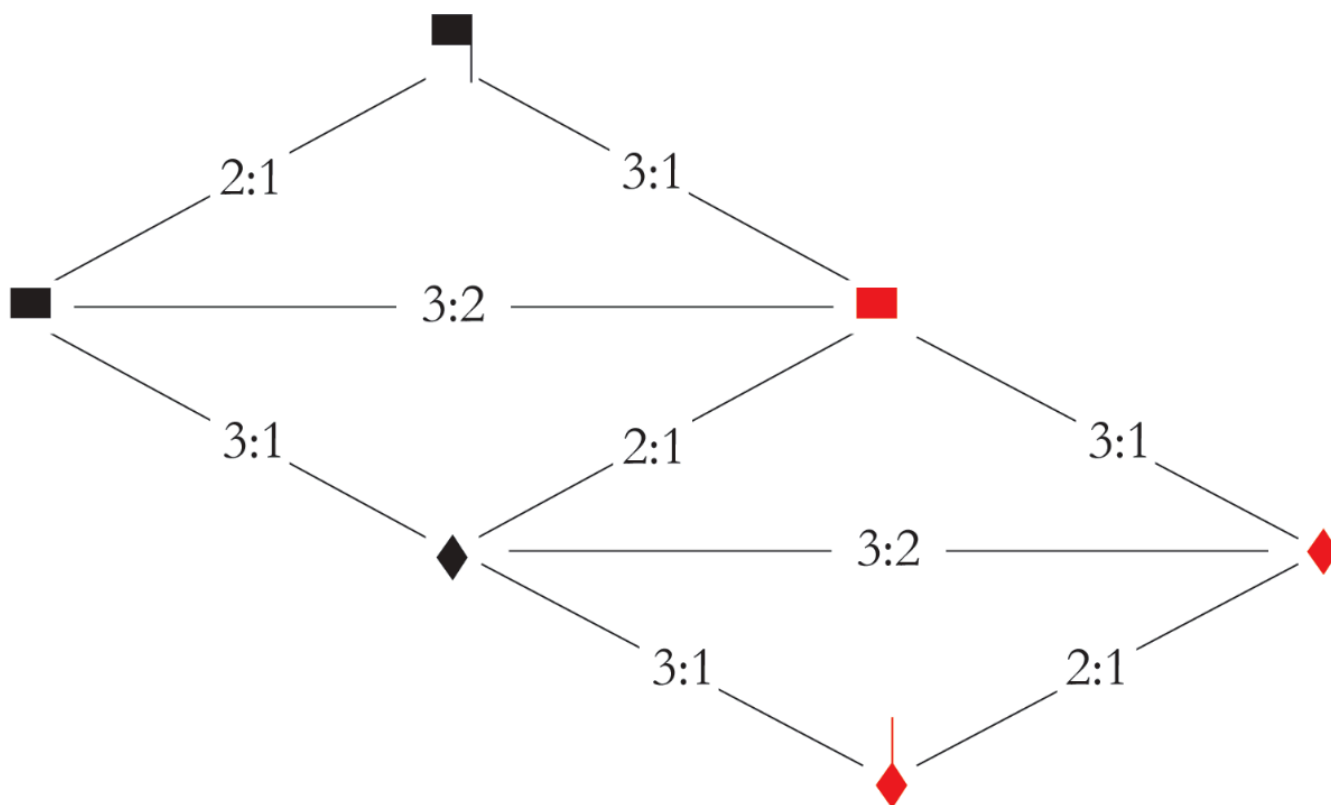
Original notation



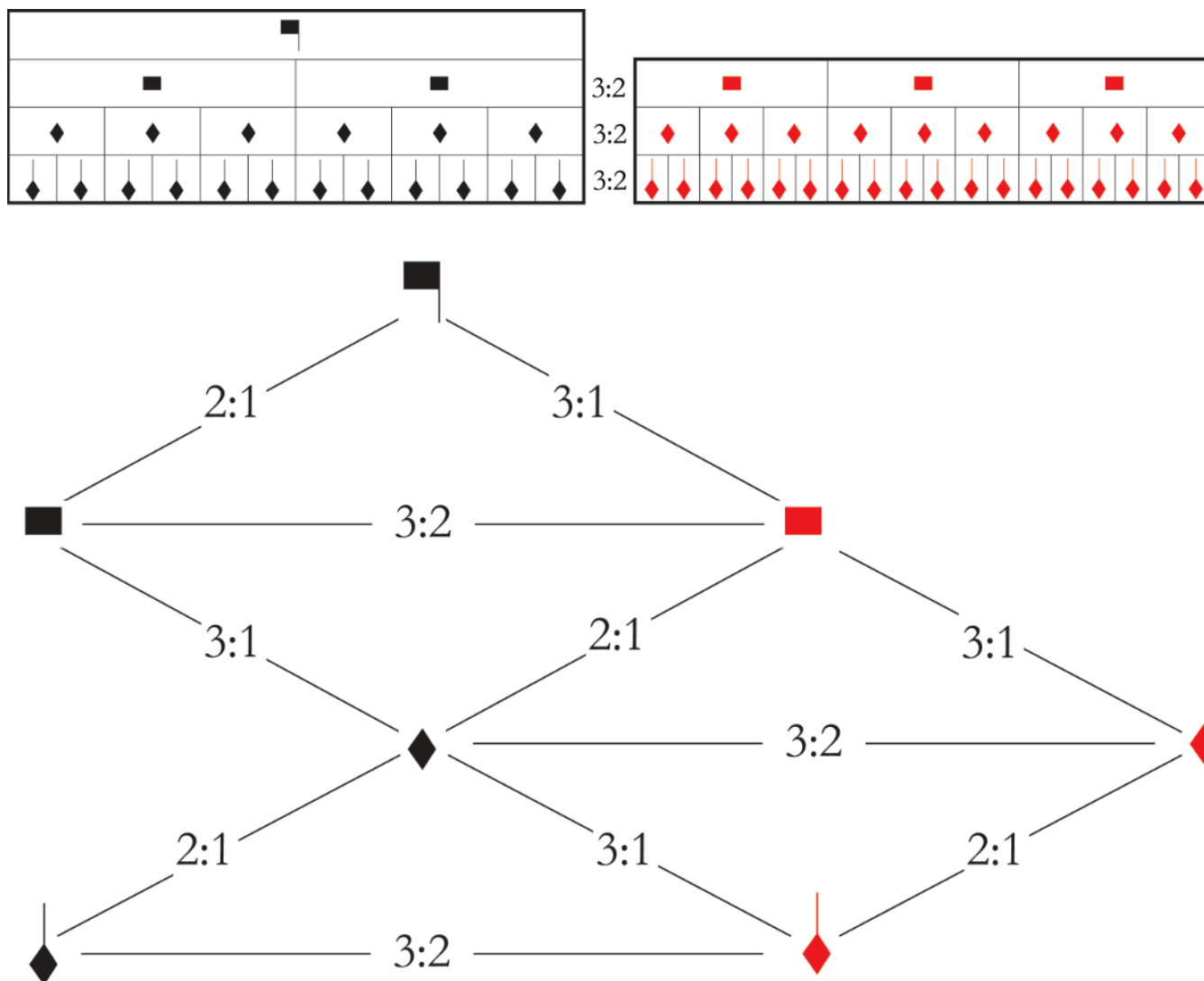
Modern notation



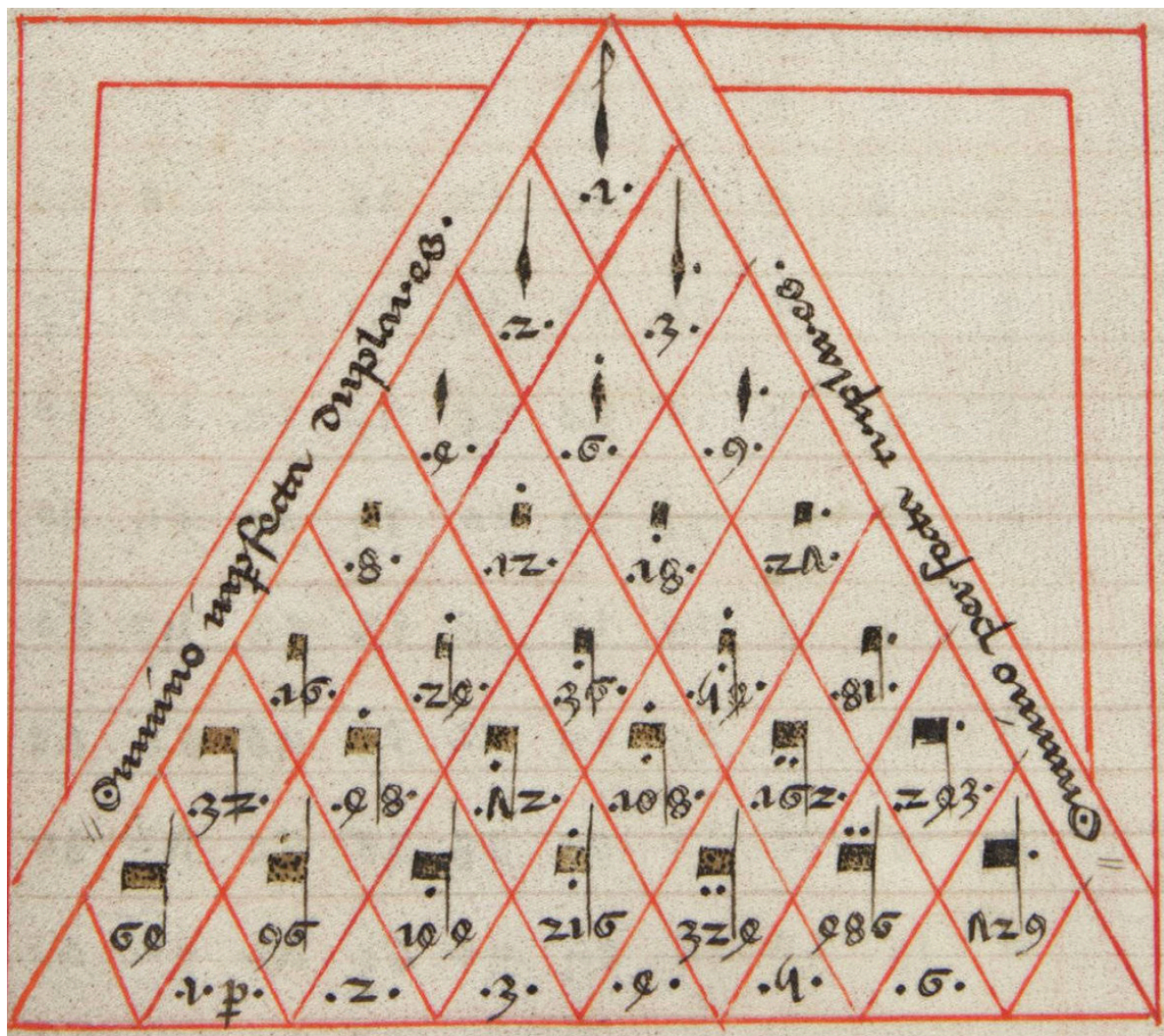
Example 16. Relationships between pulse hierarchies in Example 15 translated onto the ski-hill graph, excluding black minim pulse



Example 17. Relationships between pulse hierarchies in Example 15 translated onto the ski-hill graph, including black minimis



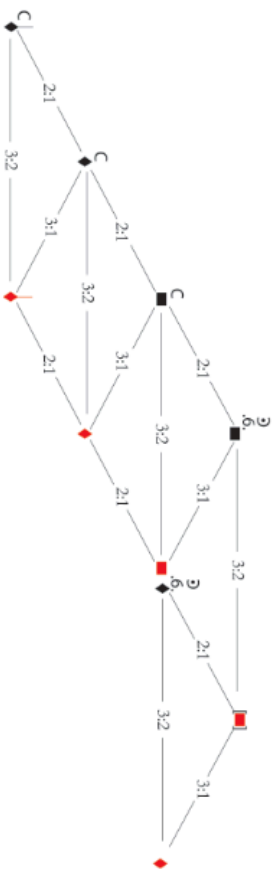
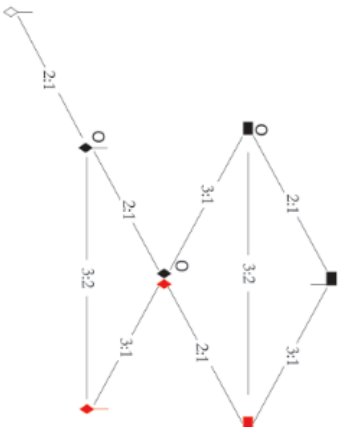
Example 18. Torkesey's triangle as transmitted by Willelmus in *Chicago*, fol. 9r



Example 19. Byttering's *Gloria*, manuscript images. Courtesy of the British Library Board, Add MS 57950, fols. 13v–14r.



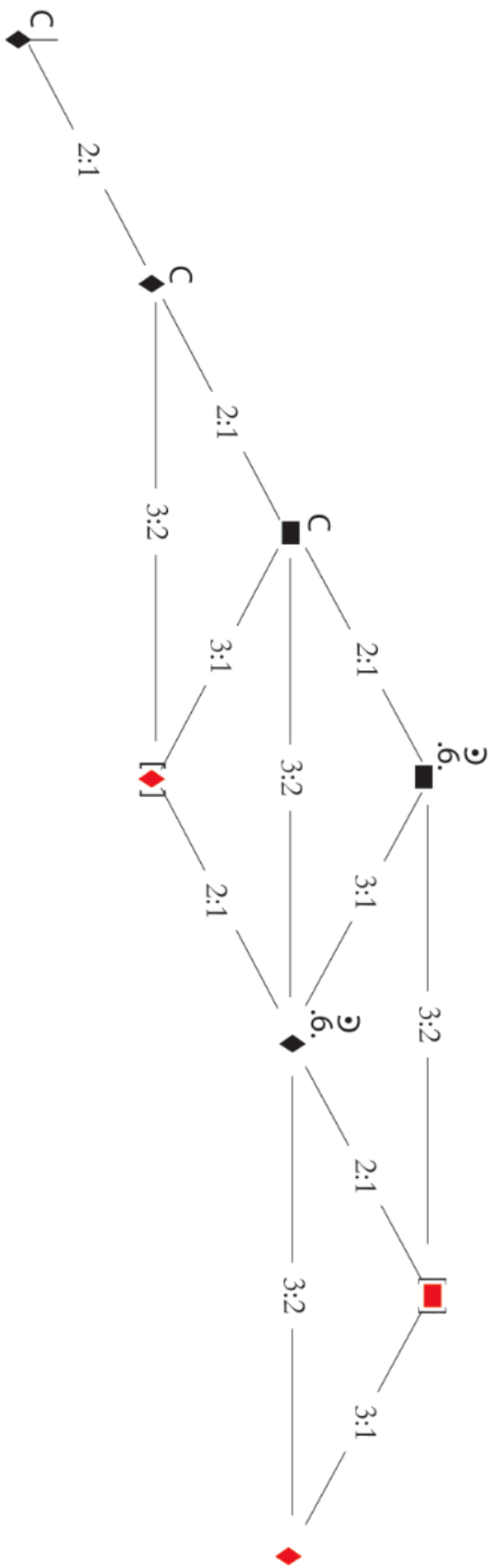
Proportions mapped onto the ski-hill graph.



Example 21. Transcription into score of an excerpt of Byttering's *Gloria* in original and modern notation. Arrows mark cadences. Triplum reduced 2:1. Tenor reduced 4:1. Courtesy of the British Library Board, Add MS 57950, fols. 13v–14r.

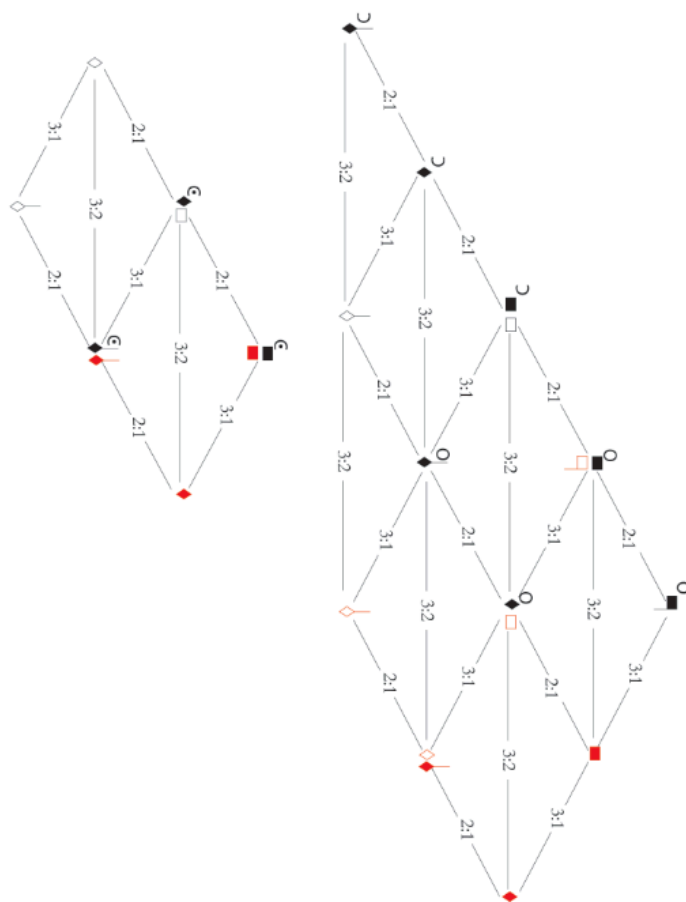
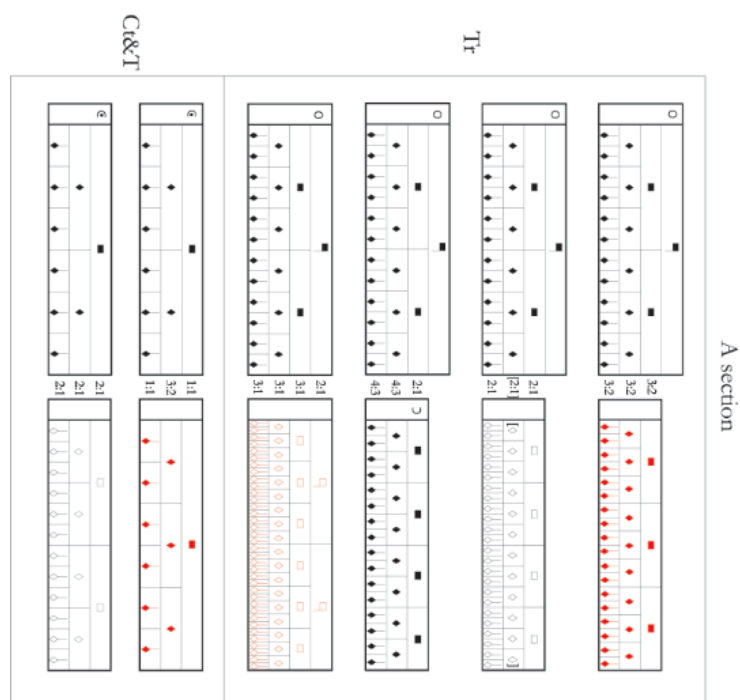
The image displays a musical score and three manuscript excerpts. The score at the bottom features three staves: Triplum (labeled 'Tr'), Contratenor (labeled 'Ct'), and Tenor (labeled 'T'). The Triplum staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a melodic line with many beamed eighth notes, marked with '3' and '3' above groups of notes, and includes two downward-pointing arrows indicating cadences. The Contratenor and Tenor staves are in bass clef with a key signature of one flat and contain a series of square neumes. Above the score are three manuscript excerpts: 'Triplum' (labeled 'Triplum'), 'Contratenor' (labeled 'Contratenor'), and 'Tenor' (labeled 'Tenor'). Each excerpt shows a single staff with square neumes and Latin text. The Triplum excerpt includes the text 'tus mife re re no bis.' and features a red initial 'C'. The Contratenor and Tenor excerpts show square neumes on red staves. Above the manuscript excerpts are three rectangular boxes containing rhythmic notation: the first box is labeled '1:2' and '3:4', the second box is labeled '1:2' and '3:4', and the third box is labeled '3:2'.

Example 22. Spans of time represented by the notation of the triplum of Example 21 represented on the ski-hill graph. Notes in square brackets are not sounded.

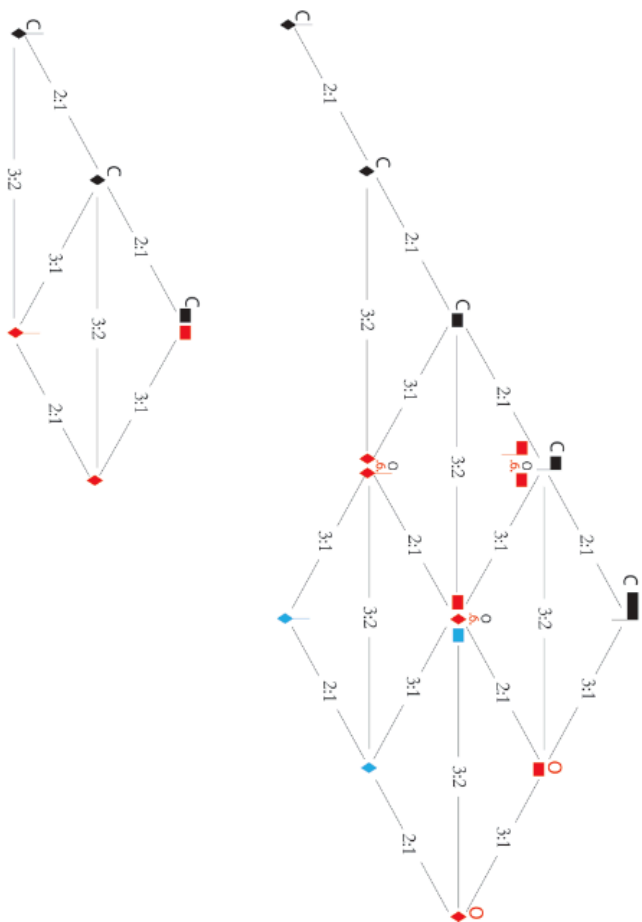
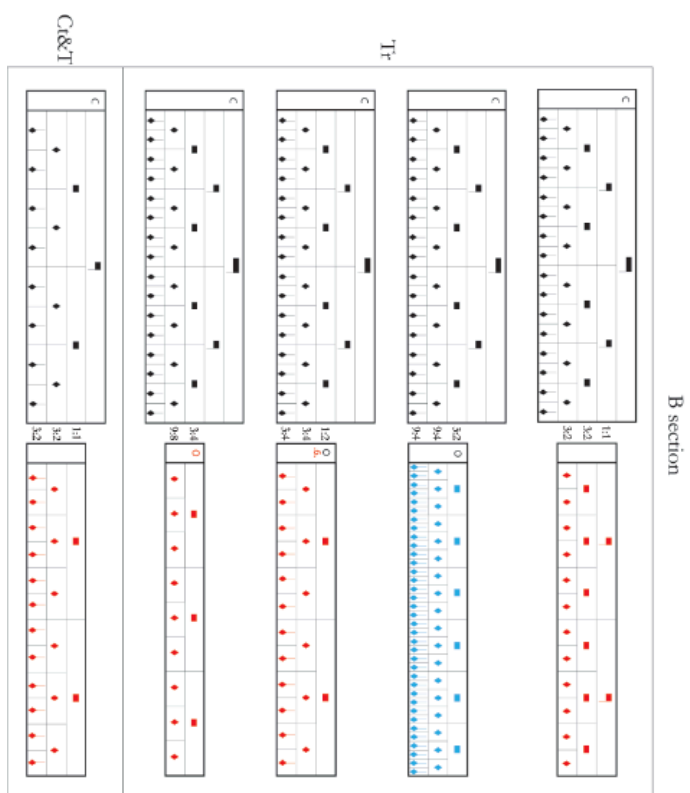


[illegible]

Example 24. Visual representation of the notation of the A section of Power's *Gloria*, fols. 17v–18r. The triplum is represented separately on the ski-hill graph from the tenor and contratenor for the sake of clarity. (Though note: the ski-hill graph of the notation of the contratenor and tenor would fit onto the two diamonds of the top left of the triplum diagram).



Example 25. Visual representation of the notation of the B section of Power's *Gloria*, fols. 17v–18r



Example 26. Transcription in score of an excerpt of Power's *Gloria* in original and modern notation. Triplum reduced 4:1. Contratenor and tenor reduced 2:1. Visual representation of proportions when read sequentially. Arrows mark cadences. Courtesy of the British Library Board, Add MS 57950, fols. 17v–18r.

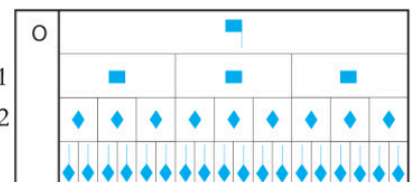
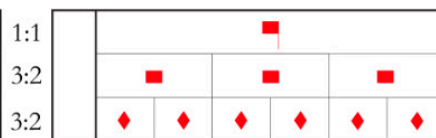
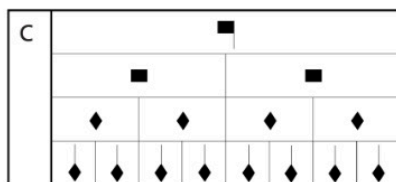
Triplum



Contratenor



Tenor



Original notation

Original notation

Tr

Contratenor

T

Syncopations..... Alignment

Modern notation

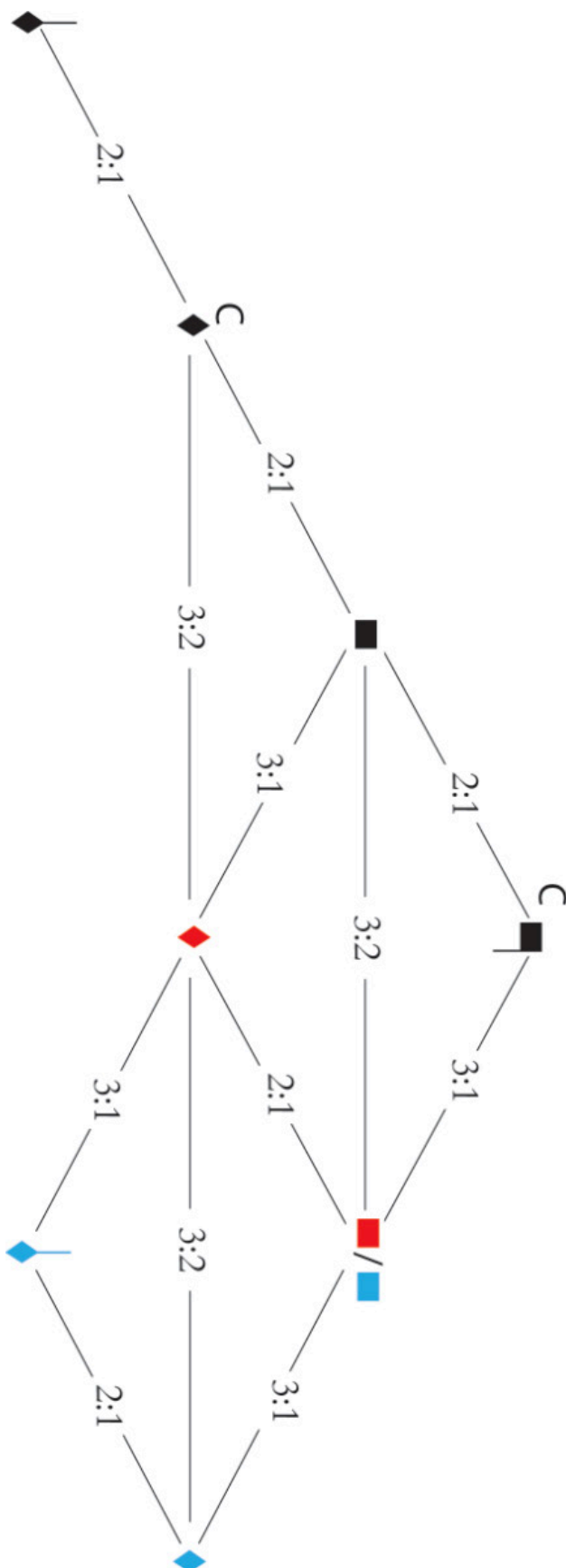
Modern notation

Tr

Cr

T

Example 27. Relative durations of spans of time represented by the notation of the triplum of Example 26 mapped onto the ski-hill graph



Example 28. Transcription into score of an excerpt of Power’s *Gloria* in original and modern notation. Triplum reduced 4:1. Contratenor and tenor reduced 2:1. Visual representation of proportions when read sequentially. Arrows mark cadences. Courtesy of the British Library Board, Add MS 57950, fols. 17v–18r.

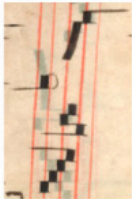
Triplum



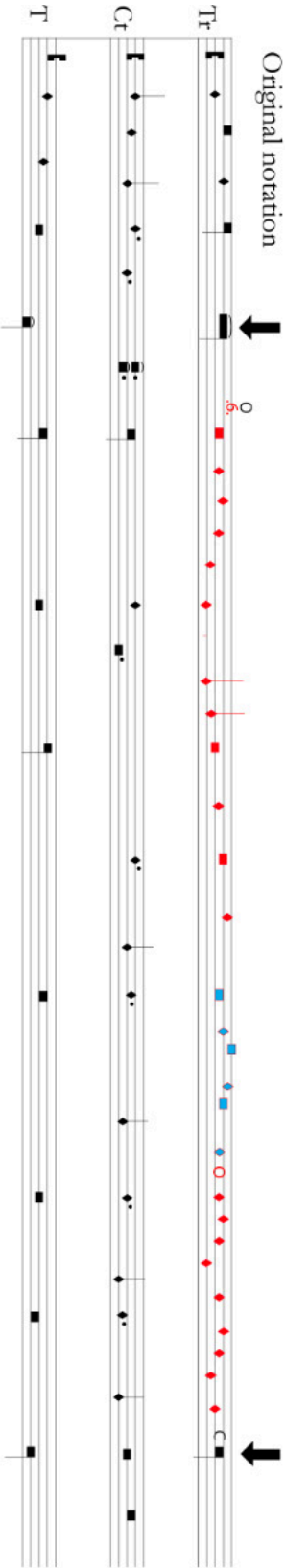
Contratenor



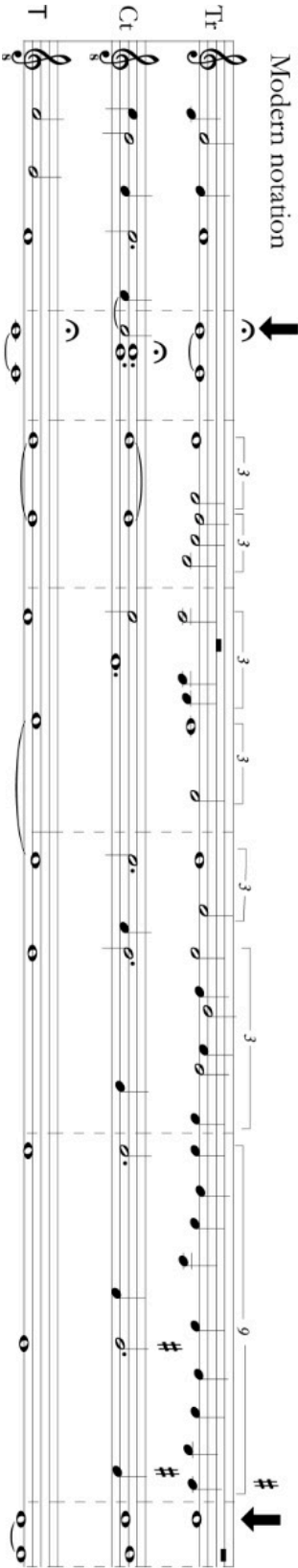
Tenor



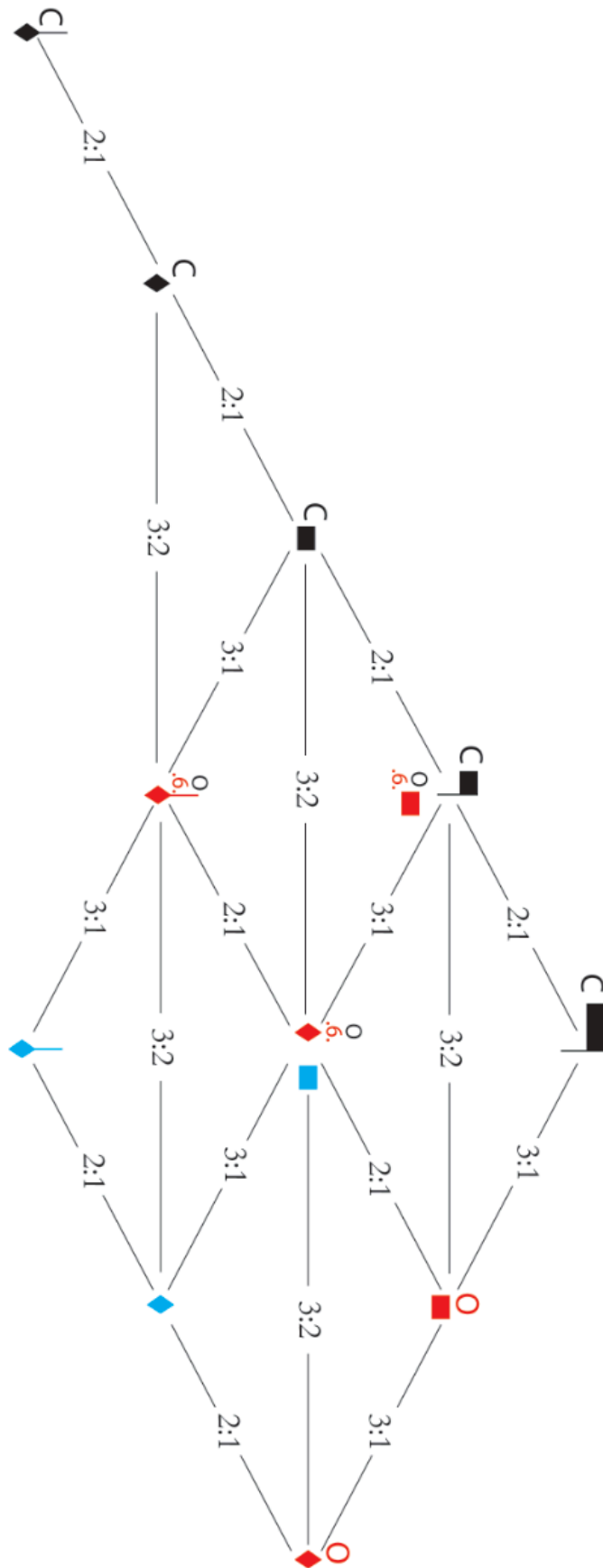
Original notation



Modern notation



Example 29. Relative durations of spans of time represented by the notation of the triplum of Example 28 mapped onto the ski-hill graph



Example 30. Transcription into score of an excerpt of Power's *Gloria* in original and modern notation. Triplum reduced 4:1. Contratenor and tenor reduced 2:1. Comparison of reading original (comparing breves) and alternative notation (comparing semibreves). Courtesy of the British Library Board, Add MS 57950, fols. 17v–18r.

Original notation

Trochaic rhythm divides the breve unit in half

Contratenor syncopations.....

Modern notation

Contratenor syncopations.....

Triplum

Contratenor

Tenor

Alternative notation

Example 31. Relative durations of spans of time represented by the notation of the triplum of Example 30 mapped onto the ski-hill graph

