

THE ART *of*
SINGING AND
PLAYING ON THE
MODERN FLUTE:
COUNTERPOINT



JESÚS AUGUSTO CASTRO-TURRIAGO



**The Art of Singing
and Playing on
the Modern Flute:
Counterpoint**

Volume II

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The Art of Singing and Playing on the Modern Flute: Counterpoint

Jesús Augusto Castro-Turriago



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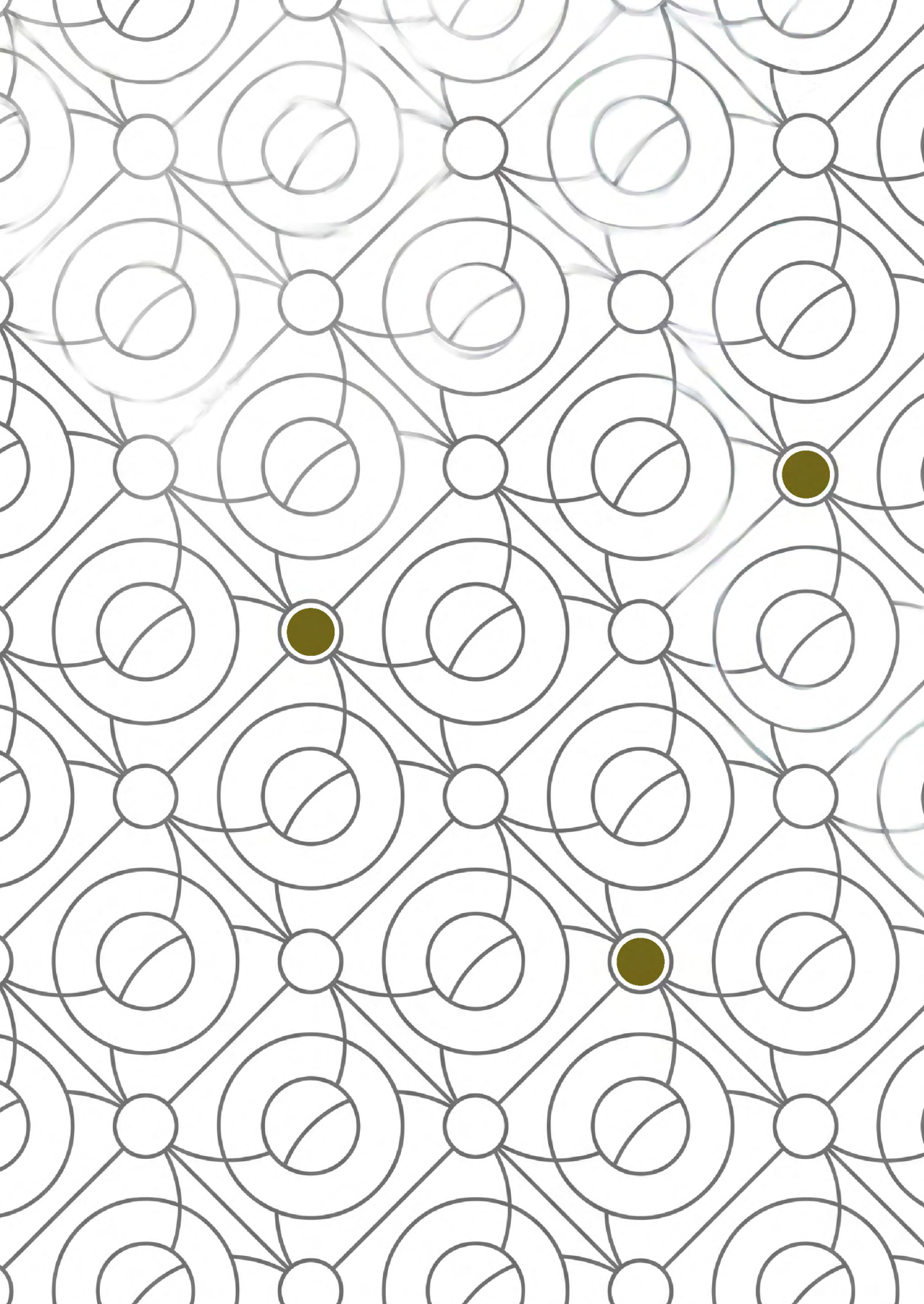
“Formando nuevas generaciones con
sello de excelencia comprometidos
con la transformación social de las
regiones y un país en paz”





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Abstract

The present treatise is a second result of the music research project on creation-practice for flute, entitled *The Art of Singing and Playing*, led by the author in collaboration with The Music, Education, Culture, and Society Research Team. This document realizes a study of the counterpoint species according to the principles written by Felix Salzer and Carl Schachter, presented in their treatise *Counterpoint in Composition*. Through the understanding of each of the five counterpoint species, the author composed sets of different singing and playing two-part etudes for flute. These form a tool for progressively developing rhythmic independence through the execution of various compositions following the melodic and harmonic principles of each of the five species of counterpoint polyphony. The sets of etudes are comprised of the following: (1) basic rhythmic etudes and two-part etudes in major and minor scales for singing and playing; (2) a set of the compositions transposed to various major and minor keys; (3) a set of figured-bass etudes; and (4) a set of twenty two-part etudes for singing and playing, these ones composed by Pablo Sotomayor. Each set of studies contains clear directions and interpretative instructions designed to guide the student through the process of practice, performance, and gradual development. These indications aim to ensure not only the technical learning and mastery of the extended technique but also the cultivation of a deeper artistic understanding.

Keywords: Music, Music Performance, Music Education, Musical Instruments, Performing Arts, Flute, Flute Pedagogy, Flute Performance, Flute Extended Techniques, Singing and Playing Pedagogy, Counterpoint, Species Counterpoint.

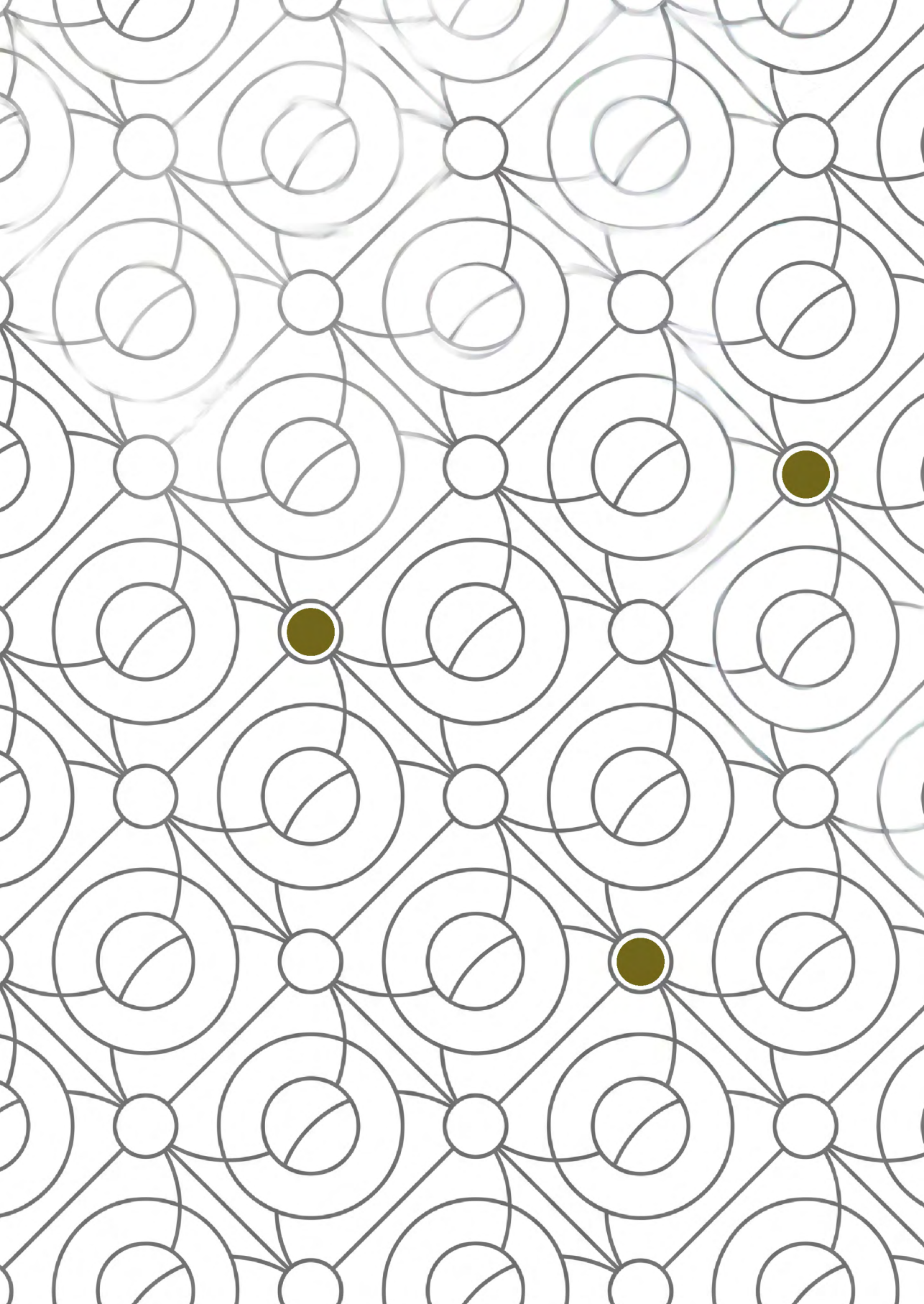


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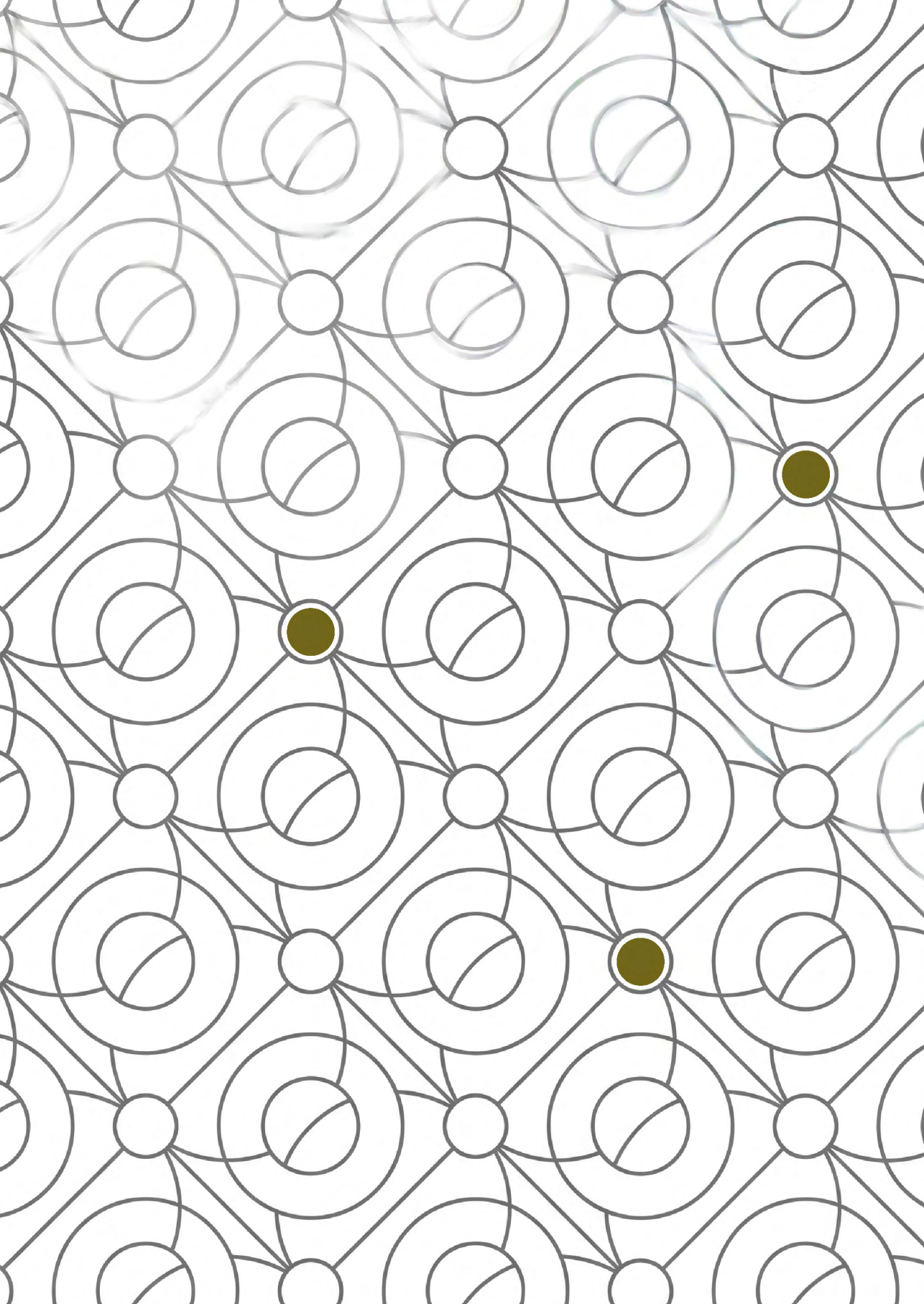
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CHAPTER I

Introduction

This book is the second part of a research project of the same name, led and developed by the author in collaboration with The Music, Education, Culture, and Society Research Group between the years 2022 and 2024. The project included the participation of flute students enrolled at the Universidad de Pamplona, Universidad Distrital Francisco José de Caldas, and Universidad Sergio Arboleda, among others.

It is intended for amateur, professional, or student flutists with an advanced technical level who have mastered the extended technique of singing and playing. Readers are strongly encouraged to study Volume I of this collection – *The Art of Singing and Playing on the Modern Flute: Fundamentals*– before approaching this second volume. Volume I covers the teaching of the technique, the pedagogical benefits of its continuous practice, the study of the nomenclatures used to write, interpret, and perform singing and playing, as well as the study of scales, arpeggios, intervals, register exploration, and more advanced topics that foster the learning and application of singing and playing.

The present volume offers a concise and analytical study on the use of the five species of counterpoint, according to the principles presented on the book *Counterpoint in Composition*, by Felix Salzer and Carl Schachter. Their treatise was an essential resource for composing two-part etudes executed by a single flutist using the extended technique known as singing and playing.

This technique requires the conscious use of the flute player's vocalization, thus parts of the body outside of arms and fingers, as an apparatus directly involved with the sound production. It needs the activation and participation of the flute player's vocal folds for sound production (Castro, 2024, p. 21).

Through the use of singing and playing, the flute player is able to produce two separate sounds with one air column: one sound with the flute and the other with the voice (vocal folds). However, reading two parts at the same time on a melodic instrument such as the flute, creates the necessity of developing rhythmic independence between the two voices. Therefore, in order to gradually develop this skill, this book presents etudes based on each of the five counterpoint species. Thus, the player will first perform two-part etudes written using the rhythmic principles of: Species 1 – note against note; Species 2 – two notes against one; Species 3 – four notes against one; Species 4 – external syncopation against one note; and Species 5 – florid counterpoint or using the combined principles of Species 1– 4.

York (1907) defines counterpoint as “an art in composing melody. The term comes from the Latin “Punctus contra punctum” or note against note” (Norden, 1969, as cited by Nainggolan and Jatmika, 2021, p. 91). Piston (1947, p.9) explains that “the art of counterpoint is the art of combining melodic lines. However, the essence of counterpoint, as a component of the inner vitality of music, is something more than a process of manipulation and combination, and it can be found in almost all music. That is, almost all music is, to some degree, contrapuntal.” Simms and Wright (2006), in *Music in Western Civilization*, define counterpoint as deriving from “the Latin punctus contra punctum (one note moving against another note; the harmonious opposition of two or more independent musical lines” (p. 797). In addition, researcher Amundsen in *The Language of Counterpoint* (1998) states that,

Counterpoint music consists of at least two melodies being played independently but synchronously. Each melody is called a voice. The main voice I called the cantus firmus, the word firmus meaning firmly. Thus, the composer is given a melody, called the cantus firmus, which may not be changed. Any other voice is a result of the composer's own invention and is referred to as the counterpoint. (p. 10)

The following outlines the organization of this book. Chapter II, "Fundamentals of the Melodic Composition of a Cantus Firmus and Melodic Material: Horizontal Principles," offers a comprehensive study and explores the foundational music elements required to compose a well-balanced cantus firmus or melodic line. The chapter includes discussion of the cantus firmus in terms of its musical elements: rhythm, intervals, melodic direction, climax, continuity, variety, and balance. Finally, the chapter presents a cantus firmus composed under each of principles explored. This cantus firmus is used through the chapters of the book.

Chapter III explores the principles of first species counterpoint in two parts, emphasizing creating melodic material based on consonant intervals, and focusing on the vertical or harmonic relationship between the two lines and the horizontal independence of each part. Aspects such as the diverse types of motion (similar, parallel, contrary, and oblique), the vertical distances allowed, voice-crossing, the use of ties, the approach to writing a beginning and end of an etude, and composing a climax for each voice. These aspects are explored in order to compose a series of etudes, which follows the various principles, that can be sung and played on the flute.

Chapter IV explores the rhythmic and melodic intricacies of composing using the second species in two parts. This chapter establishes a first step in developing etudes that contribute to developing rhythmic independence between the two voices. Thus,

it develops the vertical and horizontal principles of second species counterpoint, focusing on aspects such as how to approach composing the beginning and ending, the use of the dissonant passing tone, the use of consonants, and the use of perfect intervals.

Chapter V discusses the principles and complexities of third species counterpoint in two parts, thus is pivotal for developing rhythmic stratification and independence between two lines. The chapter includes exploring how to approach the beginning and ending of the etude in third species, the use of the dissonant passing tone, consonants, perfect intervals (unisons, fifths, and octaves), dissonant neighboring tones, embellishing tones, double neighbor tones, the *nota cambiata*, melodic leaps, and how to approach the climax.

Chapter VI, Two-part Counterpoint: Fourth Species: “Syncopation,” studies the vertical and horizontal principles of the fourth species, addressing the intricate rhythmic challenges inherent in syncopation, in this case tying one note to another to generate a delay or syncopation of the rhythm. This chapter builds on using rhythmic independence through external syncopations. Aspects such as rhythmic organization, parallelisms in fourth species, the consecutive progressions of 9-8, 2-1, 4-5, and 7-8 resolutions, and the interruption of syncopation, are also explored in this chapter.

Chapter VII, “Two-part Counterpoint: Fifth Species: “Florid” Counterpoint” represents the culmination of the study of the previous counterpoint species. The fifth species integrates the rhythmic and melodic techniques studied in the previous chapters.

Chapter VIII includes a series of etudes, composed during the creative process, not closely adhering to the principles studied

elsewhere in the book, but that can be used as etudes for developing rhythmic independence. Chapter IX, by Pablo Sotomayor, includes a set of two-part etudes based on the five species of counterpoint. This chapter provides an alternate perspective and an alternative compositional style that support the principal thesis of the book: the employment of counterpoint to enhance the ability of rhythmic independence.

Finally, Chapter X summarizes the volume contents. Each chapter includes a set of two-part etudes (using the respective counterpoint species), and a set of basic rhythmic etudes that contribute to the development of rhythmic independence.

About the Research – Theoretical Framework

The Art of Singing and Playing on the Modern Flute was developed as a research-creation or as a theory-practice project. The theoretical framework and the state of the art that guided this research first focused on the understanding of the legal regulations on theory and practice established by the Department of Science, Technology, and Innovation of Colombia (Minciencias). These regulations were promoted by the 894 National Call for Recognition and Measurement of Research, Technological Development, or Innovation Groups, and for the Recognition of Researchers of the National System of Science, Technology, and Innovation 2021. The Minciencias research Call 894 established the classification, measurement, and characterization of research products in Colombia.

According to Call 894, the typology of Colombian research products is divided into four categories: 1) products resulting from activities to generate new knowledge; 2) products resulting from technological development and innovation activities; 3) products resulting from activities of social appropriation of knowledge

and public dissemination of science; and 4) products of activities related to the training of human resources. In architecture, art, and design (AAD), the national regulations in Call 894 recognize and validate the products resulting from creative works or creative research as products of the generation of new knowledge. Works or products resulting from Creation and Research-Creation in AAD are understood to be those works, designs, or products resulting from the creation and research-creation processes that imply new, original, and unpublished contributions to the AAD, to culture, and to knowledge in general, through symbolic languages that express, interpret, and substantially enrich the intellectual, emotional, cultural, and social life of human communities (Minciencias, 2021, p. 196, translated by Jesus Castro).

Call 894 of 2021 defines the research and creation in the following ways: 1) Inquiry that seeks to answer a research question or problem through a creative experience that gives rise to works, objects, or products with aesthetic value, and whose temporary nature can be ephemera, processual, or permanent (Minciencias, p. 197); 2) [...] Also called artistic research or research based on practice, this connotes research that takes as its object the aesthetic experience of the researcher himself, also the creator (Borgdoff, 2006; Asprilla, 2013; Hernandez Salgar, 2014, cited by Minciencias, 2021, p. 197, translated by Jesus Castro).

Research-creation generally leads to two types of products: the work, object, or product created itself, or a text recording a reflection on the creative experience and its relationship to the research question or problem (Archerm 1995; Lopez-Cano, 2013, as cited by Minciencias 2021, p. 197, translated by Jesus Castro). Creation in AAD [...] refers to the process as well as the result of the creative activity consisting of exploring different experiences and sensibilities through play with shapes and materials that

may or may not have functionality beyond their aesthetic value. The results of creation, although reflected in aesthetic artifacts, also include the dynamics between the work, the people who use or contemplate it, and the culture in which this relationship is immersed. “The contribution of creation as a generation of knowledge does not lie in the artifact but in the experience that it generates and fosters” (Minciencias, 2021, p. 199, translated by Jesus Castro).

Call 894 classifies AAD research products into three categories: ephemeral products, permanent products, and procedural products. Ephemeral products “are works or products, material and immaterial, whose existence is of a limited duration in time and whose evidence depends on reconstructive memory. The record must be repeatable, exportable, and verifiable” (Minciencias, 2021, pp. 196–197, translated by Jesus Castro). Permanent products “are works, designs, or material and immaterial products whose existence is intended to be unlimited in time. The presence and persistence of the object that registers the work or product demonstrates its existence” (ibid.). Procedural products “are those works, designs, or material or immaterial products, in whose nature the transformative, systematic, and dynamic predominate relational; in fact, they have an open character and are not subject to a predetermined space-time framework” (p. 196–197; Castro, 2024, p. 42–43).

The theoretical framework and the state of the art also includes as the basis for the development of this research the understanding of the counterpoint species principles included in Salzer and Schachter’s *Counterpoint in Composition* (mentioned above). This source explores the horizontal and vertical (melodic/harmonic) principles for counterpoint through the understanding of each of the five counterpoint species. Other sources that contribute to the theoretical counterpoint concepts include Admundsen’s

The Language of Counterpoint; Green and Jones's *The Principles and Practices of Tonal Counterpoint*; Kennan's *Counterpoint*, and Nainggolan and Jatmika's *Learning Counterpoint Through Species Counterpoint*.

The Art of Singing and Playing on the Modern Flute: Development of Rhythmic Independence Through Five Species Counterpoint as music theory research and as a research-creation treatise, explores topics such as the simultaneous coordination of vocal production and instrumental performance, awareness of intonation, development of resonance and sound production, music theory, and pedagogical approaches resulting from the constant use of this technique. Its use and application also enable performers to internalize and perform polyphonic textures through the practice of counterpoint. In doing so, the flutist will develop or refine theoretical musical thinking, enhance sound production, and master the technique of singing and playing. With all these techniques and benefits, performers will acquire new tools and skills to improve performance, generate new knowledge, and even compose new works for flute using the singing and playing technique.

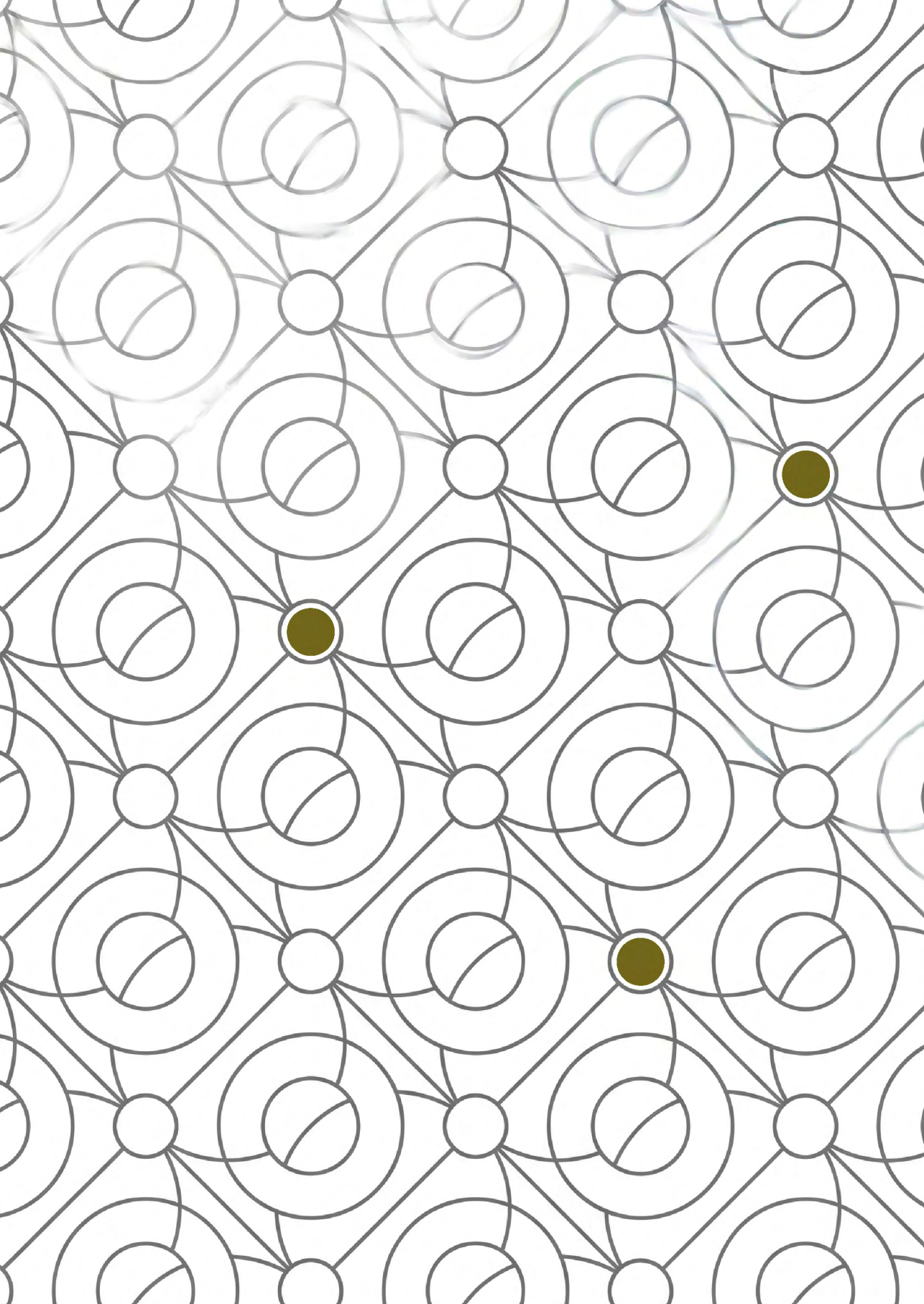
Research Methodology

The methodology of the research book (*The Art of Singing and Playing on the Modern Flute*) “is structured in five phases that articulate the development of the stated goals: 1) Analytical phase; 2) Creation of etudes; 3) Etude application and selection; 4) Product compilation; and 5) Conclusions” (Castro, 2024, p. 45). Phase 1 comprehends the exploration, study, and understanding of the theoretical counterpoint principles used for the composition, based on the Salzer and Schachter's treatise. Although the methodology of this entire document is grounded in research-creation, the methodology of the first phase is based on music theory

research, which provides the foundational support for the entire treatise. The subsequent phases of the research primarily constitute and reinforce the creative foundation of the research-creation methodology.

Phase 2 consists of the creation of two-part etudes for one flute executed through the extended technique singing and playing. Those etudes are drawn from the compositional principles of Salzer and Schachter's book, and seek to gradually develop rhythmic independence for the flute player. In this phase, the book's author composed series of etudes using the counterpoint rules that guide the melodic composition of the different lines and etudes. Those series of etudes are included as a departing point. However, one of the goals of this book consists on teaching counterpoint principles to flute players, so they can compose their own melodic lines and etudes. Therefore, once the flute player has mastered all the etudes presented on this book, the flutist should begin writing new lines, in the different species, that work as counterpoint to the *cantus firmi* used all through this book. Then, many possibilities of etudes can be created by the flute player who mastered the counterpoint principles presented on this book, and the process will develop more rhythmic independence.

Phase 3 focuses on groups of flute students from the Universidad de Pamplona and the Universidad Distrital applying these written etudes to their practice "through the weekly observation and feedback from each of the participants, the most significant etudes, according to the students' comments, were selected to be included on this book" (Castro, 2024, p. 45). Phase 4 consists of a compilation of the best etudes, organized progressively in the method. Finally, Phase 5 summarizes the chapters of book.



Fundamentals of Melodic Composition of Cantus Firmi and Melodic Material: “Horizontal Principles”

This chapter focuses on establishing the fundamentals that guide melodic composition, and their use in composing a *cantus firmus* (used throughout this book), and also functions as a guide to melodic composing contrapuntal lines. The cantus firmus is a melody prevalently and extensively used in compositional forms of western music from the Medieval period through the Renaissance and into the early Baroque period (thus from the 9th to the early 17th century). This Latin term translates to fixed chant or melody that serves as a non-changeable melodic line. The composition of a cantus firmus requires the understanding of some fundamentals of voice leading that follow idiomatic musical language that can be easily sung. The most prominent fundamentals relate to rhythm and length, ambit, and intervals. This book also draws from principles and techniques of Salzer and Schachter’s *Counterpoint in Composition*,¹ who note that “A well-constructed cantus reveals in embryo many of the characteristics of more hi-

[1] Carl Schachter, The Mannes College of Music.

ghly developed musical organisms. Among these are direction, continuity, variety, balance, and completeness (p. 3)”.

Rhythm and Duration

In composing a cantus firmus, the rhythm and length of the line refer to the uniformity of its musical content. A cantus firmus is comprised of between eight to sixteen whole notes.

The cantus firmus must consist of tones of equal time value. The consequent absence of rhythmic differentiation – indeed of rhythmic organization – has an important pedagogic value, for it brings into sharp focus purely linear factors. The effect of the line must arise out of the melodic contour alone without the help of rhythmic variety. In the cantus firmus all tones receive equal stress; there is no grouping into strong and weak beats. (Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 3)

For flute, the reading and execution of two voices in tandem is uncommon, and still less common is developing the skill of rhythmic independence between two voices. For this reason, this treatise focuses on rhythmic development through counterpoint, and using the combination of a melody with no rhythm (the cantus firmus) juxtaposed to a voice below or above it (counterpoint) using each of the five counterpoint species, thus bringing out the moving line. This approach will contribute to progressively achieving the skills of reading two staves at a time and of gaining rhythmic independence.

Ambit or Scope

The term ambit is related to the intervallic distance or relationship between the lowest and highest notes of a melody. The largest distance between these extremes can be no more than a tenth, thus assuring that the melody stays in a comfortable vocal range.

Vocal considerations also influence the melodic range of the cantus firmus. The range of the voice, of course, is more limited than that of most instruments. The cantus, therefore, should lie within a rather small compass. A tenth between the lowest and the highest tone is the maximum range (Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 4). Most flute players are untrained as singers, their singing not as well developed for the singing and playing extended technique, and the vocal range too short. Thus, in the present method the maximum ambit is a tenth.

Intervals

The use of intervals is essential to assure the consonance, flow, and coherence of a cantus firmus or melodic material. The allowed intervals for composing a melodic line in early tonal music include major seconds and prime² minor seconds, major and minor thirds, perfect fourths, fifths, and octaves, and major and minor sixths. (p. 4) Importantly, the maximum leap between two consecutive notes is a perfect octave. Also, one must avoid the use of intervals such as major and minor sevenths, disjunctive augmented (including the augmented second) and diminished intervals, and non-prime chromaticism. These restrictions maintain the harmonic clarity and avoid unnecessary tensions that reduce the importance of the main melody.

These principles are also very important for composing melodic lines idiomatically designed for untrained singers. In fact, these kinds of principles will assure that the horizontal melodic content can be sung, especially when the player is simultaneously playing another line on the flute.

[2] This refers to the natural half-steps that occur in diatonic minor or diatonic scales. It is important to avoid using augmented intervals.

Direction, Climax, Melodic Continuity, Variety, and Balance

The following section concerns species counterpoint rules of melody in terms of melodic direction, climax, continuity, variety, and balance.

Direction

During the composition of a cantus firmus the melodic direction should be guided by characteristics that maintain coherence of the melodic contour and achieve melodic musical motion. To keep the melodic balance of the contour, adhere to a maximum of five notes in the same direction, after which a change of direction of the contour is required.

Climax

Another principal rule of counterpoint maintains that the melody should have just one climax. This climax should not include the leading tone, and the tone at the height of the climax serves “as the goal of a motion from the first tone of the cantus; it will simultaneously function as the beginning of a second melodic curve down to the finale tone. The climax should not be repeated” (Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 5).

Continuity

The use of conjunct (or stepwise) motion is highly recommended in writing a cantus firmus, or any horizontal melodic material, in order to keep continuity: “the musical practice of many centuries bears out the conclusion that melodic continuity is connected with predominantly stepwise motion” (Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 5). Furthermore, melodies characterized by the prominent use of stepwise motion in their contours are easier to sing than melodies with prominent use of leaps.

Variety

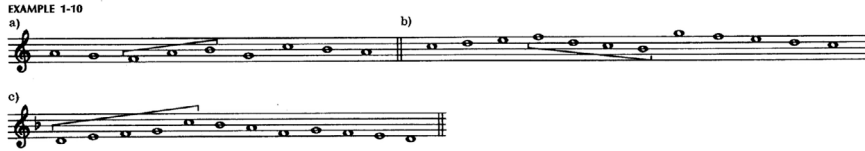
It is recommended, although not required, to include between one to four prominent leaps (intervals of a fourth or more) to create variety, and at least one to three leaps in addition to this (not necessarily prominent). The number of leaps should not be fewer than two nor more than four. Also, when using a prominent leap, the melodic contour should have a change of direction in the melodic material after using a prominent disjunctive interval. This gesture helps to avoid monotony in the melody. Although singing conjunct motion is easier than singing leaps, the latter are necessary to create--beyond variety--melodic balance between tension and release in melodic construction. Thus, in this book the author strictly follows this principle in composing well-balanced and idiomatically suitable melodies for untrained singers, training them sufficiently to also sing melodic material with leaps.

For variety, the cantus firmus might also use continuous disjunctive intervals of a third. Thirds need not compensate for the leap of the contour by a change of direction, but do need to compensate with a conjunctive movement after the second third. Therefore, the use of thirds in the contour may or may not continue in the same direction, but should be used a maximum of two consecutive times, followed by a conjunctive motion.

A good cantus firmus should avoid the presence of horizontal dissonances, those created between the first and last note of a contour in the same direction. So, if a contour moves in one melodic direction (ascending or descending), the relationship between the notes that begin and end that passage or gesture should not form a dissonant interval.

Figure 1.

Horizontal dissonances between notes in same direction.



Note. Source: Counterpoint in Composition, Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 8.

Also, the cantus firmus or horizontal melodic material must avoid the use of immediate repetition of a single tone, especially in first and second species sequences, or groups of tones. The immediate repetition of a single tone creates a static or motionless melody, and by avoiding this gesture the melody or cantus gains interest and liveliness. In addition, the prominent repetition, immediate or not, of the same tone in the cantus destroys the thematic development and variety it might achieve. In the use of sequences of groups of tones, a robust cantus firmus avoids this use to prevent predictability and monotony of the line.

Figure 2.

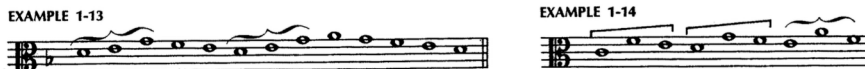
Immediate repetition, here C5 used in a manner that permanently stalls musical motion in the cantus firmus.



Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 8.

Figure 3.

Groups of notes and sequences in two different cases.



Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 9.

In Figure 3, Example 1-13 highlights two groupings of the same sequence, D4, E4, and G4. Example 1-14 shows sequences patterned after initial group of notes, C4, F4, and E4 (to D4, G4, F4, etc.).

The tonic is required for the beginning and end of the cantus firmus, and the final tonic should be approached from above. “As a general rule, upward motion produces increased tension, while downward motion decreases tension. Therefore, a descent to the final tonic, other things being equal, creates the most stable ending” (p. 9). Thus, it is recommended to use the last three notes (the 4th or 3rd, 2nd degrees) to the tonic of the diatonic scale to finish the cantus firmus.

To summarize, this section explores the rules and restrictions of the horizontal procedures presented by Salzer and Schachter in composing a cantus firmus. Topics included the characteristics of rhythm and length, the use of intervals, melodic direction, variety, continuity balance, and completeness, among others. Generally, it is important to maintain a clear melody that avoids unnecessary tension (unprepared or resolved dissonances), and to promote the variety and continuity of the composition by avoiding all types of tone repetitions, dissonances, and gestures not contributing to the thematic development. It is also required that the cantus firmus start and finish on the tonic. Salzer and Schachter also maintain that,

for the sake of continuity, the cantus firmus will contain predominantly stepwise motion [...] and will contain two to four leaps. The direction of the line will change several times in the course of the exercise [...] Leaps larger than a third should be followed by a change of direction preferably in stepwise motion. Avoid two consecutive leaps in the same direction. Avoid more than two consecutive leaps [...]. Avoid excessive motion in one direction, whether caused by stepwise progression alone, stepwise progression followed by a large leap, or stepwise progression interlaced with several small leaps. (p. 5-7)

These principles of counterpoint design in any melodic composition will allow ease of singing for untrained singers playing a juxtaposed vocal line on the flute.

Composing a Cantus Firmus in Major Mode

The etudes in this book include those presented in various keys of the major and minor modes, thus below are cantus firmi and melodic materials in major and minor modes that fulfill the requirements previously discussed. In a major mode, the previous concepts of first species counterpoint would, for example, be found in the following cantus firmus (Figure 4):

Figure 4.
Cantus Firmus Version 1.



Note. Source: Autor's elaboration, 2024.

This short chant in a major mode implements all concepts previously discussed, characteristics related to proper use of rhythm and length, ambit, intervals, melodic direction, variety, balance, and continuity. The cantus firmus above in first species counterpoint (whole notes only) has eleven tones, thus fulfilling the rhythm and length requirements. Its largest intervallic distance spans C4 and A4, thus, the ambit remains within a tenth. The cantus firmus uses mostly conjunctive tones to create a stepwise motion that contrasts with the four leaps: of an ascending third, an ascending fifth, and two descending thirds, in mm. 2-3, 5-6, 7-8, and 9-10, respectively. Moreover, the cantus firmus uses no type of dissonant leaps or non-diatonic chromatic tones. The melodic direction builds to a climax that occurs in m. 6 (A4), avoiding the leading tone.

All leaps in the cantus, except the last one, are compensated for by a change of direction in the melodic contour. The cantus firmus's contour is well balanced, characterized by avoiding gestures that use more than five tones in the same direction, and no horizontal dissonance between the first and last notes of a fragment in the same direction. Furthermore, this cantus uses no prominent unnecessary repetitions of a note, groups of notes, or sequences. Last, it begins on the tonic and ends in a descending gesture within the diatonic scale 4th, 2nd, and 1st (tonic) degrees.

Composing a Cantus Firmus in Minor Mode

The cantus firmus in minor mode differs from the major; a good cantus in major might not be as good simply by changing it to minor. In order to keep unity as much as possible, writing a cantus in minor departs from the melodic material presented in major. However, both should always seek to fulfill the horizontal fundamentals previously discussed in this chapter. Having said that, as our first step in creating a cantus firmus in minor we could simply change the mode to the previous cantus.

Figure 5.

This cantus firmus changes previous cantus from major to minor mode.



Note. Source: Author's elaboration, 2024.

If we decide to simply change the mode of a previous cantus, an error appears in mm. 5-6. The intervallic relationship that occurs between the disjunctive leap departing from a D4 to an A $\flat$ 4 creates a diminished fifth. Thus, changing the mode is not an option, and the cantus will require more changes to fulfill all the requirements previously presented.

Figure 6.

From major to minor mode the cantus firmus results in an incorrect diminished fifth.



Note. Source: Author's elaboration, 2024.

In order to avoid horizontal dissonance (between the D4 and the Ab4, mm. 5-6), the melody must change (mm. 6 and 7, see Figure 7).

Figure 7.

Cantus firmus in minor mode Ab4 and G4 changed to G4 and F4, respectively, in mm. 6-7.



Note. Source: Author's elaboration, 2024.

However, even though changing Ab4 to G4 solves the horizontal dissonance, we have created a new problem: the development of sequential material in mm. 3-5 and 6-8.

Figure 8.

Sequence Case I, undesirable sequence appears in modified cantus firmus.



Note. Source: Author's elaboration, 2024.

To solve this problem, the cantus must be modified, by changing the Eb4 in m. 8 to C4.

Figure 9.

New version of the cantus in minor, with Eb4 in m. 8 changed to C4.



Note. Source: Author's elaboration, 2024.

However, the altered-note version of the cantus firmus again creates a new error: another sequence occurring between mm. 3-5 and 9-11.

Figure 10.

Sequence Case II, between mm. 3-5 and 9-11.



Note. Source: Author's elaboration, 2024.

The last needed change made to the cantus firmus to avoid Sequence Case II, is to change the F4 in m. 3 to Eb4 and the Eb4 in m. 4 to F4. These changes solve all the sequence problems and prevent other possible errors without modifying the cantus too much, or at least preserving some of the original chant written in major.

Figure 11.

Cantus firmus in minor mode, final version.



Note. Source: Author's elaboration, 2024.

This last version of the cantus firmus in a minor mode demonstrates a relatively simply executed tune for the untrained singer, while also fulfilling all the requirements presented previously.

One cantus firmus in major and another in minor mode meet the rules of concepts presented in this chapter, and can be comfortably sung and played. Thus these cantus firmi form the basis of creating the polyphonic etudes of this book, in all five species and in all keys. The use of these cantus firmi throughout unifies the book; however, to develop variety, all the contrapuntal lines must differ in every exercise (Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 33-38).

First Species Counterpoint “Note Against Note”

To establish a gradual progression in rhythmic development, the author begins with two-part etudes using the same whole-note rhythm in both lines. Therefore, the employment of first species in two parts (for flute and voice) sets up the basic type of etudes of this method. In order to keep unity and gradual development, most of the etudes included here are derived from first species counterpoint.

The following section focuses on *canti firmi* in the first species in two-part writing, where a simultaneous second line is added to a given *cantus firmus*. Kent Kennan observes that,

If we were to analyze a large body of contrapuntal music of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, we would find that certain broad principles prevail in it. These need to be examined before actual exercises in two-voice writing are undertaken. The most important are the following:

- 1) Each line must be good in itself;
- 2) There must be sufficient independence between the voices in terms of direction and rhythmic motion;
- 3) On the other hand, they must have enough in common, stylistically and other wise, so that they will fuse into a convincing whole when combined;

4) The lines must imply a good harmonic succession. At any given point, the ear hears not only the horizontal lines, but the vertical results of combining them; and;

5) In this style, the voices must be primarily consonant with each other, dissonance being present, but in smaller quantities than consonance. (Kennan, 1999, p. 19)

In two-part writing, the composer should also be conscious of establishing independence between the horizontal and vertical dimensions.

Since the study of counterpoint is essentially the study of writing melodic lines that can be satisfactorily sounded against other melodic lines, we must of course take melodic character into account, not just the harmonic intervals that result. Each line must become an entity in itself. (Green and Jones, 2015, p. 2)

In the first species in two parts, the counterpoint (the added line) uses just whole notes to create a vertical relationship of note against note, a relationship which only allows the use of consonances.

With a consonant interval, the tones blend in a stable sonority that tends to remain in a state of repose. With a dissonant interval, on the other hand, the combination of tones gives rise to tension that demands continuation; dissonances, therefore, serve to intensify musical motion. (Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 13)

The understanding of what is considered consonant and what is dissonant is anachronistic to current practice, and depends on the aesthetic and stylistic perception of the period. Thus, what can be considered a consonance within a period, such as vertical fourths of the early Middle Ages, might be considered a dissonance in another period, taking fourths as dissonances in the Renaissance, for example. Here we mainly follow Salzer and Schachter's principles, which also classify as consonants the vertical

relationships formed by intervals such as unison, perfect fifths and octaves, and major and minor thirds and sixths. They note that major and minor seconds and sevenths, perfect fourths, and all the augmented and diminish vertical intervals are considered dissonances (Salzer and Schachter, 1969, pp. 13-14).

In two-part writing, “the simultaneous presence of two voices creates four types of relative motion.” (Salzer and Schachter, p. 15) The first type of relative motion is called *parallel motion*, and occurs when two or more sounds preserve an exact vertical distance from each other as they move.

Figure 12.

Parallel or direct motion between two lines that preserves exact intervallic vertical relationship.

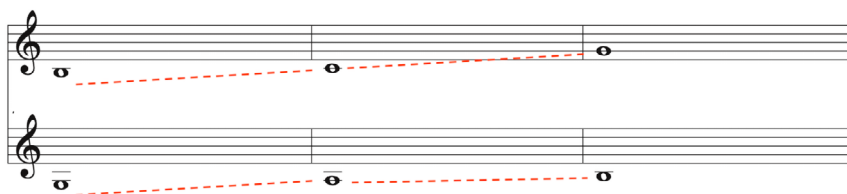


Note. Source: Author’s elaboration, 2024.

Similar motion is another type of relative motion, created when two or more tones move in the same, ascending or descending direction, but do not preserve the exact vertical relationship between the moving intervals.

Figure 13.

Similar vertical relationship between two voices that move in same direction. Intervallic distance between voices changes. In mm. 1-2, the vertical relationship of a third (similar motion) in mm. 2-3 moves three tones, from third to sixth.

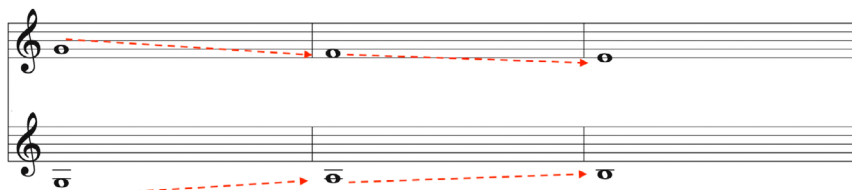


Note. Source: Author’s elaboration, 2024.

A third type of relative motion is called *contrary motion*, which occurs when two or more lines move in opposite directions from one another.

Figure 14.

Contrary motion, or two lines moving in opposite directions (upper line in descending and lower line in ascending motion).

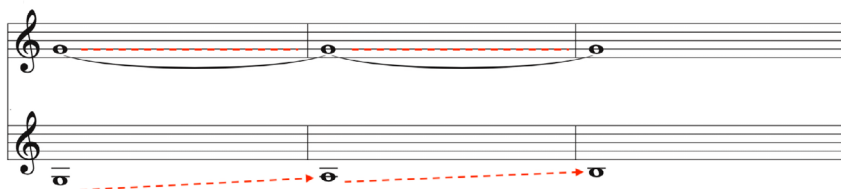


Note. Source: Author's elaboration, 2024.

Finally, we have *oblique motion*, when a voice remains without moving or is stationary while the other moves.

Figure 15.

Static upper line contrasts ascending, moving lower line.



Note. Source: Author's elaboration, 2024.

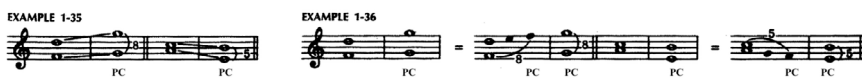
To create well-written etudes in the various counterpoint species for singing and playing flute, and that also help to achieve rhythmic independence, the composer should follow four general rules, apart from the specific rules of each species, but that guide the composition in two parts. Before explaining these four rules, we might categorize in the following manner the vertical consonant intervals of the first species: Perfect Consonances (PC) and Imperfect Consonances (Imp. C). Perfect consonances refer to the intervals of unison, fifths/twelfths, and octaves/fifteenths.

Imperfect consonances refer to intervals such as thirds/tenths, and sixths/thirteenth.

The first general rule relates to how to approach a Perfect Consonance (PC). A PC must be approached by either of two types of motion: contrary motion or oblique motion. Thus, a perfect consonance must never be approached by using similar or parallel motion because this creates parallelism between perfect intervals. The tone from which the melody departs (departing point or departing interval) does not matter; what is important is the arrival point or arrival interval; therefore, one should focus on the type of motion one approaches the PC.

Figure 16.

Perfect parallelism occurs when PC approached by similar or parallel motion, not contrary or oblique motion.



Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 17.

The second general rule for two-part writing concerns compensation, or ensuring that dissonant intervals are appropriately resolved into consonant intervals. In order to keep melodic independence working well with verticality, it is important to compensate each with various kinds of gestures. For example, if one line leaps, the other should move by stepwise motion; if one lines moves in an ascending manner, the other should stay stationary or move in a descending manner; or, if a line leaps in an ascending manner the gesture should be compensated by a moving line in descending stepwise motion, and so on.

The third general rule suggests that in two-part writing, avoid using two consecutive measures with a PC, especially in a manner of consecutive intervals with octave displacements, i.e. eigh-

th-fifteenth, or fifth-twelfth, in order to avoid vertical parallelism and anti-parallelisms.

The fourth general rule for composing in two parts relates to the use of the Imp. C (such as thirds or sixths), which should always be prominent; however, when using (Imp. C.) in a consecutive manner, one must use the same vertical interval only three times maximum, e.g., 6th-6th-6th-5th-3rd-6th-6th, and so on.

More specific rules that guide the composition of first species two-part writing include the significant musical procedures featured below. First, the use of unisons on this species is highly restricted. These intervals produce a sensation of sound/line disappearance or creates a conclusive cadential point. Thus, if one must use a unison it is recommended to establish it only at the beginning or end of the composition.

Second, the vertical distance or spacing between the parts should not exceed a perfect twelfth. However, as this book is not a counterpoint treatise, but merely seeks to help master the extended technique of singing and playing, here in particular in two-part writing, we recommend using this specific rule of spacing for writing and notating such two-part compositions. Moreover, the execution of each particular composition will be tied to the vocal register of the flute player; thus, the performer need not sing the voice part in the exact written register, but should sing and play the exact written rhythms and pitches according to their vocal registers.

The third specific characteristic concerns line crossing, in first and all species of two-part writing. For our purposes, as with the previous specific characteristic, line crossing is tied only to writing and notation. The player should sing the vocal part according to their register. Line crossing occurs when one line overtakes the register of the other, thus an imaginary border, marked by

the most used note of a part, delimits the individual register of each line (flute and voice in this case). Line crossing is related to tied notes. As Salzer and Schachter note:

In the cantus firmus tied (or repeated) notes do not occur. In first species, the occasional use of ties is possible. The difficulties of writing and exclusive consonant counterpoint are greater than those of constructing a single line. In a number of instances, the student will find that the use of tied notes represents the best expedient for avoiding dissonance intervals, parallels, etc. (p. 19)

The fourth specific characteristic involves how to approach devising the beginning and ending of a two-part composition. Two particular cases appear in writing the beginning of a piece in two parts. If the cantus firmus appears in the upper line and the counterpoint in the lower line (inferior), the only vertical interval allowed is the perfect octave. Conversely, if the cantus firmus appears below and the counterpoint above (superior), the vertical intervals allowed for beginning the piece are the perfect fifth or the octave. For ending the composition in two parts, recall that the cantus firmus must end with the 4 (/3)-3-2-1 (tonic) degrees of the diatonic scale. In addition, in two-part writing for Species 1, 2 and 3, the contrapuntal line must use the 5/6-7-8/1 (tonic) degrees of the diatonic scale. Furthermore, one must always create vertical consonances between the cantus firmus and counterpoint in the first species.

The fifth characteristic relates to the achievement of a vertical and horizontal climax. The counterpoint of the superior line of the contour should achieve the highest part or pitch of the climax. However, if the counterpoint lies in the inferior (lower) line, it can move to a high or a low part of the climax depending its melodic contour. Vertically speaking, it is important that neither climaxes appears in the same measure, or further span the vertical distance of a tenth (Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 33-38).

About the Creative Process on First Species, Two-Part Writing

The creative process is the main goal of this treatise because once flute players master the etudes presented in this book, and understand the counterpoint principles, flutists will be able to write new etudes using their own compositional style. Then, many different possibilities will contribute to develop rhythmic independence while singing and playing on the flute. Therefore, flute players might be able to 1.) master the technique of singing and playing; 2.) develop rhythmic independence while singing and playing through the performance of the etudes presented on this book; 3.) reinforce their music-theory and counterpoint skills; and, 4.) compose their own etudes using the different counterpoint species.

In constructing melodic material for the etudes presented on this book, for instance, Volume 1 of this series (*Fundamentals*), includes a chapter focusing on the study of major and minor sixths, usually considered difficult to sing, and thus leaps of these intervals are not recommended in traditional texts on species counterpoint. In this current discussion, then, horizontal leaps of sixths are allowed, but only in horizontal construction.

Basic Rhythmic Etudes

Rhythmic independence for flute players who sing and playing form a challenge that requires on-going practice. Therefore, in order to gradually develop this ability, included below is a series of basic rhythmic etudes before continuing with counterpoint etudes for singing and playing. The first series of basic rhythmic etudes is based on the note-per-note rhythmic characteristic required of first species counterpoint. The etudes of this section follow a sequence using the following constructions: 1) a pedal

note for flute over a moving line in voice in executing major and minor scales; 2) pedal note for voice over a moving line in the flute also performing major and minor scales; 3) parallel motion of moving lines in both flute and voice, playing major and minor scales; and 4) contrary motion between flute and voice parts, for major and minor scales.

BASIC RHYTHMIC ETUDES

NOTE AGAINST NOTE

Jesus Castro

Notes

Sing the vocal part in the most comfortable vocal register.
Always keep the throat as open as possible.
Develop the skill of reading both voices simultaneously.
Focus on attacking each note without losing the opening of the resonators.
Focus on the pitch and sound quality.
Breathe whenever you need it.

Pedal on the Flute

(♩ = 160)

Flute

Voice

16

16

Pedal in the Voice

Flute

Voice

31

31

JesusCastro©

46

Flute

Voice

Measures 46-55. Flute: G4, A4, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3, D3, C3. Voice: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6.

Moving Scales

61

Flute

Voice

Measures 61-70. Flute: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6. Voice: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6.

76

Flute

Voice

Measures 76-85. Flute: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6. Voice: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6.

Contrary Motion

91

Flute

Voice

Measures 91-100. Flute: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6. Voice: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6.

106

Flute

Voice

Measures 106-115. Flute: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6. Voice: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6.

FIRST SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Etudes in C

Jesus Castro

Notes

Sing the vocal part in the most comfortable register.

Always keep the throat as open as possible.

Develop the skill of reading both voices simultaneously.

Focus on the sonority, color and harmony of the vertical interval.

Play each etude two times. The second time play the flute line an octave higher.

1.1 Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint

Flute



Voice

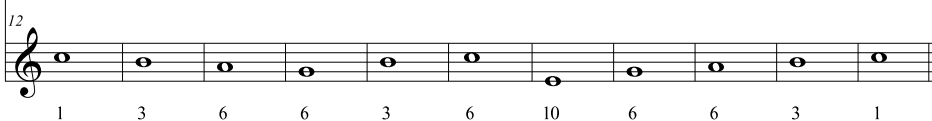


1.2 Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus

Flute



Voice



JesusCastro©

FIRST SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Jesus Castro

1.3. Transposition of Etudes

Flute

Voice

8 6 3 8 10 3 5 8 3 6 8

12

12

1 3 6 6 3 6 10 6 6 3 1

23

23

8 6 3 8 10 3 5 8 3 6 8

34

34

1 3 6 6 3 6 10 6 6 3 1

JesusCastro©

45

Flute

45

Voice

8 6 3 8 10 3 5 8 3 6 8

56

Flute

56

Voice

1 3 6 6 3 6 10 6 6 3 1

The image shows a musical score for two parts: Flute and Voice. The score is divided into two systems, each containing measures 45 through 55. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C). The Flute part is written on a treble clef staff, and the Voice part is written on a treble clef staff. The notes are half notes. The first system (measures 45-55) shows the Flute part with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, and C6. The Voice part has notes G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, and D2. The second system (measures 56-66) shows the Flute part with notes G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, and C6. The Voice part has notes G3, F#3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2, F#2, E2, and D2. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-10 below the notes in the Voice part.

FIRST SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Etudes in C

Jesus Castro

Notes

Sing the vocal part in the most comfortable register.
Always keep the throat as open as possible.
Develop the skill of reading both voices simultaneously.
Focus on the sonority, color and harmony of the vertical interval.
Play each etude two times. The second time play the flute line an octave higher.

1.4 Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint

Flute

Voice

The Rose Tree

8 6 5 3 5 6 6 12 3 6 8

1.5 Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus

JesusCastro©

FIRST SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Jesus Castro

1.6 Transposition of Etudes

Flute

Voice

8 6 5 3 5 6 6 12 3 6 8

12

12

1 3 5 8 6 6 6 3 6 3 1

23

23

8 6 5 3 5 6 6 12 3 6 8

34

34

1 3 5 8 6 6 6 3 6 3 1

JesusCastro©

45

Flute

45

Voice

8 6 5 3 5 6 6 12 3 6 8

56

Flute

56

Voice

1 3 5 8 6 6 6 3 6 3 1

The image displays a musical score for two parts: Flute and Voice. The score is divided into two systems, each covering measures 45 to 56. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time (C). The Flute part is written in treble clef, and the Voice part is written in treble clef. The Voice part includes a series of numbers below the staff, likely indicating fingerings or breath marks. The first system (measures 45-56) shows the Flute and Voice parts with various notes and rests. The second system (measures 56-67) continues the musical notation. The Voice part in the second system has numbers 1, 3, 5, 8, 6, 6, 6, 3, 6, 3, 1 below the staff.

FIRST SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Figured Bass

Jesus Castro

Notes

Sing the given cantus firmus, and play the written interval on the flute.
Play the exercise on the flute, and sing the written interval in the voice.
Sing on the most comfortable range according to your register.

1.7 Transposition using figured bass

8 6 3 8 10 3 5 8 3 6 8

8 6 3 8 10 3 5 8 3 6 8

8 6 3 8 10 3 5 8 3 6 8

8 6 3 8 10 3 5 8 3 6 8

JesusCastro©

FIRST SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Figured Bass

Jesus Castro

Indications

Sing the given cantus firmus, and play the written interval on the flute.

Play the exercise on the flute, and sing the written interval in the voice.

Sing on the most comfortable range according to your register.

1.8 Transposition using figured bass

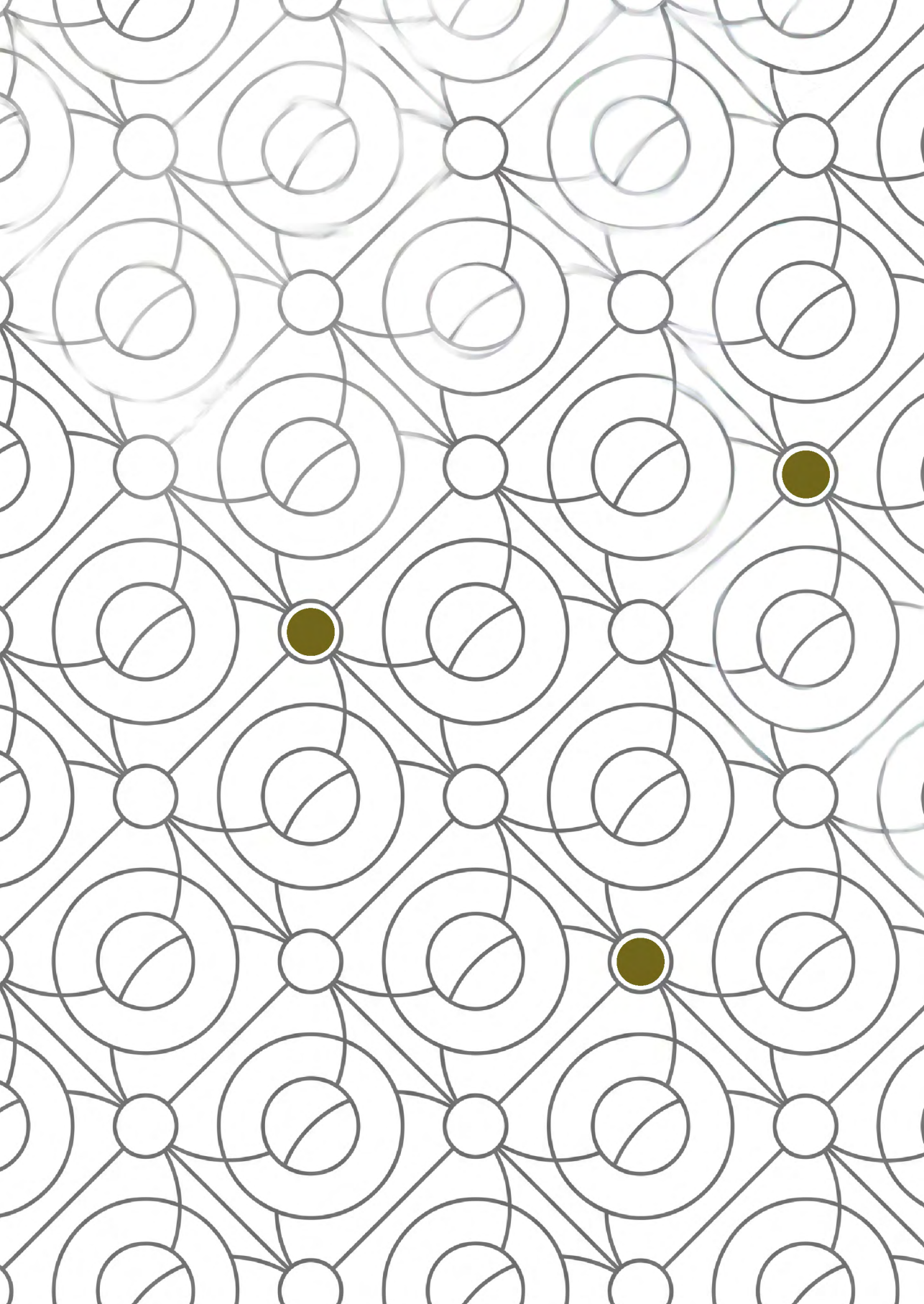
First system of musical notation (measures 1-11). The staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb) and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The figured bass below the staff is: 8 6 5 3 5 6 6 12 3 6 8.

Second system of musical notation (measures 12-22). The staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The figured bass below the staff is: 8 6 5 3 5 6 6 12 3 6 8.

Third system of musical notation (measures 23-33). The staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb) and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The figured bass below the staff is: 8 6 5 3 5 6 6 12 3 6 8.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 34-44). The staff is in treble clef with a key signature of three flats (Bb, Eb, Ab) and a 4/4 time signature. The notes are: G4, A4, Bb4, C5, Bb4, A4, G4, F4, E4, D4, C4. The figured bass below the staff is: 8 6 5 3 5 6 6 12 3 6 8.

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Counterpoint in Two Parts: Second Species: “Two Notes Against One”

The first rhythmic challenge presented in this book establishes the most basic rhythmic combination of second species counterpoint: writing two (half) notes for every measure against the cantus firmus’s one (whole) Note. This rhythmical combination must be developed within two separate configurations. The first configuration consists of developing rhythmic independence in the moving line (i.e., two notes per measure) with the flute notes appearing over the whole note in the voice; the second configuration involves the voice notes appearing over the flute’s whole note, applying the philosophical principle of permutation presented in *Volume I*³ of this book. Thus, the second species in two parts forms a practice tool to develop rhythmic independence between the flute and vocal lines.

The relationship between both upper and lower voices in second species two-part writing creates a rhythmic stratification of strong and weak beats. Furthermore, this type of two-part writing has three other characteristics: 1) “Despite the uniformity of tone values within each voice, this species contains two elements of rhythmic differentiation: the contrast of whole and half notes between the two parts, and the consequent impression of strong

[3] <https://books.unipamplona.edu.co/index.php/editorial/catalog/book/69>

and weak beats” (Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 39); 2) the second species allows the dissonant passing tone, the primary and easiest dissonance to employ; and 3) the second species does not allow the use of tied notes.

Beginning and Ending Counterpoint for Two-part Writing in Second Species

There are two ways to begin the melodic composition in second species counterpoint: Case 1) by using in the first measure two half-notes in the counterpoint against a whole note of the cantus firmus; or Case 2) using a half-note rest in the counterpoint of the first measure, followed by a half note against the whole note of the cantus firmus.

Figure 17.

Two ways of beginning counterpoint voice for second species (two notes against one).

Case I: Using two half-notes
Case 2: Using a half-note

The figure displays two musical examples, Case I and Case 2, illustrating the beginning of counterpoint in second species. Both examples are in 4/4 time, with the cantus firmus in the lower voice (treble clef) and the counterpoint in the upper voice (treble clef).
 Case I: Using two half-notes. The cantus firmus consists of a whole note G4 (labeled 8) and a whole note F4 (labeled 7). The counterpoint begins with two half-notes: E4 (labeled 5) and D4 (labeled 4).
 Case 2: Using a half-note. The cantus firmus consists of a whole note G4 (labeled 8) and a whole note F4 (labeled 6). The counterpoint begins with a half-note rest in the first measure, followed by a half-note E4 (labeled 5) in the second measure.

Note. Source: Author’s elaboration, 2024.

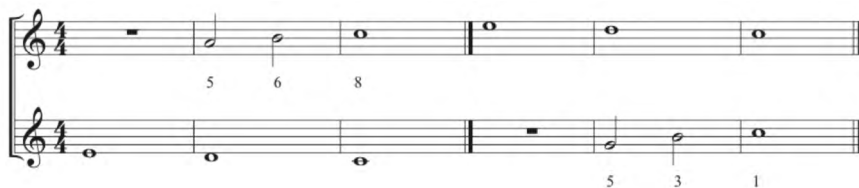
In terms of vertical distance between the first notes of both voices, and similar to that of first species counterpoint, if the cantus firmus lies in the lower voice, the upper voice counterpoint might begin on a perfect fifth or octave. Conversely, if the cantus firmus lies in the lower voice, it should start on a unison or a perfect octave.

Regarding the ending, the last measure must use a whole note in the counterpoint against another whole note in the cantus firmus. In addition, in the penultimate measure, there are two ways of establishing the final cadence of the counterpoint: Case 1 involves the use of two half notes in the counterpoint against one note in the cantus firmus. These two half notes must employ two diatonic major scale degrees (either 6-7 or 5-7), depending the vertical relationship to the cantus firmus; in Case 2 the final cadence consists of the fifth or sixth degree of the major diatonic scale for the second half note of the measure before the penultimate measure, then the leading tone or seventh degree of the diatonic major scale on a whole note in the penultimate measure, leading to the final measure of one whole note for each part.

Due to the nature of the cantus firmus, which uses the 3rd or 4th, 2nd, and 1st degrees of the diatonic scale in the last three measures, the vertical relationship between upper and lower voices must establish the allowed distances. In Case 1, with the cantus firmus in the lower voice (thus the upper voice using two half notes in the penultimate measure), the vertical relationship between lines must create intervals of a perfect fifth and sixth, and a perfect eighth in the last measure. In Case 2, when the cantus firmus is the upper voice, the vertical relationship must create a distance of a perfect fifth and third in the penultimate measure, and a unison in the last.

Figure 18.

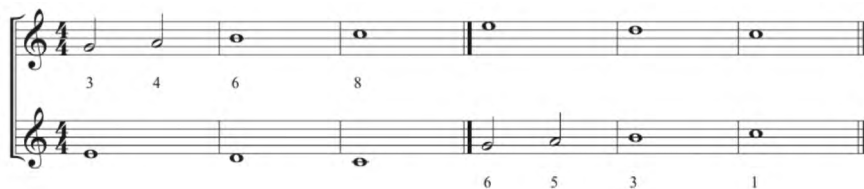
Case 1: Use two half notes in upper voice of final cadence. Or two half notes in lower voice, in consonant relationship to cantus firmus.



Note. Source: Author's elaboration, 2024.

Figure 19.

Case 2: Use whole note in lower and upper voices of penultimate measure.



Note. Source: Author's elaboration, 2024.

For Case 2 (using a whole note in the penultimate measure) the vertical relationship must create intervals of a third and a perfect or augmented fourth (depending whether major or minor mode) in the measure before the penultimate measure, a sixth in the penultimate measure and an octave in the last measure, if the cantus firmus is in the lower voice; if the cantus firmus is in the upper voice, there should be intervals of a sixth and fifth in the measure before the penultimate measure, a third in the penultimate measure, and an unison on the last measure. Thus, in both cases the cantus firmus should use the 3rd diatonic scale degree for this type of final cadence.

Writing in the manner of Case 1, the vertical relationship must create intervals of a fifth and a sixth on the penultimate measure, and an octave on the last measure, if the cantus firmus is in the lower voice; if the cantus firmus is in the upper voice, there should be intervals of a fifth and a third on the penultimate measure, and unison on the last measure.

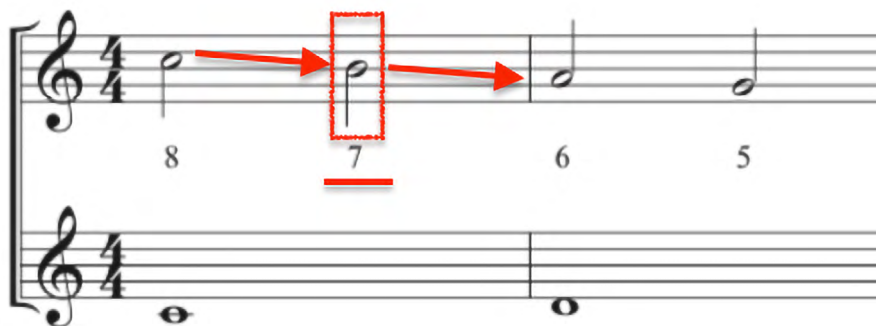
Use of Dissonant Passing Tones

As previously mentioned, second species allows the use of dissonant (non-harmonic) passing tones. Using a dissonant passing tone requires it only appear as the second half note of the measure, thus always on weak beats. Moreover, passing tones should be approached and resolved by stepwise motion in the same di-

rection of the melody; thus they cannot be approached or exited by leap or a change of direction of the melody.

Figure 20.

Dissonant passing tones approached and resolved by stepwise motion only.



Note. Source: Author's elaboration, 2024.

Use of Consonant Pitches

The second species must always use consonant pitches in the opening beats. The first half note should appear on the strong beat as a consonance in vertical relationship to the cantus firmus. The second half-note should appear on the weak beat, but might or might not use consonant intervals. If a weak beat appears as a consonant, this note might be approached by leap or stepwise motion.

Figure 21.

Use consonances on strong beats and consonant intervals on weak beats, approached and resolved by leap or stepwise motion.

EXAMPLE 2-3



Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 40.

As happens in first species counterpoint, the second species allows the use of three consecutive measures all starting with the same interval. Thus, a maximum of three consecutive, repeated vertical intervals on the strong beat can be used. Be sure to always follow Rule 4 (see Chapter 3): The use of Imp. C.s, such as thirds or sixths should be always be prominent; however, when using Imp. C. in a consecutive manner, one may use the same vertical interval a maximum of three times. (See Chapter 3.)

Use of Perfect Intervals

Unisons might be used on weak beats throughout the exercise; however, unisons should be resolved using contrary motion in the melody to avoid voice crossing.

Figure 22.

Unisons used on weak beats and resolved using contrary motion.

EXAMPLE 2-4



Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 40.

As occurs in first species counterpoint, second species is ruled by the four general principles presented in Chapter 3. Thus, whenever a PC is formed vertically, intervals may not be approached using similar or parallel motion, thus avoiding parallelism between perfect intervals. Remember, the departing or resolution point is not important here; how the PC is approached is important.

Figure 23.
Avoid parallelism in PCs.

EXAMPLE 2-5



Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 41.

The second species also follows the third rule presented in Chapter 3), which states to avoid the use of two or more consecutive measures of PCs, or writing in a consecutive manner intervals with octave displacements, in order to avoid vertical parallelism and anti-parallelisms (perfect fifths or octaves displaced an octave. i.e., 8-15, 5-12, 1-8) between strong beats.

Figure 24.
Parallelism occurring between strong beats in second species counterpoint. Avoid using PCs in consecutive measures.

EXAMPLE 2-6



Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 41.

Perfect intervals on weak beats can be used freely. Second species two-part writing also follows Rule 2, to always develop gestures using each kind of compensation (dissonance resolving to consonance, horizontal and vertical) in their relationships. Second species writing might also employ consonant neighbor tones; however, neighbor tones that form perfect consonant vertical intervals must use the progressions 5-6 or 6-5 between voices. Any other kind of progression will create consonant-dissonant types of vertical progressions, i.e., the 1-2, 3-4, or 8-9 relationships. Fi-

nally, keep in mind all horizontal principles presented in Chapter 3 in combination with the vertical requirements explored on this chapter (Salzer and Schachter, 1969, pp. 39-55).

The Creative Process for Second Species in Two Parts

Second species two-part writing creates a sort of dichotomy of thought between choosing a well-constructed melodic line that follows the principles of counterpoint to the rule, or having a more attractive melodic line that follows only some of the principles by the rule. What follows is a version of a first (or original) version of the etude that has problems keeping to the general counterpoint rules, followed by a corrected version. Thus, in the first version of the etude in second species, the author noted the counterpoint had a number of leaps exceeding the limit of four. For that reason, the author rewrote the melodic material to fulfill all rule requirements. Figure 25 depicts two examples (Etudes 2.1 and 2.2). The first version of Etudes 2.1 and 2.2 (left side) shows the parallelism in leaps underlined in red. The versions presented on the right present the corrected Etudes 2.1 and 2.2. (Note that, as a tool for working on rhythmic independence, all versions of the etudes are presented in Chapter 4, Special Problems Etudes. Those etudes do not follow all the counterpoint principles to the rule, but as a result of the creative process, they might be used to work on rhythmic independence.)

Figure 25.

Examples 2.1 and 2.2 with errors (left) and corrections (right).

Figure 25 displays two musical examples, 2.1 and 2.2, comparing original compositions (left) with corrected versions (right). Both examples are in 4/4 time and feature a Flute and a Voice part.

Example 2.1: Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint

Left (Errors): The Flute part has a sequence of notes with fingerings 8, 6, 6, 7, 6, 10, 10, 8, 10, 8, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 8, 10, 8, 12, 13, 15. The Voice part has a sequence of notes with fingerings 8, 10, 9, 10, 6, 8, 6, 8, 13, 12, 10, 9, 6, 8, 6, 8, 5, 3, 1.

Right (Corrections): The Flute part has a sequence of notes with fingerings 12, 13, 13, 14, 13, 10, 12, 13, 13, 12, 3, 4, 6, 5, 8, 10, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15. The Voice part has a sequence of notes with fingerings 8, 10, 9, 10, 13, 13, 12, 10, 3, 8, 7, 5, 6, 3, 4, 6, 8, 5, 3, 1.

Example 2.2: Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus

Left (Errors): The Flute part has a sequence of notes with fingerings 12, 10, 9, 10, 6, 8, 6, 8, 13, 12, 10, 9, 6, 8, 6, 8, 5, 3, 1. The Voice part has a sequence of notes with fingerings 8, 10, 9, 10, 6, 8, 6, 8, 13, 12, 10, 9, 6, 8, 6, 8, 5, 3, 1.

Right (Corrections): The Flute part has a sequence of notes with fingerings 12, 10, 9, 10, 6, 8, 6, 8, 13, 12, 10, 9, 6, 8, 6, 8, 5, 3, 1. The Voice part has a sequence of notes with fingerings 8, 10, 9, 10, 13, 13, 12, 10, 3, 8, 7, 5, 6, 3, 4, 6, 8, 5, 3, 1.

Note. Source: Author's elaboration, 2024.

Basic Rhythmic Etudes

The second basic rhythmic series of etudes are based on the rhythmic characteristic of second species counterpoint. This series of etudes requires executing different rhythms in flute and vocal lines (as do all etudes from now on). This creates a natural idiomatic problem related to the attack. For singing and playing technique a single air column produces two different sounds: one by the vocal folds and one by the flute. Therefore, the etudes with two different rhythms in the flute and voice cannot be articulated. For example, if a whole note is located in the flute line and two half notes in the voice (or vice-versa), the half-notes in the voice cannot be articulated simultaneously as the whole note because if the player articulates the vocal rhythm with the tongue, the articulation naturally affects the rhythms in the flute, creating the same rhythm in both lines. So, in order to solve that problem, the basic rhythmic etudes with different rhythms in the flute and voice, for instance, must be articulated by an accent produced by an air impulse, called an Air-Attack. By using an air-attack for the accented notes in these basic rhythmic etudes, the player will be able to sense the rhythmic subdivision of the different species,

and preserve the rhythm of each line. Finally, in all the etudes of the different counterpoint species (first through fifth species) the player should execute the etudes without playing any tongue, accents or air-articulation. In other words, play the etudes always slurring both lines and do not attack notes separately.

The basic rhythmic etudes in second species follow the sequence of performing (major and minor scales) in four configurations: 1) with pedal note in the flute over a moving line in the voice; 2) with pedal in the voice under a moving line in the flute; 3) with parallel motion for moving lines in both flute and voice lines; and 4) using contrary motion in the moving lines of flute and voice.

BASIC RHYTHMIC ETUDES

TWO NOTES AGAINST ONE

Jesus Castro

Notes

Sing the vocal part in the most comfortable vocal register.

Always keep the throat as open as possible.

Develop the skill of reading both voices simultaneously.

Tongue-attack the first accented half-note, and air-attack the second accented half-note of each measure in order to feel the beat subdivision without losing the opening of the resonators.

Focus on the pitch and sound quality.

Breathe whenever you need it.

Pedal on the Flute

(♩ = 132)

Flute

Voice

16

16

This section contains two systems of musical notation. Each system has a Flute staff and a Voice staff, both in 4/4 time. The Flute part consists of a continuous eighth-note pedal point. The Voice part consists of a continuous eighth-note melody. The first system is marked with a '16' at the beginning of each staff. The second system is also marked with a '16' at the beginning of each staff.

Pedal in the Voice

Flute

Voice

31

31

This section contains one system of musical notation. It has a Flute staff and a Voice staff, both in 4/4 time. The Flute part consists of a continuous eighth-note melody. The Voice part consists of a continuous eighth-note pedal point. Both staves are marked with a '31' at the beginning.

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46

Flute

Voice

Moving Scales

61

Flute

Voice

76

Flute

Voice

Contrary Motion

91

Flute

Voice

106

Flute

Voice

SECOND SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Etudes in C

Jesus Castro

Notes

Sing the vocal part in the most comfortable register.
 Always keep the throat as open as possible.
 Develop the skill of reading both voices simultaneously.
 Focus on the sonority, color and harmony of the vertical interval.
 Play each etude two times. The second time play the flute line an octave higher.
 Do not attack any note.
 Breathe whenever you need to.

2.1 Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint

Flute

Voice

2.2 Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus

Flute

Voice

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SECOND SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Jesus Castro

2.3. Transposition of Etudes

Flute

Voice

12 13 13 14 13 10 12 13 13 12 3 4 6 5 8 10 8 9 12 13 15

12

Flute

Voice

8 10 9 10 13 13 12 10 3 8 7 5 6 3 4 6 8 5 3 1

23

Flute

Voice

12 13 13 14 13 10 12 13 13 12 3 4 6 5 8 10 8 9 12 13 15

34

Flute

Voice

8 10 9 10 13 13 12 10 3 8 7 5 6 3 4 6 8 5 3 1

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45

Flute

12 13 13 14 13 10 12 13 13 12 3 4 6 5 8 10 8 9 12 13 15

Voice

56

Flute

56

Voice

8 10 9 10 13 13 12 10 3 8 7 5 6 3 4 6 8 5 3 1

SECOND SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Etudes in C

Jesus Castro

Notes

Sing the vocal part in the most comfortable register.
Always keep the throat as open as possible.
Develop the skill of reading both voices simultaneously.
Focus on the sonority, color and harmony of the vertical interval.
Play each etude two times. The second time play the flute line an octave higher.
Do not attack any note.
Breathe whenever you need to.

2.4 Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint

Flute

Voice

8 6 5 3 10 8 5 8 7 3 4 5 8 10 9 6 10 12 13 15

Detailed description: This musical score is for exercise 2.4, 'Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint'. It is written for Flute and Voice in 4/4 time, with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The Flute part is the 'Superior Counterpoint', starting on a whole note G4 and ascending stepwise to a whole note G5. The Voice part is the 'Inferior Cantus Firmus', starting on a whole note G3 and ascending stepwise to a whole note G4. A slur connects the two parts, indicating they are played simultaneously. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes.

2.5 Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus

Flute

Voice

12 1 3 4 6 3 5 6 3 4 8 7 5 6 1 5 8 7 5 3 1

Detailed description: This musical score is for exercise 2.5, 'Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus'. It is written for Flute and Voice in 4/4 time, with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The Flute part is the 'Superior Cantus Firmus', starting on a whole note G4 and ascending stepwise to a whole note G5. The Voice part is the 'Inferior Counterpoint', starting on a whole note G3 and ascending stepwise to a whole note G4. A slur connects the two parts, indicating they are played simultaneously. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes.

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SECOND SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Jesus Castro

2.6 Transposition of Etudes

Flute

Voice

8 6 5 3 10 8 5 8 7 3 4 5 8 10 9 6 10 12 13 15

Flute

Voice

12 12

1 3 4 6 3 5 6 3 4 8 7 5 6 1 5 8 7 5 3 1

Flute

Voice

23 23

8 6 5 3 10 8 5 8 7 3 4 5 8 10 9 6 10 12 13 15

Flute

Voice

34 34

1 3 4 6 3 5 6 3 4 8 7 5 6 1 5 8 7 5 3 1

45

Flute

45

Voice

8 6 5 3 10 8 5 8 7 3 4 5 8 10 9 6 10 12 13 15

56

Flute

56

Voice

1 3 4 6 3 5 6 3 4 8 7 5 6 1 5 8 7 5 3 1

SECOND SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Figured Bass

Jesus Castro

Notes

Sing the given cantus firmus, and play the written interval on the flute.

Play the exercise on the flute, and sing the written interval in the voice

Sing on the most comfortable range according to your register.

2.7 Transposition using figured bass

The exercise consists of four staves of music, each representing a different transposition of the same cantus firmus. Each staff is in 4/4 time and features a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The cantus firmus is a sequence of 15 notes: C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4, F#4, E4, D4, C4. Below each staff, the figured bass notation is provided, consisting of pairs of numbers indicating the intervals between the cantus firmus notes and the figured bass notes. The figured bass notation for each staff is: 12 13, 13 14, 13 10, 12 13, 13 12, 3 4, 6 5, 8 10, 8 9, 12 13, 15. The four staves are labeled with their starting measure numbers: 1, 12, 23, and 34. The first staff starts on C4, the second on D4, the third on E4, and the fourth on F#4. The exercise concludes with a double bar line and a key signature change to one flat (Bb) for the final staff.

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Counterpoint in Two Parts: Third Species: “Four Notes Against One”

In order to contribute to the creative process of flute players who explore this book, the understanding of the counterpoint principles is essential to compose their own etudes (after mastering the etudes presented on this book) that give more variety and develop more rhythmic independence when executing the extended technique of singing and playing. The second rhythmic challenge for developing rhythmic independence in flute playing lies in executing a combination of four notes of counterpoint per one note in cantus firmus. This subdivision will gradually contribute to learning to play lines independently. This chapter works on rhythmic development in the same permutation cases that occurred in the second species, but here using the third species in two parts; thus, third species writing is also ruled by the permutation of lines principle.

The third species involves the use of a cantus firmus against a counterpoint of four quarter notes. In this species rhythmic stratification occurs between beats. In fact, the downbeats are considered as strong beats while the second and fourth beats are considered weak. The third beat is considered an intermediate beat,

depending on how its arrival point is approached. As with second species part writing in third species the first note of each measure must have a consonant interval between the cantus firmus and the counterpoint. Also, third species allows the use of different types of dissonant intervals, by themselves or in combination.

Rhythmic Organization in Beginning and Ending an Etude in Third Species

The third species allows two types of beginning an etude: 1) starting the first measure of the counterpoint with four quarter notes against the whole note of the cantus firmus; and 2) including a quarter-note rest on the first beat, followed by three quarter notes in the first measure. If using the second option, the first interval that occurs in the second beat must form a consonant interval between the cantus firmus and the counterpoint.

Figure 26.

Third species: Type 1 uses four quarter notes against one whole note. Type 2 one quarter rest and three quarter notes against one whole note.



Note. Source: Author's elaboration, 2024.

As for the ending, the third species requires the use of four quarter notes in the penultimate measure of the counterpoint line against the whole note of the cantus firmus. This penultimate measure must also have a consonant interval on the first beat, and must include the sixth and seventh degrees of the major diatonic scale. Thus, when writing in a minor mode, the sixth and the seventh degrees of the diatonic scale must be raised a half

step to avoid horizontal augmented intervals between the minor sixth degree and the leading tone of the scale. It is important to use the leading tone in the fourth beat of the penultimate measure.

Figure 27.

For ending etude in third species, use consonant interval on first beat of penultimate measure and 6th and 7th degrees of scale in major mode.



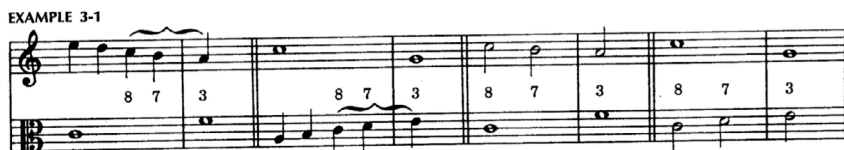
Note. Source: Author's elaboration, 2024.

Dissonant Passing Tone

The principle of using passing tones for third species writing is similar to that used for second species. The only difference lies in rhythmic values.

Figure 28.

Dissonant passing tone principle in third species similar to second, with different rhythmic values.



Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 57.

The use of dissonant passing tones is allowed for the second, third, and fourth beats of third species writing. “When the passing tone occurs on the second quarter, the consonance to which it moves contains the same tone in the cantus rather than a new one” (Sal-

zer and Schachter, 1969, p. 56). The same effect results when the passing tone occurs on the third beat. In this species, dissonant passing tones can occur on weak or intermediate beats. “Since the cantus does not move to a new tone against the passing tone, the third-quarter dissonance is much less strong than would be a dissonance on the first quarter” (Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 57). In either case, when using a dissonant passing tone, it must be located between two consonant intervals.

Figure 29.

Approaching dissonant passing tones on second beat.

EXAMPLE 3-1



Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 57.

Figure 30.

Dissonant passing tones on third beat.

EXAMPLE 3-3



Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 57.

In one exception to the rule, Salzer and Schachter (1969) note that,

The diatonic system [...] necessarily requires one diminished fifth in every key. In C major, for example, all fifths are perfect with the exception of B–F, which is diminished. Situations occasionally arise in which the diminished fifth must precede or follow

the perfect fourth; here, of course, there is a second dissonance rather than a consonance following the dissonant tone. (p. 57).

Figure 31.

Dissonant passing tones with diminished fifth, exception to rule of placing dissonant passing tones between two consonants, two consecutive dissonances appear on a diatonic diminished fifth.

EXAMPLE 3-4



Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 57.

Dissonant Neighboring Tone

The third species also allows the use of dissonant neighbor tones. Unlike the second species, which requires that a dissonant passing tone must be resolved in the direction of the moving melodic contour, the third species has no such requirement, thus creates the possibility of resolving a dissonant passing tone in the same or opposite direction, and allowing the use of dissonant neighbor tones.

The third species includes two types of dissonant neighbor tones: internal and external. The internal neighbor tone occurs inside the measure, specifically starting on the gesture of the first beat, with the dissonant neighbor tone on the second quarter note, which resolves to the previous consonant interval on the third beat. The external neighbor tone occurs outside of the measure, starting the gesture on the third beat with the dissonant neighbor tone on the fourth beat, which resolves to the previous note

in the next measure. Thus, neighbor tones should be used starting only on the first or the third beat of the measure.

For internal neighbor tones, the first vertical consonance returns to the same consonant interval after the dissonant neighbor tone, but for external neighbor tones, the final vertical interval changes after the dissonant neighbor tone, due to the simultaneous movement of the note in the cantus firmus in the next measure. Whether internal or external, the neighbor tone should not start on the second beat because the dissonance will occur on the third beat. Third beats are considered intermediate strength (not weak but not strongest) and this gesture will focus attention on the dissonance which could be interpreted as a strong beat with a dissonant interval on it. For that reason, it is preferable to use a dissonant passing tone on third beats rather than the neighbor tone. Otherwise, consonant neighbor tones can occur on the second, third or fourth beats of the measure.

Figure 32.

Approach and resolution on first and fourth beats of internal and external neighbor tones.

EXAMPLE 3-5



Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 58.

Embellishing Tones

Salzer and Schachter (p. 59) define embellishing tones as the non-stepwise decoration of a single tone. This melodic function, therefore, represents a kind of disjunct analog to the stepwise neighboring tone. Because it is preceded or followed by a leap, the embellishing tone in species counterpoint must be consonant. [...] The third is best; in any case, the interval of the fourth should not be exceeded.

Figure 33.

Embellishing tones, no intervals exceeding a fourth.

EXAMPLE 3-11

a) b) c)

The musical notation for Example 3-11 consists of three variations, labeled a), b), and c). Each variation is written on two staves, a treble staff and a bass staff. Variation a) shows a sequence of notes with fingerings 5, 3, 5, 6, 10. Variation b) shows notes with fingerings 10, 10, 8, 10, 11, 10. Variation c) shows notes with fingerings 6, 3, 6, 5, 3. An asterisk is placed above the first note in variation a).

Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 60.

Double Neighbor Tones

Double neighbor tones occur when an upper and a lower neighbor tone (in either order) are combined in one melodic ornament or gesture. This gesture requires the omission of the principal tone between the two melodic (the upper and lower) moving notes.

Figure 34.

Rules for using double neighbor tones: left side, single neighbor tones; right side, tones made into one gesture, thus double neighbor tone concept.

EXAMPLE 3-13



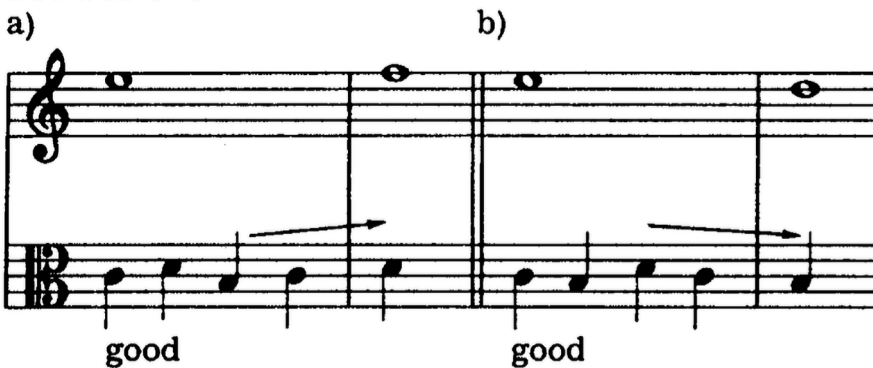
Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 60.

Double neighbor tones can be ordered in two different ways: 1) the combination of an upper neighbor tone followed by a lower neighbor tone; or 2) the combination of a lower neighbor tone followed by an upper neighbor tone.

Figure 35.

Order of double neighbor tones in two ways.

EXAMPLE 3-19



Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 62.

Nota Cambiata

The *nota cambiata* is defined as a melodic figure that arises from the combination of two types of movements, ascending and descending, which connects two adjacent notes. Melodic ornaments such as the double neighbor tones and the *nota cambiata* must be resolved by continuing the melodic contour in the same direction. Also, these types of ornaments permit, if necessary, two continuous dissonances.

Figure 36.
Nota cambiata ornament.



Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 63.

As happens with double neighbor tones, the *nota cambiata* arises from two kinds of combinations: 1) a descending movement followed by an ascending movement, or 2) an ascending movement followed by a descending movement.

Use of Unisons, Fifths, and Octaves

In third species writing, unisons should not occur in the beginning of a measure of the composition except for the first beat of the measure beginning or ending the composition. In this exception, they only appear on the second, third, or fourth quarter note of the measure.

Consecutive fifths and octaves must not occur between either the first and third beats, or the fourth beat and downbeat of the following measure. In other words, when a PC occurs, the arrival point should not be preceded by a direct, similar, or parallel movement of the melody.

Figure 37.

Avoid parallel octaves and fifths between the fourth beat and downbeat of following measure.

EXAMPLE 3-29



Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 64.

Figure 38.

Avoid parallel octaves and fifths between first and third beats.

EXAMPLE 3-30

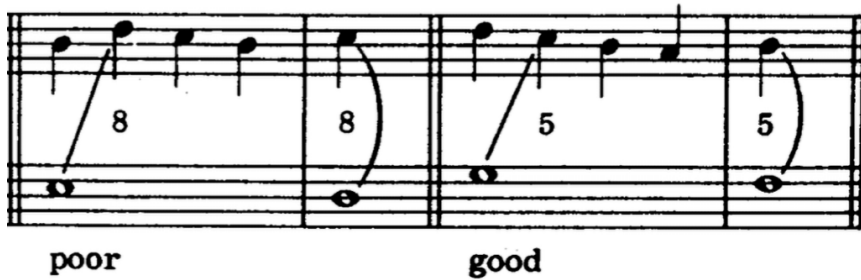


Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 64.

Parallel fifths and octaves between the second and first beats, or between the first beats of two consecutive measures, might occur if the first perfect interval is not emphasized by a leap, sequence, or group of notes.

Figure 39.

Parallelism between seconds and firsts beats.



Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 64, Ex. 3.30.

Figure 40.

Parallelism between first beats of two consecutive measures.

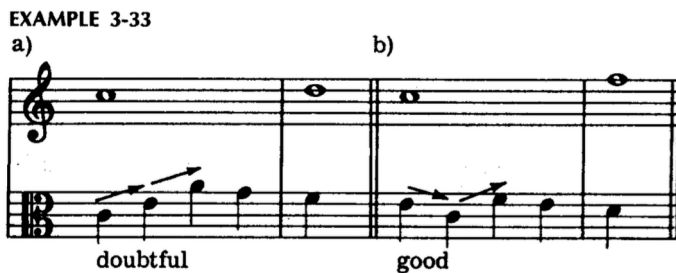


Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 65.

Melodic Leaps

Consecutive melodic leaps might be used carefully in third species writing. Consecutive melodic leaps occur by intervals of a third in the same direction. Leaps in opposite direction can occur by following a leap of a third with a leap of a fourth or fifth in the opposite direction, or vice-versa.

Figure 41.
Melodic leaps in opposite direction.



Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 68.

When using a melodic leap, in the counterpoint a maximum of three conjunct motion notes is allowed before the leap in the same direction.

Figure 42.
Melodic leaps after conjunctive motion notes.



Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 66.

The horizontal principles presented in Chapter II note that a well-constructed melodic line should have no less than two leaps, and no more than four. This principle must always be applied except for third species leaps that appear naturally within ornaments such as double passing tones or the *nota cambiata*. Thus, when a melody uses one of these ornaments the leap is not counted.

Constructing the Climax

For third species writing, the climax note might be located in the first or third quarter note, and one or two secondary climatic points also often appear. Climaxes can use neighbor tones, but this ornament should be approached by a lower neighbor so as to not change the climatic point (Salzer and Schachter, 1969, pp. 56-77).

Figure 43.

Descending neighbor tone in climax.

EXAMPLE 3-37



Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 67.

About the Creative Process

The composition of etudes in third species in two parts is challenging in following the Salzer and Schachter principles while creating a melodic and relatively easy-to-sing tune for untrained singers. Figure 45 shows two versions of Etudes 3.1 and 3.2. The original version of Etudes 3.1 and 3.2 fail to follow to the letter the horizontal principle of having two to four prominent leaps in the melodic construction, but the second version of the etudes fulfills that requirement. In fact, the second version of Etude 3.1

is amended, changing the A5 to D5 on the last beat of m. 3. This gesture changes the melodic descendent conjunctive movement of the A5–G5 to a disjunctive ascending leap of the D5 to a G5. Thus, the melodic construction has two prominent leaps: the first occurs in mm. 3-4, the second in mm. 7-8.

Figure 44.
Original of Etude 3.1 and version with solution.

3.1 Original version

3.1 Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint

Flute

Voice

8 7 6 8 6 7 8 9 6 7 8 10 10 9 7 8 10 8 9 8 3 2 3 4 6 5 4 3 10 9 8 10 10 9 8 9 12 11 12 13 15

3.1 Solution

3.1 Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint

Flute

Voice

8 7 6 8 6 7 8 9 6 7 8 6 10 9 7 8 10 8 9 8 3 2 3 4 6 5 4 3 10 9 8 10 10 9 8 9 12 11 12 13 15

Note. Source: Author's elaboration, 2024.

The original version of Etude 3.2 has no prominent leap. Therefore, two changes were made in order to fulfill the requirement. The first occurs in mm. 3-4, changing an A4 to a D4. This gesture creates a prominent leap of a fourth from the D4 (last beat of m. 3) to the G4 (first beat of m. 4). In the second leap (last beat of m. 8) a G4 moves to a C4 (first beat of m. 9). This gesture creates a prominent leap of sixth fulfilling the horizontal requirements presented in this method.

Figure 45.

Etude 3.2 in original and corrected version for prominent leap.

Original Version

3.2 Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus

Flute

Voice

8 9 10 8 10 9 8 7 10 9 8 6 6 7 8 6 6 7 8 10 13 14 13 12 10 9 8 9 6 7 8 6 6 7 8 9 6 5 4 1

Error Solution

3.2 Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus

Flute

Voice

Prominent Leap Prominent Leap

8 9 10 8 10 9 8 7 10 9 8 10 6 7 8 6 6 7 8 10 13 14 13 12 10 9 8 9 6 7 8 10 6 7 8 7 6 5 4 3 1

Note. Source: Author's elaboration, 2024.

Basic Rhythmic Etudes

The basic rhythmic etudes in third species writing follow the rules of using either a pedal note over a moving line in the voice; a pedal in the voice under a moving line in the flute; or contrary motion in moving lines in flute and voice.

BASIC RHYTHMIC ETUDES

FOUR NOTES AGAINST ONE

Jesus Castro

Notes

Sing the vocal part in the most comfortable vocal register.

Always keep the throat as open as possible.

Develop the skill of reading both voices simultaneously.

Tongue-attack the first accented quarter-note, and air-attack the next three accented quarter-notes of each measure in order to feel the beat subdivision without losing the opening of the resonators.

Focus on the pitch and sound quality.

Breathe whenever you need it.

Pedal on the Flute

(♩ = 160)

The musical score is written for Flute and Voice in 4/4 time. The tempo is marked as (♩ = 160). The score is divided into three systems, each with a Flute staff and a Voice staff. The Flute part consists of a continuous pedal point on a single note (G4) throughout the entire piece. The Voice part consists of a continuous eighth-note pattern (G4, A4, B4, C5) throughout the entire piece. The first system covers measures 1-8, the second system covers measures 9-16, and the third system covers measures 17-24. The Voice part includes accents on the first quarter note of each measure and air-attacks on the next three quarter notes.

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24

Flute

Voice

Measures 24-30: Flute part consists of whole rests. Voice part consists of eighth-note runs with accents and slurs, starting on a middle C and moving up and then down.

Pedal in the Voice

31

Flute

Voice

Measures 31-38: Flute part consists of eighth-note runs with accents and slurs, starting on a middle C and moving up and then down. Voice part consists of whole notes on a middle C.

39

Flute

Voice

Measures 39-45: Flute part consists of eighth-note runs with accents and slurs, starting on a middle C and moving up and then down. Voice part consists of whole notes on a middle C.

46

Flute

Voice

Measures 46-53: Flute part consists of eighth-note runs with accents and slurs, starting on a middle C and moving up and then down. Voice part consists of whole notes on a middle C.

54

Flute

Voice

Measures 54-60: Flute part consists of eighth-note runs with accents and slurs, starting on a middle C and moving up and then down. Voice part consists of whole notes on a middle C.

Contrary Motion

This musical score is for a rhythmic etude titled "Contrary Motion". It consists of two staves, each with a treble clef, and is divided into four systems of measures. The first system contains measures 61 through 68, the second system contains measures 69 through 75, the third system contains measures 76 through 83, and the fourth system contains measures 84 through 94. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody in the upper staff is characterized by eighth-note patterns, often beamed in groups of four, with many notes marked with accents (>) and slurs. The bass staff provides a complementary line, frequently using eighth-note patterns with slurs and accents. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 94.

THIRD SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Etudes in C

Jesus Castro

Notes

Sing the vocal part in the most comfortable register.
Always keep the throat as open as possible.
Develop the skill of reading both voices simultaneously.
Focus on the sonority, color and harmony of the vertical interval.
Play each etude two times. The second time play the flute line an octave higher.
Do not attack any note.
Breathe whenever you need to.

3.1 Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint

Flute

THIRD SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Jesus Castro

3.3. Transposition of Etudes

Flute

Voice

8 7 9 8 6 7 8 9 6 7 8 6 10 9 7 8 10 8 9 8 3 2 3 4 6 5 4 5 10 9 11 10 10 9 8 9 12 11 12 13 15

12

Flute

Voice

8 9 7 8 10 9 8 7 10 9 8 10 6 5 7 6 6 7 8 10 13 14 13 12 10 9 10 9 6 7 9 8 6 7 8 7 6 5 4 3 1

23

Flute

Voice

8 7 9 8 6 7 8 9 6 7 8 6 10 9 7 8 10 8 9 8 3 2 3 4 6 5 4 5 10 9 11 10 10 9 8 9 12 11 12 13 15

34

Flute

Voice

8 9 7 8 10 9 8 7 10 9 8 10 6 5 7 6 6 7 8 10 13 14 13 12 10 9 10 9 6 7 9 8 6 7 8 7 6 5 4 3 1

JesusCastro©

45

Flute

8 7 9 8 6 7 8 9 6 7 8 6 10 9 7 8 10 8 9 8 3 2 3 4 6 5 4 5 10 9 11 10 10 9 8 9 12 11 12 13 15

45

Voice

56

Flute

56

Voice

8 9 7 8 10 9 8 7 10 9 8 10 6 5 7 6 6 7 8 10 13 14 13 12 10 9 10 9 6 7 9 8 6 7 8 7 6 5 4 3 1

THIRD SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Etudes in C

Jesus Castro

Notes

Sing the vocal part in the most comfortable register.
 Always keep the throat as open as possible.
 Develop the skill of reading both voices simultaneously.
 Focus on the sonority, color and harmony of the vertical interval.
 Play each etude two times. The second time play the flute line an octave higher.
 Do not attack any note.
 Breathe whenever you need to.

3.4 Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint

Flute

Voice

Fingerings: 8 10 11 12 10 9 10 8 6 5 7 6 10 9 8 7 10 9 7 8 6 5 7 6 6 7 9 8 10 11 10 9 6 7 6 10 10 11 12 13 15

3.5 Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus

Flute

Voice

Fingerings: 1 2 3 4 6 5 4 5 10 9 7 8 10 9 8 7 6 5 3 4 8 9 11 10 8 7 8 10 6 7 6 5 6 7 8 6 6 5 4 3 1

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THIRD SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Jesus Castro

3.6 Transposition of Etudes

Flute

Voice

8 10 11 12 10 9 10 8 6 5 7 6 10 9 8 7 10 9 7 8 6 5 7 6 6 7 9 8 10 11 10 9 6 7 6 10 10 11 12 13 15

12

Flute

Voice

1 2 3 4 6 5 4 5 10 9 7 8 10 9 8 7 6 5 3 4 8 9 11 10 8 7 8 10 6 7 6 5 6 7 8 6 6 5 4 3 1

23

Flute

Voice

8 10 11 12 10 9 10 8 6 5 7 6 10 9 8 7 10 9 7 8 6 5 7 6 6 7 9 8 10 11 10 9 6 7 6 10 10 11 12 13 15

34

Flute

Voice

1 2 3 4 6 5 4 5 10 9 7 8 10 9 8 7 6 5 3 4 8 9 11 10 8 7 8 10 6 7 6 5 6 7 8 6 6 5 4 3 1

JesusCastro©

45

Flute

8 10 11 12 10 9 10 8 6 5 7 6 10 9 8 7 10 9 7 8 6 5 7 6 6 7 9 8 10 11 10 9 6 7 6 10 10 11 12 13 15

45

Voice

56

Flute

56

Voice

1 2 3 4 6 5 4 5 10 9 7 8 10 9 8 7 6 5 3 4 8 9 11 10 8 7 8 10 6 7 6 5 6 7 8 6 6 5 4 3 1

THIRD SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Figured Bass

Jesus Castro

Indications

Sing the given cantus firmus, and play the written interval on the flute.

Play the exercise on the flute, and sing the written interval in the voice

Sing on the most comfortable range according to your register.

3.7 Transposition using figured bass

First system of musical notation (measures 1-11). The staff shows a treble clef, key signature of one sharp (F#), and 4/4 time. The melody consists of half notes. Below the staff are 11 groups of figured bass notation, each consisting of a series of 'x' marks and a sequence of numbers: 8 7 9 8, 6 7 8 9, 6 7 8 6, 10 9 8 7, 10 8 9 8, 3 2 3 4, 6 5 4 5, 10 9 11 10, 10 9 8 9, 12 11 12 13, 15.

Second system of musical notation (measures 12-22). The staff shows a treble clef, key signature of two flats (Bb, Eb), and 4/4 time. The melody consists of half notes. Below the staff are 11 groups of figured bass notation, each consisting of a series of 'x' marks and a sequence of numbers: 8 7 9 8, 6 7 8 9, 6 7 8 6, 10 9 8 7, 10 8 9 8, 3 2 3 4, 6 5 4 5, 10 9 11 10, 10 9 8 9, 12 11 12 13, 15.

Third system of musical notation (measures 23-33). The staff shows a treble clef, key signature of two sharps (F#, C#), and 4/4 time. The melody consists of half notes. Below the staff are 11 groups of figured bass notation, each consisting of a series of 'x' marks and a sequence of numbers: 8 7 9 8, 6 7 8 9, 6 7 8 6, 10 9 8 7, 10 8 9 8, 3 2 3 4, 6 5 4 5, 10 9 11 10, 10 9 8 9, 12 11 12 13, 15.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 34-44). The staff shows a treble clef, key signature of one flat (Bb), and 4/4 time. The melody consists of half notes. Below the staff are 11 groups of figured bass notation, each consisting of a series of 'x' marks and a sequence of numbers: 8 7 9 8, 6 7 8 9, 6 7 8 6, 10 9 8 7, 10 8 9 8, 3 2 3 4, 6 5 4 5, 10 9 11 10, 10 9 8 9, 12 11 12 13, 15.

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THIRD SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Figured Bass

Jesus Castro

Indications

Sing the given cantus firmus, and play the written interval on the flute.
Play the exercise on the flute, and sing the written interval in the voice.
Sing on the most comfortable range according to your register.

3.8 Transposition using figured bass

First system of musical notation (measures 1-11). The staff shows a cantus firmus in G major (one sharp). Below the staff are figured bass figures: 8 10 11 12, 10 9 10 8, 6 5 7 6, 10 9 8 7, 10 9 7 8, 6 5 7 6, 6 7 9 8, 10 11 10 9, 6 7 6 10, 10 11 12 13, 15.

Second system of musical notation (measures 12-22). The staff shows a cantus firmus in A major (two sharps). Below the staff are figured bass figures: 8 10 11 12, 10 9 10 8, 6 5 7 6, 10 9 8 7, 10 9 7 8, 6 5 7 6, 6 7 9 8, 10 11 10 9, 6 7 6 10, 10 11 12 13, 15.

Third system of musical notation (measures 23-33). The staff shows a cantus firmus in F major (one flat). Below the staff are figured bass figures: 8 10 11 12, 10 9 10 8, 6 5 7 6, 10 9 8 7, 10 9 7 8, 6 5 7 6, 6 7 9 8, 10 11 10 9, 6 7 6 10, 10 11 12 13, 15.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 34-44). The staff shows a cantus firmus in E major (three sharps). Below the staff are figured bass figures: 8 10 11 12, 10 9 10 8, 6 5 7 6, 10 9 8 7, 10 9 7 8, 6 5 7 6, 6 7 9 8, 10 11 10 9, 6 7 6 10, 10 11 12 13, 15.

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Counterpoint in Two Parts: Fourth Species: “Syncopation”

The previous chapters discussed the flutist gaining rhythmic independence through the inner subdivision of beats that occur within a measure, such as in second species (two notes against one) or third species counterpoint (four notes against one). This chapter, drawing primarily from Salzer and Schachter (1969), presents the third rhythmic challenge: syncopated rhythms for gaining rhythmic independence. Here, the use of fourth species counterpoint in two-part writing contributes to further developing rhythmic independence. Again, the permutation of lines philosophical principles govern etude writing in fourth species.

In fourth species two-part writing the added voice to the cantus firmus consists of tied half notes. Against one whole note of the cantus firmus are two half notes; the first tied over from a half note in the preceding measure and the second tied over to half-note in the following measure. A rest always occupies the first half of the opening measure (Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 78).

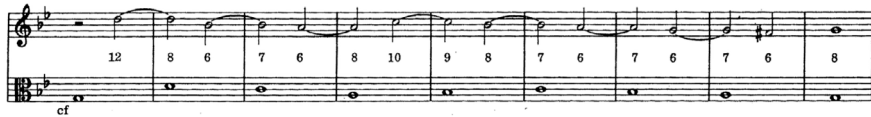
The fourth species is characterized by the prevalent use of dissonant suspensions. Besides the appearance of two half notes against the whole note in the cantus firmus, fourth species differs

from the second species in that it ties the second half note of the measure, on the up-beat, to the first half-note on the downbeat of the following measure, creating an external syncopation. “A syncope occurs when a note begins on a weak beat and continues through the following strong beat. On a lower level, a syncope occurs when a note begins on an offbeat and continues into the next beat” (Green and Jones, 2015, p. 10).

Figure 46.

Fourth species, primarily tied notes in counterpoint part.

EXAMPLE 4-1



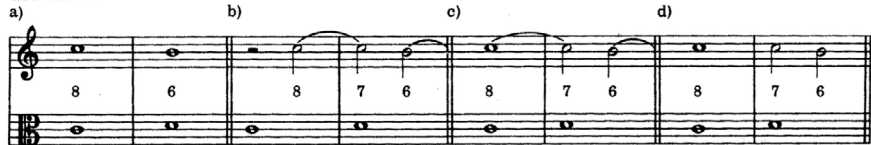
Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 79.

Salzer and Schachter explain that fourth species might also be thought as first species, note against note, displaced forward a half measure.

Figure 47.

Fourth species as half-measure displacement of first species.

EXAMPLE 4-2



Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 79.

When writing using the fourth species, the first measure should start with a half-note rest (starting the syncopation), followed by a tied half note with a consonant vertical interval against the whole note in the cantus firmus. The second half note of each measure, that which begins the tie, must also create a consonant vertical interval. The first half note of each measure can be a consonant or dissonant vertical interval. A consonant interval beco-

mes a consonant suspension, while a dissonant interval becomes a dissonant suspension. Consonant suspensions have freedom to resolve and move; however, dissonant suspensions must always resolve by descending step.

Figure 48.

Dissonant suspension resolutions.

EXAMPLE 4-1

The musical score for Example 4-1 is in 2/4 time with a key signature of one flat. It consists of eight measures. The first measure has a half-note rest on the treble staff and a tied half-note on the bass staff. Subsequent measures show various intervals between the two staves, with some intervals highlighted in blue (consonant) and others in red (dissonant). The intervals are labeled with numbers: 12, 8, 6, 7, 6, 8, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 7, 6, 7, 6, 8.

Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 79 (highlights added).

Figure 48 presents the appropriate use of consonant and dissonant intervals in fourth species writing. The consonant intervals (outlined in blue) appear on the upbeats (the second half note of each measure). The tied half notes appear on the downbeats (the first half-notes of each measure, except the first). These notes might create consonant intervals, also understood as consonant suspensions (in mm. 2 and 4) or dissonant intervals, also understood as dissonant suspensions between voices. (Dissonant intervals are highlighted in red in Figure 48.) As mentioned above, dissonant suspensions in fourth species must resolve by descending stepwise motion. Consonant suspensions might resolve by step or leap. The only requirement for consonant and dissonant suspension resolutions is that the second half note of each measure must resolve to a note that creates a consonant vertical interval between the cantus firmus and the counterpoint.

Rhythmic Organization

As with second and third species, the first measure of the fourth species should start with a half-note rest followed by a tied half note on a consonant interval. The penultimate measure must always avoid tying to the second half *Note*. This second half note

is the last half note of the exercise, thus must be the leading tone, which resolves to the tonic in the final measure. Finally, the final measure must contain a whole note in the counterpoint against a whole note in the cantus firmus.

Figure 49.

Rhythmic organization for first, penultimate, and final measures.

Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 79 (highlights added).

Figure 49 presents the rhythmic organization of the first, penultimate, and final measures. In the first measure, the red highlight shows beginning with a half-note rest while the blue shows the tied half-note consonance. In the penultimate measure the orange shows the leading tone resolution without tying the last half Note. In the final measure the purple highlights the use of whole notes in both voices to create a note-against-note texture. Measures 2 and 3 exemplify, again, a dissonant suspension with the appropriate stepwise descending resolution.

Parallelisms in Fourth Species Writing

Fourth species writing is characterized by suspensions that create syncopation between the cantus firmus and the counterpoint, thus parallelism between voices can occur, but always it is displaced parallelism due to the nature of the species. As mentioned in previous chapters, when writing counterpoint, one should always focus on the intervals at the arrival point rather than the departing point. When the arrival point is a PC, the gesture of the moving voices must not use similar or parallel motion. The following series of vertical intervals must be used carefully or even avoided.

First, when the counterpoint is located in the upper line, the progressions of 9-8 or 2-1 should be used carefully (and only when the cantus firmus and counterpoint move in opposite directions), or avoided if they are consecutive. For 9-8 or 2-1 progressions, the arrival point is always a PC. The tied-note nature of the fourth species creates a descending syncopated movement between the cantus firmus and the counterpoint, and in the mandatory resolutions in stepwise motion of the dissonant suspensions' chains, the descending syncopated movement creates consecutive progressions of 9-8 or 2-1. Thus, in these types of progressions, the first interval of the measure will always be a dissonant suspension of a 9th or a 2nd, which must resolve stepwise down to an octave or unison. Then, if the cantus firmus moves in descending stepwise motion, the octave or the unison will become in another 9th or 2nd that must, again, resolve down by step, generating chains. This type of resolution of dissonant suspensions creates consecutive 9-8 or 2-1 intervals. Thus, such progressions arriving to PC should be avoided. The arrival to Imp.C intervals progressions works fine in fourth species. For example, the 7-6 or 4-3 progressions arriving to an Imp.C with parallelism between voices will not cause a vertical problem.

Figure 50.

Counterpoint in upper voice with Imp.C and PC resolutions.

EXAMPLE 4-7

Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 81 (highlights added).

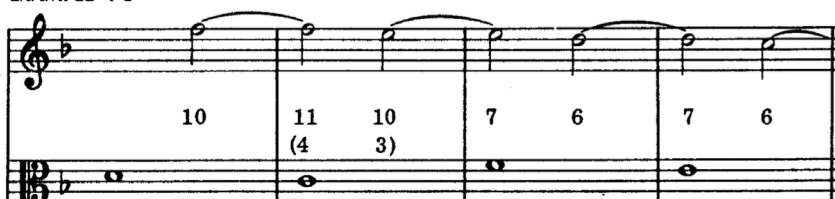
Figure 50 shows the suggested progressions arriving to Imp.C in mm. 1-2 and mm. 3-4. (These resolutions are highlighted in blue.) Also shown in mm. 5-6 and 7-8 are progressions that arrive to a PC, specifically in mm. 6 and 8. (These resolutions are highlighted in orange to denote they should be used carefully.) This latter

type of progression cannot be used in a consecutive manner; it works only if the cantus firmus keeps moving in an ascending manner to create contrary motion between the lines.

Figure 51.

Counterpoint in upper voice with Imp.C suggested resolutions avoiding parallelism between voices.

EXAMPLE 4-6



Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 80.

Second, when the counterpoint is in the lower voice, and the progressions 4-5 and 7-8, also arrive to a PC, consecutive order must be avoided because it creates displaced parallelism of perfect intervals. However, these types of progressions might be used when the cantus firmus moves in opposite direction to the counterpoint. This gesture will naturally avoid creating displaced parallelism between perfect intervals. Therefore, the recommended progressions use 2-3 or 9-10 vertical relationships between voices. In these progressions, the arrival point is an Imp.C, so displaced parallelisms will not occur.

Figure 52.

Counterpoint in lower voice: Imp.C and PC resolutions.



Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 82 (highlights added).

Figure 52 shows suggested Imp.C resolutions in mm. 1-2 and 7-8, highlighted in blue, and PC resolutions (mm. 3-4 and mm. 5-6) highlighted in orange. The PC resolutions cannot be used sequentially; in fact, they can occur just once and should be used when the cantus firmus and the counterpoint move in opposite directions.

The progressions 4-3 and 5-6 are highly recommended in any case. These types of progressions arrive at an Imp.C, so that no consecutive parallelism of PCs occurs (Figure 53).

Figure 53.
4-3 and 5-6 resolutions.

EXAMPLE 4-8

Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 82 (highlights added).

In addition, progressions of 5-6 and 6-5, 10-8 and 8-10, or 5-8 and 8-5 can be used in a consecutive manner. These types of resolutions create displaced parallelism; however, in the case of 5-6 and 10-8 progressions, the parallelism of perfect intervals is interrupted by an imperfect consonance, of a 6th or 10th, which creates a triadic sonority that breaks the parallelism. These kinds of progressions can also be used in a consecutive manner a maximum of three times (see Figure 54). In the 10-8 progression, even though a displaced parallelism appears between perfect intervals, it is interrupted by another perfect consonance highlighted by a leap. This gesture can be considered a type of embellishing tone (see Chapter V). The 10-8 progressions can be used a maximum of two times in a consecutive manner (see Figure 55).

Figure 54.
5-6 progressions.

EXAMPLE 4-10



Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 82.

Figure 55.
8-10 progressions and 5-8 progressions.



Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 85.

Imp.C resolutions such as the 7-6, or 4-3 (in upper voice counterpoint), and 2-3, or 9-10 (lower voice counterpoint) can be used a maximum of three consecutive times (Figure 56).

Figure 56.
Consonant suspensions. Maximum three of same Imp.C consecutive progressions.

EXAMPLE 4-1



Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 79.

Use of Consecutive PC Progressions: 9-8, 2-1, 4-5, 7-8, and Unisons

The consecutive use of dissonant suspensions that resolve to a PC – such as the 9-8 or the 2-1 when using upper voice counterpoint, or the 4-5 or 7-8, when using lower voice counterpoint – is not allowed in fourth species writing because these gestures create displaced parallelism between perfect intervals (Figure 57).

Figure 57.

Displaced parallelism of perfect intervals in fourth species.

EXAMPLE 4-11

Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 85.

In fourth species unisons can be included freely in the exercise. However, these intervals must be followed by a change of direction in the melodic gesture to avoid voice crossing. Also, the use of unisons may involve 2-1 progression, and these types of progressions should be used carefully: 1) when the lines move in opposite direction, and 2) not in a consecutive manner (Figure 58).

Figure 58.

Correct use of unisons.

EXAMPLE 4-12

Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 85.

Interruption of Syncopation

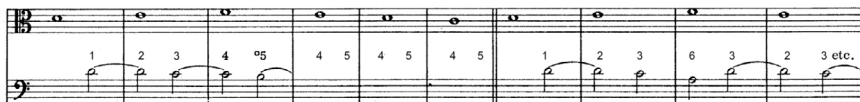
Sometimes to avoid too much chain movement, the syncopation of fourth species counterpoint must be interrupted, as Salzer and Schachter (1969) note:

Instead of tying over the second half-note of the measure, it is possible to let it move to a new tone at the beginning of the following measure. This technique, in effect, constitutes the temporary introduction of second species and is called breaking the species. (p. 86)

For instance, when this technique is applied, one employs the rules and principles of the second species in the involved measures. Then, when writing the syncopation into the exercise, the rules and principles of the respective fourth species should also be employed (Figure 59).

Figure 59.
Interruption of syncopation.

EXAMPLE 4-14



Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 86.

Figure 59 shows the first half (mm. 1-6) of the 4-5 progression (mm. 4-6), showing how once the 4-5 progression is reached, it becomes a chain developing the 4-5 movement in a consecutive manner. In the second part of the excerpt, after the double bar, to avoid the chained movement, “breaking the species” on measure three after the double bar, prevents the exercise from reaching the chain movement of 4-5 creating consecutive 4-5 progressions. (Salzer and Schachter, 1969, pp. 78-100)

BASIC RHYTHMIC ETUDES

SYNCOPATION

Jesus Castro

Notes

Sing the vocal part in the most comfortable vocal register.
Always keep the throat as open as possible.
Develop the skill of reading both voices simultaneously.
Focus on air-attacking the down-beats of each measure without stopping the singing part or changing the pitch. Use the accents to feel the syncopation.
Do not close the resonators.
Focus on the pitch and sound quality.
Breathe whenever you need it.

Pedal on the Flute

(♩ = 100)

The musical score consists of two systems, each with a Flute and Voice part. The time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked as (♩ = 100). The Flute part features a continuous eighth-note pedal point on a single pitch, with a slur over the first eight measures and a final measure. The Voice part features a melodic line with syncopation, starting on a whole rest in the first measure and then moving through eighth and quarter notes with various accents. The second system continues the same patterns for both parts, ending with a double bar line.

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Flute 16

Voice 16

Measures 16-23. Flute part: A single note (C4) with a long slur and accents. Voice part: A melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, including a half note G3 and a half note F3, with accents.

Flute 24

Voice 24

Measures 24-30. Flute part: A single note (C4) with a long slur and accents. Voice part: A melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, including a half note G3 and a half note F3, with accents.

Pedal in the Voice

Flute 31

Voice 31

Measures 31-38. Flute part: A melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, including a half note G3 and a half note F3, with accents. Voice part: A single note (C4) with a long slur and accents.

Flute 39

Voice 39

Measures 39-46. Flute part: A melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, including a half note G3 and a half note F3, with accents. Voice part: A single note (C4) with a long slur and accents.

46

Flute

Voice

Measures 46-53. The Flute part features a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, some with accents and slurs. The Voice part consists of a single half note per measure, all with accents, under a long slur.

54

Flute

Voice

Measures 54-61. The Flute part continues the melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, some with accents and slurs. The Voice part consists of a single half note per measure, all with accents, under a long slur.

FOURTH SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Etudes in C

Jesus Castro

Notes

Sing the vocal part in the most comfortable register.
 Always keep the throat as open as possible.
 Develop the skill of reading both voices simultaneously.
 Focus on the sonority, color and harmony of the vertical interval.
 Play each etude two times. The second time play the flute line an octave higher.
 Do not attack any note.
 Breathe whenever you need to.

4.1 Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint

Flute

Voice

4.2 Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus

Flute

Voice

JesusCastro©

FOURTH SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

4.2.1 Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus

Flute

Voice

1 2 3 5 6 5 6 5 6 10 6 5 6 2 3 5 3 2 3 1

"Cantus firmi ending with the scale steps 4-2-1 do not permit suspensions on the leading tone in the lower counterpoint. Therefore, it is best to avoid them in fourth species." (Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 87).

The ending of the cantus firmus of this kind (scale degrees 4-2-1) requires "breaking the species" in mm. 20–21 (see Exercise 2.2), for the best ending possible. However, to compose a more ideal ending in fourth species without breaking the species, Exercise 4.2.1 shows the cantus firmus modified in mm. 30–31. Where the original cantus firmus has E in m. 8 and F in m. 9, the modified cantus firmus adjusts these two notes to C and E (in m. 8 and m. 9, respectively). This modification is made solely to explore: 1) a version in fourth species that maintains the original cantus firmus; and 2) an alternative version that best explores the characteristics and principles of fourth species counterpoint.

FOURTH SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Jesus Castro

4.3. Transposition of Etudes

Flute

12 11 10 8 10 11 10 11 10 6 5 6 5 7 6 3 5 7 6 15

Voice

12

12

1 2 3 5 6 5 6 5 6 10 6 5 6 4 5 6 8 5 3 1

23

23

1 2 3 5 6 5 6 5 6 10 6 5 6 2 3 5 3 2 3 1

34

34

12 11 10 8 10 11 10 11 10 6 5 6 5 7 6 3 5 7 6 15

Flute

Voice

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45

Flute

Voice

1 2 3 5 6 5 6 5 6 10 6 5 6 4 5 6 8 5 3 1

56

Flute

Voice

1 2 3 5 6 5 6 5 6 10 6 5 6 2 3 5 3 2 3 1

67

12 11 10 8 10 11 10 11 10 6 5 6 5 7 6 3 5 7 6 15

78

1 2 3 5 6 5 6 5 6 10 6 5 6 4 5 6 8 5 3 1

89

1 2 3 5 6 5 6 5 6 10 6 5 6 2 3 5 3 2 3 1

FOURTH SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

3

100

12 11 10 8 10 11 10 11 10 6 5 6 5 7 6 3 5 7 6 15

111

1 2 3 5 6 5 6 5 6 10 6 5 6 4 5 6 8 5 3 1

122

1 2 3 5 6 5 6 5 6 10 6 5 6 2 3 5 3 2 3 1

FOURTH SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Etudes in C

Jesus Castro

Notes

Sing the vocal part in the most comfortable register.

Always keep the throat as open as possible.

Develop the skill of reading both voices simultaneously.

Focus on the sonority, color and harmony of the vertical interval.

Play each etude two times. The second time play the flute line an octave higher.

Do not attack any note.

Breathe whenever you need to.

4.4 Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint

Flute

8 7 6 5 6 5 3 5 6 3 5 6 5 8 10 8 6 7 6 15

Voice

4.5 Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus

Flute

12

Voice

1 2 3 4 5 6 8 6 5 8 6 5 8 5 3 5 3 5 3 1

JesusCastro©

FOURTH SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Jesus Castro

4.6 Transposition of Etudes

Flute

Voice

12

12

23

23

34

34

1 2 3 4 5 6 8 6 5 8 6 5 8 5 3 5 3 5 3 1

8 7 6 5 6 5 3 5 6 3 5 6 5 8 10 8 6 7 6 15

8 7 6 5 6 5 3 5 6 3 5 6 5 8 10 8 6 7 6 15

1 2 3 4 5 6 8 6 5 8 6 5 8 5 3 5 3 5 3 1

1 2 3 4 5 6 8 6 5 8 6 5 8 5 3 5 3 5 3 1

8 7 6 5 6 5 3 5 6 3 5 6 5 8 10 8 6 7 6 15

8 7 6 5 6 5 3 5 6 3 5 6 5 8 10 8 6 7 6 15

1 2 3 4 5 6 8 6 5 8 6 5 8 5 3 5 3 5 3 1

1 2 3 4 5 6 8 6 5 8 6 5 8 5 3 5 3 5 3 1

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45

Flute

8 7 6 5 6 5 3 5 6 3 5 6 5 8 10 8 6 7 6 15

45

Voice

56

Flute

56

Voice

1 2 3 4 5 6 8 6 5 8 6 5 8 5 3 5 3 5 3 1

FOURTH SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Figured Bass

Jesus Castro

Indications

Sing the given cantus firmus, and play the written interval on the flute.

Play the exercise on the flute, and sing the written interval in the voice

Sing on the most comfortable range according to your register.

4.7 Transposition using figured bass

1 2 3 5 6 5 6 5 6 10 6 5 6 4 5 6 8 5 3 1

7 6 7 6 7 10 9 10 8 3 2 6 5 10 9 10 9 12 11 15

7 6 7 6 7 10 9 10 8 3 2 6 5 10 9 10 9 12 11 15

7 6 7 6 7 10 9 10 8 3 2 6 5 10 9 10 9 12 11 15

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4.7.1 Transposition using figured bass: Modified cantus firmus

45

1 2 3 5 6 5 6 10 6 5 6 2 3 5 3 2 3 1

56

1 2 3 5 6 5 6 10 6 5 6 2 3 5 3 2 3 1

67

1 2 3 5 6 5 6 10 6 5 6 2 3 5 3 2 3 1

78

1 2 3 5 6 5 6 10 6 5 6 2 3 5 3 2 3 1

FOURTH SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Figured Bass

Jesus Castro

Indications

Sing the given cantus firmus, and play the written interval on the flute.
Play the exercise on the flute, and sing the written interval in the voice.
Sing on the most comfortable range according to your register.

4.8 Transposition using figured bass

1 2 3 4 5 6 8 6 5 8 6 5 8 5 3 5 3 5 3 1

12

1 2 3 4 5 6 8 6 5 8 6 5 8 5 3 5 3 5 3 1

23

1 2 3 4 5 6 8 6 5 8 6 5 8 5 3 5 3 5 3 1

34

1 2 3 4 5 6 8 6 5 8 6 5 8 5 3 5 3 5 3 1

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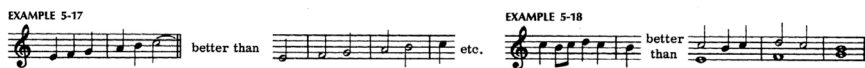
Counterpoint in Two Parts: Fifth Species: “Ornamented Counterpoint”

This chapter presents the fourth rhythmic challenge: the mixture of writing an etude in two parts that can include any of the previous species, including, for purposes of flute singing and playing, permutation of lines and interchanging of musical content of the flute and voice lines. This challenge is multi-rhythmic and fifth species two-part writing, which develops mastery of rhythmic independence in the flute player.

The fifth species combines all the techniques explored in first through fourth species, thus called “florid” counterpoint. In terms of rhythmic aspects in the fifth species, the eighth note is an ornamental gesture and the first species is excluded, except for the final note of the composition. Therefore, multiple rhythmic combinations and possibilities occur when rhythms of the second, third, and four species are combined. In the fifth species one should look for rhythmic variation; thus, it requires using a maximum of two measures of the same rhythm. Also, in general the long rhythms should be located on strong beats while the short rhythms, such as eighth-note ornamentations, should be located on weak beats (Figure 60).

Figure 60.

Long rhythms (on strong beats) and short rhythms (on weak beats) in fifth species.



Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 107.

The fifth species writing emphasizes rhythmic development; but in doing this, for instance, some rhythmic combinations are not allowed. First, internal syncopations in measures are forbidden because this kind of gesture prevents rhythmic development. Conversely, external syncopation contributes to rhythmic development, such as that occurring in fourth species (Figure 61).

Figure 61.

Internal (on left; not allowed) and external (on right; allowed) syncopation comparison.



Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 102.

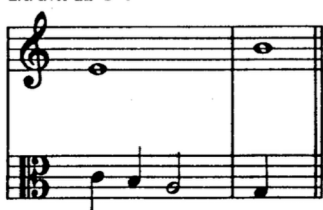
Second, the combination of two quarter-notes that move to a half-note might build the rhythmic development to a climatic point; however, this rhythmic combination is forbidden unless the last half note is tied to another note in the first measure, creating the aural effect of the fourth species. In fact, this combination forms an external syncopation that contributes to the rhythmic development. When external syncopations are used, the suspensions should resolve following the rules of fourth species writing. However, in this fifth species it is recommended to avoid dissonant suspensions that change from a half note to a quarter note, which resolves by a descending conjunctive movement or stepwise motion. Then, in the second beat, after removing the

dissonant suspension, one should replace it with a pair of eighths or a quarter Note. The first eighth-note of the introduced pair or the quarter note introduced after the suspension must form a consonant interval against the cantus firmus (Figure 62). Consonant suspensions may or may not be broken up.

Figure 62.

Forbidden rhythmic combination (left) and solution for rhythmic development (right).

EXAMPLE 5-4



EXAMPLE 5-5



Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 102.

Eighth notes should be used following three main rules: 1) they should appear in groups of two with just one pair of eighth notes per measure; 2) they can only move in stepwise motion (or conjunct degrees); and 3) they should be included only on weak beats (Figure 63).

Figure 63.

Eighth-note resolutions with ornamented versions presented on left side.

EXAMPLE 5-9



Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 105.

In fifth species, one should avoid forming melodic or motivic patterns such as groups of notes or sequences. Also, in general, each measure or part of a measure is ruled by the vertical and

Sequences and note groupings avoided in fifth species.



Parallelism that appears on the first beat of consecutive measures with PCs, such as 8ths or 5ths, can occur under two conditions: 1) if the counterpoint uses the rhythmic combination of a half note and two eighth notes; or 2) if the cadence occurring between the last eighth note and the cantus firmus moves in the opposite direction of the melodic direction of the cantus firmus (Figure 65).

Two parallelism exceptions.



A third permitted case of parallelism occurs when the perfect fifth appears on a weak beat with a consonant suspension in the middle (Figure 66). This parallelism might happen if the consonant suspension moves by stepwise motion and the vertical in-

terval formed after the consonant suspensions is (preferably) an Imp. C.

Figure 66.
Third parallelism exception.

EXAMPLE 5-14



Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 106.

Unisons that result from a suspension can appear on downbeats. Also, depending on the species and its respective principles, unisons can appear according to the principles that rule the measure or part of the measure.

There are five general recommendations, according to Salzer and Schachter (1969): 1) long conjunct movements go better with short rhythmic values or species that move more rapidly, such as the third; 2) ornaments are more common on short rhythmic combinations; 3) it is highly recommended to break up suspensions; 4) in general, half notes should precede any prominent leap; and 5) the player should always focus on the rhythmic development throughout the composition.

For beginnings and endings in polyphony, to contribute to the rhythmic development of the composition, it is recommended to start and finish with a slow species such as the second or fourth. In the beginning, the first measure might be assigned a half or a tied half note, preferably preceded by a half-note rest. For the end, the penultimate measure should contain resolutions under the principles of the four species (e.g., a suspension followed by the leading tone, which resolves to the tonic in the final measu-

re). However, breaking the suspension on an ornament of the cadence with the inclusion of two eighth notes is recommended *after* the suspension, which drives to the leading tone, and resolves to the tonic in the final measure (Salzer and Schachter, 1969, pp. 101-107). It is important to remember that dissonant suspensions always be prepared and resolved under the rules of the fourth species. Figure 67 presents an ideal resolution for last cadence of a composition in fifth species.

Figure 67.
Ending the piece.



Note. Source: Salzer and Schachter, 1969, p. 107.

Basic Rhythmic Etudes

No particular series of basic rhythmic etudes of the fifth species need be included here because this species is characterized by using all rhythmic characteristics of the previously presented four species. However, by now the player should be familiar with all these species, and thus able to execute the following counterpoint etudes composed in the fifth species.

FIFTH SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Etudes in C

Jesus Castro

Indications

Sing the vocal part in the most comfortable register.
 Always keep the throat as open as possible.
 Develop the skill of reading both voices simultaneously.
 Focus on the sonority, color and harmony of the vertical interval.
 Play each etude two times. The second time play the flute line an octave higher.
 Do not attack any note.
 Breath whenever you need to.

5.1 Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint

Flute

Voice

12 11109109 6 3 4 6 7 6 5 4 6 7 9 8 3 4 2 3 8 7 8 9 8 6 7 6 5 4 3 5 7 6 5 6 8

5.2 Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus

Flute

Voice

1 2 3 6 7 8 9 10 10 9 7 8 6 5 4 3 8 7 8 9 10 10 9 10 11 8 3 5 6 7 6 5 4 7 6 5 6 1

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FIFTH SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Jesus Castro

5.3. Transposition of Etudes

Flute

12 11109109 6 3 4 6 7 6 5 4 6 7 9 8 3 4 2 3 8 7 8 9 8 6 7 6 5 4 3 5 7 6 5 6 8

Voice

Flute

12 1 2 3 6 7 8 9 10 10 9 7 8 6 5 4 3 8 7 8 9 10 10 9 10 11 8 3 5 6 7 6 5 4 7 6 5 6 1

Voice

Flute

23 12 11109109 6 3 4 6 7 6 5 4 6 7 9 8 3 4 2 3 8 7 8 9 8 6 7 6 5 4 3 5 7 6 5 6 8

Voice

Flute

34 1 2 3 6 7 8 9 10 10 9 7 8 6 5 4 3 8 7 8 9 10 10 9 10 11 8 3 5 6 7 6 5 4 7 6 5 6 1

Voice

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45

Flute

12 11109109 6 3 4 6 7 6 5 4 6 7 9 8 3 4 2 3 8 7 8 9 8 6 7 6 5 4 3 5 7 6 5 6 8

45

Voice

56

Flute

56

Voice

1 2 3 6 7 8 9 10 10 9 7 8 6 5 4 3 8 7 8 9 10 10 9 10 11 8 3 5 6 7 6 5 4 7 6 5 6 1

FIFTH SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Etudes in C

Jesus Castro

Indications

Sing the vocal part in the most comfortable register.

Always keep the throat as open as possible.

Develop the skill of reading both voices simultaneously.

Focus on the sonority, color and harmony of the vertical interval.

Play each etude two times. The second time play the flute line an octave higher.

Do not attack any note.

Breath whenever you need to.

5.4 Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint

Flute

12 11 10 9 8 6 7 8 6 5 6 7 8 6 7 5 6 8 9 13 8 9 6 3 6 7 6 5 6 8

Voice

5.5 Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus

12

Flute

12

Voice

1 2 3 4 5 6 6 8 6 7 8 9 6 7 5 6 10 6 6 5 6 7 3 4 2 3 6 5 4 3 2 3 4 3 1

JesusCastro©

FIFTH SPECIES IN TWO-PARTS

Jesus Castro

5.6 Transposition of Etudes

Flute

Voice

12 11 10 9 8 6 7 8 6 5 6 7 8 6 7 5 6 8 9 13 8 9 6 3 6 7 6 5 6 8

Flute

Voice

1 2 3 4 5 6 6 8 6 7 8 9 6 7 5 6 10 6 6 5 6 7 3 4 2 3 6 5 4 3 2 3 4 3 1

Flute

Voice

12 11 10 9 8 6 7 8 6 5 6 7 8 6 7 5 6 8 9 13 8 9 6 3 6 7 6 5 6 8

Flute

Voice

1 2 3 4 5 6 6 8 6 7 8 9 6 7 5 6 10 6 6 5 6 7 3 4 2 3 6 5 4 3 2 3 4 3 1

45

Flute

12 11 10 9 8 6 7 8 6 5 6 7 8 6 7 5 6 8 9 13 8 9 6 3 6 7 6 5 6 8

45

Voice

56

Flute

56

Voice

1 2 3 4 5 6 6 8 6 7 8 9 6 7 5 6 10 6 6 5 6 7 3 4 2 3 6 5 4 3 2 3 4 3 1

FIFTH SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Figured Bass

Jesus Castro

Indications

Sing the given cantus firmus, and play the written interval on the flute.

Play the exercise on the flute, and sing the written interval in the voice

Sing in the most comfortable range according to your register.

5.7 Transposition using figured bass

First system of musical notation (measures 1-11) in G major (one sharp). The staff shows a cantus firmus (treble clef) and figured bass (bass clef). The figured bass notation includes figures: 12, 11109109, 6 3 4, 6 7 6 5 4, 6 7 9 8, 3 4 2 3, 8 7 8 9 8, 6 7 6 5, 4 3 5, 7 6 5 6, 8.

Second system of musical notation (measures 12-22) in F major (one flat). The staff shows a cantus firmus (treble clef) and figured bass (bass clef). The figured bass notation includes figures: 12, 11109109, 6 3 4, 6 7 6 5 4, 6 7 9 8, 3 4 2 3, 8 7 8 9 8, 6 7 6 5, 4 3 5, 7 6 5 6, 8.

Third system of musical notation (measures 23-33) in D major (two sharps). The staff shows a cantus firmus (treble clef) and figured bass (bass clef). The figured bass notation includes figures: 12, 11109109, 6 3 4, 6 7 6 5 4, 6 7 9 8, 3 4 2 3, 8 7 8 9 8, 6 7 6 5, 4 3 5, 7 6 5 6, 8.

Fourth system of musical notation (measures 34-44) in B major (two sharps). The staff shows a cantus firmus (treble clef) and figured bass (bass clef). The figured bass notation includes figures: 12, 11109109, 6 3 4, 6 7 6 5 4, 6 7 9 8, 3 4 2 3, 8 7 8 9 8, 6 7 6 5, 4 3 5, 7 6 5 6, 8.

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FIFTH SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Figured Bass

Jesus Castro

Indications

Sing the given cantus firmus, and play the written interval on the flute.

Play the exercise on the flute, and sing the written interval in the voice

Sing in the most comfortable range according to your register.

5.8 Transposition using figured bass

12

12

12 11109 8 6 7 8 6 5 6 7 8 6 7 5 6 8 9 13 8 9 6 3 6 7 6 5 6 8

23

12 11 10 9 8 6 7 8 6 5 6 7 8 6 7 5 6 8 9 13 8 9 6 3 6 7 6 5 6 8

34

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Special Etudes

The creative process in composing the various etudes resulted in a dichotomy of thought between following counterpoint principles or writing musical content that pays less attention to following such principles in order to compose melodic lines with more melodic attractiveness which also contribute to develop rhythmic independence. Therefore, different versions of the same etudes were composed during the music refining process, but just those that follow the principles as best as possible have been included in the previous chapters. Some of the other versions, or “special etudes,” because they go outside the counterpoint principles and rules, have some errors but prioritize more interesting melodies for developing rhythmic independence through counterpoint using singing and playing on the modern flute. Chapter VIII presents some of the more interesting versions.

FIRST SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Etudes in C

Jesus Castro

Notes

Sing the vocal part in the most comfortable register.

Always keep the throat as open as possible.

Develop the skill of reading both voices simultaneously.

Focus on the sonority, color and harmony of the vertical interval.

Play each etude two times. The second time play the flute line an octave higher.

1.1 Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint

Flute

Voice

8 6 3 6 8 6 6 6 3 6 8

1.2 Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus

Flute

Voice

12 1 3 6 6 3 6 3 6 6 3 1

JesusCastro©

SECOND SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Etudes in C

Jesus Castro

Notes

Sing the vocal part in the most comfortable register.
 Always keep the throat as open as possible.
 Develop the skill of reading both voices simultaneously.
 Focus on the sonority, color and harmony of the vertical interval.
 Play each etude two times. The second time play the flute line an octave higher.

2.1 Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint

Flute

Voice

2.2 Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus

Flute

Voice

JesusCastro©

SECOND SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Etudes in C

Jesus Castro

Notes

Sing the vocal part in the most comfortable register.
Always keep the throat as open as possible.
Develop the skill of reading both voices simultaneously.
Focus on the sonority, color and harmony of the vertical interval.
Play each etude two times. The second time play the flute line an octave higher.

2.1 Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint

Flute

Voice

2.2 Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus

Flute

Voice

JesusCastro©

THIRD SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Etudes in C

Jesus Castro

Notes

Sing the vocal part in the most comfortable register.
Always keep the throat as open as possible.
Develop the skill of reading both voices simultaneously.
Focus on the sonority, color and harmony of the vertical interval.
Play each etude two times. The second time play the flute line an octave higher.
Do not attack any note.
Breathe whenever you need to.

3.1 Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint

Flute

Voice

8 7 6 8 6 7 8 9 6 7 8 6 10 9 7 8 10 8 9 8 3 2 3 4 6 5 4 3 10 9 8 10 10 9 8 9 12 11 12 13 15

Detailed description: This musical score is for exercise 3.1, 'Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint'. It is written for Flute and Voice in 4/4 time. The Flute part (top staff) consists of a continuous eighth-note melody. The Voice part (bottom staff) consists of a continuous half-note melody. A large slur connects the first notes of both parts, and another large slur connects the final notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes.

3.2 Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus

Flute

Voice

12 8 9 10 8 10 9 8 7 10 9 8 10 6 7 8 6 6 7 8 10 13 14 13 12 10 9 8 9 6 7 8 10 6 7 8 7 6 5 4 3 1

Detailed description: This musical score is for exercise 3.2, 'Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus'. It is written for Flute and Voice in 4/4 time. The Flute part (top staff) consists of a continuous half-note melody. The Voice part (bottom staff) consists of a continuous eighth-note melody. A large slur connects the first notes of both parts, and another large slur connects the final notes. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes.

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THIRD SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Etudes in C

Jesus Castro

Notes

Sing the vocal part in the most comfortable register.
Always keep the throat as open as possible.
Develop the skill of reading both voices simultaneously.
Focus on the sonority, color and harmony of the vertical interval.
Play each etude two times. The second time play the flute line an octave higher.
Do not attack any note.
Breathe whenever you need to.

3.4 Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint

Flute

Voice

15 14 13 12 10 11 12 13 10 9 8 10 10 9 8 7 10 11 10 8 6 7 8 6 10 9 7 8 12 11 10 9 6 7 8 10 10 11 12 13 15

Detailed description: This musical score is for exercise 3.4, 'Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint'. It is written for Flute and Voice in 4/4 time, with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The Flute part is the 'Superior Counterpoint', consisting of a continuous eighth-note scale starting on G4 and ascending to G5. The Voice part is the 'Inferior Cantus Firmus', consisting of a continuous half-note scale starting on G3 and ascending to G4. A large brace connects the two parts, indicating they are to be played simultaneously. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes.

3.5 Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus

Flute

Voice

12 1 2 3 4 6 5 6 8 10 9 7 8 10 9 8 7 6 5 6 8 10 9 8 6 6 7 8 10 6 7 6 5 6 7 8 6 6 5 4 3 1

Detailed description: This musical score is for exercise 3.5, 'Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus'. It is written for Flute and Voice in 4/4 time, with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The Flute part is the 'Superior Cantus Firmus', consisting of a continuous half-note scale starting on G4 and ascending to G5. The Voice part is the 'Inferior Counterpoint', consisting of a continuous eighth-note scale starting on G3 and ascending to G4. A large brace connects the two parts, indicating they are to be played simultaneously. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-5 below the notes.

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FIFTH SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Etudes in C

Jesus Castro

Indications

Sing the vocal part in the most comfortable register.
Always keep the throat as open as possible.
Develop the skill of reading both voices simultaneously.
Focus on the sonority, color and harmony of the vertical interval.
Play each etude two times. The second time play the flute line an octave higher.
Do not attack any note.
Breath whenever you need to.

5.4 Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint

Flute

Voice

12 11 10 9 8 6 6 7 8 6 5 4 3 6 7 8 6 7 9 8 8 9 10 9 13 12 11 10 9 6 7 8 6 7 6 5 6 8

Detailed description: This musical score is for exercise 5.4, 'Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint'. It is written for Flute and Voice in 4/4 time, with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The Flute part (top staff) features a complex, flowing melodic line with many eighth and sixteenth notes, spanning two measures. The Voice part (bottom staff) consists of a single, sustained note (C2) held for the entire duration. A large, horizontal oval brace connects the two staves, indicating the vertical interval relationship between the two parts. Below the Voice staff, a series of numbers (12 11 10 9 8 6 6 7 8 6 5 4 3 6 7 8 6 7 9 8 8 9 10 9 13 12 11 10 9 6 7 8 6 7 6 5 6 8) are aligned with the notes of the Flute staff, likely representing a scale or interval sequence.

5.5 Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus

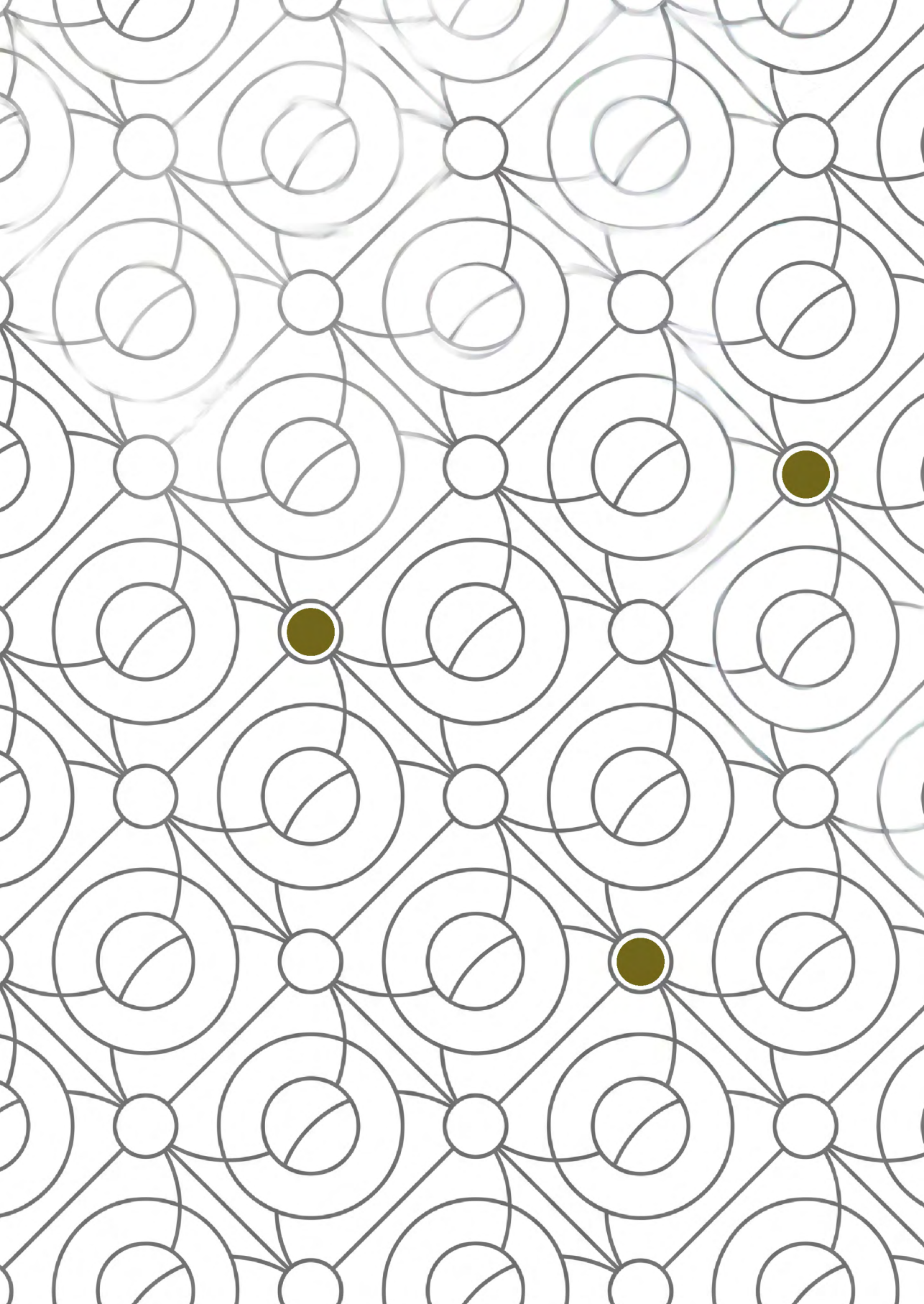
Flute

Voice

1 2 3 6 7 6 8 6 7 8 9 6 8 10 6 8 6 5 6 7 3 4 5 6 6 5 4 3 2 3 4 3 1

Detailed description: This musical score is for exercise 5.5, 'Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus'. It is written for Flute and Voice in 4/4 time, with a key signature of two flats (Bb and Eb). The Flute part (top staff) consists of a single, sustained note (C2) held for the entire duration. The Voice part (bottom staff) features a complex, flowing melodic line with many eighth and sixteenth notes, spanning two measures. A large, horizontal oval brace connects the two staves, indicating the vertical interval relationship between the two parts. Above the Flute staff, a series of numbers (1 2 3 6 7 6 8 6 7 8 9 6 8 10 6 8 6 5 6 7 3 4 5 6 6 5 4 3 2 3 4 3 1) are aligned with the notes of the Voice staff, likely representing a scale or interval sequence.

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Other Etudes Using Five Species Counterpoint

As noted, this treatise is based on the flute extended technique known as singing and playing, an extended technique allowing the player to play polyphony on a melodic instrument such as the flute. The player must work to develop skills such as solfeggio, pitch accuracy, and rhythmic independence. Volume II seeks to assist flutists in developing rhythmic independence through an understanding of counterpoint. Toward that main goal, this chapter includes a series of etudes in two parts, written by Pablo Ernesto Sotomayor Kamiyama⁴, employing the five species of counterpoint, featuring different key signatures, and interchanging the cantus firmi (drawn or adapted from Salzer and Schachter, 1969) with the counterpoint placement (upper or lower). Finally, the following exercises contribute to the flutist's development of rhythmic independence by offering a different compositional perspective and musical content.

[4] Dr. Pablo Ernesto Sotomayor Kamiyama is Assistant Professor of Piano, Keyboard at the National University of Music of Peru and Piano and Music Theory Professor at the Pontifical Catholic University of Peru.

SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Pablo Sotomayor

Notes

Sing the vocal part in the most comfortable register.

Always keep the throat as open as possible.

Develop the skill of reading both voices simultaneously.

Focus on the sonority, color and harmony of the vertical interval.

Play each etude two times. The second time play the flute line an octave higher.

9.1 Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint

Flute

Voice

This musical exercise is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. The Flute part (top staff) features a melodic line with a slur over measures 1-4 and a slur over measures 5-8. The Voice part (bottom staff) features a cantus firmus line with a slur over measures 1-4 and a slur over measures 5-8. The two parts are connected by a large, wide slur spanning the entire 8-measure phrase.

9.2 Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus

Flute

Voice

This musical exercise is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. The Flute part (top staff) features a cantus firmus line with a slur over measures 1-4 and a slur over measures 5-8. The Voice part (bottom staff) features a counterpoint line with a slur over measures 1-4 and a slur over measures 5-8. The two parts are connected by a large, wide slur spanning the entire 8-measure phrase. A '12' is written above the first measure of the Voice staff.

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SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Pablo Sotomayor

Notes

Sing the vocal part in the most comfortable register.
Always keep the throat as open as possible.
Develop the skill of reading both voices simultaneously.
Focus on the sonority, color and harmony of the vertical interval.
Play etude 9.4 two times. The second time play the flute line an octave higher.

9.3 Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint

Flute

Voice

9.4 Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus

Flute

Voice

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SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Pablo Sotomayor

Notes

Sing the vocal part in the most comfortable register.
Always keep the throat as open as possible.
Develop the skill of reading both voices simultaneously.
Focus on the sonority, color and harmony of the vertical interval.
Do not attack any note.
Breathe whenever you need to.

9.5 Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint

Flute

Voice

This musical score is for a two-part exercise in D major, 4/4 time. The Flute part (top staff) features a melodic line starting on G4, moving stepwise up to A5, and then descending. The Voice part (bottom staff) features a cantus firmus line starting on G3, moving stepwise up to G4, and then descending. Both parts are connected by a long slur, indicating a continuous melodic line across the two staves.

9.6 Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus

Flute

Voice

This musical score is for a two-part exercise in D major, 4/4 time. The Flute part (top staff) features a cantus firmus line starting on G4, moving stepwise up to A5, and then descending. The Voice part (bottom staff) features a counterpoint line starting on G3, moving stepwise up to G4, and then descending. Both parts are connected by a long slur, indicating a continuous melodic line across the two staves.

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SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Pablo Sotomayor

Notes

Sing the vocal part in the most comfortable register.
Always keep the throat as open as possible.
Develop the skill of reading both voices simultaneously.
Focus on the sonority, color and harmony of the vertical interval.
Do not attack any note.
Breathe whenever you need to.

9.7 Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint

Flute

Voice

This musical score is in 4/4 time. The Flute part (top staff) begins with a whole rest, followed by a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G6. The Voice part (bottom staff) consists of a single line of half notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5. A slur connects the first eight notes of the Voice part, and another slur connects the last eight notes of the Voice part.

9.8 Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus

Flute

Voice

This musical score is in 4/4 time. The Flute part (top staff) consists of a single line of half notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F#6, G6. The Voice part (bottom staff) begins with a whole rest, followed by a series of eighth notes: G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F#4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F#5, G5. A slur connects the first eight notes of the Voice part, and another slur connects the last eight notes of the Voice part.

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SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Pablo Sotomayor

Notes

Sing the vocal part in the most comfortable register.
Always keep the throat as open as possible.
Develop the skill of reading both voices simultaneously.
Focus on the sonority, color and harmony of the vertical interval.
Do not attack any note.
Breathe whenever you need to.

9.9 Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint

Flute

Voice

This musical score is for a two-part exercise in 4/4 time, key of D major. The Flute part (top staff) plays a continuous, flowing line of eighth notes, starting on D4 and ascending to G5. The Voice part (bottom staff) plays a series of half notes, starting on D3 and ascending to G4. A large slur connects the two parts, indicating they are to be performed together.

9.10 Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus

Flute

Voice

This musical score is for a two-part exercise in 4/4 time, key of D major. The Flute part (top staff) plays a series of half notes, starting on D4 and ascending to G4. The Voice part (bottom staff) plays a continuous, flowing line of eighth notes, starting on D3 and ascending to G4. A large slur connects the two parts, indicating they are to be performed together.

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SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Pablo Sotomayor

Notes

Sing the vocal part in the most comfortable register.
Always keep the throat as open as possible.
Develop the skill of reading both voices simultaneously.
Focus on the sonority, color and harmony of the vertical interval.
Play each etude two times. The second time play the flute line an octave higher.
Do not attack any note.
Breathe whenever you need to.

9.11 Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint

Flute

Voice

This musical score is for exercise 9.11, 'Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint'. It is written for Flute and Voice in 4/4 time. The Flute part (top staff) features a continuous eighth-note melody that starts on G4 and ends on G5. The Voice part (bottom staff) features a continuous half-note melody that starts on G3 and ends on G4. A large slur connects the two parts, indicating they are to be played simultaneously.

9.12 Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus

Flute

Voice

This musical score is for exercise 9.12, 'Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus'. It is written for Flute and Voice in 4/4 time. The Flute part (top staff) features a continuous half-note melody that starts on G4 and ends on G5. The Voice part (bottom staff) features a continuous eighth-note melody that starts on G3 and ends on G4. A large slur connects the two parts, indicating they are to be played simultaneously. A rehearsal mark '12' is placed at the beginning of the Voice staff.

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SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Pablo Sotomayor

Notes

Sing the vocal part in the most comfortable register.
Always keep the throat as open as possible.
Develop the skill of reading both voices simultaneously.
Focus on the sonority, color and harmony of the vertical interval.
Play each etude two times. The second time play the flute line an octave higher.
Do not attack any note.
Breathe whenever you need to.

9.13 Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint

Flute

Voice

This musical score is for exercise 9.13, 'Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint'. It is written for Flute and Voice in 4/4 time. The Flute part (top staff) begins with a whole rest followed by a series of eighth notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6, D6, E6, F6, G6, A6, B6, C7, D7, E7, F7, G7, A7, B7, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, A8, B8, C9, D9, E9, F9, G9, A9, B9, C10, D10, E10, F10, G10, A10, B10, C11, D11, E11, F11, G11, A11, B11, C12, D12, E12, F12, G12, A12, B12, C13, D13, E13, F13, G13, A13, B13, C14, D14, E14, F14, G14, A14, B14, C15, D15, E15, F15, G15, A15, B15, C16, D16, E16, F16, G16, A16, B16, C17, D17, E17, F17, G17, A17, B17, C18, D18, E18, F18, G18, A18, B18, C19, D19, E19, F19, G19, A19, B19, C20, D20, E20, F20, G20, A20, B20, C21, D21, E21, F21, G21, A21, B21, C22, D22, E22, F22, G22, A22, B22, C23, D23, E23, F23, G23, A23, B23, C24, D24, E24, F24, G24, A24, B24, C25, D25, E25, F25, G25, A25, B25, C26, D26, E26, F26, G26, A26, B26, C27, D27, E27, F27, G27, A27, B27, C28, D28, E28, F28, G28, A28, B28, C29, D29, E29, F29, G29, A29, B29, C30, D30, E30, F30, G30, A30, B30, C31, D31, E31, F31, G31, A31, B31, C32, D32, E32, F32, G32, A32, B32, C33, D33, E33, F33, G33, A33, B33, C34, D34, E34, F34, G34, A34, B34, C35, D35, E35, F35, G35, A35, B35, C36, D36, E36, F36, G36, A36, B36, C37, D37, E37, F37, G37, A37, B37, C38, D38, E38, F38, G38, A38, B38, C39, D39, E39, F39, G39, A39, B39, C40, D40, E40, F40, G40, A40, B40, C41, D41, E41, F41, G41, A41, B41, C42, D42, E42, F42, G42, A42, B42, C43, D43, E43, F43, G43, A43, B43, C44, D44, E44, F44, G44, A44, B44, C45, D45, E45, F45, G45, A45, B45, C46, D46, E46, F46, G46, A46, B46, C47, D47, E47, F47, G47, A47, B47, C48, D48, E48, F48, G48, A48, B48, C49, D49, E49, F49, G49, A49, B49, C50, D50, E50, F50, G50, A50, B50, C51, D51, E51, F51, G51, A51, B51, C52, D52, E52, F52, G52, A52, B52, C53, D53, E53, F53, G53, A53, B53, C54, D54, E54, F54, G54, A54, B54, C55, D55, E55, F55, G55, A55, B55, C56, D56, E56, F56, G56, A56, B56, C57, D57, E57, F57, G57, A57, B57, C58, D58, E58, F58, G58, A58, B58, C59, D59, E59, F59, G59, A59, B59, C60, D60, E60, F60, G60, A60, B60, C61, D61, E61, F61, G61, A61, B61, C62, D62, E62, F62, G62, A62, B62, C63, D63, E63, F63, G63, A63, B63, C64, D64, E64, F64, G64, A64, B64, C65, D65, E65, F65, G65, A65, B65, C66, D66, E66, F66, G66, A66, B66, C67, D67, E67, F67, G67, A67, B67, C68, D68, E68, F68, G68, A68, B68, C69, D69, E69, F69, G69, A69, B69, C70, D70, E70, F70, G70, A70, B70, C71, D71, E71, F71, G71, A71, B71, C72, D72, E72, F72, G72, A72, B72, C73, D73, E73, F73, G73, A73, B73, C74, D74, E74, F74, G74, A74, B74, C75, D75, E75, F75, G75, A75, B75, C76, D76, E76, F76, G76, A76, B76, C77, D77, E77, F77, G77, A77, B77, C78, D78, E78, F78, G78, A78, B78, C79, D79, E79, F79, G79, A79, B79, C80, D80, E80, F80, G80, A80, B80, C81, D81, E81, F81, G81, A81, B81, C82, D82, E82, F82, G82, A82, B82, C83, D83, E83, F83, G83, A83, B83, C84, D84, E84, F84, G84, A84, B84, C85, D85, E85, F85, G85, A85, B85, C86, D86, E86, F86, G86, A86, B86, C87, D87, E87, F87, G87, A87, B87, C88, D88, E88, F88, G88, A88, B88, C89, D89, E89, F89, G89, A89, B89, C90, D90, E90, F90, G90, A90, B90, C91, D91, E91, F91, G91, A91, B91, C92, D92, E92, F92, G92, A92, B92, C93, D93, E93, F93, G93, A93, B93, C94, D94, E94, F94, G94, A94, B94, C95, D95, E95, F95, G95, A95, B95, C96, D96, E96, F96, G96, A96, B96, C97, D97, E97, F97, G97, A97, B97, C98, D98, E98, F98, G98, A98, B98, C99, D99, E99, F99, G99, A99, B99, C100, D100, E100, F100, G100, A100, B100, C101, D101, E101, F101, G101, A101, B101, C102, D102, E102, F102, G102, A102, B102, C103, D103, E103, F103, G103, A103, B103, C104, D104, E104, F104, G104, A104, B104, C105, D105, E105, F105, G105, A105, B105, C106, D106, E106, F106, G106, A106, B106, C107, D107, E107, F107, G107, A107, B107, C108, D108, E108, F108, G108, A108, B108, C109, D109, E109, F109, G109, A109, B109, C110, D110, E110, F110, G110, A110, B110, C111, D111, E111, F111, G111, A111, B111, C112, D112, E112, F112, G112, A112, B112, C113, D113, E113, F113, G113, A113, B113, C114, D114, E114, F114, G114, A114, B114, C115, D115, E115, F115, G115, A115, B115, C116, D116, E116, F116, G116, A116, B116, C117, D117, E117, F117, G117, A117, B117, C118, D118, E118, F118, G118, A118, B118, C119, D119, E119, F119, G119, A119, B119, C120, D120, E120, F120, G120, A120, B120, C121, D121, E121, F121, G121, A121, B121, C122, D122, E122, F122, G122, A122, B122, C123, D123, E123, F123, G123, A123, B123, C124, D124, E124, F124, G124, A124, B124, C125, D125, E125, F125, G125, A125, B125, C126, D126, E126, F126, G126, A126, B126, C127, D127, E127, F127, G127, A127, B127, C128, D128, E128, F128, G128, A128, B128, C129, D129, E129, F129, G129, A129, B129, C130, D130, E130, F130, G130, A130, B130, C131, D131, E131, F131, G131, A131, B131, C132, D132, E132, F132, G132, A132, B132, C133, D133, E133, F133, G133, A133, B133, C134, D134, E134, F134, G134, A134, B134, C135, D135, E135, F135, G135, A135, B135, C136, D136, E136, F136, G136, A136, B136, C137, D137, E137, F137, G137, A137, B137, C138, D138, E138, F138, G138, A138, B138, C139, D139, E139, F139, G139, A139, B139, C140, D140, E140, F140, G140, A140, B140, C141, D141, E141, F141, G141, A141, B141, C142, D142, E142, F142, G142, A142, B142, C143, D143, E143, F143, G143, A143, B143, C144, D144, E144, F144, G144, A144, B144, C145, D145, E145, F145, G145, A145, B145, C146, D146, E146, F146, G146, A146, B146, C147, D147, E147, F147, G147, A147, B147, C148, D148, E148, F148, G148, A148, B148, C149, D149, E149, F149, G149, A149, B149, C150, D150, E150, F150, G150, A150, B150, C151, D151, E151, F151, G151, A151, B151, C152, D152, E152, F152, G152, A152, B152, C153, D153, E153, F153, G153, A153, B153, C154, D154, E154, F154, G154, A154, B154, C155, D155, E155, F155, G155, A155, B155, C156, D156, E156, F156, G156, A156, B156, C157, D157, E157, F157, G157, A157, B157, C158, D158, E158, F158, G158, A158, B158, C159, D159, E159, F159, G159, A159, B159, C160, D160, E160, F160, G160, A160, B160, C161, D161, E161, F161, G161, A161, 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G185, A185, B185, C186, D186, E186, F186, G186, A186, B186, C187, D187, E187, F187, G187, A187, B187, C188, D188, E188, F188, G188, A188, B188, C189, D189, E189, F189, G189, A189, B189, C190, D190, E190, F190, G190, A190, B190, C191, D191, E191, F191, G191, A191, B191, C192, D192, E192, F192, G192, A192, B192, C193, D193, E193, F193, G193, A193, B193, C194, D194, E194, F194, G194, A194, B194, C195, D195, E195, F195, G195, A195, B195, C196, D196, E196, F196, G196, A196, B196, C197, D197, E197, F197, G197, A197, B197, C198, D198, E198, F198, G198, A198, B198, C199, D199, E199, F199, G199, A199, B199, C200, D200, E200, F200, G200, A200, B200, C201, D201, E201, F201, G201, A201, B201, C202, D202, E202, F202, G202, A202, B202, C203, D203, E203, F203, G203, A203, B203, C204, D204, E204, F204, G204, A204, B204, C205, D205, E205, F205, G205, A205, B205, C206, D206, E206, F206, G206, A206, B206, C207, D207, E207, F207, G207, A207, B207, C208, D208, E208, F208, G208, A208, B208, C209, D209, 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SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Pablo Sotomayor

Notes

Sing the vocal part in the most comfortable register.

Always keep the throat as open as possible.

Develop the skill of reading both voices simultaneously.

Focus on the sonority, color and harmony of the vertical interval.

Play each etude two times. The second time play the flute line an octave higher.

Do not attack any note.

Breathe whenever you need to.

9.15 Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint

Flute

Voice

This musical score is for exercise 9.15, 'Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint'. It is written for Flute and Voice in 4/4 time. The Flute part (top staff) begins with a whole rest followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes, ending with a half note. The Voice part (bottom staff) consists of a continuous line of half notes. A large slur connects the first half note of the Voice part to the final half note of the Flute part, indicating a sustained harmonic relationship.

9.16 Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus

Flute

Voice

This musical score is for exercise 9.16, 'Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus'. It is written for Flute and Voice in 4/4 time. The Flute part (top staff) consists of a continuous line of half notes. The Voice part (bottom staff) begins with a whole rest followed by a series of eighth and quarter notes, ending with a half note. A large slur connects the first half note of the Flute part to the final half note of the Voice part, indicating a sustained harmonic relationship. A rehearsal mark '12' is placed at the beginning of the Voice staff.

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SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Pablo Sotomayor

Notes

Sing the vocal part in the most comfortable register.
Always keep the throat as open as possible.
Develop the skill of reading both voices simultaneously.
Focus on the sonority, color and harmony of the vertical interval.
Do not attack any note.
Breathe whenever you need to.

9.17 Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint

Flute

Voice

This musical score is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. The Flute part (top staff) features a melodic line with a long slur spanning the entire measure, starting on G4 and ending on G5. The Voice part (bottom staff) features a cantus firmus consisting of a single note, G4, repeated throughout the measure. A slur connects the two parts, indicating the interval.

9.18 Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus

Flute

Voice

This musical score is in 4/4 time and B-flat major. The Flute part (top staff) features a cantus firmus consisting of a single note, G4, repeated throughout the measure. The Voice part (bottom staff) features a melodic line with a long slur spanning the entire measure, starting on G4 and ending on G5. A slur connects the two parts, indicating the interval.

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SPECIES IN TWO PARTS

Pablo Sotomayor

Notes

Sing the vocal part in the most comfortable register.
Always keep the throat as open as possible.
Develop the skill of reading both voices simultaneously.
Focus on the sonority, color and harmony of the vertical interval.
Play each etude two times. The second time play the flute line an octave higher.
Do not attack any note.
Breathe whenever you need to.

9.19 Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint

Flute

Voice

This musical score is for exercise 9.19, 'Inferior Cantus Firmus - Superior Counterpoint'. It is written for Flute and Voice in 4/4 time, with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The Flute part (top staff) features a complex, melodic line with many eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. The Voice part (bottom staff) consists of a simple, slow-moving line of half notes. A large, horizontal slur spans across both staves, indicating a continuous melodic line that is divided between the two instruments.

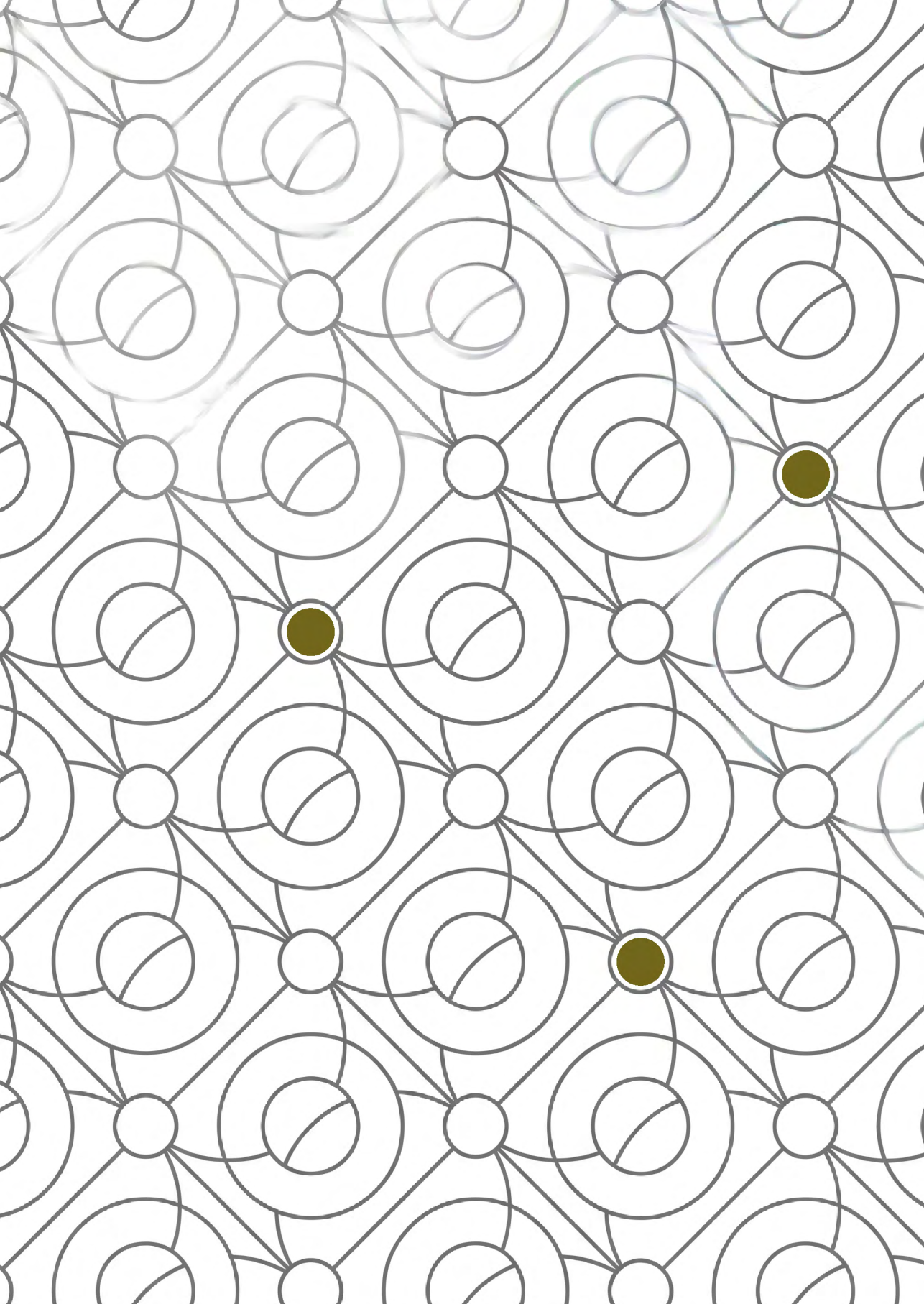
9.20 Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus

Flute

Voice

This musical score is for exercise 9.20, 'Inferior Counterpoint - Superior Cantus Firmus'. It is written for Flute and Voice in 4/4 time, with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The Flute part (top staff) consists of a simple, slow-moving line of half notes. The Voice part (bottom staff) features a complex, melodic line with many eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. A large, horizontal slur spans across both staves, indicating a continuous melodic line that is divided between the two instruments. A small '12' is written above the first measure of the Voice staff.

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Conclusions

This book included a concise and systematic review of the five counterpoint species to create a method for composing two-part exercises and etudes for solo flute. This method is meant to demonstrate the possibilities of the extended technique known as singing and playing. Most of the counterpoint principles were drawn from Felix Salzer and Carl Schachter's theoretical work *Counterpoint in Composition* (1969). Chapter II, "Fundamentals of Melodic Composition of a Cantus Firmus and Melodic Material," particularly its Horizontal Principles, marked the starting point, and explored the analytic and systematic study of cardinal elements of music required to compose a melody, or cantus firmus and establish consonance. Some of the primary discussions covered in Chapter II include rhythm, intervals, melodic direction, climax, continuity, variation, and balance in counterpoint. By arranging a cantus firmus for flutists, employing the aforesaid horizontal principles, the author illustrated these concepts in practice.

Various chapters of this book employed the cantus firmus within their narratives. Therefore, Chapter III explores the horizontal fundamentals required to compose a cantus firmus or melody. Chapter III, focusing on consonant intervals while developing melodic materials, giving more concern to the horizontality and the interaction between the two lines notated vertically. To write a sequence of etudes in compliance with these rules, which may be sung or played, it is necessary to examine some horizontal principles. These include the kinds of motion, specifically the

motion between and within lines (similar, parallel, contrary, and oblique), the vertical intervals, voice-crossing, applying ties, writing initial and terminal portions of an etude, and writing climaxes in each voice.

Chapter IV focused on more detailed and elaborate rules on part writing in second species. The first important step towards developing etudes for achieving independent voices with different rhythms is made in this chapter. The second species demonstrates the vertical and horizontal rules, thus the importance of examining these and dissecting aspects of handling the beginning and ending of such sequences, when to use passing and diminished tones, when to use consonances, as well as situations where one uses perfect intervals. Chapter V also divides into two parts the principles and difficulties of third species writing, forming the basis upon which the rhythmic stratification and independence of two voices are built. The chapter also discussed the “how to” of many areas: how to begin and end the counterpoint and cantus firmus, how to manage the consonances and perfect unisons, fifths, and octaves, and the dissonant neighboring tones, length of tones, double neighbor tones, the *nota cambiata*, melodic leaps, and how to manage the final cadences on third species.

Chapter VI, concerning counterpoint in two parts of fourth species, explicates the syncope and how the horizontal and vertical aspects of fourth species are developed, as well as rhythmic issues that arise in using syncopation. In relation to the idea of rhythmic independence, this chapter—together with external syncopations—develops to the next level of complexity matters such as the division of measures into some type of rhythmic organization, parallelisms in the fourth species, 9-8, 2-1, 4-5, and 7-8, and hitting their stride and the syncopated break.

Chapter VII presented fifth species counterpoint, sometimes called ornamented or “florid” counterpoint. Simply put, fifth species counterpoint is the culmination of counterpoint. In this species, all the rhythmic and melodic strategies analyzed in the previous species (chapters) are combined.

A number of the etudes presented in Chapter VIII were conceived during work on the creative process and do not follow completely the counterpoint theory discussed in this book. These etudes can be used to liberate students’ sense of rhythm and also to assist them in selecting appropriate harmonies and keeping these within the boundaries of counterpoint as much as possible.

Chapter IX, presents contributions of pianist Pablo Sotomayor, including his twelve two-part etudes, configured according to the five individual species of counterpoint. The main concept of the book indeed lies in the assertion that one can develop a better rhythmic independence with the help of a knowledge of counterpoint, and this extends to the use of Sotomayor’s differing pedagogical perspective and compositional technique.

Finally, each chapter features a progression of simple rhythm exercises that help to foster rhythmic independence and includes a series of two-part orchestral etudes illustrating the five species of counterpoint for singing and playing technique on flute.

For all flutists who explore this book, I encourage you to execute the etudes presented on this book to master the flute extended technique of singing and playing and to develop rhythmic independence step by step without exceeding the performance/practice of 20 to 25 minutes. It is important to always keep hydrating the vocal folds when performing this technique. Also, I would like you to domain the counterpoint principles in order to be able to compose your own etudes using the different five species. This

fact will nourish your own creative process and supply you with many different etudes written by yourself.

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About the Author



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Jesús Augusto Castro-Turriago holds a Doctor of Musical Arts in Flute Performance degree from the University of Southern Mississippi, USA; a Master of Music degree from the same institution; and a Bachelor of Music degree from the Tolima Conservatory. He is a Professional Flutist with international experience in the USA, Peru, and Ecuador. Castro is a winner of music competitions such as University of Southern Mississippi's 2010-2011 Band Soloists Competition (2011-2012), USM William T. Gower Orchestra Soloists Competition, and Second Place in the MTNA Young Artist Woodwind State Division Competition. Dr. Castro was awarded with the prize for Graduate Musician of the Year for both 2011-2012 and 2012-2013, and Most Valuable Wind Player 2012-2013 by the USM Symphony Orchestra.

Castro's chamber music experience includes participation as arranger and performer in the ensembles Dueto Camino Real, Ensamble Monteadentro, and Quartet Note Ensemble, among others.

Castro's research experience includes work for the Colombian National Department of Science, Technology and Innovation

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Castro's administrative experience includes the position of General Director of the Fundación Musical Artística Camerata Ibagué, with experience in development of cultural and educational projects such as the Ibagué Music Festival 2015 and 2016. He has also directed developing cultural and educational exchanges between Colombian universities and international universities, such as The State University of New York, Tennessee State University and international entities including the Guaranda International Music Festival. Dr. Castro received national grants from the Colombian National Department of Culture in its 2015 and 2023 National Stimulus Program.

Dr. Castro is currently Full Professor at the University of Pamplona. His experience as a Flute Professor includes positions held at institutions such as Bolivar University Institution of Fine Arts and Sciences, ASAB College of Arts at The Francisco José de Caldas District University, College of Arts and Music at The Sergio Arboleda University, and The College of Arts and Humanities at The Pamplona University.



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