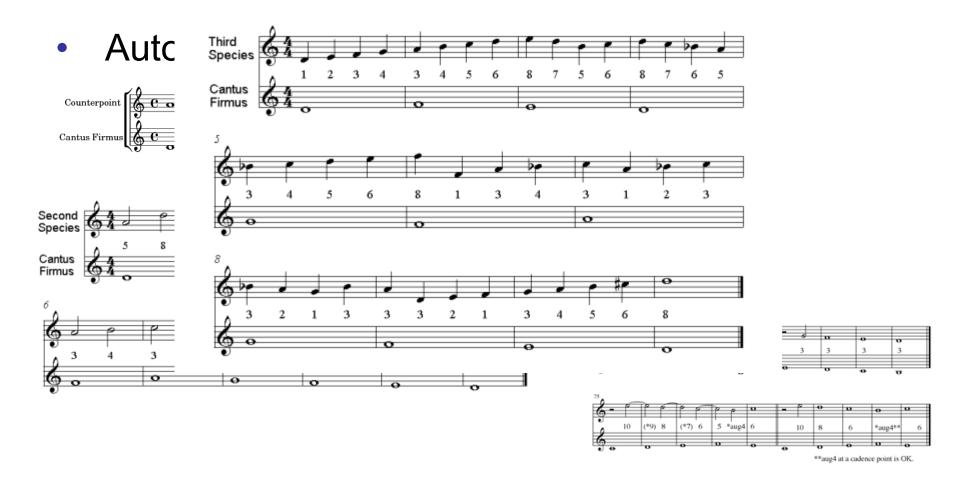
Improvisatory counterpoint

CS 275B/Mus 254 Stanford University

Counterpoint overview

- Various methods governing the combination of voices in a polyphonic work
- Main approaches
 - Note against note (*punctus contra punctum*), usually called "sixteenth-century" or "species" counterpoint
 - Palestrina counterpoint (also from the 16th century)
 - "Free" counterpoint (also "18th-century")
- Highly rule-driven
- Originally required a pre-existing melody
 - *Cantus firmus* (later "tenor")

Work of Bill Schottstaedt (ccrma)

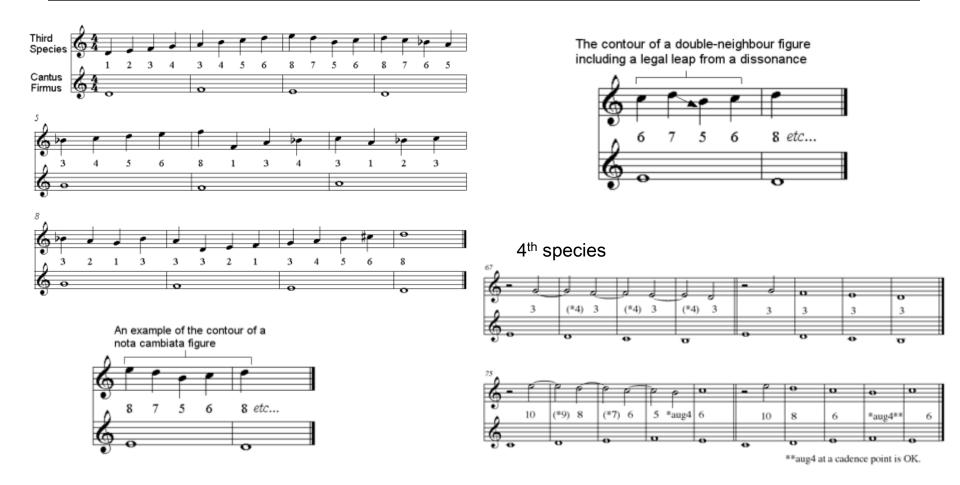


Work of Thomas Noll (tnoll.org)



^{**}aug4 at a cadence point is OK.

Work of Thomas Noll (tnoll.org)



Fifth species

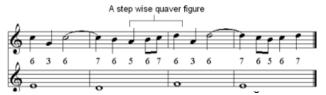


16th-century practice as codified In the 18th century

• As a neighbour-note figure (a stepwise connection between two instances of the same (consonant) note may be used if and only if the middle note is also a consonance).



· As passing notes that connect two consonant notes an interval of a fourth apart (rarely used).



8th-note rules

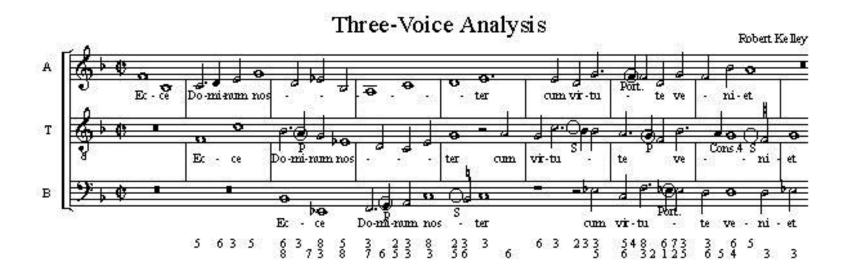
Musical realities: 16th-18th centuries

- Consonance and dissonance
- Differentiation of vocal and instrumental rules
- Growing rhythmic independence between parts
- Increasing use of canons and fugues
- Substitution (Protestant cultures) of chorale melodies for *cantus firmi* (Catholic cultures)
- Elaboration of chorale melodies in chorale preludes

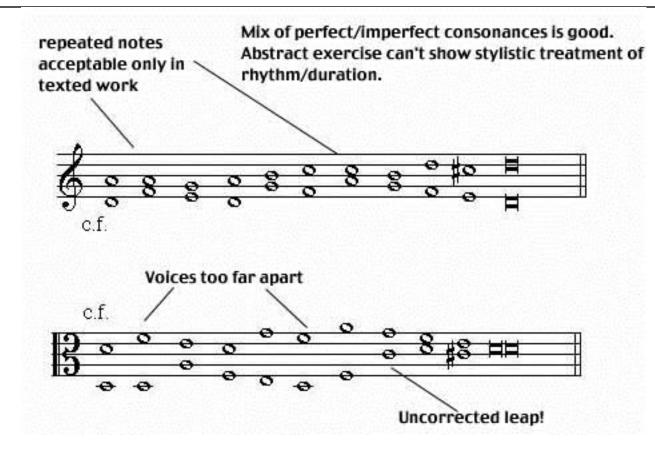
Consonance and dissonance

Two-Voice Analysis

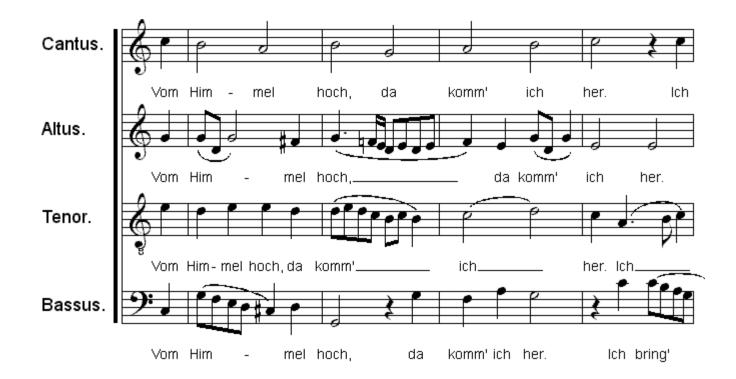




Intervals weighted



Chorale settings



Canons and Fugues



Chorale cantata



Keyboard fugue



Chorale variations (keyboard)





Dominik Hoernel (U. Karlsruhe)

Hoernel, cont.

