

FLUTE 103: MASTERING THE BASICS

A Method and Solo Collection
for the Intermediate Flutist
with Practicing and Phrasing Guides

by

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and

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THEODORE
PRESSER
COMPANY



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Sample Recital Programs

GALA FLUTE RECITAL

Patricia George, flute
Cary Lewis, piano

PROGRAM

Sonata in F Major, Op. 1, No. 11 George F. Handel
(1685-1759)
Larghetto
Allegro
Siciliana
Allegro

Suite de Trois Morceaux Benjamin Godard
(1849-1895)
Allegretto

Little Rogue Gavotte Wilhelm Popp
(1828-1903)

INTERMISSION

Trois Pièces pour flûte seule Pierre-Octave Ferroud
(1900-1936)
Jade

Sonata for Flute and Piano Gaetano Donizetti
(1797-1848)

As you progress through FLUTE 103, you will build a repertoire of concert pieces with the goal of presenting one or two recital programs. Listed below are three sample programs, but of course, you may create your own program.

GALA FLUTE RECITAL

Patricia George, flute
Cary Lewis, piano

PROGRAM

Fantasia No. 4 in Bb Georg Philipp Telemann
(1681-1767)
Andante
Allegro
Presto

Minuet and Dance of the Blessed Spirits C. W. Gluck
(1714-1787)

Sonata for Flute and Piano Gaetano Donizetti
(1797-1848)

Three Bon-Bons
Little Rogue Gavotte Wilhelm Popp
(1828-1903)

Andalouse Émile Pessard
(1843-1917)

Scherzino Joachim Andersen
(1847-1909)

GALA FLUTE RECITAL

Patricia George, flute
Cary Lewis, piano

PROGRAM

Sonata for Flute and Piano Gaetano Donizetti
(1797-1848)

Minuet and Dance of the Blessed Spirits C. W. Gluck
(1714-1787)

30 Caprices for Solo Flute Sigfrid Karg-Elert
Caprice No. 13 (1877-1933)

Andalouse Émile Pessard
(1843-1917)

Scherzino Joachim Andersen
(1847-1909)

Canonic Sonata III in D Major Georg Philipp Telemann
Spiritoso (1681-1767)
Larghetto
Allegro assai

Patricia George and Phyllis Avidan Louke, flutes

Begin each lesson and practice session with **Daily Warm-up** on page 5.

Ab Major & Friends

Lesson 1

▮ = Move flute down/up.
 VF = *V*forward = Shift weight forward.
 VB = *V*back = Shift weight back.
 (See page 3 for more details)

Scale Practice in Chunks

1.

2.

Counted Vibrato: Practice using 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 vibrato cycles per beat. ♩ = 60

3.

4.

Playing in Measured Time: Clap the rhythm on your lap, alternating hands as indicated.

4.

Playing in Unmeasured Time: Preluding

A **prelude** is a short spontaneous or improvised musical form.

5.

Practice each fragment below ten times. Then create *your* own Prelude. The beginning and the conclusion of the prelude are noted above. Insert three or more of your favorite fragments into the empty measures above. Play *a piacere* (at your pleasure). This means that you may choose the dynamic, the tempo and the range (*8va* or *loco*). Fragments may be repeated. You may insert a silence between fragments to create a conversational effect, or you may connect fragments together. Experiment by playing your prelude with a variety of emotions: happy, sad, excited, questioning, etc. Each day of your practice, create a new Prelude by using different fragments. Be creative. Creating preludes will help you develop virtuosity and expressive control.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

11.

12.

13.

14.

15.

16.

17.

18.

19.

20.

6.  *simile*

Study in Thirds: Wiggles

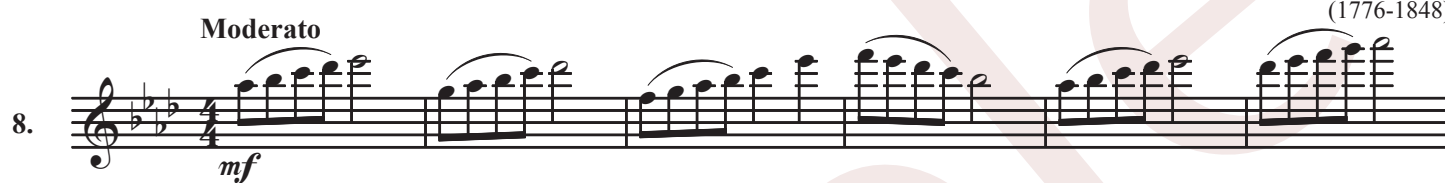
7.  *simile*



Etude in A $\flat$ Major

Heinrich Soussmann
(1776-1848)

Moderato

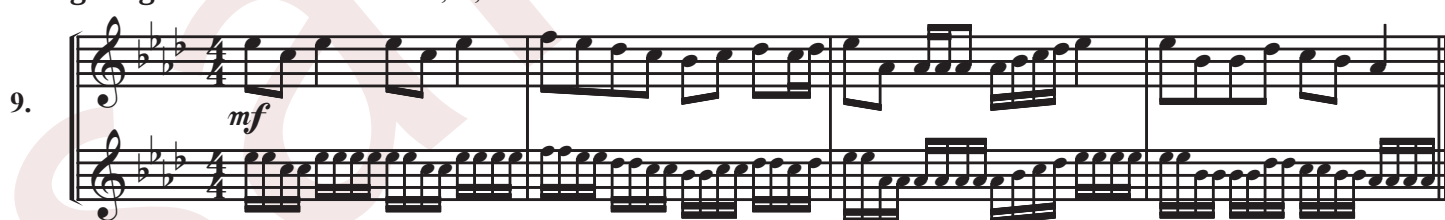
8.  *mf*







Tonguing Tune: Practice with *T*, *K*, or *TK*.

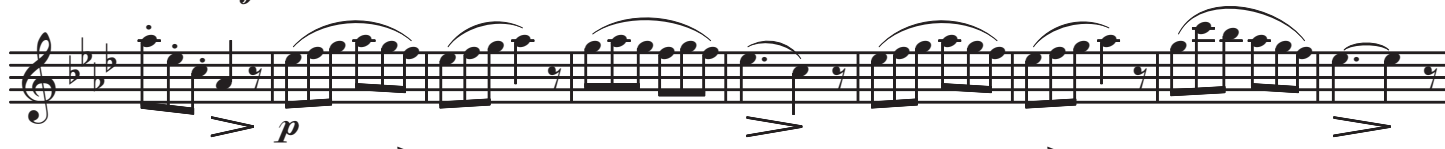
9.  *mf*

Etude

Giuseppe Gariboldi
(1833-1905)

Lento

10.  *mf* *p* *p*

 *p*

 *p*

6. (Moderato)
mf

Brian Boru's March

Irish Folk Song

7. Alla marcia
mp *cresc. poco a poco*

Etude

Heinrich Soussmann

8. Allegro ♩ = 100
mf

Etude

Adapted from
Giuseppe Garibaldi

9. (Andante)
mf

Mixed Meters: The ♩ beat in $\frac{2}{4}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{4}{4}$, etc. remains constant (the same tempo) even if the time signature changes.

10.

Promenade

from *Pictures at an Exhibition*Adapted from
Modest Mussorgsky
(1839-1881)

11. Moderato
f

Begin each lesson and practice session with **Daily Warm-up** on page 5.

E Major & Friends

Lesson 3

▢ = Move flute down/up.
 V_{forward} = Shift weight forward.
 (See page 3 for more details)

E Major Scale: Practice exercises 1-4 with ▢ on each beat. Eventually, practice each line V_{forward}.

1.

2.

3.

4.

Chromatic Scale: Practice with *T*, *K*, *HAH* staccato (produced in the vocal folds), *TK*, or *slurred*.

Music Notation: Double Sharp = x = Raises a pitch by two half-steps. Fx = G $\sharp$ and Cx = D $\sharp$

5.

Whole-Tone Scales: Practice with *T*, *K*, *HAH* staccato (produced in the vocal folds), *TK*, or *slurred*.

A whole-tone scale is a six-note scale made up entirely of whole steps between the adjacent scale degrees.

6.

Wiggles for Trill Preparation: Move fingers articulately as you wiggle your way up the E Major scale.

7.

Practicing Trills: Trill to the next note in an ascending scale, remembering to observe the key signature. First time through, use the regular fingering. Second time through, use the trill fingering. Begin and end the trill on the written note. The trilling finger moves at the third knuckle back from the nail, except for the left index finger, which moves from the second knuckle. See *Trill Fingering Chart* on page 92.

8.

Pattern Practice: Also practice 8va.

9. *mf* 3 3 4x

10. *mf* 3 3 4x

Etude

Heinrich Soussmann

11. (Allegro) *mf*

Etude

Heinrich Soussmann

12. (Allegretto) *mf*

mf

Etude

Giuseppe Gariboldi

13. Andantino *mf*

mf

mf

mf *f* *pp*

cresc. poco a poco

Etude

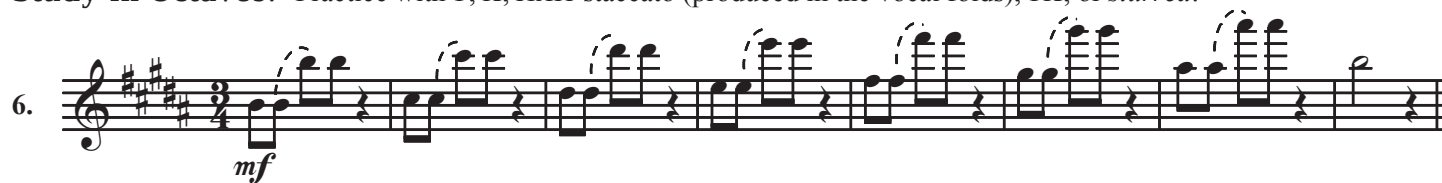
Heinrich Soussmann

14. (Moderato) *mf*

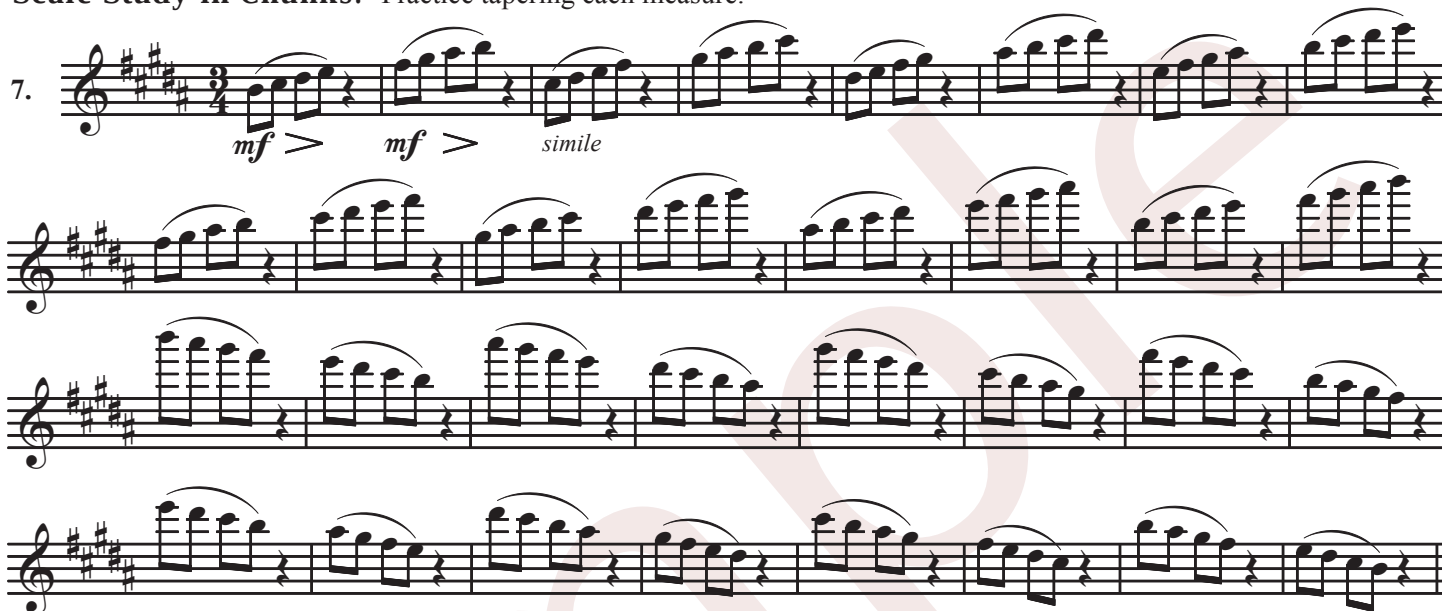
Tonguing Tune: Practice with *T*, *K*, or *TKT*.

15. *mf*

Study in Octaves: Practice with *T*, *K*, *HAH* staccato (produced in the vocal folds), *TK*, or *slurred*.



Scale Study in Chunks: Practice tapering each measure.



Etude in B Major

Heinrich Soussmann

Moderato



Special Fingerings: Use for playing from F#3 to B3.

Use the alternate fingering for F#3, then use the regular fingering for B3.

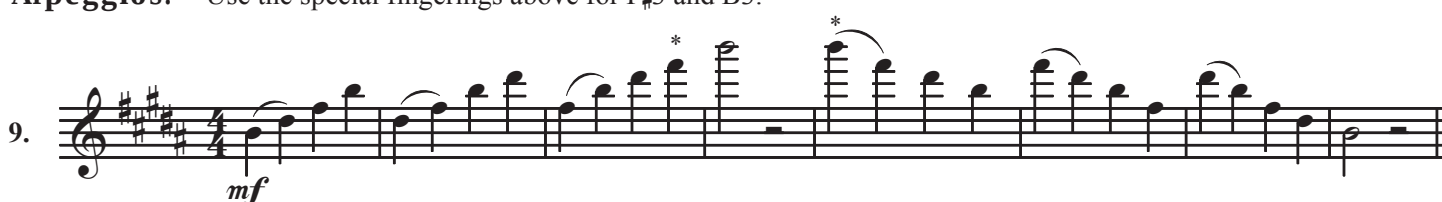


OR

Use the regular fingering for F#3, then use the alternate fingering for B3.



Arpeggios: *Use the special fingerings above for F#3 and B3.





Georg Philipp Telemann

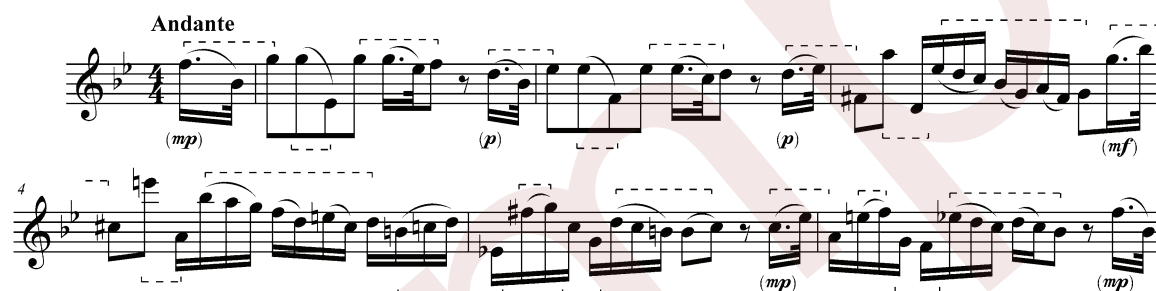
Georg Philipp Telemann (1681-1767) was born in Germany, the son of a clergyman. By the age of 10 he had learned to play several instruments including the organ, flute, and violin. After a brief study of the law, Telemann turned to music as a career. He founded the Collegium Musicum, an organization for students to meet and perform contemporary music and was music director of five churches in Hamburg from 1721 until his death. Beside composition, Telemann was interested in rare plants and his collection became the core of the collection at the Leipzig Botanical Gardens.

Performance Guide:

The *Twelve Fantasias for Solo Flute* were published in Hamburg in 1733. The Twelve Fantasias are in the keys of A, a, b, B $\flat$, C, d, D, e, E, f $\sharp$, G, g. The movements contrast tempo and affection or mood (love, hate, fear, joy). **Fantasia No. 4 in B $\flat$ Major** may be found on page 62. For additional Baroque performance suggestions, see page 26.

Movement 1, Andante

The first movement is marked Andante. It should be played with the pulse on the eighth note in a walking tempo. While the melody is written on one line, the player should voice the line so that it sounds as if two players are having a conversation. While the markings below are a suggestion, there may be other valid ways of voicing this to bring out the compound melody.



Follow the contour of the line dynamically. Repeated sequential ideas should have dynamic design. While there are few slurs written in Telemann's manuscript, he expected the player to insert slurs to enhance the musical ideas.

Movement 2, Allegro



The second movement is an Allegro which begins with a syncopated statement. Syncopated rhythms stress the weak beats or off-beats. Separate all articulated notes to bring out the syncopation.



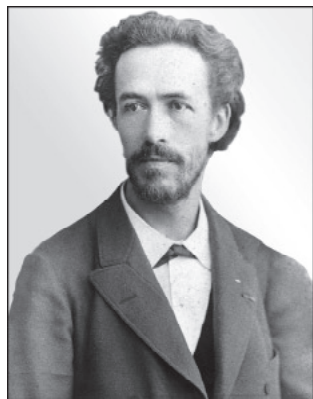
In measure 5 and other like measures, bring out the lower notes on the numbered beats and play the upper notes softer. Observe the rests carefully as they bring out the phrases and sections of the piece.

Movement 3, Presto

The third movement Presto is a fast dance. Observe the *f* and *p* contrasted dynamics. On the repeat, do something different with the articulation and dynamic design.

In the Baroque, fast movements were played slower than fast movements today and slow movements were played faster than slow movements today. Composers often conceived the same pulse throughout a sonata or fantasia. Consider the first movement's eighth note pulse becoming the pulse of a quarter note in the Allegro and the pulse of a half note in the Presto.

In your practice, use the metronome to keep a constant tempo whether the movement is slow or fast. Place the tongue forward touching on the top lip. When tonguing rapid passages, keep the movement as small as possible so the articulation sounds easy. You may wish to double-tongue some passages.



Benjamin Godard

Benjamin Godard was a French violinist and composer of salon pieces. He studied the violin and harmony at the Paris Conservatory and became a professor at the Conservatory in 1887. He was made a Chevalier of the Légion d'honneur in 1889. Godard wrote many pieces for the violin and flute in the style of Mendelssohn and Schumann. He died of tuberculosis at the age of 45.

This **Allegretto** is the first movement of Godard's *Suite de Trois Morceaux*. Before you begin, notice that the piano has the same rhythm in each measure of the piece. The charm of this piece comes from playing with a fluid technic at the correct dynamic. Since there are so many lower notes in this piece, you might try blowing on the pads of the footjoint notes before you begin to be sure your flute is sealing well.

Blowing on the pads will add moisture to the pads and increase the response of the lower notes. The trills should begin ON the beat on the written note. In measures 53-55, the termination and higher eighth-note resolution should be played more softly than the trilled note. Play the final four measures staccato (detached) beginning at a piano dynamic without ritard.

Allegretto



from *Suite de Trois Morceaux*

Benjamin Godard
(1849-1895)

Allegretto

2

p (10)

6

f *p*

11

f *p* *f* (2) (2) (2) *p* *p*

16

20

f *p* (6) (10)

25

f *p* (10) (12)

32

(6) *p*

See Simple Suggestions to Musical Phrasing on inside back cover for ♯2, ♯6, ♯10, ♯12 and ♯16.

