

ORCHESTRAL STUDIES
For FLUTE

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Compiled by
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of the Boston Symphony Orchestra

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ORCHESTRAL STUDIES

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For the Flute

“MIGNON”
OVERTURE

Thomas

The image displays a musical score for a piece titled "Andantino" and "Moderato tempo di Polacca". The score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor). The time signature is 6/8.

The score is divided into two main sections:

- Andantino:** This section begins with a tempo marking of "Andantino" and a dynamic of *p* (piano). It features a series of ascending and descending runs, with a "cresc." (crescendo) marking. The tempo then changes to "Moderato sostenuto".
- Moderato tempo di Polacca:** This section is marked "Moderato tempo di Polacca" and begins with a dynamic of *mf* (mezzo-forte). It includes a "dim." (diminuendo) marking and a "un poco riten." (un poco ritenuto) instruction. The tempo then changes to "Andante Solo".

The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings (*p*, *pp*, *ppp*, *f*, *mf*, *cresc.*, *dim.*). The piece concludes with a final cadence in the key of B-flat major.

The numbers refer to remarks and instructions given on page 63.

Musical notation for a piano piece, featuring 13 staves of music. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, key signatures, time signatures, and dynamic markings. The piece is characterized by frequent triplet patterns and a variety of articulations.

Dynamics and markings include: *ff*, *dim.*, *p*, *mf*, *f*, *8va*, and *2a*. The notation also includes triplet markings (3) and first/second ending markings (1, 2, 4).

8va

8va

8va

8va

loco.

p

THE MAGIC FLUTE OVERTURE

Mozart

Allegro

p *p* *f* *sf* *f* *sf* *p* *cresc.* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *mf*

1 2 1

5

p *sf* *f*

Andante

OVERTUR "ELISA E CLAUDIO"

Mercadante

p *sf* *f*

Andante

Allegro

8va

loco

p

4

4

8va

f

p

cresc.

OVERTURE "LA TZIGANE"

Andantino non troppo lento

A. Corbin

pp *p* *f*

Andantino non troppo lento

Allegro comodo

piu animato

12

3

9

1

1

pp *cresc.* *f* *pp*
p *ff*
dim. *p rall.* *pp* *sva* *ff* *loco.* *cresc.* *sva* *loco.*
All 2 risoluto

OVERTURE "SUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM"

Andante

Suppe

pp *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr*

7

Beethoven

f *p* *pp* *Allegretto* *p* *cresc.* *p dolce* *p cresc.* *f* *ff* *f* *fz* *f*

Mendelssohn

Allegro molto

This musical score is for a piece featuring two contrasting tempos: 'Allegro molto' and 'Lento'. The score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff, with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The 'Allegro molto' section is characterized by rapid, flowing sixteenth-note passages, often with slurs and accents. It includes dynamic markings such as *p* (piano), *f* (forte), *cresc.* (crescendo), and *sf* (sforzando). A circled number '6' appears twice, likely indicating a measure repeat or a specific fingering. The 'Lento' section follows, marked with a large 'Lento' and a 'cresc.' marking. It features a slower, more sustained melody with slurs and accents. The score concludes with a final 'Allegro' marking and a 'cresc.' marking, suggesting a return to a faster tempo or a climactic ending. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings to guide the performer.

sf *cresc.* *p* *f* *ff*

OVERTURE "LA SIRENE"

Adagio

Allegro non troppo M.M. $\text{♩} = 69$

Auber

p *p* *p* *p* *p* *p* *dolce* *p* *p*

Allo assai

p

f

f

f

Piu vivo

ff

1 2

"FINGAL'S CAVE"

OVERTURE

Mendelssohn

Allegro moderato

f *f* *pp* *f* *p* *f*

p *mf cresc.* *loco. pp*

cresc. *ff* *f con forza* *f* *dim.*

mf cresc. *f* *p*

cresc. f *dim.* *pp staccato e leggiero*

sempre pp *poco a*

cresc. *cresc.*
sempre *f* *f*
p *dim. pp*

OVERTURE "ZAMPA"

Herold

Allo vivace

ff *pp* *ff* *ff* *ff*
pp *cresc.* *p* *cresc.* *p*

FEST OVERTURE

11

Andante maestoso

A. Leutner

ff *ff* *p*

Cantabile

Allo vivace

cresc. *p dolce* *f* *mf* *p*

cresc. *f* *fz* *p* *fz* *f*

p *ff* *p*

rall. *p*

9

Cantabile

p *cresc.* *f*

OVERTURE "IL GUARANY"

Gomez

Andante grandioso

p *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *ff* *ff* *ff*

10 All $\frac{2}{8}$ vivo 11

8

L'istesso

p

Tempo I

Moderato espressivo

rall.

p

f

p

ff

p

cresc.

p

energico

ff

cresc. molto

ff

f

8

8 8 8 8 12

loco.

pp

OVERTURE "ZANETTA"

Allo moderato

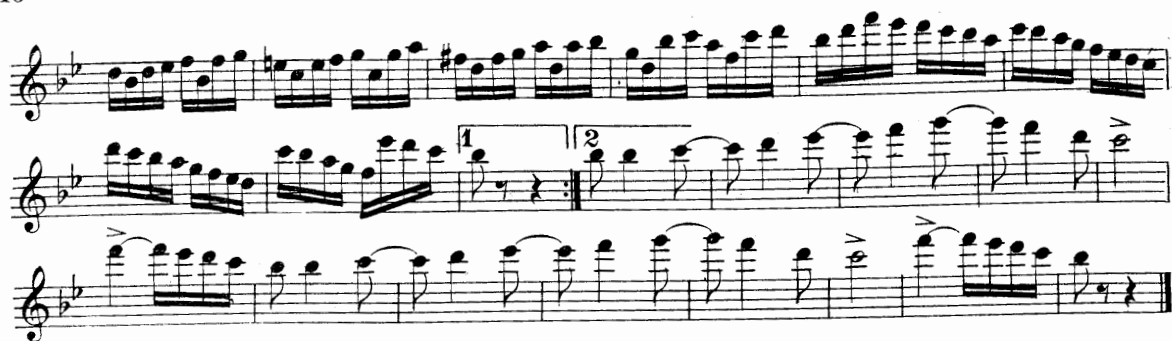
Auber

13 14

cresc.

stacc.

Musical score for piano, featuring ten staves of music. The key signature is G-flat major (two flats). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings like *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). There are also performance instructions like *Piu moto* and *tr* (trills).



"SEMIRAMIDE"

OVERTURE

Rossini

Andantino

This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, likely in G major or D minor (one sharp). It consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various musical elements:

- Staff 1:** Starts with the tempo marking *a tempo* and a dynamic of *p* (piano). It features eighth and sixteenth notes with slurs.
- Staff 2:** Continues the melodic line, marked *f* (forte) and *mp* (mezzo-piano). A circled number 15 is present.
- Staff 3:** Features a crescendo marked *cresc. poco a poco*.
- Staff 4:** Marked *ff* (fortissimo), it contains dense sixteenth-note passages.
- Staff 5:** Continues the *ff* section with complex rhythmic patterns.
- Staff 6:** Marked *f* and *p*, it includes a first ending bracket labeled '1'.
- Staff 7:** Marked *ff* and *p*, it features a section with a dotted line and a bracket labeled '8'.
- Staff 8:** Marked *mp*, it includes triplets and slurs.
- Staff 9:** Marked *mf* (mezzo-forte), it continues with triplets and slurs.
- Staff 10:** Marked *f*, it features eighth-note passages with a bracket labeled '8'.

p cresc. *f* *ff*

OVERTURE "PIQUE DAME"

Moderato quasi maestoso

All^o con fuoco*Piccolo*

Suppe

p *p* *pp*

p *dolce assai*

dolce *fp* *pp*

cresc. **ff**
pp dolce
Confucio
p cresc. **ff f**
it tempo un poco riten. *cresc.*
un poco più presto
pp *pp* *cresc.*
impetuoso *pdolce* *cresc.*
ff f
cresc. **ff** *f marc.*
5 *8* *1* *8*
8 Prestissimo *cresc.*
ff
8 *1*
stringendo

Presto

looo.

ff *f*

8

8

"WELL OF LOVE"
OVERTURE

Balfe

Andante

pp

Allegro (18)

cresc. poco a poco

p

p cresc.

pp

cresc.

p

8

Solo *p* *Slower*

19

cresc. *p* *loco.* *S*

cresc. *p*

Piu mosso

ff

loco.

30 81 - 21

OVERTURE "CAPRICE DE ROI"

Michiels

Allo moderato
8va ad lib.

8va ad lib.

looo.

8

p

mf

ff

Andante

(20)

mf poco anima

OVERTURE "LA JOLIE SULTANA"

Alto moderato maestoso

Moderato

J. Brès

OVERTURE "PARAGRAPH III"

Suppè

Moderato

3

mf

8

1

1

ff

Andantino

8

p

8

tr

p

1

8

8

8

8

8

"TEN MAIDENS AND NO MAN"

Suppè

Allegretto

3/4

p dolce e legato

8

cresc.

8

fp

Tempo I

8

8

8

8

8

8

p

p

8

p

OVERTURE
"JOLLY ROBBERS"

27

Suppè

Maestoso

p *p* *fp* *pp* *ff*

8 *p* *pp* *p dolce*

fp *p* *p*

L'istesso tempo

p dolce

dolce

L'istesso tempo

p dolce

8 *tr* *ff*

OVERTURE

"MORNING, NOON AND NIGHT IN VIENNA"

Andante maestoso

Andante amoroso

Suppè

Musical score for the Overture "Morning, Noon and Night in Vienna". The score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo markings are "Andante maestoso" and "Andante amoroso". The score includes various dynamic markings: *ff*, *f*, *ff*, *f*, *ff*, *p*, *fp*, *mf*, *deciso*, *p*, and *cresc.*. There are also markings for "1" and "8" measures. The score concludes with a key signature change to two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

OVERTURE "FRANZ SCHUBERT"

Vivace

Suppè

Musical score for the Overture "Franz Schubert". The score is written for a single melodic line on a grand staff. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The tempo markings are "Vivace" and "Allegretto". The score includes various dynamic markings: *p*, *pp*, and *p con grazia*. There are also markings for "4" measures. The score concludes with a key signature change to two flats (B-flat and E-flat).

OVERTURE "DON GIOVANNI"

29

Mozart

Andante

The musical score for the Overture of Don Giovanni by Mozart, page 29, is written in G major and 2/4 time. It begins with an Andante tempo and transitions to Allegro. The music features various dynamics including piano (p), forte (f), crescendo (cresc.), and fortissimo (fp). The score includes multiple staves with complex melodic and harmonic lines, including a prominent woodwind melody in the upper staves and a more rhythmic bass line. The tempo change to Allegro is marked with a double bar line and a new key signature of one sharp (F#). The score concludes with a final cadence.

OVERTURE "LA DAME BLANCHE"

Boildieu

Moderato (23)

First section of the Overture, Moderato tempo. Dynamics include *p* and *pp*. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes with some triplet markings.

Allegro

Second section of the Overture, Allegro tempo. Dynamics include *f*, *p*, and *pp*. The music is more rhythmic and features many triplet markings.

cresc. - - - - -

ff

p *f* *p* *f*

p *f* *p*

p

p

p

p

Solo

ff

OVERTURE "ALGERIENNE"

Metra

Allegro vivace

p

f

p

f

ff

8 2 3 4 5 6

8 2 3 4 5 6

OVERTURE "LE MAÇON"

Allegro

Auber

The musical score is written for a single melodic line on a treble clef staff. It begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked "Allegro". The score includes several measures of music with various dynamics: *p* (piano) and *f* (forte). There are also measures with accents (^) and slurs. A section marked "Allô maestoso" appears, followed by a return to "Allegro". The score includes repeat signs and first/second endings. A measure number "24" is indicated in a circle. The piece concludes with a final cadence.

OVERTURE "FRA DIAVOLO"

Auber

p

(25) 8

8

dimin. poco a poco

p

pp

Allegro

p

8

ff

p

ff

p

Presto 35

ff

OVERTURE "RAYMOND"

Thomas

Andante

p (26) *p* *p* *f* *p* *mf*

Allegro

1 2 8

OVERTURE "LUDOVIC"

Herold

Andantino

8
p

8
Alto brillante
p

8
ff

cresc. *mf* *pp* *ff*

8
ff *p*

p

OVERTURE "WILLIAM TELL"

Rossini

Allegro

Flute 8va
Picc.

8
p

5
p *cresc. poco a poco*

p *pp*

7
p

2
p

Solo *Andante* *p* *Solo*

(28)

(29)

Allo vivace

OVERTURE "POET AND PEASANT"

Suppe

Andante maestoso

OVERTURE "CALIF OF BAGDAD"

Boildieu

Andantino



LO! HEAR THE GENTLE LARK

All^o non troppo Bishop

p

trm

Cad.

p

trm

2 7

mf
p
pp
ff
pp

Cadenza

Voice: *f* *p* *f* *p* *f*
 Flute: *f* *p* *f* *p* *f*

The first system of the musical score consists of two staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic, followed by a forte (*f*) section, then a mezzo-forte (*mf*) section, and ends with a piano (*p*) section. The lower staff is in bass clef with the same key signature. It features a continuous, rapid sixteenth-note accompaniment. Dynamics *p*, *f*, *mf*, and *p* are marked below the staff. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

CAPRICE HEROIQUE

Awakening of the Lion

Konsky

Andante espressivo

The second system of the musical score consists of eight staves. The upper staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a first ending bracket labeled '1'. The lower staves are in bass clef with the same key signature. They feature a continuous, rapid sixteenth-note accompaniment. Dynamics *p* and *tr* (trills) are marked. The system includes several first and second ending brackets labeled '1' and '2'. A 'Cad.' (Cadenza) section is indicated. The system concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Musical score for a piano piece, featuring ten staves of music. The key signature is three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, time signatures, dynamic markings (*ff*, *p*, *f*), articulation marks (accents), and fingerings (1, 3, 6, 8). The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages and triplet patterns.

SCHERZO "MIDSUMMER-NIGHT'S DREAM"

43

Allegro vivace

Mendelssohn

p *leggero* *p*

cresc. *f* *4* *4*

p *cresc.* *tr* *tr* *tr* *tr*

f *f* *f* *f* *f* *f*

f *f* *dim.* *p*

Musical score for piano, featuring multiple staves with various musical notations including dynamics (*p*, *f*, *dim.*, *cresc.*), articulation (*sempre staccato*), and fingerings (1, 2, 4, 5, 11). The score includes a section marked "1st Solo" and a circled number "31".

cresc. *dim.*

pp

"LAKME"

Delibes

Allegretto

pp *ppp*

Moderato

Cad. *p* *f*

Allo moderato

p *p* *f*

cresc. e accel.

f *f*

Allegro

f

IDYLLE "HENRY VIII"

Saint-Saëns

Moderato maestoso

f *p* *p* *p* *p*

cresc. *dim.*

LA FÊTE DU HOUBLON "HENRY VIII"

Saint-Saëns

Poco adagio

p *mf* *f* *f* *p*

a tempo *rit.*

SCHERZETTO "HENRY VIII"

47

Saint-Saëns

Allegretto moderato

p legg. *dim.* *p*
Brillante *cresc.* *f* *dim.* *p*
accel. cresc. *f* *ff* *ff*

FINALE "HENRY VIII"

Saint-Saëns

Presto

p *dim* *p* *cresc.* *f* *ff*

"PAS DES ECHARPES" From Ballet "CALLIRHOË"

Mouvement modéré de Valse

Chaminade

8
mf
2
p
p
f
8^a
Andantino
p
8
f
8
12
8
a tempo
3
3
3
rit.
a tempo
Poco più Allegro
Allegro
8
p

"VARIATION"

49

Chaminade

Moderato

Allegretto

p

rit.

f

p

cresc.

f

f

pp

f

poco più vivo

f

"LA SOURCE"

Ballet

PAS DES VOILES

Delibes

Allegretto

p

p

f

p

BALLET MUSIC FROM "FAUST"

Tempo di Valse

Gounod

HELEN'S DANCE

53

Allegretto

BACCHANALE

Moderato

DANCE OF THE BAYADERES

Rubinstein

Allegretto

Musical score for a piano piece, likely a ballet. It consists of six staves of music in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. The music features various dynamics including forte (*f*), mezzo-forte (*mf*), and piano (*p*), along with crescendos and trills. Fingerings and slurs are indicated throughout.

"BALLET EGYPTIEN"

Allegro non troppo

Luigini

Musical score for "Ballet Egyptien" by Luigini. It consists of seven staves of music in 2/4 time, key of B-flat major. The tempo is marked "Allegro non troppo". The score includes dynamics such as piano (*p*), mezzo-forte (*mf*), and fortissimo (*ff*), as well as trills and slurs. Fingerings are indicated throughout.

No II

Allegretto

f *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

mf *mf* *mf*

Piccolo

*p**p*Andante sostenuto
poco animato

No III

p *pp*

Flute

No IV

Andante espressivo

dolce *dim.* *dim.* *ppp* *dim.*

NO 2. BEE DANCE OF THE ALMAS

57

Allegretto

p *cresc.* *p* *cresc.* *f*

NO 3. VEIL DANCE

Allo moderato

8 3 1

NO 4. PROCESSIONAL MARCH

Allo moderato

5 *f* 8 *f* 8 *f*

DANCE OF THE HOURS from "GIOCONDA"

Andante poco mosso

Ponchielli

pp *pp* 1 6

DANCE OF THE HOURS from "GIOCONDA"

Musical score for a piece in D major (four sharps). The score consists of 15 staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of four sharps. The music is written in a single melodic line. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and articulation marks. Dynamics include *p* (piano), *pp* (pianissimo), *mf* (mezzo-forte), and *ppp* (pianississimo). Performance instructions include *Moderato*, *Picc.* (Piccato), *Flute*, and *Andante poco mosso*. The score also features several measures with fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8) and breath marks. The piece concludes with a final measure marked *pp*.

Musical score for a piece in G major, featuring multiple staves with complex rhythmic patterns, dynamic markings, and articulation. The score includes various musical notations such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and triplets, along with dynamic markings like *pp*, *p*, *f*, *ff*, and *cresc.*. The tempo is marked *Allo vivacissimo*. The score is divided into sections, with first and second endings indicated by bracketed numbers 1 and 2. The piece concludes with a final cadence marked with a double bar line and repeat signs.

“L'ARLESIENNE”

I. PRELUDE

Bizet

Allò deciso, Tempo di Marcia

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in three systems, each with a treble clef and a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The time signature is common time (C). The first system begins with a forte (*ff*) dynamic and includes an 8-measure rest at the start. The second system features a piano (*pp*) dynamic marking. The third system starts with a crescendo (*cresc*) and ends with a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The melody is characterized by eighth-note patterns and rests, with some notes beamed together. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the first system, and 'The Rose Tree' is written below the second system.

MINUETTO

Allegro giocoso

Andantino

pp

pp

poco a poco cresc.

dim.

smorz.

"DANSE DES SYLPHES" Ballet

Berlioz

Tempo di Valse

pp

pp

pp

pppp

pppp

"SCÈNE DE BALLET"

Czibulka

Adagio

p

p

p

p

p

EXPLANATIONS AND INSTRUCTIONS

APPLYING TO THE VARIOUS PASSAGES AS MARKED

1. MIGNON



Take a slight ritard on the last group of four notes in the first measure, in order to play the high Bb, the following measure, in tune, PP, and singing tone, the lips should be held in a flexible manner.

2.

Use the F# trill fingering for these triplets.



3.



On the second triplet as marked, you may use the harmonic fingering as indicated by open notes.

4.

Use the harmonic fingering in the first measure. In the second measure use the special trill fingering here-with given.



5. EGMONT

Note the fingering marked for the high Ab. This fingering should be used in this passage, and in similar passages following. In all melodious phrases similar to the above the lips should not be tightened, but kept loose, and held in a flexible manner, or the tone will be sharp.

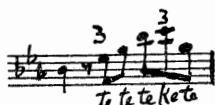


RUY BLAS

In the two bars preceding the Lento it is customary for some conductors to make a ritard, although not marked in the copy, and for this the player should be prepared.

7. SIRENE

Experienced players usually adopt the single tongue for the first two notes, and the triple tongue for the last triplet, as illustrated.



8. FINGAL'S CAVE

It is necessary at this point to commence forte, although marked P, or the notes will not be heard; make the diminuendo on the next bar.

9. FEST

For the high G# in this measure use fingering as shown in No. 5, Egmont Overture. This fingering can be used to advantage on all parts where the Flute is prominent.

10. IL GUARANY

Take a full breath at this point, as it is necessary to play without further breath until the third beat of the sixth bar in the next movement before another breath be taken.

11.

If the regular fingering on the measures be found to be too difficult, the harmonic fingering, as marked, in square notes should be used.



12.

These passages are difficult, but auxiliary fingerings do not help, so they must be practiced persistently.

13. ZANETTA

The first eight measures should be played with one breath. Therefore it is necessary to inhale fully at the beginning.



14.

The triplets C and D, as per example, in the following passages, should be made by using the trill fingering.

15. SEMIRAMIDE. Great care must be taken at this point that the rhythm be clearly impressed on your mind, to avoid hurrying.

16. PIQUE DAME

The eighth notes in this movement should be given their full value, and the entire movement played in the style of a flowing melody.

17. ROBESPIERRE

These figures, which occur several times in their various tonalities, should be played smoothly and evenly.

18. WELL OF LOVE

Avoid the tendency to hurry in the allegro movement.

19.

At this point the Flute part is a solo quite alone. It should be played in a flowing manner, and on the first two groups, in order to avoid harshness of the high notes, the lips should be held flexible.

20. CAPRICE DE ROI

Repeating former remarks, no difficulty should be found in playing this movement smoothly and melodiously, if the player avoids holding his lips too stiffly, and gives each note its full value.

21. BEAUTIFUL GALATEA. Same as No. 20.

22. DON GIOVANNI

These passages are distinctly a melody. The staccato, as indicated by the dots, should not be interpreted too literally; the attack should be light, not a pronounced staccato. The effect should be scherzando.

23. LA DAME BLANCHE. Refer to No. 20.

24. LE MACON. This passage is brilliant and prominent; should be played lightly and must be studied carefully.

25. FRA DIAVOLO

At this point care must be taken to avoid overblowing or forcing the instrument, or the quality of the tone may be harsh and out of tune. These remarks also refer to the next movement in 6-8.

26. RAYMOND OVERTURE

The remarks in Nos. 5 and 25 are especially appropriate to this number.

27. WILLIAM TELL

In the groups of B and high F#, I suggest that the lower C# and C keys operated by the little finger of the left hand be closed, in order that the F# be produced with more certainty. All Flutes do not respond to this treatment in the same manner, and it must be left to the player's judgment whether or not it is desirable. On some Flutes the C# key alone is sufficient to improve the passage, and then on other Flutes the high F may be too sharp in pitch when played in the manner suggested.

28. The four solo measures should be played in one breath when possible. If not possible, the best place to take the breath is as marked, in the third measure.

The remaining part of the movement is obbligato, with a flowing melody played by the Oboe. In appearance it is formidable. In fact, I have known fine Flutists when playing this number to be overcome by nervousness, thereby hurrying the movement, causing confusion, and spoiling the effect. This should be avoided by playing the movement in its correct and even tempo, and by keeping the time strictly in mind.

29.

In the last five measures of this movement a diminuendo should be made.



30. LO, HEAR THE GENTLE LARK

On many Flutes it is difficult to slur the passage as marked. In order to play it with more certainty it is best to play it as marked above.

31. MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

At this point, hold the lips to the Flute firmly but not stiffly. Inhale a full breath at the beginning, also at the places marked thereafter.

32.

Many Flutists find it necessary to omit the second note in this measure in order to take breath. I, however, have never found this to be necessary, and believe that if the breath were carefully inhaled at the beginning, and at the places marked, the player should be able to complete the figure without omitting this note.

33. DANCE OF THE HOURS

Harmonic fingering should be used in this measure. See No. 4.