

Altès
Method for the Boehm Flute, Part 2
Lesson V

LOWER NOTES

To produce the lower notes, the lips of the pupil should be pressed together, and held more loosely than for the middle notes. To produce the upper notes, the lips should be pressed together even more firmly than for the middle notes.

Allegro (♩ = 126)

Nº 1

SCALE

Nº 2

THEME

Allegro (♩ = 126)

Nº 3
MELODIC
EXERCISE

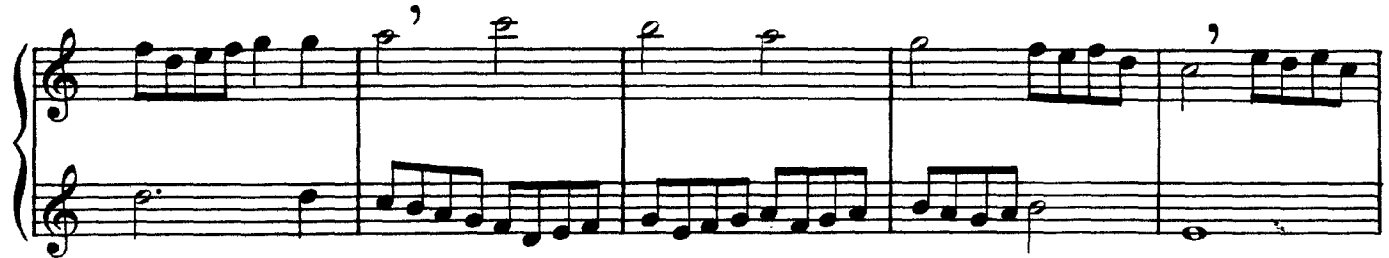
VARIATION I



VARIATION II

Un poco meno vivo,





No 4

Allegro (♩ = 132)

This system marks the beginning of a new piece, 'No 4', in 3/4 time. The tempo is 'Allegro' with a quarter note equal to 132 beats per minute. The first six measures show the initial melody and accompaniment.

SCALE

Nº 5



SCALE

Nº 6



Allegro (♩ = 132)

Nº 7
MELODIC
EXERCISE



First system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues the melodic development with various note values. The left hand features a half-note bass line with some rests.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand has a more active melodic line with eighth notes. The left hand plays a consistent pattern of eighth notes.

Fourth system of musical notation. The right hand includes a triplet of eighth notes. The left hand continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Fifth system of musical notation. The right hand features a melodic line with some rests. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

Sixth system of musical notation. The right hand concludes the piece with a final melodic phrase. The left hand ends with a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The word "CODA" is written above the right hand staff in the final measure.

Lesson VI

EQUALITY OF TONE AND PERFECT INTONATION

I have already remarked that the two octaves beginning from low e to c



are fingered identically. If the strength of the air-stream of the breath were the same for both octaves, the tonal fullness of the second octave would suffer. The tone would be a hybrid mixture of both octaves, or would be thin in comparison with that of the first octave alone. Intonation would not be perfect, but would tend to be somewhat flattened. In order to secure full tonal volume and the exact pitch the instrument is capable of, the tones of the second octave must be stronger than those of the first; yet without any hint of stronger accentuation.

Rule.—The air-stream for the second octave must possess a greater degree of velocity than that needed to produce the lower notes, so that both octaves, whose fingerings are indently the same, may have



the homogeneity that ensures equality and perfect intonation. The student must see to it that this increase of velocity does not constitute a nuance, but only contributes to equality of tone.⁽¹⁾

I cannot too strongly recommend the teacher to insist on the scrupulous observation of this rule, whose importance it is needless to insist upon.

OCTAVES

Allegro (♩ = 126)

Nº 1 

Nº 2 

Nº 3 

1

(1) To attain the desired result without exertion, it must not be forgotten that the lips should be pressed together more firmly for the medium register than for the lower.

No 4
MELODIC
EXERCISE

Andantino (♩. = 69)





Dots above or below notes indicate that the notes are to be *detached*, in a manner more short and abrupt than hitherto observed.

A curved line placed above or below a number of notes,



called a slur, indicates that all the notes included within it are to be connected; in other words, *played* with but one articulation.

Detached and Tied Notes

Allegretto (♩ = 88)

SCALES

No 5



No 6

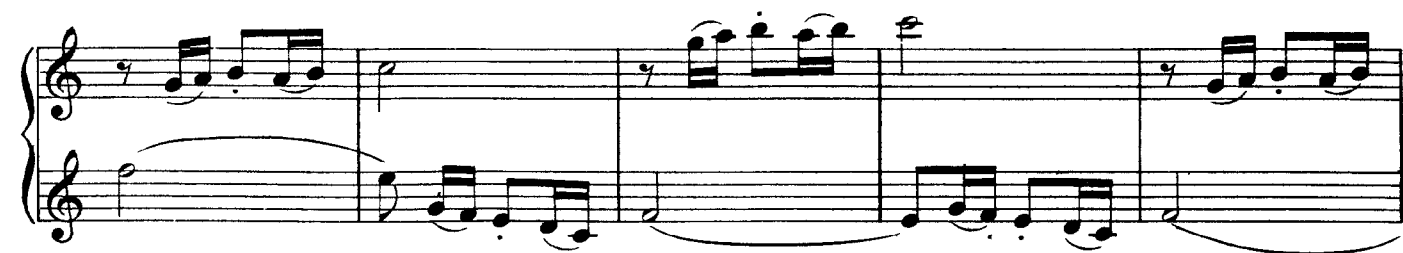
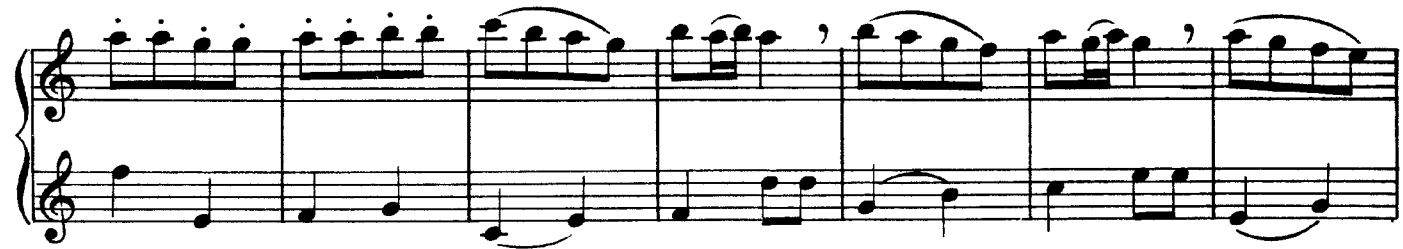




Sixteenth Notes
Allegretto (♩ = 88)

No. 7
MELODIC
EXERCISE



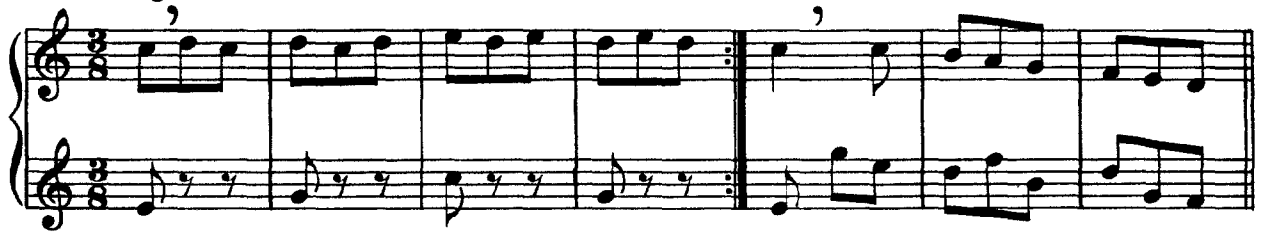


Lesson VII

Three-Eighth Time

Allegretto (♩. = 66)

Nº 1



Nº 2

SCALE



Nº 3
MELODIC
EXERCISE

Allegretto (♩. = 66)





Allegro (♩ = 126)

Nº 4

TRIPLETS

SCALE

Nº 5

Allegro (♩ = 138) TRIPLETS

Nº 6
MELODIC
EXERCISE

The musical score consists of six systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Triplets are indicated by a '3' over a group of notes. The third system features the instruction '(In contrary motion)' centered between the two staves. The piece ends with a final double bar line.

If the student is to derive any benefit from the lessons which follow, these seven preliminary lessons must be rendered in an entirely satisfactory manner. If necessary, they should be repeated again and again, until the *embouchure* is perfect, and position and fingering beyond reproach.

Lesson VIII

SCALE AND ARPEGGIO OF C MAJOR

An arpeggio is a *broken chord*, that is to say, a chord whose individual notes are sounded one after the other.

Fingering for *D* and *E* third octave

Diagram showing fingering for *D* and *E* in the third octave. The *D* is on a ledger line above the treble clef, and the *E* is on the first line. Below are two sets of fingerings:

LEFT HAND

- 1st finger: *D* (open circle), *E* (filled circle)
- Thumb: *C* key (filled circle)
- 2nd finger: *D* (filled circle), *E* (filled circle)
- 3rd finger: *D* (filled circle), *E* (open circle)
- Little finger: *C* key (open circle)

RIGHT HAND

- 1st finger: *D* (open circle), *E* (filled circle)
- 2nd finger: *D* (open circle), *E* (filled circle)
- 3rd finger: *D* (open circle), *E* (open circle)
- Little finger: *E* key (open circle), *C* key (open circle), *C* key (open circle)

Allegro (♩ = 152)

SCALE

Nº 1

First system of musical notation for Scale No. 1, first system. It shows a treble and bass staff with a C major scale ascending and descending. The tempo is Allegro (♩ = 152).

ARPEGGIO

First system of musical notation for Arpeggio No. 1, first system. It shows a treble and bass staff with a C major arpeggio ascending and descending. The tempo is Allegro (♩ = 152).

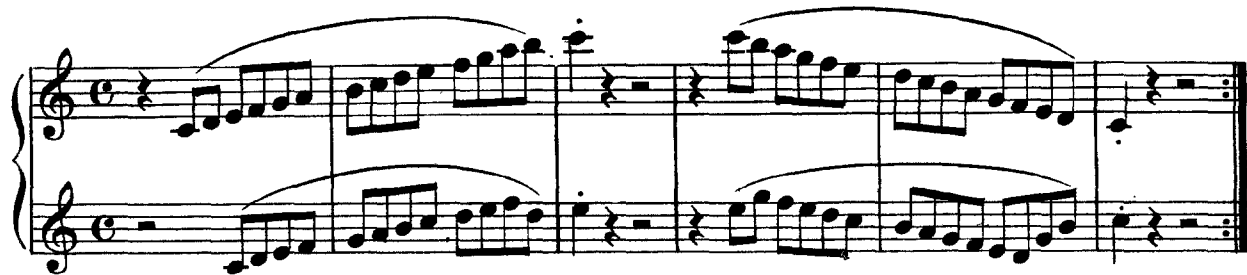
Nº 2

First system of musical notation for Scale No. 2, first system. It shows a treble and bass staff with a C major scale ascending and descending. The tempo is Allegro (♩ = 152).

Nº 3

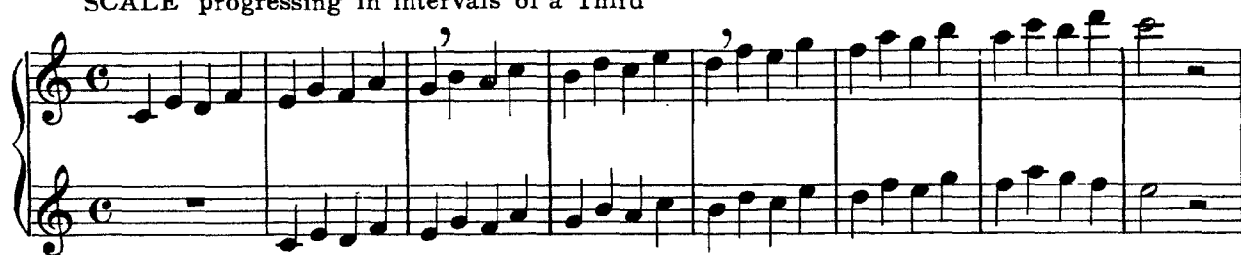
First system of musical notation for Scale No. 3, first system. It shows a treble and bass staff with a C major scale ascending and descending. The tempo is Allegro (♩ = 152).

Nº 4

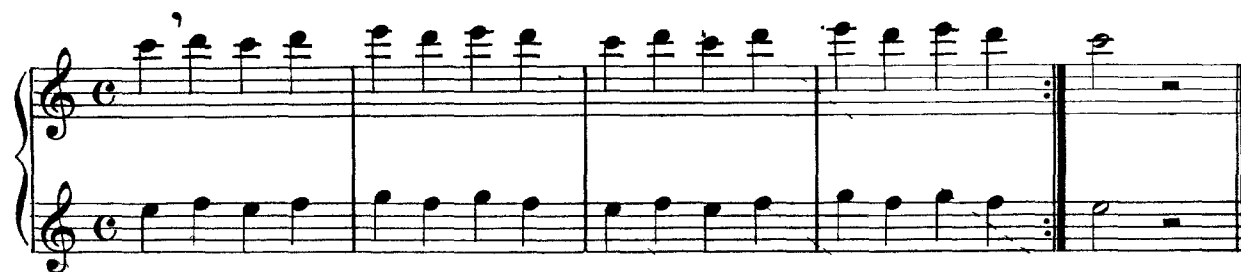


SCALE progressing in intervals of a Third

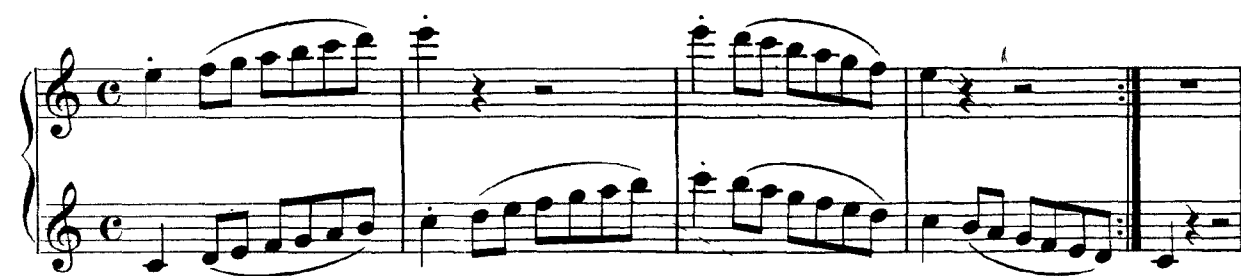
Nº 5



Nº 6



Nº 7



Allegro (♩ = 152) INVERSIONS

No 8
MELODIC
EXERCISE



This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, consisting of six systems of staves. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the instruction "D.S. al Fine".

The first system shows a melody in the right hand with a dotted quarter note, followed by a half note, and a quarter note. The left hand has a half note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The second system continues the melody with a half note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The left hand has a half note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The third system features a half note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The left hand has a half note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The fourth system shows a half note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The left hand has a half note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The fifth system continues the melody with a half note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The left hand has a half note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The sixth system concludes the piece with a half note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The left hand has a half note, a quarter note, and a quarter note. The piece ends with a double bar line and the instruction "D.S. al Fine".

Lesson IX

KEY OF G MAJOR

(Alteration of *F* by the #)

Fingering for *F*♯ and for *G* and *A*

LEFT HAND

- 1st finger
- Thumb *C* key
- 2nd finger
- 3rd finger
- Little finger
- F*♯ key

RIGHT HAND

- 1st finger
- 2nd finger
- 3rd finger
- Little finger
- F* key
- G* key
- A* key

SCALE AND ARPEGGIO IN *G* MAJOR

(♩ = 152)

Nº 1

Nº 2

(1) It is indispensable to have the position of sharps and flats always present in the memory. The following is an easy method of memorization, bearing in mind the fact that the sharps occur in the order given:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>F</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>B</i>

Learn these letters by heart. Repeating them backwards, you will obtain the position of the flats, as follows:

Example: { Order of sharps. { 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 } Order of flats. { 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 } }

№ 3

Measures 1-4. Treble staff has a fermata over the first measure. Both staves end with a repeat sign and a final whole note G.

Measures 5-8. Treble staff has a fermata over the fifth measure. Both staves end with a repeat sign and a final whole note G.

№ 4

Measures 1-6. Treble staff has a fermata over the fourth measure. Both staves end with a repeat sign and a final whole note G.

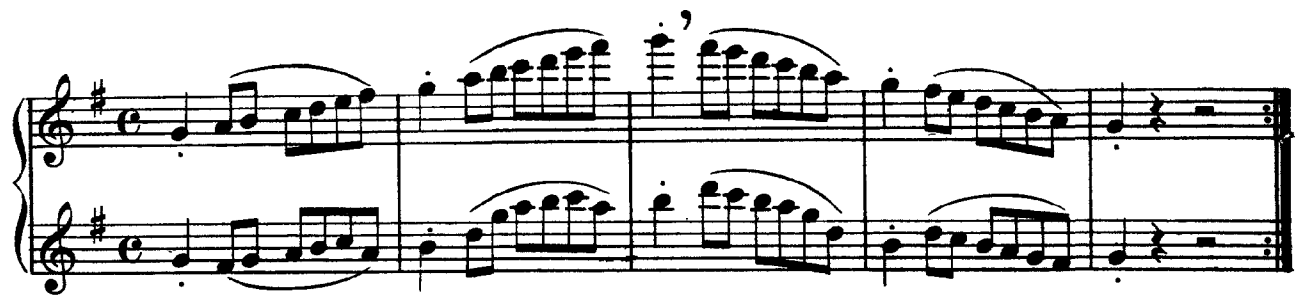
Measures 7-12. Treble staff has a fermata over the eighth measure. Both staves end with a repeat sign and a final whole note G.

№ 5

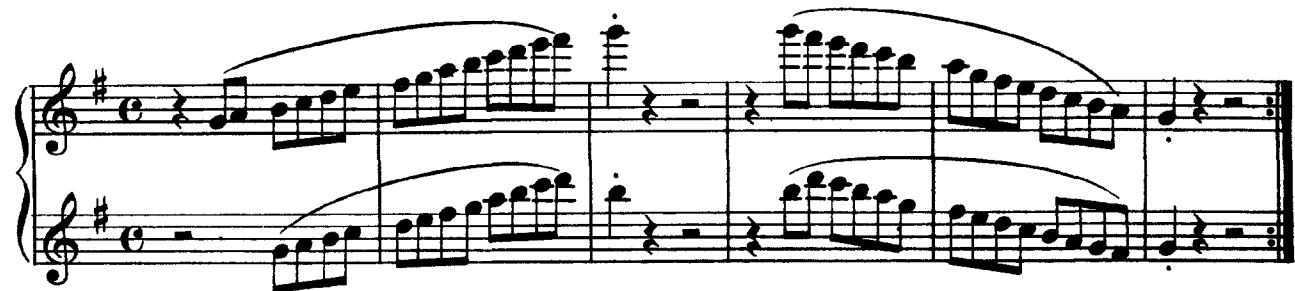
Measures 1-4. Treble staff has a fermata over the first measure. Both staves end with a repeat sign and a final whole note G.

Measures 5-8. Treble staff has a fermata over the fifth measure. Both staves end with a repeat sign and a final whole note G.

Nº 6



Nº 7

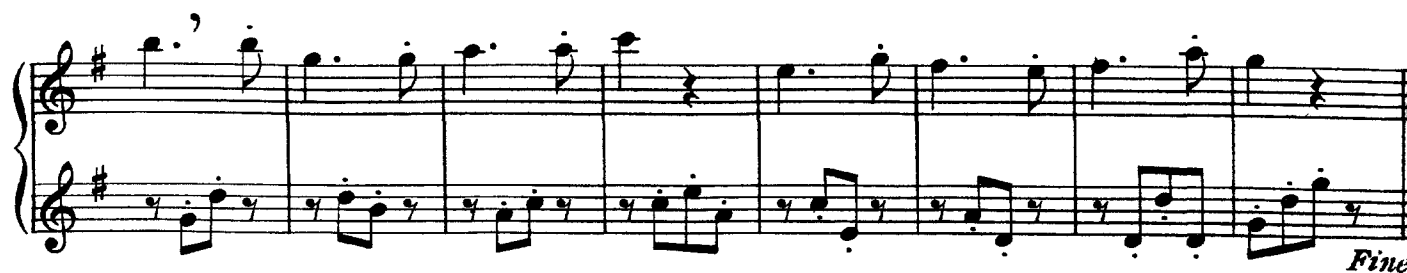


Nº 8



Allegro (♩ = 152)

Nº 9
MELODIC
EXERCISE



Fine

Handwritten musical score for piano, consisting of six systems of two staves each. The music is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a variety of note values and rests. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a repeat sign, followed by the instruction *D.S.al Fine*.

Lesson X

KEY OF D MAJOR

Fingering for C#:



LEFT HAND

1 st finger	●	○
Thumb C key	●	○
2 nd finger	●	○
3 rd finger	●	○
{ Little finger		
C# key	●	○

RIGHT HAND

1 st finger	●	○
2 nd finger	●	○
3 rd finger	●	○
{ Little finger		
E ^b key	●	○
C# key	●	○
C ^b key	●	○

SCALE AND ARPEGGIO IN D MAJOR

Nº 1

Nº 2

Nº 3

First system of musical notation, measures 1-8. The piece is in D major (two sharps) and common time (C). The melody in the right hand features eighth-note patterns and slurs, while the left hand provides a steady eighth-note accompaniment.

Nº 4

Second system of musical notation, measures 9-16. This piece, Nº 4, continues the style with eighth-note runs and slurs in both hands. A repeat sign is present at the end of the system.

Nº 5

Third system of musical notation, measures 17-24. Piece Nº 5 features a more active right hand with sixteenth-note chords and a simpler eighth-note left hand. A repeat sign is at the end.

Nº 6

Fourth system of musical notation, measures 25-32. Piece Nº 6 has a melody in the right hand with slurs and a supporting left hand. A repeat sign is at the end.

Nº 7

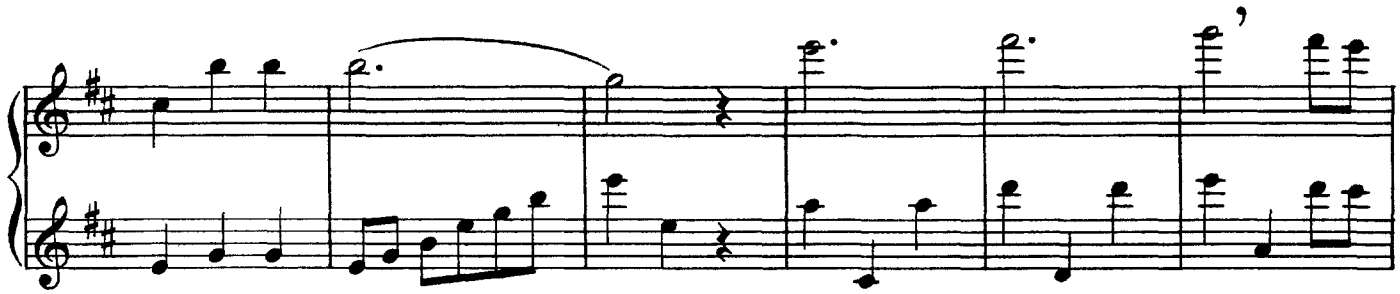
Fifth system of musical notation, measures 33-40. Piece Nº 7 shows a more complex right-hand melody with slurs and a busy left hand. A repeat sign is at the end.

Nº 8

Sixth system of musical notation, measures 41-48. Piece Nº 8 consists of a single melodic line in the right hand with slurs, and a simple eighth-note accompaniment in the left hand. A repeat sign is at the end.

Allegro (♩ = 152)

№ 9
MELODIC
EXERCISE



This page of musical notation is for a piano piece, consisting of six systems of staves. Each system contains a treble staff and a bass staff, both with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and ornaments (indicated by a small 'P' with a prime symbol). The piece concludes with the instruction "D. S. al Fine" in the final system.

D. S. al Fine

Lesson XI

KEY OF *F* MAJOR

Fingering for *B^b* and *F*:

LEFT HAND

- 1st finger
- Thumb *C* key
- 2nd finger
- 3rd finger
- { Little finger
- G[#]* key

RIGHT HAND

- 1st finger
- 2nd finger
- 3rd finger
- Little finger
- B^b* key
- C[#]* key
- C[#]* key

SCALE AND ARPEGGIO IN *F* MAJOR

N^o 1

N^o 2

N^o 3

№ 4



№ 5



№ 6



№ 7



№ 8



Allegro (♩ = 116)

№ 9
MELODIC
EXERCISE

The first system of musical notation for 'No. 9 Melodic Exercise'. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 6/8. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a metronome marking of 116 quarter notes per minute. The music features a complex melodic line in the treble staff with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The bass staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. A repeat sign is present in the middle of the system. The system ends with two measures marked with a '1'.

The second system of musical notation. It continues the piece with a grand staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with dotted notes and some rests. The bass staff has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. A repeat sign is located in the middle of the system.

The third system of musical notation. It continues the piece with a grand staff. The treble staff features a melodic line with dotted notes and some rests. The bass staff has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment.

The fourth system of musical notation. It continues the piece with a grand staff. The treble staff features a melodic line with dotted notes and some rests. The bass staff has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment.

The fifth system of musical notation. It continues the piece with a grand staff. The treble staff features a melodic line with dotted notes and some rests. The bass staff has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment.

The sixth system of musical notation. It continues the piece with a grand staff. The treble staff features a melodic line with dotted notes and some rests. The bass staff has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment.

Fine

D.S. al Fine

Lesson XII

KEY OF $B\flat$ MAJOR

Fingering for $E\flat$ and $B\flat$:

The diagram illustrates the correct fingering for the $E\flat$ and $B\flat$ keys on both the left and right hands. It includes a small musical staff at the top showing the key signature with $B\flat$ and $E\flat$ notes. Below this, the left hand is shown with the thumb on the C key, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd fingers on the $E\flat$ key, and the little finger on the $G\sharp$ key. The right hand is shown with the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd fingers on the $E\flat$ key, and the little finger on the $C\sharp$ key.

LEFT HAND

- 1st finger
- Thumb C key
- 2nd finger
- 3rd finger
- { Little finger $G\sharp$ key

RIGHT HAND

- 1st finger
- 2nd finger
- 3rd finger
- { Little finger $E\flat$ key
- $C\sharp$ key

SCALE AND ARPEGGIO IN $B\flat$ MAJOR

Nº 1

The first exercise is a scale and arpeggio in $B\flat$ major. It consists of two staves. The top staff shows the ascending scale, and the bottom staff shows the descending scale. The key signature is $B\flat$ major, and the time signature is common time (C).

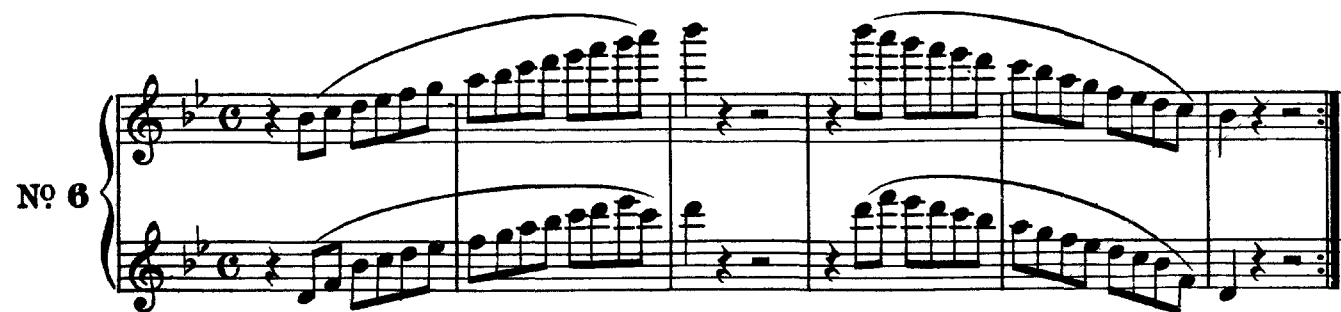
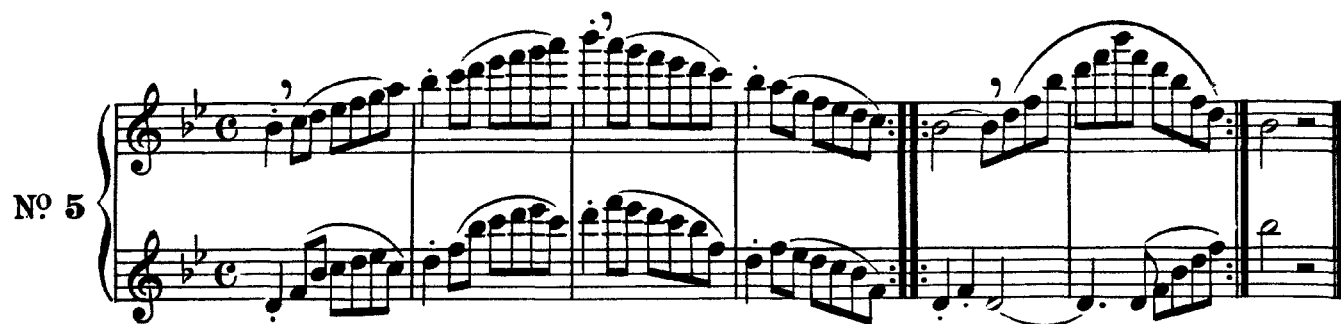
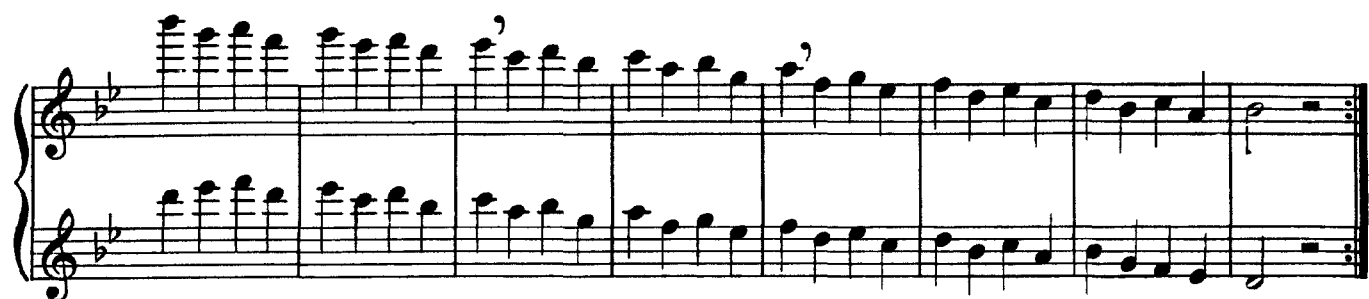
Nº 2

The second exercise is a scale and arpeggio in $B\flat$ major. It consists of two staves. The top staff shows the ascending scale, and the bottom staff shows the descending scale. The key signature is $B\flat$ major, and the time signature is common time (C).

The third exercise is a scale and arpeggio in $B\flat$ major. It consists of two staves. The top staff shows the ascending scale, and the bottom staff shows the descending scale. The key signature is $B\flat$ major, and the time signature is common time (C).

Nº 3

The fourth exercise is a scale and arpeggio in $B\flat$ major. It consists of two staves. The top staff shows the ascending scale, and the bottom staff shows the descending scale. The key signature is $B\flat$ major, and the time signature is common time (C).



Allegro (♩. = 84)

№ 7
MELODIC
EXERCISE





Lesson XIII

KEY OF A MAJOR

SCALE AND ARPEGGIO IN A MAJOR

Fingering for G#:

LEFT HAND

1st finger

Thumb G key

2nd finger

3rd finger

{ Little finger
G# key

RIGHT HAND

1st finger

2nd finger

3rd finger

Little finger

F# key

G# key

G key

Nº 1

Exercise Nº 1 consists of two systems of musical notation. The first system shows a scale in A major (two sharps) in 4/4 time, with the right hand playing a descending scale and the left hand playing an ascending scale. The second system shows an arpeggio in A major, with the right hand playing a descending arpeggio and the left hand playing an ascending arpeggio. The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

Nº 2

Exercise Nº 2 consists of two systems of musical notation. The first system shows a scale in A major (two sharps) in 4/4 time, with the right hand playing a descending scale and the left hand playing an ascending scale. The second system shows an arpeggio in A major, with the right hand playing a descending arpeggio and the left hand playing an ascending arpeggio. The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

Nº 3

Exercise Nº 3 consists of two systems of musical notation. The first system shows a scale in A major (two sharps) in 4/4 time, with the right hand playing a descending scale and the left hand playing an ascending scale. The second system shows an arpeggio in A major, with the right hand playing a descending arpeggio and the left hand playing an ascending arpeggio. The notation includes treble and bass staves with various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and bar lines.

Unlabeled musical exercise, measures 1-8. The piece is in D major (two sharps) and common time (C). It features a continuous eighth-note pattern in both hands, with some measures containing slurs and accents.

Nº 4

Exercise Nº 4, measures 1-8. The piece is in D major and common time. It features a continuous eighth-note pattern in both hands, with some measures containing slurs and accents.

Nº 5

Exercise Nº 5, measures 1-8. The piece is in D major and common time. It features a continuous eighth-note pattern in both hands, with some measures containing slurs and accents.

Nº 6
MELODIC
EXERCISE

Allegro (♩ = 144)

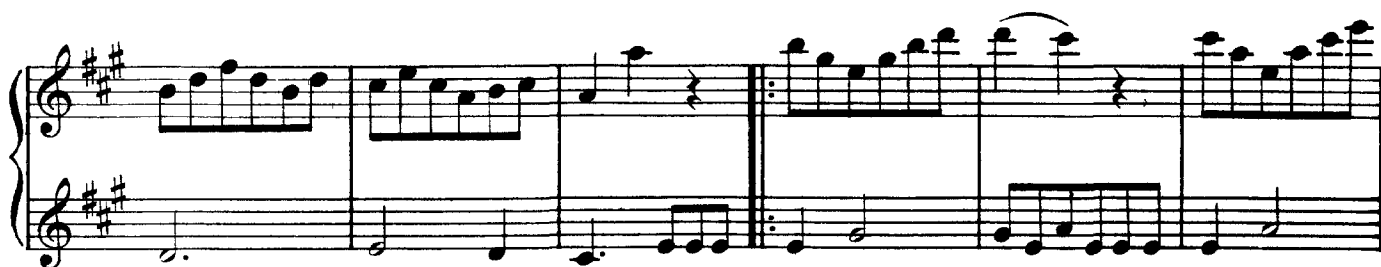
THEME

Exercise Nº 6, measures 1-8. The piece is in D major and 3/4 time. It features a continuous eighth-note pattern in both hands, with some measures containing slurs and accents.

Exercise Nº 6, measures 9-16. The piece is in D major and 3/4 time. It features a continuous eighth-note pattern in both hands, with some measures containing slurs and accents.

Exercise Nº 6, measures 17-24. The piece is in D major and 3/4 time. It features a continuous eighth-note pattern in both hands, with some measures containing slurs and accents.

VARIATION I

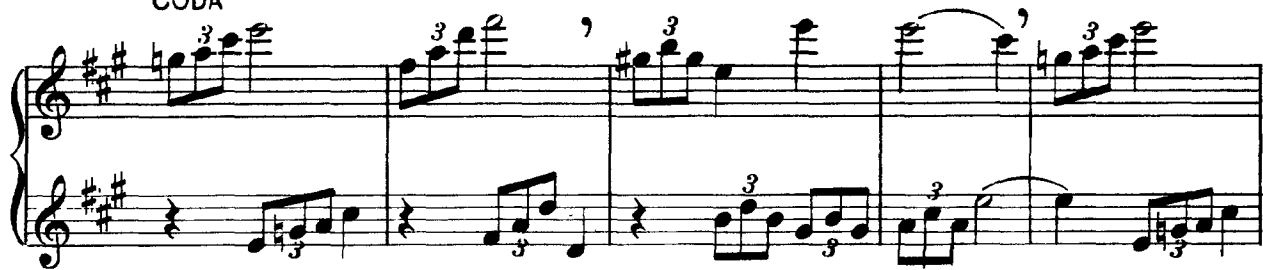


VARIATION II





CODA



Lesson XIV

KEY OF $E\flat$ MAJOR

SCALE AND ARPEGGIO IN $E\flat$ MAJOR

Fingering for $E\flat$:

LEFT HAND

- 1st finger
- Thumb C key
- 2nd finger
- 3rd finger
- Little finger $G\sharp$ key

RIGHT HAND

- 1st finger
- 2nd finger
- 3rd finger
- Little finger $E\flat$ key
- $G\sharp$ key
- $G\flat$ key

Nº 1

Nº 2

Nº 3

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff in B-flat major. The treble staff contains eighth-note patterns with repeat signs and first endings. The bass staff contains a simpler eighth-note accompaniment.

Nº 4

Second system of musical notation, labeled Nº 4. It features a treble and bass staff in B-flat major. The treble staff has eighth-note patterns with repeat signs and first endings. The bass staff has a simpler eighth-note accompaniment.

Third system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff in B-flat major. The treble staff contains eighth-note patterns with repeat signs and first endings. The bass staff contains a simpler eighth-note accompaniment.

Nº 5

Fourth system of musical notation, labeled Nº 5. It features a treble and bass staff in B-flat major. The treble staff has eighth-note patterns with slurs and repeat signs. The bass staff has a simpler eighth-note accompaniment with slurs.

Nº 6

Fifth system of musical notation, labeled Nº 6. It features a treble and bass staff in B-flat major. The treble staff has eighth-note patterns with slurs and repeat signs. The bass staff has a simpler eighth-note accompaniment with slurs.

Andantino (♩ = 88) CANZONETTA (Section One)

No 7.
MELODIC
EXERCISES



(Section Two)



TABLE OF THE GENERAL COMPASS OF THE FLUTE

ORDINARY FINGERING (1)

Hole open *Hole closed* *Hole half closed* *Key open* *Key closed*

1st OCTAVE — Lower Notes

LEFT HAND

- Great key
C $\flat$ to D $\flat$ trill
- 1st finger
- Thumb C key
- 2nd finger
- 3rd finger
- { Little finger
G $\sharp$ key

RIGHT HAND

- 1st finger
- 2nd finger
- 3rd finger
- Little finger
 - E $\flat$ key
 - C $\sharp$ key
 - C $\flat$ key

(1) In presenting a *complete table* of the customary fingering for the general compass of the flute at this stage, instead of at the beginning of the method, I call attention to the fact that there remain only two additional fingerings to learn (upper B $\flat$ and C $\sharp$), the others having been taught in the course of the exercises preceding. A table of fingering should be consulted only when a certain note, demanding a special fingering, compels the student to do so. Bearing this in mind, he will find it much easier to learn and remember the fingerings he requires.

2nd OCTAVE — Middle Notes

LEFT HAND

Great key
C $\flat$ to D $\flat$ trill

1st finger
Thumb C key
2nd finger
3rd finger
{ Little finger
G $\sharp$ key

RIGHT HAND

1st finger
2nd finger
3rd finger
Little finger { E $\flat$ key
C $\sharp$ key
C $\flat$ key

3rd OCTAVE — Upper Notes

LEFT HAND

Great key
C $\flat$ to D $\flat$ trill

1st finger
Thumb C key
2nd finger
3rd finger
{ Little finger
G $\sharp$ key

RIGHT HAND

1st finger
2nd finger
3rd finger
Little finger { E $\flat$ key
C $\sharp$ key
C $\flat$ key

(1) There are Flutes upon which this note, upper C $\flat$, is difficult to produce. This can be overcome by modifying the fingering, thus:
Close the E $\flat$ key.

SCALES AND ARPEGGIOS IN ALL THE MAJOR KEYS WITH SHARPS

followed by Chromatic Scales on *A* and *C*

The study of scales is very important; hence if the student wishes to familiarize himself rapidly with the mechanism of the instrument he must make them a *daily study*.

C major

Allegro ($\text{♩} = 112$)



G major



D major



A major



E major



B major



F# major



C# major



Chromatic scale of A

($\text{♩} = 112$)



Chromatic scale of C



SCALES AND ARPEGGIOS IN ALL THE MAJOR KEYS WITH FLATS

followed by Chromatic Scales on *A* and *C*

C major

Allegro (♩ = 112)



F major



B♭ major



E♭ major



A♭ major



D♭ major



G♭ major



C♭ major



C♯ major



Chromatic scale of A

(♩ = 88)



Chromatic scale of C



END OF PART ONE