

Enseignement Complet de la Flûte

par

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ÉTUDES

	Référence
CINQUANTE ÉTUDES MÉLODIQUES (op. 4) de Demersseman	
50 <i>Melodious Studies by Demersseman</i> — 50 <i>Melodische Übungen von Demersseman</i>	
1 ^{er} cahier : n ^{os} 1 à 25 (1 ^{er} , 3 ^e)	AR
2 ^e cahier : n ^{os} 26 à 50 (2 ^e , 4 ^e)	BF
VINGT-QUATRE PETITES ÉTUDES MÉLODIQUES avec variations (3 ^e , 4 ^e)	
24 <i>Short melodious Studies with variations</i> — 24 <i>Kleine melodische Übungen mit Variationen</i>	AW
VINGT-CINQ ÉTUDES MÉLODIQUES avec variations (5 ^e)	
25 <i>Melodious Studies with variations</i> — 25 <i>Melodische Übungen mit Variationen</i>	BF
CENT ÉTUDES FACILES ET PROGRESSIVES d'après Cramer (5 ^e)	
100 <i>Easy and progressive Studies based on Cramer</i> — 100 <i>Leichte und progressive Studien nach Cramer</i>	
1 ^{er} cahier	AW
2 ^e cahier	AW
VINGT ÉTUDES d'après Kreutzer (5 ^e)	
20 <i>Studies based on Kreutzer</i> — 20 <i>Etuden nach Kreutzer</i>	BQ
DIX ÉTUDES d'après Kessler (6 ^e)	
10 <i>Studies based on Kessler</i> — 10 <i>Etuden nach Kessler</i>	BE
DOUZE ÉTUDES de Bœhm (6 ^e , 7 ^e)	
12 <i>Studies by Bœhm</i> — 12 <i>Studien von Bœhm</i>	BH
VINGT-QUATRE CAPRICES-ÉTUDES (op. 26) de Bœhm (6 ^e , 7 ^e)	
24 <i>Capricciosos Studies by Bœhm</i> — 24 <i>Caprizien Studien von Bœhm</i>	BO
GRANDES ÉTUDES CARACTÉRISTIQUES de Berbiguier (7 ^e)	
<i>Berbiguier's great characteristic Studies</i> — <i>Grosse Charakteristische Studien von Berbiguier</i>	BT
VINGT-CINQ ÉTUDES DE VIRTUOSITÉ d'après Czerny (7 ^e)	
25 <i>Studies of virtuosity based on Czerny</i> — 25 <i>Virtuosensstücke nach Czerny</i>	BV
BOUQUET DES TONS (op. 125) de Fürstenau (7 ^e)	
<i>Grouping of Keys by Fürstenau</i> — <i>Tonartenstrauss von Fürstenau</i>	BT
SIX GRANDES ÉTUDES de Fürstenau (7 ^e , 8 ^e)	
6 <i>Great Studies by Fürstenau</i> — 6 <i>Grosse Studien von Fürstenau</i>	BT
VINGT-QUATRE ÉTUDES JOURNALIÈRES (op. 53) de Soussmann (8 ^e)	
<i>Soussmann's twenty-four Daily Studies</i> — <i>Vier und Zwanzig tägliche Studien von Soussmann</i>	BV
DOUZE ÉTUDES DE GRANDE VIRTUOSITÉ d'après Chopin (8 ^e , 9 ^e)	
12 <i>Studies of virtuosity based on Chopin</i> — 12 <i>Virtuosens-Etuden nach Chopin</i>	BF
DIX ÉTUDES d'après Wieniawsky (8 ^e , 9 ^e)	
10 <i>Studies based on Wieniawsky</i> — 10 <i>Etuden nach Wieniawsky</i>	AW
QUARANTE-HUIT ÉTUDES DE VIRTUOSITÉ (8 ^e , 9 ^e)	
48 <i>Studies of virtuosity</i> — 48 <i>Virtuosens Studien</i>	
1 ^{er} cahier	BF
2 ^e cahier	BF

1^{er}, 2^e, 3^e : Facile.
4^e, 5^e, 6^e : Moyenne force.
7^e, 8^e, 9^e : Difficile.

ALPHONSE LEDUC
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VINGT ETUDES

D'APRÈS KREUTZER
ADAPTÉES A LA FLÛTE

TWENTY STUDIES

AFTER KREUTZER
ADAPTED FOR THE FLUTE

ZWANZIG ETUDEN

NACH KREUTZER
FÜR FLÖTE BEARBEITET

MARCEL MOYSE

Pour tirer tout le profit de cette étude ainsi que de la 4^e, la travailler *forte* d'un bout à l'autre, et ensuite *piano*.

In order to derive full benefit from this study, it must be played *forte* from beginning to end, and then played *piano*.

Um aus dieser Etüde wie auch aus der 4. vollen Nutzen zu ziehen, studiere man sie vom Anfang bis zu Ende erst *forte* und dann *piano*.

Moderato

1 *p ben legato*

This page contains a single melodic line of music, likely for a piano or violin. The notation is written on 12 staves in treble clef, with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music consists of a continuous series of eighth-note and sixteenth-note runs, often grouped by slurs and separated by commas. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and a few dynamic markings like 'f' and 'p'. The piece concludes with a final whole note on the twelfth staff.

Pour tirer tout le profit de cette étude, ainsi que des 13^e et 20^e, il faut donner à chaque petite note une attaque de la pointe de la langue *piano*, veiller à ce qu'elle soit liée à la suivante sans bruit. Pour cette dernière, soutenir proportionnellement au style de l'étude naturellement.

In order to derive full benefit from this study, as well as from studies N. 13 and 20, every grace note is to be attacked piano, with the point of the tongue. Take care to tie it to the following note without making any secondary sound. Play the latter sustained in proportion to the style of the study and naturally.

Um aus dieser Etüde wie auch aus N. 13 und N. 20 vollen Nutzen zu ziehen, ist jeder Vorschlag mit zarter Zungenspitze *piano* auszublasen. Man achte darauf, dass der Vorschlag mit der folgenden Note ohne Zwischengeräusche und Zwischentöne verbunden wird. Die Hauptnote ist dabei natürlich dem Stil der Etüde entsprechend auszuhalten.

Allegro moderato

2



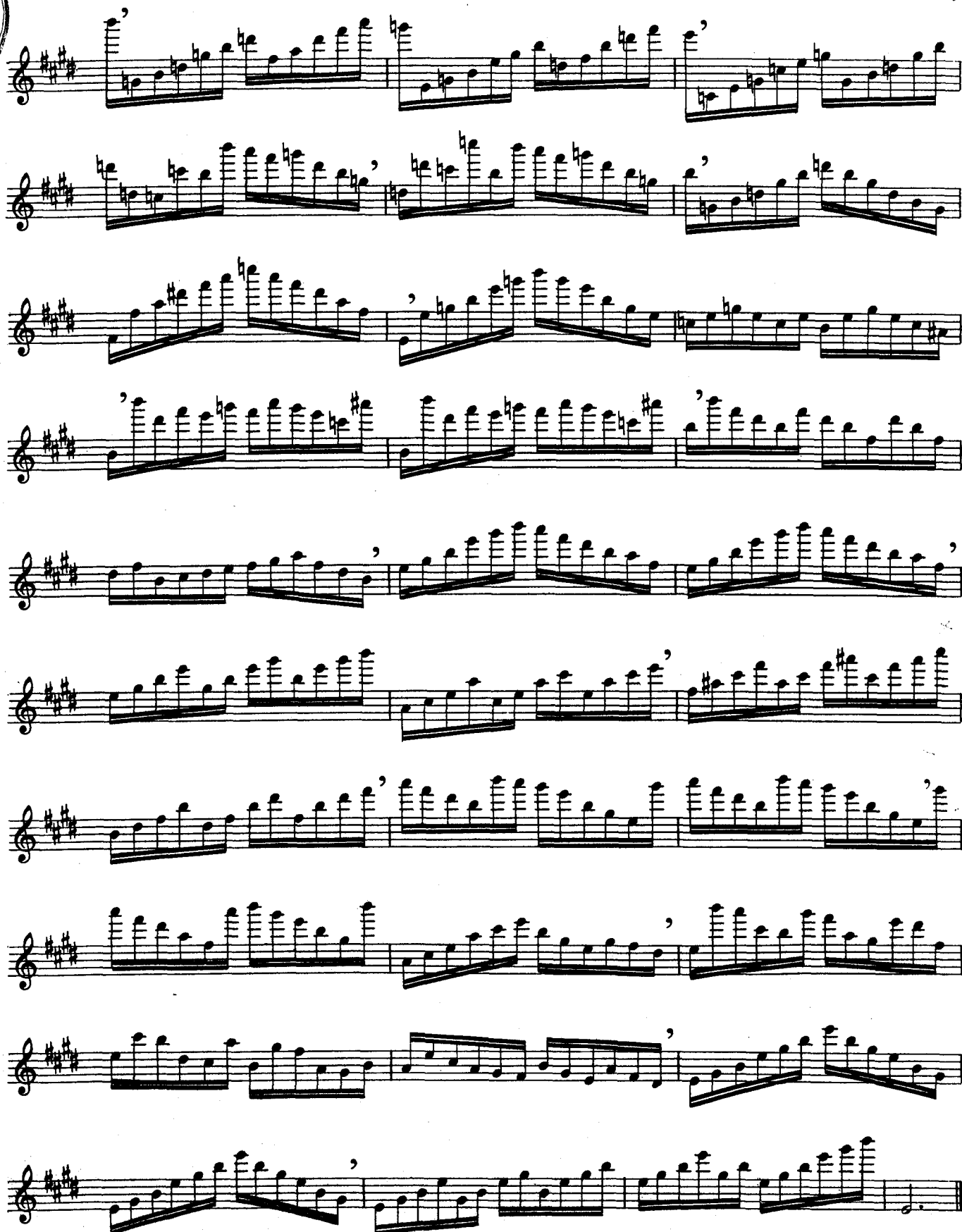
Double coup de langue. A travailler aussi en simple. Coup de langue en allongeant un peu chaque note comme un violoniste allonge l'archet.

Double tonguing. Practise also with single tonguing, prolonging every note, as a violinist does by drawing his bow.

Doppelzunge. Auch mit einfachem Stoss zu üben, wobei jede Note ein wenig breit zu geben ist, wie der Geiger sie mit etwas langem Strich spielt.

Allegro non troppo

3 *f* *segue*





illes de battements très serrés de
manière à donner à chaque croche du tri-
plet sa valeur exacte.

Execute the shake by striking the keys very
quickly in succession, so as to give every qua-
ver in the triplet its full value.

Die Doppeltriller recht kurz, um dem ersten
Achtel der Triole den richtigen Wert geben zu
können.

Anderato

4 *f* *segue*

Bien marquer la 1^{ère} des deux croches de chaque temps. La 2^e un peu moins fort.

Emphasize well the first and second quaver in every bar, the second always a trifle less than the first.

Das erste der beiden Achtel jedes Takts ist gut zu betonen, das zweite stets etwas weniger stark.

Allegro assai

segue

5

f D'un bout à l'autre. — *f* From begining to end. — *f* Vom Anfang bis zum Ende.

p " " " " — *p* " " " " — *p* " " " " " "

Moderato

6

The musical score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a time signature of 3/4. The first measure is a whole rest, followed by a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The subsequent measures contain eighth-note runs, often beamed in groups of four or six, with various slurs and accents. The dynamics range from piano (*p*) to forte (*f*). The score ends with a fermata over the final note.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation, likely for a single melodic line. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The notation includes various rhythmic values, accidentals, and phrasing slurs. The first staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music is written in a single melodic line, with various rhythmic values and accidentals. The notation is complex, with many slurs and ties. The page number 11 is in the top right corner.

Bien observer le mouvement binaire des 1^{er} et 3^e temps et ne pas manquer de détacher la 6^e note du groupe. La petite note très mordante.

Note carefully the binary movement in the 1st and 3rd bars; do not fail to detach the 6th note of the group. The grace note very sharp.

Die Zweiteilung des 1. und 3. Takts ist gut zu beachten und die 6. Note der Gruppe gut abzutrennen. Den Vorschlag sehr scharf ausführen.

Maestoso

The musical score is written for a single melodic line in G major (one sharp). It begins in common time (C) and is marked 'Maestoso'. The first staff starts with a forte (f) dynamic. The music is composed of a series of eighth-note groups, each containing six notes. The groups are separated by rests, and the overall movement is binary. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings.

13

The musical score consists of 13 staves. The notation is highly detailed, with many slurs and accents. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The music is written in a single melodic line, possibly for a flute or violin. The staves are numbered 1 through 13, with the number 13 appearing at the top right of the first staff.



Les trilles très serrés. — Execute the shakes very quickly. — Die Triller sehr schnell und dicht.

Moderato

8 *f* martellato



Petites notes légères. Contrairement à l'observation relative à la seconde étude ne pas tenir les croches faisant le chant pour conserver l'allure scherzo de cette étude.

Short, light notes. Contrary to the instructions given for the 2nd study, do not hold the quavers in the melody, so as to preserve the scherzo style of this study.

Die Vorschläge leicht. Entgegen der Bemerkung bei Etüde N^o 2 sind die Achtel der Melodie nicht auszubalten, damit der Scherzo-Charakter dieser Etüde gewahrt bleibt.

Allegro segue

9

f



Prendre de grandes respirations. Bien observer les nuances et jouer soutenu, large et brillant.

Take deep breaths. Note the shading well and sustain the notes well, broadly and brilliantly.

Getragen. Tief Atem holen. Die Nuancen gut beachten und gehalten, breit und glanzvoll spielen.

Grave

10

ff

mf

cresc.

cresc.

p

This image shows a page of musical notation for a piano solo. The music is written in G major, indicated by one sharp (F#) in the key signature. The notation is complex, featuring many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, suggesting a fast tempo. The piece is organized into ten staves. Various musical symbols are used, including treble clefs, key signatures, time signatures, notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings such as *f*, *mf*, and *cresc.*. The notation is written in a single system, with each staff containing a line of music. The piece concludes with a final cadence on the tenth staff.

Bien marquer la 1^{re} de chaque temps, la
seconde piano, courte et légère.

Emphasize well the 1st note in every time and
the 2^d to be played piano, short and lightly.

Die erste Note jedes Takts gut markieren,
die zweite piano, kurz und leicht.



Allegretto

11

f p f p f p f p f p f p segue
leggierissimo



Bien détaché, marquer le chant ainsi que la basse indiquée.

Well detached, emphasize the melody, as well as the bass as indicated.

Gut abtrennen, Die Melodie ebensogut hervorheben wie die Bassnoten.

Moderato *segue*

12 *f*

This page of musical notation, page 23, contains ten staves of music. The key signature is one sharp (F#), indicating G major or D minor. The time signature is 3/4. The notation is dense, featuring a variety of rhythmic patterns including eighth, sixteenth, and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and accidentals. The music is written in a single system, with each staff containing a continuous line of notes. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, naturals) and dynamic markings (e.g., *tr* for trill). The page is numbered 23 in the top right corner.



Bien chanter et soutenir chaque croche;
petite note légère. (Voir N° 2)

Sustain every quaver, and make it sing well.
Grace note lightly. (See N° 2)

Jedes Achtel schön singen und aushalten.
Die Vorschläge leicht. (Siehe N° 2)

Andante



p *cresc.*

mf *cresc.*

f

p *cresc.*

f *diminuendo*

Donner un coup de langue mordant à la première des deux liées. Veiller à ce que la seconde des deux liées sorte purement, et toujours plus piano que la première.

A short action of the tongue for the first and second tied notes. Take care that the second of the two tied notes sounds pure, and play it always more piano than the first.

Die erste der beiden gebundenen Noten mit scharfem Zungenstoss ausblasen. Darauf achten, dass die zweite der beiden gebundenen Noten in reiner Intonation und immer etwas leiser als die erste erklingt.

Allegro moderato

14

The musical score begins at measure 14. It features a series of ten staves, each containing eighth-note passages. The notation is characterized by frequent beaming of eighth notes, often in pairs. Dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano) and '>' (accent) are used throughout. The key signature remains one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The score includes various accidentals and repeat signs, indicating specific phrasing and articulation. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a piano piece. The key signature is G major (one sharp, F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The notation is written in treble clef. The music features a continuous flow of eighth notes, frequently beamed in groups of four. Dynamic markings include 'p' (piano) and '>' (accent). The piece concludes with a final whole note on G5.

Bien observer le mouvement binaire
des 2^e et 4^e temps. Bien détaché.

Observe carefully the binary movement
in the 2nd and 4th bars. Well detached.

Die Zweiteilung des 2. und 4. Takts sehr
beachten. Gut abtrennen.

Moderato

15

The musical score is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The tempo is Moderato. The music features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes with trills (tr) and accents (>). The first measure of the system is marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The word 'segue' is written below the staff in the second measure of the second system. The score consists of eight staves of music, each containing measures with trills and accents.





Memorisation que pour le N° 1. — See instructions for N° 1. — Wie N° 1 zu studieren.

Andante

16

mf

This page contains 11 staves of musical notation, likely for a piano or organ. The notation is written in a single system across the page. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The music is characterized by a high density of notes, often appearing as sixteenth or thirty-second notes, and is frequently grouped by slurs. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, flats, and naturals) and rests. The overall style is that of a technical exercise or a complex melodic line. The page is numbered 31 in the top right corner.

Ne pas exagérer la portée de l'accent,
et jouer les deux doubles croches piano
et léger.

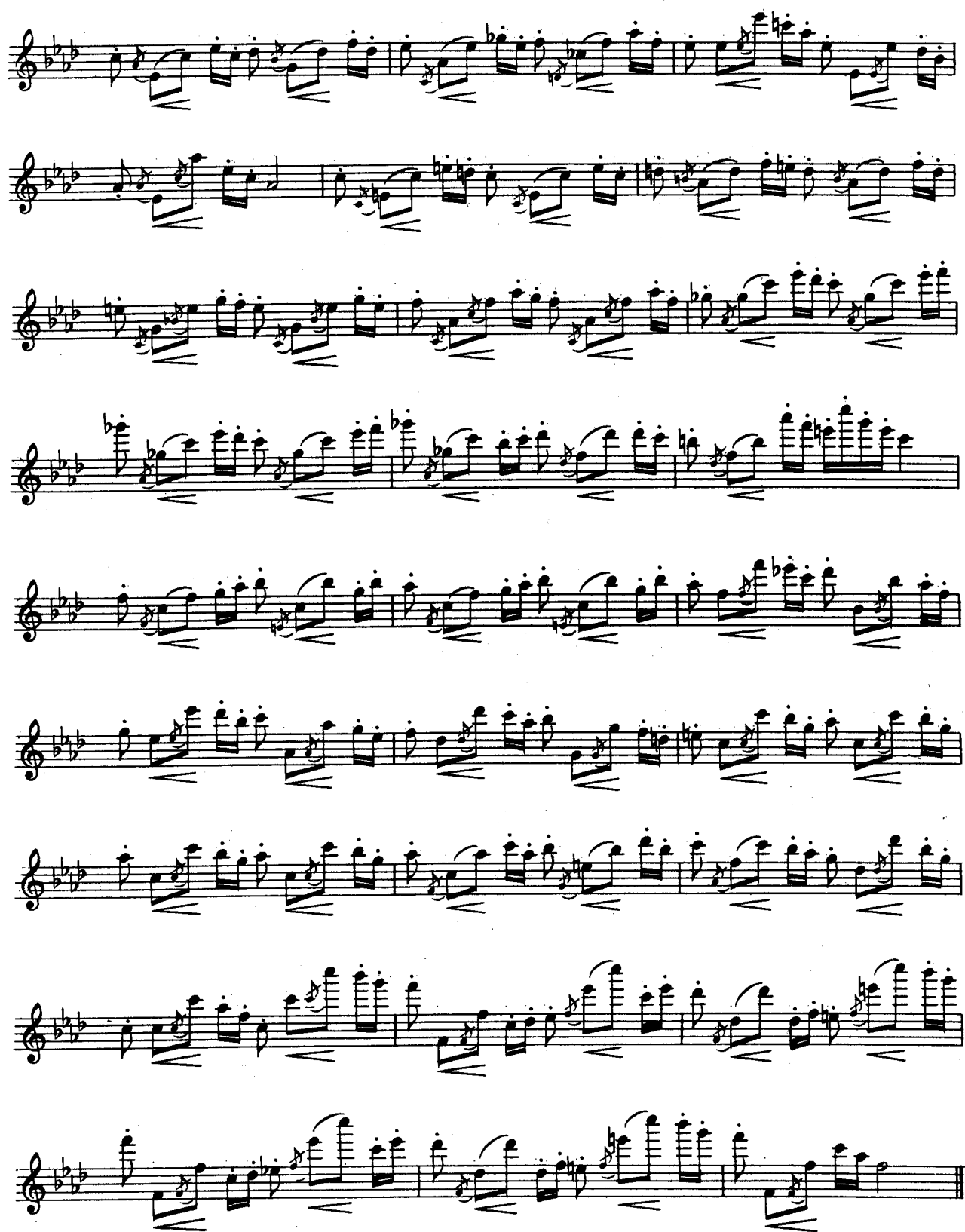
Do not exaggerate the extent of the
accentuation, and play the two semi
quavers piano and lightly.

Den Akzent nicht übertreiben, die bei-
den Sechzehntel piano und leicht.

Allegro vivace

17 *p* *leggero*

The musical score consists of eight staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The first measure is marked with a piano 'p' dynamic and the word 'leggero'. The music is written in a single melodic line, featuring a variety of note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and some triplet markings. The tempo is indicated as 'Allegro vivace'.



Si l'élève joue l'étude très vite il fera un mordant. Si l'élève la joue plus lentement, il fera un trille, en veillant bien à ne pas détruire l'égalité des trois autres doubles croches.

It the pupil plays the study very quickly, he must execute a mordant. If he plays it slowly, he must execute a shake, and take care not to destroy the equality of the other 3 semi quavers.

Wenn der Schüler die Etude sehr schnell spielt, macht er nur einen Pralltriller; spielt er sie langsamer, so macht er einen normalen Triller, und muss dabei gut beachten, dass die Gleichmässigkeit der drei anderen Sechzehntel nicht beeinträchtigt wird.

Moderato

18

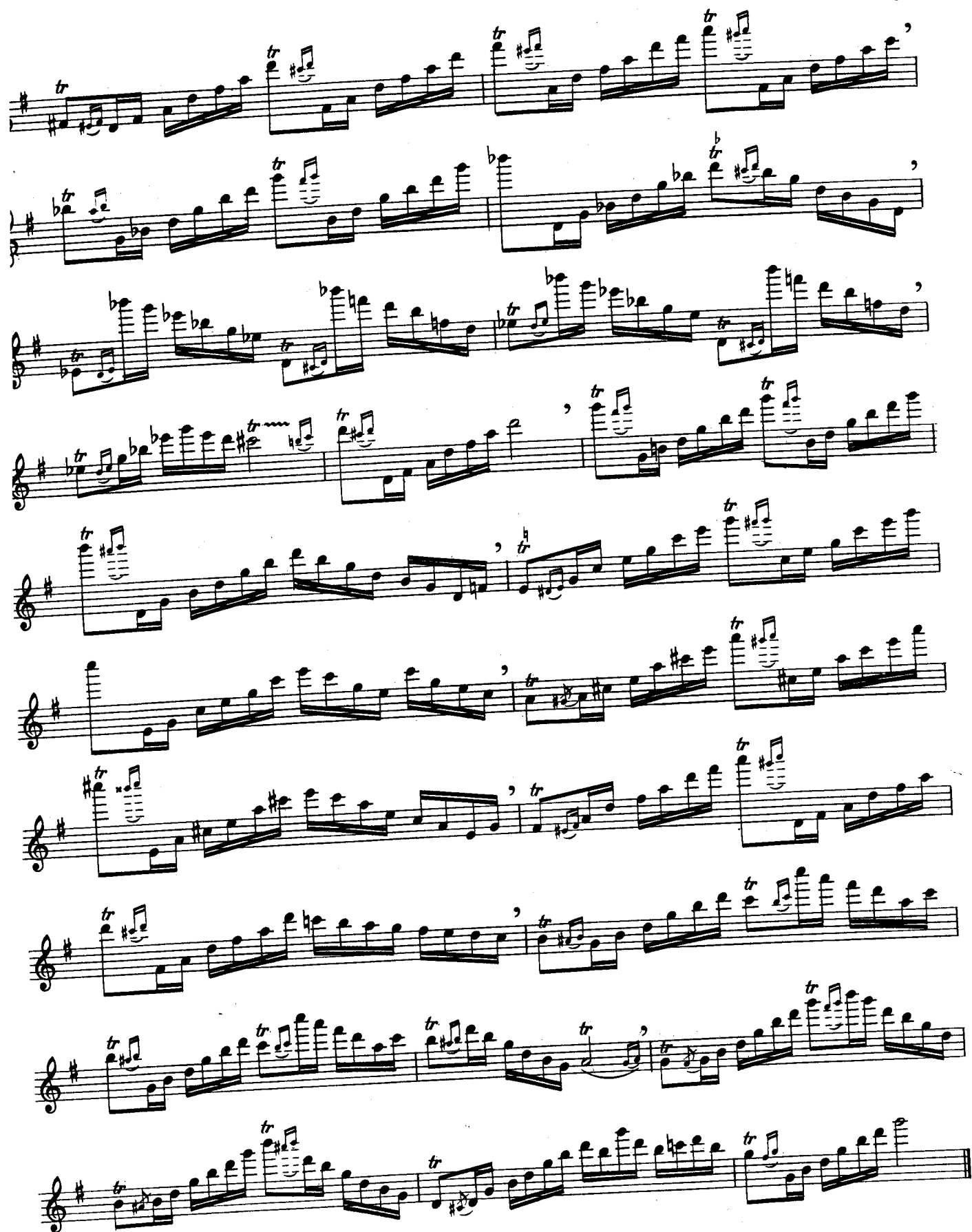
This image displays a page of musical notation for a piano solo, consisting of ten staves. The notation is highly detailed, featuring numerous trills (marked 'tr') and slurs, which are characteristic of virtuosic piano music. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and one flat (Bb), and the time signature is 4/4. The dynamic marking 'f' (forte) is used throughout, indicating a loud, powerful sound. The notation is dense and complex, with many notes and ornaments, suggesting a piece of high technical difficulty. The page is numbered '1' in the bottom right corner.



Allegro

19

f





Pour la note grave, avec un son doux et clair, en soutenant les valeurs. (Voir N° 2)

Play the deep note softly and clearly, sustaining the value. (See N° 2)

Die tiefe Note weich und klar erklingen lassen, die Notenwerte voll aushalten. (Siehe N° 2)

20 Andante

