

**DAILY EXERCISES
FOR THE FLUTE**

(EJERCICIOS DIARIOS
PARA LA FLAUTA)

by **ANDRÉ MAQUARRE**




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INTRODUCTORY NOTE

By "clean technic" we do not mean a rapid fire of notes, but an even, slow passing-over from one tone to another without a blur. For instance, in passing from B to C# two fingers must leave exactly together; if one leaves a hundredth part of a second after the other, you will hear a C \natural in between. That is not clean. It is the same with all intervals where you have more than one finger to lift up, and this occurs in flute fingering oftener than with any other wood-wind instrument.

The best way to test a clean technic is to try the flute-part of a Mozart symphony; *it looks easy, and must sound easy*. Do not forget that, without a clean technic, it is impossible to become an artist or to play even the simplest melody artistically. Evenness and beauty of tone will improve with the strengthening of the action of the lips while playing these passages. After a while you will be able to forget the difficulties of the flute and to think only how the music should be phrased; then you will have entered the path leading to finished artistry. Let this book be your guide during one hour every day—*this means 365 days in the year*—and for as many years as may be required to make its precepts a second nature.




In case any passage does not sound clean, change the rhythm. For example, if written thus: , play it , then reverse to  and then try it again in equal notes. Each exercise may be repeated six or seven times, and when it does not go over the C above the staff, play it first as written, and then an octave higher.

ANDRÉ MAQUARRE
Solo Flute, Boston Symphony Orchestra
(1893-1918)

INTRODUCCIÓN

Cuando se habla de "técnica limpia," no se trata de una corrida rápida de nota tras nota, sino más bien, de un paso lento que permita ir de un tono a otro sin el menor estorbo ni borrón. Por ejemplo, al pasar de Si a Do sostenido los dos dedos tienen que dejar al mismo tiempo; si uno de los dos déjase antes que el otro, aunque no fuera sino un segundo antes, se oiría un Do natural, en el ínterin. Esa no sería limpiez. Es lo mismo con todos los intervalos donde hay que levantar más de un dedo, y esto ocurre en la digitación para flauta mucho más que en la de cualquier otro instrumento de viento y madera.

Le mejor manera de hacer la prueba para ver si la técnica es limpia, es la de tocar la parte de la flauta en una de las sinfonías de Mozart; *la cual parece fácil, y debe sonar fácil*. No hay que olvidarse que sin una técnica limpia es imposible ser artista y que no se podrá tocar la melodía más sencilla de una manera artística. La igualdad y la hermosura del tono irá siendo más segura, según se vaya reforzando el movimiento de los labios al ejecutar dichos pasajes. Después de algún tiempo uno llega a olvidarse las dificultades de la técnica y a pensar solamente en el fraseo correcto de la música; a este punto se hábra entrado al camino que conduce a ser un artista acabado. Dejad que este libro os guíe por una hora diaria—*esto quiere decir 365 días en el año*—y empleadlo por tantos años como puedan seros útiles para que sus preceptos se vuelvan parte de vosotros mismos.

Si caso alguno de los pasajes dados no sónase limpio, hay que cambiarle el ritmo. Por ejemplo, si está escrito así , tocadlo , y luego al revés  y luego haced la prueba nuevamente con notas iguales. Cada ejercicio puede repetirse de seis a siete veces y si no se extiende más allá del Do encima de la pauta, habrá que tocarlo primeramente como esté escrito y después una octava más arriba.

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- (1) When ascending, play *crescendo*:
Al ascender, tocad *crescendo*:



- When descending, play *diminuendo*:
Al descender, tocad *diminuendo*:



This is the natural rule for the voice, and equally so for the flute.

Esta es la regla general aplicable a la voz, y lo es igualmente para la flauta.

- (2) When the measure consists of notes of equal length, take breath, if needful, after the first note of the measure. When notes are unequal, take breath after the longest note. For example:

- (2) Si el compás es de notas de igual valor, hay que respirar después de la primera nota, si es necesario. Si las notas son desiguales, hay que respirar después de la nota más prolongada. Por ejemplo:



N. B. Do not shorten the note, and try not to lose time in breathing.

N. B. No hay que acortar la nota, y no hay que perder tiempo al respirar.

- (3) For fingering always employ, not the easiest, but the truest to pitch. Take F# with the right-hand 3rd finger, in all octaves and everywhere, excepting when the F# comes between two E's or next to a high Bb.

- (3) En cuanto se trata de digitación, no siempre se emplea la que es más fácil, sino más bien la del diapason más exacto. El Fa sostenido debe tocarse con el tercer dedo de la mano derecha, en todas las octavas y en cualquier lugar que se halle, exceptuando cuando el Fa sostenido esté entre dos Mi o al lado de un Si agudo.



When practicing, do not take Bb with the thumb, but with the right-hand 1st finger.

Al practicar no hay que tocar el Si bemol con el pulgar, sino con el primer dedo de la mano derecha.

- (4) For trill-fingering many Flute Methods give a good chart; the best is in the Altès School for Flute (Paris). When practicing, be careful never to employ "faked" fingering; on request I shall be glad to tell the reason.

- (4) Muchos de los Métodos para Flauta dan una mapa para la digitación del trino; la mejor de estas está en la Altès School para Flauta (Paris). Al practicar tened cuidado de no usar jamás digitación falsificado; si se me pide yo daré las razones para ello.

Daily Exercises

Ejercicios Diarios

André Maquarre

These exercises are good for a lifetime. Let them be your daily morning associate. You will always be able to improve your playing of them, for perfection is difficult of attainment. Do not forget that, without a clean, smooth technic, you can never hope to become an artist.

Estos ejercicios son buenos para toda una vida. Estudiadlos cotidianamente. Por medio de ellos podreis mejorar vuestra ejecución, pues la perfección es algo difícil de adquirir. No olvidéis que sin una técnica límpida y pulida, jamás podreis esperar ser artistas.

C major
Do mayor

Musical notation for C major exercise. The piece is in 2/4 time and consists of two phrases. The first phrase starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second phrase starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a decrescendo (*dim.*) leading to a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation includes slurs, accents, and a repeat sign at the end.

A minor
La menor

Musical notation for A minor exercise. The piece is in 2/4 time and consists of two phrases. The first phrase starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second phrase starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a decrescendo (*dim.*) leading to a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation includes slurs, accents, and a repeat sign at the end.

F major
Fa mayor

Musical notation for F major exercise. The piece is in 2/4 time and consists of two phrases. The first phrase starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second phrase starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a decrescendo (*dim.*) leading to a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation includes slurs, accents, and a repeat sign at the end.

D minor (also an octave higher)
Re menor (también una octava más arriba)

Musical notation for D minor exercise. The piece is in 2/4 time and consists of two phrases. The first phrase starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic. The second phrase starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a decrescendo (*dim.*) leading to a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation includes slurs, accents, and a repeat sign at the end.

* To repeat, play the upper note; to continue with following exercise, play the lower note.

Play these Scales every day, slowly at first, repeating each six times. Listen carefully to each interval, for example C to D, E to F#, Bb to C, also to each interval where more than one finger moves.

* Para repetir, se tocará la nota superior (la de arriba): para continuar con el ejercicio siguiente, se tocará la nota inferior (la de más abajo).

Tocad estas escalas diariamente, repitiéndolas siquiera unas seis veces; despacio al empezar. Escuchad cuidadosamente cada uno de los intervalos, por ejemplo de Do a Re, Mi a Fa, Si bemol a Do y así como también a cada intervalo donde se utilize más de un dedo.

B \flat major
Si bemol mayor

Musical notation for B \flat major exercise. The staff shows a sequence of notes starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking, followed by a decrescendo (*dim.*) marking and ending with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The key signature has two flats and the time signature is 2/4.

G minor
Sol menor

Musical notation for G minor exercise. The staff shows a sequence of notes starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking, followed by a decrescendo (*dim.*) marking and ending with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The key signature has two flats and the time signature is 2/4.

E \flat major (also *8va*)
Mi bemol mayor (tambi \acute{e} n *8va*)

Musical notation for E \flat major exercise. The staff shows a sequence of notes starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking, followed by a decrescendo (*dim.*) marking and ending with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The key signature has three flats and the time signature is 2/4.

C minor
Do menor

Musical notation for C minor exercise. The staff shows a sequence of notes starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking, followed by a decrescendo (*dim.*) marking and ending with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The key signature has three flats and the time signature is 2/4.

A \flat major (also *8va*)
La bemol mayor (tambi \acute{e} n *8va*)

Musical notation for A \flat major exercise. The staff shows a sequence of notes starting with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking, followed by a decrescendo (*dim.*) marking and ending with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The key signature has four flats and the time signature is 2/4.

F minor
Fa menor

p cresc. *f dim.* *p*

D \flat major (also *8va*)
Re bemol mayor (también *8va*)

p cresc. *f dim.* *p*

B \flat minor
Si bemol menor

p cresc. *f dim.* *p*

G \flat major
Sol bemol mayor

p cresc. *f dim.* *p*

E \flat minor (also *8va*)
Mi bemol menor (también *8va*)

p cresc. *f dim.* *p*

B major
Si mayor

p cresc. *f dim.* *p*

G# minor
Sol sostenido menor

p cresc. *f dim.* *p*

E major
Mi mayor

p cresc. *f dim.* *p*

C# minor (also 8va)
Do sostenido menor (también 8va)

p cresc. *f dim.* *p*

A major
La mayor

p cresc. *f dim.* *p*

F# minor
Fa sostenido menor

p cresc. *f dim.* *p*

D major (also 8va)
Re mayor (también 8va)

p cresc. *f dim.* *p*

B minor
Si menor

Musical notation for B minor (Si menor) in 2/4 time. The piece starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic. It then features a decrescendo (*dim.*) and ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth notes, with a change in time signature from 2/4 to 3/4 in the second half of the piece.

G major
Sol mayor

Musical notation for G major (Sol mayor) in 2/4 time. The piece starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic. It then features a decrescendo (*dim.*) and ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth notes, with a change in time signature from 2/4 to 3/4 in the second half of the piece.

E minor (also 8^{va})
Mi menor (también 8^{va})

Musical notation for E minor (Mi menor) in 2/4 time. The piece starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*) leading to a forte (*f*) dynamic. It then features a decrescendo (*dim.*) and ends with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth notes, with a change in time signature from 2/4 to 3/4 in the second half of the piece.

C major
Do mayor

Musical notation for C major (Do mayor) in 2/4 time. The piece starts with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a crescendo (*cresc.*). The notation includes a treble clef, a key signature of no sharps or flats, and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is characterized by a series of eighth notes.

Musical notation for a single tongue exercise in 2/4 time. The piece starts with a decrescendo (*dim.*). The notation includes a treble clef and a 2/4 time signature. The exercise is characterized by a series of eighth notes, with a change in time signature from 2/4 to 3/4 in the second half of the piece.

single tongue
lengüetada sencilla

Chromatic Scales

Escalas Cromáticas

This exercise should be transposed one half-tone higher, to D \flat and one whole tone higher, to D.

Este ejercicio debe transportarse medio tono mas arriba, a Re bemol, y un tono más arriba, a Re.

(also *8va*)
(también *8va*)



(also *8va*)
(también *8va*)



No. 5

C major
Do mayor

Play this with the notes
tied two by two:
Tocad esto con las notas
ligadas de 2 en 2:

or 4 by 4: or: or: or: or in combination, augmentation - e.g.: reverse:
 o 4 en 4: o: o: o: o aumentado-combinación: reverso:

Musical staff for C major (Do mayor) in common time, featuring a sequence of eighth notes tied in pairs across the staff.

A minor
La menor

Musical staff for A minor (La menor) in common time, featuring a sequence of eighth notes tied in pairs across the staff.

F major
Fa mayor

Musical staff for F major (Fa mayor) in common time, featuring a sequence of eighth notes tied in pairs across the staff.

D minor
Re menor

Musical staff for D minor (Re menor) in common time, featuring a sequence of eighth notes tied in pairs across the staff.

Bb major
Si bemol mayor

Musical staff for Bb major (Si bemol mayor) in common time, featuring a sequence of eighth notes tied in pairs across the staff.

G minor
Sol menor

Musical staff for G minor (Sol menor) in common time, featuring a sequence of eighth notes tied in pairs across the staff.

E♭ major
Mi bemol mayor



C minor
Do menor



A♭ major
La bemol mayor



F minor
Fa menor



D♭ major
Re bemol mayor



B♭ minor
Si bemol menor



G \flat major
Sol bemol mayor



E \flat minor
Mi bemol menor



B major
Si mayor



G \sharp minor
Sol sostenido menor



E major
Mi mayor



C \sharp minor
Do sostenido menor



A major
La mayor



F# minor
Fa sostenido menor



D major
Re mayor



B minor
Si menor



G major
Sol mayor



E minor
Mi menor

