

# Daphnis et Chloé

MAURICE RAVEL  
(1875-1937)

In this, the Pantomime section of the ballet, Daphnis and Chloé mime the love story of Pan and Syrinx. The flute solo is a favorite of all flutists because it gives us the opportunity to show the ultimate in expressiveness, projection of musical ideas, and a ravishing sound. By using tone colors, changing vibrato, varying dynamics, and carefully incorporating rubato, you can give the impression of great freedom and spontaneity while keeping a fairly steady pulse. Learn to be expressive and flexible within the rhythmic limits imposed by the accompaniment figure of the double basses.

Note that the E $\sharp$  in the scale three bars after 176 is *not* marked  $\sharp$  in the score. However, since there is an E $\sharp$  marked in the flute part in the following bar and this type of chromatic exoticism is consistent with the rest of the music, it may be that this initial E $\sharp$  is correct and was simply omitted by error in the score.

As a matter of personal preference, I have always played the E $\sharp$ , but other players and conductors should make this decision guided by their own feelings on the matter. Be prepared to play it either way. It is interesting that in Ravel's own published piano reduction, a sharp has been placed before both the E *and* the D!

An errata list for the flute part follows on the facing page.

The image shows a page of musical notation for a flute solo. The score is written on five staves. The first staff begins with the tempo marking "Lent." and the instrument "Fl." (Flute). The key signature is two sharps (D major). The first measure is marked with a box containing the number "176". Above the staff, there are markings: "p<sup>te</sup> Fl.", "Lent.", "G<sup>de</sup> Fl.", "Retenez [176] Très lent.", and "Solo". The dynamics range from *mf* to *ppp*. The tempo changes from "Lent." to "Très lent." and then to "au Mouvt." at measure 178. The second staff has a box containing "177" and a handwritten note "à l'ob." with an arrow pointing to a note. The third staff has a box containing "178" and the marking "au Mouvt!". The fourth staff has a box containing "179" and the marking "au Mouvt. Pressez". The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. A large bracket on the right side of the score spans from the first staff down to the fourth staff.

## Petite Symphonie

Ch. Gounod

FLÛTE

## N° 2 — ANDANTE CANTABILE

Andante (quasi Adagio)

57 **3** *cresc.* *cresc.* **E** *p*

66 *p*

72 **F** *cresc.*

77 *molto* *p* *p* **G**

82 **2** *pp* *rit.* *dim.* *pp*

# THE CARNIVAL OF THE ANIMALS

N°10 Volière  
Moderato grazioso

CAMILLE SAINT-SAENS  
(1835-1921)

Fl. *p*

2

3

*fff*

The musical score is written for a single Flute (Fl.) in 2/4 time. It begins with a dynamic marking of *p* (piano) and a fingering of 2. The piece is marked 'Moderato grazioso'. The score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff contains the beginning of the piece, including a double bar line and a *p* dynamic marking. The second staff continues the melodic line. The third staff features a triplet of eighth notes. The fourth staff has a triplet of eighth notes and a fermata. The fifth staff shows a melodic line with various accidentals. The sixth staff continues the melodic development. The seventh staff has a fermata. The eighth staff continues the melodic line. The ninth staff features a melodic line with various accidentals. The tenth staff concludes the piece with a *fff* (fortissimo) dynamic marking and a fermata.