

Method For The One Keyed Flute

The one-keyed flute, also known as the baroque flute or historical flute, is a beautiful and expressive woodwind instrument that has been used in music for centuries. It is a popular choice for early music ensembles and historical performance practice, and it can also be used to play a wide variety of other musical styles.

The one-keyed flute is a relatively simple instrument to learn to play. However, there are some unique techniques that must be mastered in order to play the instrument well. This guide will provide you with a comprehensive overview of the techniques and performance practices that are essential for playing the one-keyed flute.



Method for the One-Keyed Flute by Janice Dockendorff Boland

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Embouchure

The embouchure is the way that you form your lips and blow air into the flute. It is one of the most important aspects of playing the one-keyed flute,

and it can greatly affect the sound and intonation of the instrument.

To form a proper embouchure, start by placing your lips together and forming a small opening. Then, blow air through the opening and adjust the shape of your lips until you produce a clear and focused sound. The air should flow evenly and smoothly, and your lips should be relaxed and slightly rounded.

Once you have formed a proper embouchure, you can begin to experiment with different air speeds and pressures. The speed and pressure of the air will affect the pitch and volume of the sound. You can also experiment with different tongue positions to create different articulations.

Fingerings

The fingerings for the one-keyed flute are relatively simple. However, there are a few unique fingerings that must be mastered in order to play the instrument well.

The following table shows the basic fingerings for the one-keyed flute:

Note	Fingering
C4	Open
D4	Left index finger
E4	Left index and middle fingers
F4	Left index, middle, and ring fingers
G4	Left index, middle, ring, and little fingers
A4	Right index finger
B4	Right index and middle fingers
C5	Right index, middle, and ring fingers
D5	Right index, middle, ring, and little fingers
E5	Right thumb and index finger

In addition to the basic fingerings, there are also a number of alternate fingerings that can be used to play certain notes. These alternate fingerings

can be useful for improving intonation or for creating different articulations.

Articulation

Articulation refers to the way that you start and stop notes. There are a variety of different articulation techniques that can be used on the one-keyed flute, including tonguing, liping, and double tonguing.

Tonguing is the most common articulation technique used on the one-keyed flute. To tongue a note, simply touch the tip of your tongue to the roof of your mouth just behind your top teeth. The tongue should then be quickly withdrawn, which will create a clean and crisp start to the note.

Liping is another articulation technique that can be used on the one-keyed flute. To lip a note, simply use your lips to create a quick and sharp attack to the note. This technique is often used for *détaché* articulations.

Double tonguing is a more advanced articulation technique that can be used to play very fast passages. To double tongue, you will need to use both your tongue and your throat to create a rapid succession of attacks.

Vibrato

Vibrato is a technique that can be used to add expression and interest to your playing. To create vibrato, you will need to slightly wobble your embouchure and your diaphragm. The speed and width of the vibrato will vary depending on the style of music that you are playing.

Ornaments

Ornaments are small decorative flourishes that can be added to your playing to add interest and variety. There are a variety of different

ornaments that can be used on the one-keyed flute, including trills, turns, and grace notes.

Trills are created by rapidly alternating between two adjacent notes. Turns are created by alternating between a main note and an upper or lower auxiliary note. Grace notes are small, unaccented notes that are played before a main note.

Performance Practice

In addition to the technical aspects of playing the one-keyed flute, it is also important to be aware of the historical performance practices that are associated with the instrument.

One of the most important aspects of historical performance practice is the use of historically informed instruments. Historically informed instruments are instruments that have been built or modified to match the instruments that were used during the time period of the music that you are playing.

Another important aspect of historical performance practice is the use of historically informed performance techniques. These techniques can include the use of different articulations, ornaments, and vibrato techniques.

By using historically informed instruments and performance techniques, you can create a more authentic and historically accurate performance of early music.

The one-keyed flute is a beautiful and expressive instrument that can be used to play a wide variety of music styles. By mastering the techniques

and performance practices that are described in this guide, you can develop your skills as a one-keyed flute player and enjoy the unique sounds and expressive possibilities of this historic instrument.



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