

Dix-huit  
**EXERCICES ou ETUDES**  
dans tous les Tons

Pour la Flûte,

afin de se former au Mécanisme  
de toutes les petites Clefs.

Extraits de la Méthode

de  
**T. BERBIGUIER.**

Prix: 9 f.<sup>es</sup>

Propriété des Editeurs.

à Paris,

Chez Janet & Cotelle, Editeurs et M<sup>rs</sup> de Musique du Roi,  
au Mont d'Or, Rue S.<sup>t</sup> Honoré, N<sup>o</sup>. 125,  
et Libraires rue Neuve des Petits Champs, N<sup>o</sup>. 17, vis-à-vis le Trésor Royal.

Janet & Cotelle

EXERCICES DE ETUDES

Par M. LA PLATTE

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PROCESSES OF THE COURT

IN THE

COURT OF COMMONS

IN THE YEAR 1771

IN THE

Proceedings of the Court of Commons in the year 1771, as they are contained in the Journals of the House of Commons, from the 10th of January to the 10th of December, 1771. The Proceedings are divided into three Parts, the first containing the Proceedings in the House of Commons, the second containing the Proceedings in the House of Lords, and the third containing the Proceedings in the Court of Commons. The Proceedings are arranged in chronological order, and are accompanied by a Table of Contents, and a List of the Names of the Members of the House of Commons, and of the Names of the Members of the House of Lords, who were present at the Proceedings.

## TROISIÈME PARTIE.

ARTICLE I<sup>er</sup>

18 Exercices ou études dans tous les tons,  
pour se former au mécanisme de toutes les petites clefs.

Pour se servir de la clef de FA Naturel.

N<sup>o</sup> I.  
En UT Majeur.



Pour se servir de la Clef de SOL# et de FA Naturel.

N°2.

En LA Mineur  
Relatif d'UT Majeur

Allegro.

The musical score is written in treble clef with a common time signature. It begins with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a tempo marking of 'Allegro.'. The piece is identified as 'N°2' and is in the key of G major, which is the relative major of D minor. The score consists of 12 staves of music. The first staff has a long melodic line with a fermata. The second and third staves feature a series of trills (tr) and fermatas (Fz.). The fourth and fifth staves show a more complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth notes. The sixth and seventh staves continue with similar rhythmic patterns, including a 'p' (piano) marking. The eighth and ninth staves feature more trills and fermatas. The tenth and eleventh staves show a return to a more melodic style with a 'pp' (pianissimo) marking. The final staff concludes the piece with a fermata and a final 'F' marking.

Pour se servir de la Clef de FA et de Si b.

N° 3.

En FA Naturel

Allegro.

The musical score is written on 12 staves in treble clef with a one-flat key signature (F major). It begins with a treble clef, a common time signature (C), and a dynamic marking of *f*. The tempo is marked *Allegro.* The score contains various musical notations, including slurs, accents, and dynamic markings such as *f*, *Rf.*, and *p*. The piece concludes with a double bar line and the number 1030 below it.

Pour se servir de la Clef de SOL# avec celle de SI b.

N° 4.

Allegro

En RE Mineur  
Relatif de FA Majeur.

Pour se familiariser avec le doigté du Mi<sup>b</sup> et celui de la Clef de Si<sup>b</sup>.

N<sup>o</sup> 5.  
En Si<sup>b</sup> Majeur.

All<sup>o</sup> vivace.

The musical score is written on 11 staves in treble clef. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The tempo is marked 'All<sup>o</sup> vivace'. The piece begins with a forte (F) dynamic. The first staff contains a melodic line with slurs and ties. The second staff introduces a more complex rhythmic pattern with slurs and ties. The third staff continues with similar patterns, marked with 'rf.' (ritardando). The fourth staff features a piano (p) dynamic. The fifth staff returns to a forte (F) dynamic. The sixth staff is marked with 'p'. The seventh staff is marked with 'rf.'. The eighth staff is marked with 'rf.'. The ninth staff continues with similar patterns. The tenth staff features a melodic line with slurs and ties. The eleventh staff concludes the piece with a final cadence.

The musical score on page 201 consists of ten staves of music. The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is common time. The notation includes various rhythmic values, slurs, and dynamic markings such as 'p' (piano), 'Rf.' (Ritardando), and 'f' (forte). The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the tenth staff.

(+) On voit clairement qu'on est obligé de faire le FA, avec le doigté appelé la FOURCHE, pour pouvoir couler le RÉ et le FA ensemble.

Pour habituer à couler le  $Si\flat$  avec le  $SOL$ .

N° 6.

Allegro.

En  $SOL$  Mineur  
Relatif de  $Si\flat$  Majeur.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music in treble clef, 2/4 time. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major / G minor). The piece is marked 'Allegro' and begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The notation includes numerous slurs, ties, and accents. A crescendo (*Cres*) is indicated in the eighth staff. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the tenth staff.

Pour se servir des trois petites Clefs, de FA naturel, LA  $\flat$  et SI  $\flat$ .

N<sup>o</sup> 7.  
En MI  $\flat$  Majeur.

Allegro.

The musical score is written on 12 staves. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat), and a common time signature (C). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The first staff starts with a dynamic marking of 'f'. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together in groups. There are several dynamic markings throughout: 'f' appears on the first, fourth, and sixth staves; 'p' appears on the fourth and fifth staves; and 'ff' appears on the eighth staff. The piece ends with a double bar line at the end of the twelfth staff.

Pour l'exercice des mêmes Clefs que le précédent

All<sup>o</sup> non troppo.

N<sup>o</sup> 8.

En UT Mineur  
Relatif de MI<sup>b</sup> Majeur.

Musical score for exercise N° 8, featuring a single melodic line on a treble clef staff with a key signature of one flat and a 3/4 time signature. The piece consists of eight staves of music, including repeat signs and dynamic markings.

Pour se familiariser avec le doigté de RE<sup>b</sup> et des trois petites Clefs ensemble.

N<sup>o</sup> 9.

En LA<sup>b</sup> Majeur.

Allegro.

Musical score for exercise N° 9, featuring two staves of music. The first staff is on a treble clef and the second on an alto clef, both with a key signature of two flats and a common time signature. The music includes sixteenth-note patterns and dynamic markings like 'p' and '6'.

*Rf.* *Rf.*

*F*

*p*

*F*

*tr*

*ad lib.*

Même Exercice que pour le précédent; mais de plus, pour s'habituer à couler le FA avec le LA b.

N° 10

Moderato.

En FA mineur  
Relatif de LA b majeur.

The musical score consists of 12 staves of music in treble clef, 3/8 time signature, and the key of F minor (three flats). The piece is marked 'Moderato'. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, slurs, and dynamic markings. The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *ff* (fortissimo). There are also markings for *Rf.* (ritardando) and *Piu F* (piu forte). The score concludes with a double bar line.

Pour se familiariser avec le doigté de SOL b.

Allegro.

N° II.  
En RÉ b Majeur.

The musical score consists of ten staves of music in treble clef, E-flat major (three flats), and common time (C). The piece is titled 'N° II. En RÉ b Majeur.' and is marked 'Allegro.' The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of three flats, and a common time signature. The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages, often grouped in pairs and slurred. Dynamics include *F* (forte), *Ff* (fortissimo), and *p* (piano). Trills (*tr*) are used as ornaments on several notes. The score concludes with a double bar line.

Même Exercice de doigte que pour le précédent.

N° 12.

En Si<sup>b</sup> mineur  
Relatif de RE<sup>b</sup> majeur.

Prestissimo.

The musical score for exercise N° 12 is written in Si<sup>b</sup> mineur (relative of RE<sup>b</sup> majeur) in a 12/8 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Prestissimo'. The score consists of ten staves of music. The first staff begins with a 12/8 time signature. The music is characterized by complex rhythmic patterns, including many slurs and accents. Performance markings include 'Fz.' (forzando) at the end of the first and third staves, 'Rf.' (ritardando) under the second staff, and 'p' (piano) under the sixth staff. The key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The score concludes with a double bar line and repeat signs.

(N.º) Le secours des petites clefs étant pour ainsi dire inutile dans les tons de RE MAJEUR, SOL MAJEUR et son relatif MI MINEUR, lorsqu'il ne s'agit pas de moduler, nous passerons au TON de LA MAJEUR (trois Dièzes) vu que l'emploi de la CLEF de SOL y doit être extrêmement fréquent.

Pour se servir de la clef de SOL  $\#$  dans le ton de LA Majeur.

Allégo.

N<sup>o</sup> 13.  
En LA majeur.

Ad libitum.

Même Exercice que pour le précédent.

Allegro.

N° 14.  
En MI majeur.

The musical score consists of 14 staves of music in treble clef, 3/4 time, and E major (three sharps). The piece is marked 'Allegro'. Dynamics include 'F' (forte) at the beginning and 'p' (piano) in the middle. The notation features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes slurs and accents. The score concludes with a double bar line and a final cadence.

Pour se servir de la clef de LA #, et de SOL #.

Allegro.

N° 15.

En SI majeur.

Pour se servir des Clefs, de SOL #, LA # et MI #.

Allegro.

N° 17.

En FA # Majeur

The musical score for N° 17 in F# Major, Allegro, is written on ten staves. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music is a continuous melodic line with various articulations and dynamics. Dynamics include 'Rf.' (Ritardando) and 'F' (Forzando). The piece concludes with a final cadence on the tenth staff.

This page contains ten staves of handwritten musical notation. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps (F#, C#, G#). The music is characterized by a dense, rhythmic texture, primarily consisting of eighth and sixteenth notes, often grouped with slurs. The notation includes various ornaments and dynamic markings, such as the 'tr' (trill) symbol above notes in the first and seventh staves, and the 'f' (forte) marking in the third staff. The paper shows signs of age, with some staining and wear, particularly along the right edge.

SOLO OU EXERCICE POUR LE DOUBLE-COUP DE LANGUE ORDINAIRE.

(N<sup>a</sup>) Il est inutile d'observer que l'emploi du DOUBLE-COUP DE LANGUE, n'est que pour les DOUBLES CROCHES; car les BLANCHES, NOIRES et CROCHES doivent être faites avec le simple.

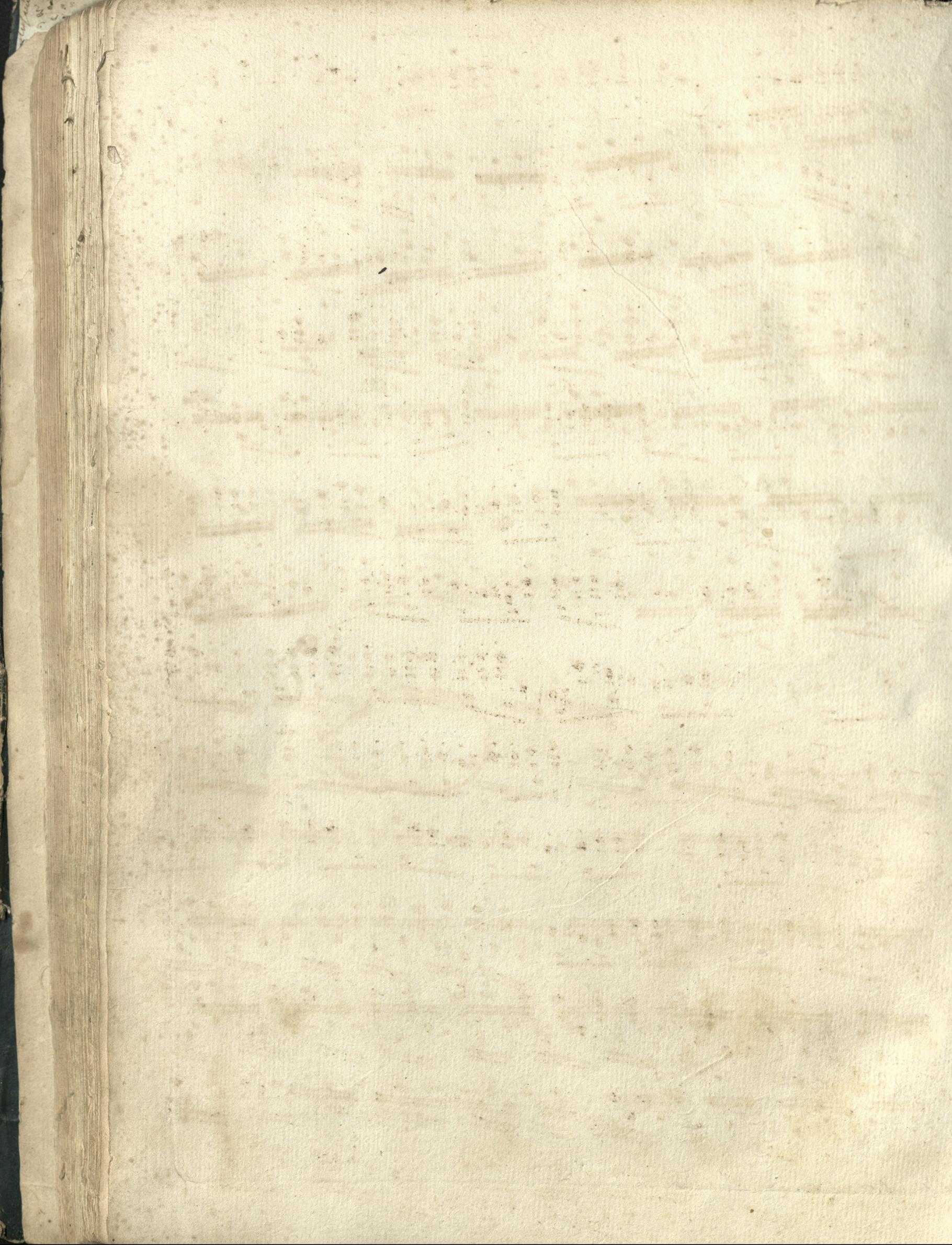
Allegro  
Vivace.

The musical score consists of 12 staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The piece is marked 'Allegro Vivace'. The notation includes various articulations such as slurs, accents, and dynamic markings. The dynamics range from piano (p) to fortissimo (ff), with specific markings for 'f', 'rf.', and 'p'. The exercise focuses on double-tonguing, indicated by the title and the specific rhythmic patterns of the notes. The score is written in a single melodic line on a treble clef staff.

This page contains a handwritten musical score consisting of 12 staves. The music is written in a treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes a variety of note values, primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. There are several instances of fermatas (Fz.) and trills (tr) marked throughout the score. The paper shows signs of age, including some staining and foxing.

This page of handwritten musical notation consists of 13 staves. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes various rhythmic values, primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. Dynamic markings are used throughout, including *p* (piano), *Cres.* (crescendo), *F* (forte), *Rf.* (ritardando), and *Fz.* (fzando). A trill is marked with a *tr* symbol. The manuscript shows signs of age, with some staining and wear on the paper.

This page of handwritten musical notation consists of 12 staves. The music is written in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes a variety of note values, rests, and articulations. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present at the beginning of the first staff and again in the seventh staff. Trills are indicated by the abbreviation "tr" above certain notes in the seventh staff. The manuscript shows signs of age, with some staining and wear at the bottom edge.



2<sup>me</sup> Solo ou Exercice pour le Double coup de langue.

*allegro*  
*Spiritoso*

The first section of the exercise is written on ten staves. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages, often beamed in groups of four or eight. A dynamic marking of *F* (forte) is present at the beginning. The notation includes various articulations such as slurs and accents.

*Scherzo, Staccato.*

The second section of the exercise is written on ten staves. It begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature (C). The music is characterized by rapid sixteenth-note passages, often beamed in groups of four or eight. A dynamic marking of *p* (piano) is present at the beginning. The notation includes various articulations such as slurs and accents. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a sharp sign (#).

Handwritten musical score on aged paper, featuring multiple staves of music. The notation includes treble clefs, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The score is densely written with complex rhythmic patterns and articulation marks.

Dynamic markings include *tr* (trill) at the top right, *sf* (sforzando) in the second measure of the second staff, and *staccato* at the bottom right.



This image shows a page of handwritten musical notation on aged, yellowed paper. The score is written in a single system across 14 staves, all using a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation is dense and complex, featuring a variety of note values including minims, crotchets, and quavers, as well as rests and slurs. The music is organized into measures by vertical bar lines. The paper shows signs of age, with some foxing and staining, particularly in the lower half of the page. The handwriting is in black ink, and the overall appearance is that of an early manuscript or a composer's draft.