AN ABSTRACT OF THE THESIS OF

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American Flute Playing: Performance Practice and Teaching Techniques

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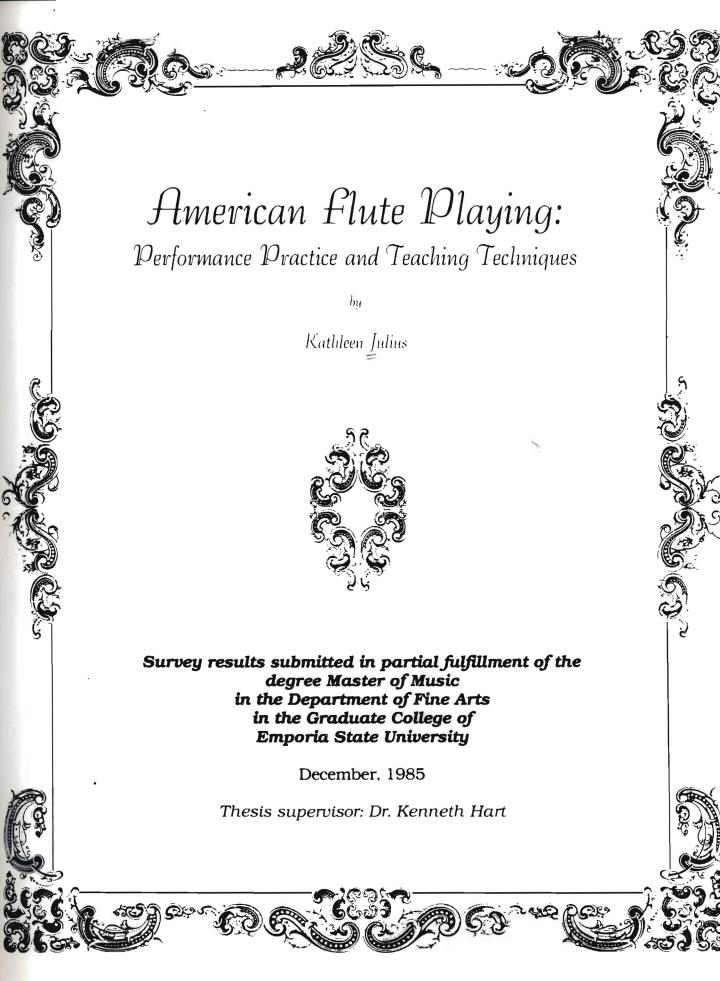
The flute, beginning with its most primitive ancestors, has undergone continual change during its history. The methods of playing this instrument have also continued to change. Innovative treatments of standard practices, as well as retention of orthodox methods have flourished.

The great classical etudes and literature which were widely accepted in their original versions have been revised and renovated by modern masters, and their pedagogical value has been considerably increased. The gradual development of the mechanics of the flute has increased technical facility. There has also been significant progress made in methods of teaching and performing.

In an effort to assess developments in flute pedagogy and performance, questions pertaining to former teachers, study materials, equipment, embouchure, vibrato, warm-up techniques, special effects, literature, and ideas on past schools of flute playing were sent to leading flute players and teachers in the United States. Of the 1.200 sent, 149 responded. The questions used in this survey were derived from methods and writings of American authors and interviews with professional performers and university teachers in various parts of the country.

The results of this survey, embodied in this thesis, are a collection of common knowledge, experiences, and opinion. Included are explanations of various responses to survey questions, as well as many direct quotes of individual commentaries. For some questions, the results have been stated in numerical data, and for others, percentages have been calculated to better illustrate contrast and similarity in answers.

It is the purpose of the author in this study to contribute a concise, readable assessment of the state of flute performance and teaching in the United States today. The project provides numerical data, cross references, a consensus, where possible, of opinions, and a list of literature recommended by various teachers for different levels of study.



Thesis

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This work would not have been realized without the support of the 149 respondents who gave the time to fill out and return the questionnaire. It is to this special group I dedicate this study.

Introduction

All musicians are influenced by their teachers as well as other performers. With today's technology in the media, we are shaped musically by an ever-widening variety of artists and authors from all over the world. Understanding these influences is difficult indeed.

The flute, beginning with its most primitive ancestors, has undergone continual change during its history. The methods of playing this instrument have also continued to change. Beginning in America with William Kincaid (1895-1967), and continuing with present-day artists, authors and teachers (e.g. Samuel Baron, Sheridan Stokes, and James Pellerite), innovative treatments of standard practices, as well as retention of orthodox methods, have flourished.

The great classical etudes and literature which were widely accepted in their original versions have been revised and renovated by modern masters, and their pedagogical value has been considerably increased. The gradual development of the mechanics of the flute has allowed technical facility, but the progress in methods of teaching and performing also has importance.

In an effort to assess developments in flute pedagogy and performance, questions pertaining to former teachers, study materials, equipment, embouchure, vibrato, warm-up techniques, special effects, literature, and ideas on past schools of flute playing (see Appendix C) were sent to leading flute players and teachers in the U.S. Of the 1,200 sent, 149 responded (see Appendix D). The questions used in this survey were derived from methods and writings of American authors, and interviews with professional performers and university teachers in various parts of the United States.

The results of this survey are a collection of common knowledge, experiences, and opinion. Included are explanations of various responses to survey questions. For some questions, the results have been stated in numerical data, and for others, percentages have been calculated to better illustrate contrast and similarity in answers. Not all respondents answered the survey in exactly the same manner, thus resulting in some inconsistancies. This is due to the fact that many respondents gave no, one, or more than one answer to certain questions. Therefore, responses to a given question may be greater or fewer than the total number of respondents.

The recording and understanding of influences and performance practice is a monumental task. It is the purpose of the author to contribute to the study a concise, readable assessment of the state of flute performance and teaching in the United States today. This project provides numerical data, cross references, and a concensus; as appropriate, leaving ample room for further interpretation by the reader.

Many respondents wrote pages detailing their views on various aspects of performance and teaching. These have been condensed and combined in an organized fashion. All questions are grouped according to the area they cover.

The areas are:

a. Equipment b. Repertoire c. Vibrato

d. Performance practice and warm-up techniques e. Consideration of influence

The products mentioned in this paper are not necessarily endorsed by the author or Emporia State University.

Question 1

Please list the main responsibilities of your present position.

Question one has been divided into six categories, covering most aspects of the profession. Some respondents are active in more than one area.

- 1. Music merchandisers, own or work in a music store, or do instrument repair. (6)
- 2. Amateur performers, flute club members. Usually are employed outside of music. (4)
- 3. Perform on flute for the most part, soloist, orchestral work, chamber ensembles. Some teach privately. (41)
- 4. Private lessons mainly, some professional and amateur performing. (48)
- 5. Students at the college level. (7)
- 6. College and university instructors covering:
 Performing in faculty ensembles
 Some solo work
 Applied lessons
 Instrumental ensembles
 Flute methods
 Advising
 Teaching music history and theory (57)

A Equipment Questions 3 4 5 6 7 17b

Equipment

Question 3

Please indicate the make of flute on which you perform.

This survey showed that Haynes and Powell flutes are used by a majority of respondents. Several indicated that they own and perform on more than one brand of flute.

	Total	B-foot
Haynes	59	43
Powell	52	41
Muramatsu	13	10
Other Brands	51	42

Question 4

Do you have a B-foot on your flute?

Yes - 115

No - 33

Question 6

Do you play a French model flute?

Yes - 133

No - 11

Question 5

What are your beliefs concerning the B-foot, in regards to pitch, tone color, response, etc?

Most respondents, especially those doing a great deal of performing, prefer the B-foot. Several use both B and C feet in performance situations.

Generally, respondents agree that the B-foot lowers the pitch of the high register, facilitates notes in the lowest register, and darkens the sound. As for performance, the opinion is split. Some agree that the B-foot has technical advantages, but prefer the C-foot.

Comments regarding Question 5

"Makes somewhat darker sound which I prefer. It seems to project more. It is possibly somewhat flatter and more difficult to play in low register. Good for bringing down pitch of high C."

"The overall tone is mellow and yet has a semibright upper range. The added length aids in pitch. The flute blends easily with groups, and is rarely sharp. The response on the low end is good and projects well."

"I think it makes the low register stronger, but also tends to pull down the pitch of the low register."

"In my experience, on a good flute it makes no difference, but does offer the low B which is used increasingly."

"I believe the B note itself is less important than the resonance which is increased due to the additional length of silver. Flutes with a B-foot have a richer low register and a more potent mid to upper register."

"I have not done comparisons of B-C fect. When I first switched to a B-foot, I felt it improved the tone of the low register. Pitch is all in your head anyway."

"I like the darker sound of a larger flute. However I also like the brilliance of the C-foot."

"Interesting question. All flutes have their own pitch problems we need to adjust to. Adjusting to the one with the B-foot, if you're flexible, is no harder than adjusting to any 'badly tuned' flute. Tone color--we probably accommodate to what we like. Response-the B key is another key to learn."

"Although I've enjoyed the richer tone color on some student flutes, I was disappointed with the B-foot on my Haynes. After four years of having to blow harder and finding excessive tension in the right hand. I switched to a C-foot. A professional flutist summed it up very nicely when he tried my flute with both foot joints: After playing the flute with the B-foot. he said. It's like a muffler on a car."

Question 5 (Con't)

"A B-foot seems to dull or darken the flute tone. The middle register and general pitch are more difficult to control. Recently, I started using a C-foot on my flute and prefer to play with it."

"I agree with Rampal. It throws the balance off, and in general is no asset. It is a 'fad' among students, however."

"The ability to play lower offsets any disadvantages as far as I am concerned. High notes are easier to play and more distinct."

"I'm not sure it makes a great difference in these features. I think there are many other aspects of the design of the instrument whose influence override or modify the effect of the foot joint."

"Stuffy. I never have liked the sound or intonation in the lower register."

"The high register seems slightly less responsive: getting tangled with the B key on the foot when reaching for C can be a problem. I think the foot really does not affect the tone that much. The entire flute, and particuclarly the head joint are responsible for the tone."

"Previously I'd thought that the B-foot darkens the sound, but after trying both on one make, I've decided my sound is my sound, and that the differences are minimal."

"I actually don't like the way the B-foot flattens the pitch in the low register. But since the B-foot is often needed for contemporary music, I use one and don't worry about it. If a student is buying a professional quality flute, I always recommend a B-foot."

Question 7Please list any permanent additions or changes on your flute; thumb rest, raised lip plate, etc.

Item	Total	B-foot
C# Trill	14	11
A# Trill	1	1
Brannon-Cooper	8	7
Head C Roller	1	0
Cooper Scale	5	4
C# Roller	3	3
D Roller	2	. 1
F# Lever	1	1
Gold lip plate	7	6
Offset G	3	2
Split E	10	9
Wing lip plate	8	8
Zalo head	2	2
Other	14	11

Question 17b

Have you invented or discovered any new sounds with or without instrument alteration that you would be willing to share with us?

None of the respondents contributed to this area.

Repertoire Questions 8 9 16

Repertoire

Teachers of the flute in the United States have a vast amount of material available. The following tables list the composers used most. From this, we can conclude that there is a core of major composers whose works are regularly used in this country.

Question 8

Name examples of repertoire that you have your students perform at these levels.

Total

A. Junior High

Composer

Bach, J.S.	10
Cavally	14
Handel	70
Mozart	11
Moyse	22
Telemann	30
B. Senior	High
Composer	Total
Bach, J.S.	57
_	57 15
Bach, J.S.	
Bach, J.S. Bloch	15
Bach, J.S. Bloch Chaminade	15 30
Bach, J.S. Bloch Chaminade Debussy	15 30 20
Bach, J.S. Bloch Chaminade Debussy Faure	15 30 20 29

Question 8 (Con't)

B. Junior High (Con't)

Composer	Total
Mozart	53
Poulenc	13
Quantz	2 0
Telemann	34

C. College Undergraduate

Composer	Total
Bach. J.S.	50
Chaminade	10
Debussy	1.1
Dutilleux	10
Griffes	15
Handel	22
Hindemith	35
Ibert	16
Mozart	37
Poulenc	29
Presser	13
Telemann	19

Question 8 (Con't)

D. College Graduate

(Many respondents do not teach this level.)

Composer	Total
Bach, J.S.	8
Dutilleux	8
Griffes	5
Hindemith	6
Ibert	18
Martin	5
Muczynski	5
Nielsen	7
Presser	15
Telemann	6

Question 9

Name examples of technical study material you use with your students at these levels.

A. Junior Hig	h	l
---------------	---	---

Composer	Total
Andersen	24
Berbiguier	10
Cavally	32
Gariboldi	11

Question 9 (Con't)

A.	Junior	High	(Con't)	
Moyse]	15	
Rubank		36		
Taffanel- Gaubert		1	11	

B. Senior High

Composer	Total
Andersen	60
Cavally	33
Berbiguier	30
Kohler	14
Maquerre	14
Moyse	21
Taffanel- Gaubert	27

C. College Undergraduate

Composer	Total
Altes	13
Andersen	54
Bach, J,S.	11
Cavally	11

Question 9 (Con't)

College Undergraduate (Con't)

Composer	Total
Casterede	10
Jean-Jean	18
Karg-Elert	24
Moyse	43
Taffanel- Gaubert	30

D. College Graduate

(Many respondents do not teach this level.)

Composer	Total
Andersen	2 5
Bitsch	8
Bozza	5
Jean-Jean	13
Karg-Elert	13
Moyse	12
Taffanel- Gaubert	. 9

Question 16

Please list typical study materials you use to instruct a student in contemporary music.

Composer	Total	
Berio	10	Sequenza & Tillmetz
Bitsch	5	Etudes
Davidovsky	8	Synchronisms No. 1
Debussy	5	Syrinx
Dick	1.7	The Other Flute
Genzmer	5	24 Modern Studies
Hindemith	18	Sonate & Duos
Jean-Jean	6	Etudes Modernes
Ibert	5	Entre' Acte
Karg-Elert	9	Etudes
Messiean	8	Le Merle Noir
Pellerite	6	Modern Guide to Fingerings for the Flute
Stokes	6	Special Effects for the Flute
Varese	32	Density 21.5

C Vibrato Teaching Methods

Questions 10 11

Vibrato Teaching Methods

Generally, respondents believe that vibrato, though physically produced and controlled, reached beyond the technical aspects of musical performance into "the real essence" of musical expression.

A few respondents teach a specific throat vibrato, contrasting greatly with others who emphasize the avoidance of thinking the throat is involved.

Question 10

At what level do you begin teaching vibrato to beginning students?

First Year	14
Second year	20
Other	95

Nearly all respondents who checked "Other" followed with "When student is ready", "After a good steady tone is produced", "Depending upon maturity of student", and other similar statements.

Question 11

Please describe your methods of teaching vibrato, including description of desired sound change, and methods of production.

Methods range from very precise, technically-derived ways, to very aesthetic and emotional teaching regimens.

Most respondents use a diaphragm kick or wave method, beginning with slow speed, and increasing. Many warn of throat tightening which can occur, causing a "Nanny Goat" effect. Several teachers emphasize listening to opera singers and other flutists in recordings and live performances.

A concensus has been reached on a teaching method for vibrato. The application of this technique varies, but the general approach remains the same.

- 1. Work with student to produce a straight non-fluctuating sound, which is well controlled.
- 2. Establish a beat (52 72)

Question 11 (Con't)

- 3. Using the voluntary abdominal muscles and diaphragm, create one pulse per beat as if saying "ha" (also used were pitch variation, intensity, wave, hills and valleys, and amplitude).
- 4. Produce more pulses per beat. (Some use groups of 2 and 4, and others use uneven groups of 5 and 6).
- 5. Apply the technique to music or a technical routine.
- 6. Among things to avoid are: throat constriction, inconsistant speed or varying amplitude.

Two specific methods were mentioned; A Teacher's Guide for the Flute by Delaney, and The Art of Flute Playing by E. Putnik.

On the desired outcome, most respondents agree that there should be a singing quality to the tone. It must be under control. Change in sound is minimal because it should be non-interfering when correctly done.

In the teaching of vibrato, 18.7% of those responding do not specifically teach it, they believe it will occur naturally by listening and imitation. Teachers using the abdominal or diaphragm pulse method are 66.9%, with 9.8% using this in conjunction with vocal chords. The glottis or throat vibrato is taught by 4.4% of the respondents.

D.

Performance Practice and Warm-Up Techniques Questions 12 13

17

17a

18

Performance Practice and Warm-up Techniques

Question 12

Please describe methods you use in deciding what speeds and intensity of vibrato are appropriate for various passages.

The largest percentage (40%) of those responding rely on their basic musicianship, experience, content of the musical statement, and mood of the passage in deciding how vibrato should be administered. A smaller group (32.5%) adhere to a basic outline: Slow and deep vibrato is usually used in slow passages, and the low range, with fast and narrow vibrato being used mainly in the high range, and with faster passages. Some respondents (18.7%), decide on the type to be used by period and composer, with the smallest group (8.7%) using a combination of all three techniques.

Question 13

In double-tongue and triple-tongue, what syllables or combination of syllables do you use?

Generally, American flutists are much more technically minded and in agreement towards vibrato. Nearly all respondents followed their syllable combinations with detailed execution, and specific examples of use.

If a crisp attack is desired, most flutists will adopt a T-K combination. If the opposite is desired, the syllables D and G are used. There are some variations on the basic syllables. Some examples follow:

Tue-Duo: Ta-Ke: and Te-Ta-Ke

Dispertion of syllable usage among respondents is illustrated thus:

Doo-Doo 24

Du-Ku 2

Du-Ku and Tu-Ku 111

Question 17

In producing avant-garde sounds (those requiring no alteration of the instrument), what are the sources from which you gained your knowledge?

American Teacher	80
French Teacher	5
German Teacher	2
Personal Experiment	99
Other	47

Question 17a

Regarding avant-garde sounds requiring alteration or addition to the flute, what are the sources from which you gained your knowledge?

American Teacher	27
French Teacher	3
German Teacher	2
Personal Experiment	40
Other	13

Question 18

Please check items below used in your initial warm-up routine. Whistle tones: Breath focus: Octave skips: Chromatic scales: and Other.

A variety of warm-up techniques are used by flutists today. Four basic routines are listed, with the number of respondents using each.

Chromatic Scales	75
Breath Focus	9
Octave Skips	101
Whistle Tones	40
Other	100

Question 18 (Con't)

Among the 100 respondents who use other warm-ups, either instead of or in addition to those above, the following are suggested:

Long tones

Moyse Daily Exercises

Marquerre Daily Exercises

Taffanel-Gaubert

Moyse 24 Small Melodious Studies

Andersen Etudes

Roger Stevens' Warm-up routine

Takahashi Method

Major and minor scales

E. Consideration of Influence

Questions

2

14

14a

14b

15

15a

19

Combination of composers listed in questions

8

9

16

Consideration of Influence

The following area attempts through treatment of answers, to

categorize responses in an easily-accessable manner.

Questions 14 and 15 were directed toward respondents who are conscious of what has influenced and inspired them in their years of study. A surprising number lean toward no past school. Many of these state specifically that they are a product of all influences, including Japanese, English and Italian.

Teachers

Question 2

Name the teachers with whom you have studied. Please list those with whom you have studied most extensively first.

Name Julius Baker	Responses 15	Name Roger Stevens	Responses 6
Joseph Mariano	13	Robert Willoughby	6
William Kincaid	12	Fred Wilkins	5
Marcel Moyse	12	Robert Cavally	5
James Pellerite	11	Geoffrey Gilbert	5
Albert Tipton	10	Bernard Goldberg	5
Harrold Bennett	9	Murray Panitz	5
S. Pappoutsakis	7	David Berman	5
Samuel Baron	6	Robert Cole	5
Arthur Lora	6	John Thomas	5
Betty Bang Mather	6		

Question 2 (Con't)

The following received less than five responses.

Andras Adorjan Robert Aitken Barry Arsenault Nadine Asin Bernie Atkinson Vincent Avallone Georges Barrere Jeanne Baxtgesser Patricia Duncan Barrett William Bennett Judith Cook Bentley Marian Berry Herbert Benkman Jacob Berg Carl Bergner Gary Behm Frances Blaisdell Frank Bowen Bonita Boyd Sylvia Boyd Paul Boyer Kay Borkowski John Boulton Shelby Boggio Julia Bogorad Israel Borouchoff Sara Boone Robert Bosco David Bogart Keith Bryan Barbara Breeden Robert Browne Damien Bursill-Hall John Butterfield Gil Byerman Kirby Campbell Joan Carter Edward Callan Audrey Check Isabelle Chapuis Robert Connely Harold Crumrine

Michael DeBost

Charles DeLaney Maralyn Denakis John DeLaney Francis Drinker Darlene Dugan Philip Dunigan Doriot Anthony Dwyer Emil Eck Cloris Ensor Jeanne Etinne Ronald Faulkner Samuel S. Fain Francis Fitzgerald Alex Fields Eugene Foster Russell Friedwald Ruth Freeman J. Albert Fracht Francis Fuge James Galway Servino Gazzelloini Ruth Giles Scott Goff Robert Goldberg William Gorver Lloyd Gowen Cheryl Gobbetti William Gower Cathy Gold Peter Kukas-Graf Eric Graf James Grine Pam Gvdetti James Hamilton Nelson Hauenstein Henry Hambrecht Walter Haedrich Richard Hahn William Hebert John Hicks Frank Horsfall Jackie Hofto

Britton Johnson Merrill Jordan Peter Kern Carol Kniebusch John Krell Mary Krusentjerna Walfrid Kujala George Laurent Eleanor Lawrence Edwin Lenning Warren Little Roger Mather Wallace Mann Donald McGinnis William Montgomery Carold Morgan Robert Mols Harry Moskowitz Alexander Murray Emil Niosi Aurele Nicolet Susanella Noble Thomas Nyfenger John Oberbrunner Ralph Paarman Donald Peck Verne Powell Edwin Putnic Paul Renzi Paula Robison Albert Saurini Lois Schaffer Brown Schoenwhite Harvey Sollberger Glennis Stout Toshio Takahashi Hanoch Tel-Oren Frans Vester Carol Wincene Trevor Wve

Arthur Hoberman

Questions 14 and 14a

In your training, performance, and teaching, do you lean toward a specific past school of flute playing?___Yes___No If yes, do you subscribe to French or German methods? or Other?

No - 67 responses

If yes - French - 71% of those responding

German - .03% of those responding

Other - 25% of those responding

Question 14b

Please describe your concepts of the French and German schools of flute playing.

The subject of sound concept is very difficult to treat, with definitions being indefinite and indeterminate indeed. Most respondents wrote great details concerning their beliefs on sound. From these pages, general descriptions can be listed as follows:

French

Performers depicting the style: Rampal and Moyse

Words & phrases used in describing	Technical & compositional aspects	Accoustical aspects
Sweet	Faster vibrato	More overtones
Light	Longer phrases	Less change of tonal color
Thin	More chromatic	Bright. penetrat- ing core
Flowing	Light tongue	Thinly focused sound with upper vertical harmonics

Question 14b (Con't)

Words & phrases used in describing	Technical & compositional aspects	Accoustical aspects
Reminescent of impressionistic fog	Lips closer to edge	Maintains high side of pitch
Flambouyant Fluid	Smoother articulation A lot of ornamentation	
Emotional	More open embouchure hole	
Sensitive	Narrow vibrato	
Etherial	Technical flexability	
Big of spectacle, like French Opera	French tonguing clearer because of the nature of the language	*
	Emphasis on technique and nuance	
	Embouchure stretches lips sideways and up	
	Wide dynamic range	
	Non-changing embouchure	

GERMAN:

Performers depicting the style: Kujala, Werner & Baker

Words & phrases used in describing	Technical & Compositional aspects	Accoustical aspects
Heavy	Slow diaphragm vibrato	More harmonics lower register
Intense	Rich tone. clear sound	More variety in tone color
Thick, dark	Straight-forward orna- mentation	Strong lower harmonics
Conservative	Less rubato	Edge to sound
Robust	Less shaping	Less centered sound
Force	Technically oriented, not as much into the sound	

Question 14b (Con't)

Words & Phrases Tecused in describing

Technical aspects

Less emotion

Less vibrato

Mellow

Slower

Round, wide

More air, larger lip

distance

Cold. hard, square

Forced vibrato

Stoic

Harsh articulation

Melodramatic

Tighter embouchure

and throat

Less free

Changing embouchure with different registers

More expressionistic Vibrato used as a musical

tool

Sturm und Drang

Equipment affects the sound characteristics. One respondent stated that the Germans were behind the French in adopting the silver flute; thus, the sound and technical difficulty of the wooden flute can carry over into contemporary stylistic characteristics.

Following are quotes from various respondents on the subject of style:

French concept:

"The old French school of Taffanel, Gaubert. Moyse, etc. (not necessarily found in France today) was characterized by an emphasis on color, inspiration through metaphor, bringing out the skeletal and dissonant notes, little vibrato; an operatic style."

"I feel the French school relys on a very centered, full, and relaxed tone. The vibrato is used to enhance not cover up the sound. The upper register must sound relaxed and open, the low register full and relaxed. Very little mouth tension. More pucker (pout) than smile embouchure."

Question 14b (Con't)

German concept:

"Somewhat straighter sound and approach (as compared to French), especially to classic emphasis on early performance practice, including less use of vibrato."

"More forceful, less sensitive but with a compulsion that is difficult to explain. (I have often thought that perhaps one's descent has has a little to do with his/her natural feeling for the music of that country."

"Square, dull, unimaginative when at its worst. French influences have conquered strongholds of German style."

Several respondents made comments pertaining to an American school of flute playing. One follows:

"American - this is the basis of my playing.
The solid, firm, rich and slighty edgy tone suitable for orchestral playing particularly."

Question 15

Do you believe that there is a definite American style of playing. differing from the French or German?

Yes - 84

No - 40

Question 15a

If yes, would you attribute it to: a mixture of foreign methods, or a new style uniquely American?

Mixture - 59

American - 34

Some respondents checked more than one item, suggesting a "melting pot" idea.

Question 19

Please feel free to further explain your ideas on the state of flute performance in the United States.

A wealth of information and opinions was gathered on this question. An insight to performance attitudes is shown here. Following are sections from several questionnaires concerning flute playing in America today.

"I feel that many 'American' flutists are searching for a new style in sounds - produced with electronics as well as personal avant-garde sounds. Flutes have more opportunities now than ever for expansion. You can be a leader of a rock group as well as a soloist or be in on changing styles and types of music being written reflecting our changing life style more than the old French and German 'set' styles."

"I agree in many ways with Frans Vester, who maintains that due to a deluge of flute records and orchestral playing, among other things, there has grown to be an 'international style' which is fast, super-brilliant, and trends toward sameness, particularly in use of phrasing (or lack of it), colors and vibrato."

"We seem to have entered a virtuosic phase reminiscent of 19th Century France (even reviving the same music). The influence of Marcel Moyse seems very strong. The frequent appearances of foreign flutists has made a great impact and attracted many American students. Perhaps the result is the emergence of a truly international style rather than recognizably American, English, French or Japanese."

"I think one of the biggest or most significant characteristics about American flute performance is the focus on 'loud' and 'fast'. While the relatively recent developments in flute making and playing style have enabled and encouraged much more volume and strength than ever before, there is a definite tendency to place more importance on volume and speed and less on the message or emotion conveyed. There needs to be a

Question 19 (Con't)

re-focus on the feeling that is put across...Our varied cultural heritage, and our free experimentation with avant-garde sounds and methods have all made the American School the most flexible and adaptable ever. This is certainly a reason for pride - and certainly is proof of a distinctly American style."

"From the performances I heard at the National Flute Association Convention in Detroit, I'd say that technique is all and musicianship is nothing. I was very disappointed and frustrated by a lot of technically proficient people."

"I am concerned about the obsession with mechanics, both human and non-human. I feel that heart and soul are suffering. I am encouraged and pleased by the openness of of spirit, creative feelings to experiment and expand the flute and its music."

"In our fourth year of organizing the Bay Flute Club. I have seen a wide range of use of repertoire, including flute choir and a similar diversity of teaching skills. They originate from our Master Classes with incomparable artists like Frances Blaisdell, Lloyd Cowen, Leone Buyse, and William Bennett. We've never auditioned our participants, and have found many talented amateurs who are psychologists, psychiatrists, and school teachers. The non-professionals are omnipresent."

"I believe that flute performance in the USA has improved drastically since WWII, as there are many more fine teachers in many more locales, due to the wide teaching of Kincaid and Moyse. I still do not believe that there is any distinctively American sound, style, etc. Because of the great size of our country, it is most likely we will remain a melting pot."

"At the moment, I feel there is far too much emphasis on technical facility, and too little on musicality, beauty of tone, line phrasing

20

Question 19, (Con't)

etc. This is probably a return to the 19th Century emphasis on virtuosity, at least to some degree. I think it also has to do with living in a jet age, where everything is one style - whatever they have developed as their own particular individual style. The performance needs to suit the music, not the music in the style of the performer."

"I am the daughter of a concert-performing couple. The image and vision and familiarity of growing up with people on the stage has a effect on the performer. I feel communication is the top priority for a player, and this is achieved by solidity and ease of not only technique, but a glib, spontaneous vitality in in the sonority. Always purposeful - always having intent and contrast to make the audience sit up. I believe in qualities of sound, color, etc. that are larger than life -- models for our younger players, yet the basics of solid playing must not be sacrificed. Solid teaching with flare and ferver is of critical concern."

It is a very high standard. Exquisitely musical performances flawlessly played in a historically accurate style are no longer rare. These are now taken for granted from a serious flutist."

"Our kids are stronger, faster, freer, better prepared, better informed, and better trained. Our 'state of flute performance' is simply SUPER and rising to new heights."

Combination of composers listed in 8, 9 & 16

Styles of playing are influenced by literature provided by composers of various eras. Also, a player influenced chiefly by French teachers and performers, for example, will generally use a larger amount of French literature and study materials. In the United States today, the teachers surveyed strive to provide their students with a well-rounded exposure, using works from all major composers and eras, regardless of country. It is very interesting to note, however, that the composers a teacher chooses relate to how he or she feels about the state of flute performance today.

The following table, which combines composers listed in questions 8, 9, and 16, demonstrates how teachers in this country shape their teaching methods and beliefs around available literature. Column one lists the total number of respondents using a particular composer's works, with column two indicating how many of that total subscribe to the belief that the style of flute performance and teaching in America is a mixture of foreign influences. Column three reflects those who believe there is a uniquely American school emerging, and column four, those who feel there is no American style, unique or otherwise.

Composer	Total	Mixture	Amer. Style	No Style
Altes	24	9	8	5
Andersen	98	44	25	21
Bach, J.S.	96	40	25	23
Bach, C.P.E.	13	6	1	4
Berbiguier	43	18	9	12
Berio	13	4	3	4
Bitsch	17	4	15	8
Bloch	26	14	10	6
Blavet	10	3	3	1
Bozza	12	5	3	3
Bohm	16	9	2	3
Cavally	63	25	14	14
Casterede	15	5	4	3

Questions 8, 9 and 16 (Con't)

Composer	Total	Mixture	Amer. Style	No Style
Chaminade	42	19	10	8
Davidovsky	11	5	2	3
Debussy	39	20	14	8
Ibert	33	13	7	7
Jean-Jean	30	12	6	9
Karg-Elert	38	17	8	10
Kincaid	10	6	4	2
Kohler	26	8	5	8
Kuhlau	12	4	5	3
Marcello	15	3	12	5
Martin	10	6	3	2
Martinu	12	6	2	4
Maquerre	20	9	3	5
Messiean	13	3	5	3
Mozart	82	40	19	20
Moyse. M.	60	41	17	18
Muczynski	11	3	1	4
Nielsen	11	3	3	5
Poulenc	45	23	13	9
Presser	32	13	8	10
Quantz	27	14	5	7
Reinecke	11	6	2	4

Questions 8, 9 & 16 (Con't)

Composer	Total	Mixture	Amer. Style	No style
Rubank	45	17	9	11
Taffanel- Gaubert	57	29	16	12
Telemann	67	31	16	16
Varese	34	16	8	8
Wagner	17	10	6	2

Appendix A

Recommended Flute Literature

The following are lists of recommended flute literature sent by the respondents along with their questionnaires. They are presented here exactly as sent. Some are organized by composer, and some by level. These selected lists are representative of flute literature being studied and performed in America today.

List 1 (From Anne Diener Giles)

SOLOS

Bach. C. P. E. Sonata for Solo Flute — Gerard-Billaudot

Bach, J. S.
6 Sonatas (2 Vol.) — Peters
Solo Sonata in A minor—Barenreiter
Suite in E minor—Schott
Sonata—Musical Offering International

Beethoven, Ludwig

Serenade D Major Op. 25

for flute, violin and viola—Peters

Berio, Luciano Sequenza for solo flute—Zerboni

Bolling, Claude Suite for Flute & Jazz Piano—Silhouette Music

Borne, François

Carmen Fantasie—Southern

Boulez, Pierre Sonatine for Flute & Piano—Amphion

Chaminade. Cecile Concertino—Armstrong

Copland. Aaron *Duo*—Boosey & Hawkes

Davidovsky, Mario Synchronisms No. 1 for Flute & Tape McGinnis & Marx

Debussy. Claude
Syrinx—Jobert
Trio-flute, viola and harp—Durand (?)

Doppler. Francois

Hungarian Pastoral Fantasie
for flute & piano—Cundy Bettoney
Andante & Rondo op. 25 for
2 flutes & piano—Musica Rara

Dutilleux Sonatine—Leduc

Faure, Gabriel
Sicilenne—International
Fantasie - op. 79—Belwin

Foote. Arthur
Night Piece for flute & strings—
Summy Birchard

Franck. Cesar Sonata—International

Griffes. Charles

Poem—G. Schirmer

Handel, G.F. Sonatas, flute & keyboard—Peters

Haydn, F.J.

London Trios—Peters

Hindemith, Paul

Acht Stücke for solo flute—Schott

Sonate—Schott

Honegger, Arthur

Danse de la Chevre—Salabert

Ibert, Jacques
Piece for Flute Alone—Leduc
Entre' acte for Flute & Guitar—Leduc
Concerto—Leduc

Jolivet

Chant de linos—Leduc Cinq Incantations—Leduc

Khachaturian. Aram *Concerto*—International

Kuhlau, Friedrich
3 Grand Solos—Cundy Bettoney
6 Divertissments, op. 68—International
Duet—International
Trios & Quartets—Kaemus

La Montaine, John Sonata for Flute Solo—Broude

Martin, Frank
Ballade—Universal

Martinu
First Sonata—Associated

Messiaen, Oliver

Le Merle Noir—Leduc

Mozart. W.A. *G Major Concerto*—International *Andante in C minor*—International *D Major Concerto*—International *Duets op. 75 nos. 1-6*—Zimmerman *C Major Concerto*—International *Flute Quartet D Major*—Peters

Muszynski
3 Preludes, solo flute—Schirmer
Sonata for Flute and Piano—Schirmer

Nielsen, Carl Concerto—C.F. Peters

Pergolesi *Concerto in G Major*—Boosey & Hawkes

Piston, Walter Sonata for Flute & Piano—Associated

Poulenc, Francis
Sonata for Flute & Piano—Chester

Prokofieff, Sergei
Sonata for Flute & Piano—International

Quantz, J. J.
Sonatas 1 & 2—Forberg
Concerto G Major—Cundy Bettoney
C Minor Trio Sonata—Zimmerman

Reinecke Sonata flute & piano—International

Roussel, Albert Joueuro de flute—Durand Trio flute, viola & cello—Durand

Schubert, Franz
Introduction & Variations—Breitkopf

Schumann, Robert 3 Romances—Peters

Telemann, G. P.
Suite in A minor—Southern
Fantasies solo flute—Barenreiter
Sonatas Flute & Keyboard—International
6 Sonatas 2 flutes—Barenreiter

Varese, Edgard

Density 21.5 solo flute—Ricordi

Villa-Lobos, Heitor

Jet Whistle flute & cello

Bachianas Brasileiras No. 6

flute & bassoon—Associated

STUDIES

Andersen

Op. 21—International

Op. 30—Southern

Op. 63—Southern

Op. 15—Fischer

Bitsch

12 Etudes—Leduc

Boehm

30 Caprices—C. Fischer

24 Studies Op. 37-C. Fischer

Bozza

14 Arabesque Studies—Leduc

Filas, Thomas

Top Register Studies—Fischer Leger Domain—Fischer

Kugues, Louis

40 Studies. Op. 101

Jean-Jean

Etudes-Leduc

Karg-Elert

30 Caprices—Southern

Maquarre, Andre

Daily Exercises—G. Schirmer

Moyse, Marcel

De La Sonorite-Leduc

Daily Exercises—Leduc

Paganini

Moto Perpetuo (violin & piano—Schirmer)

Taffanel—Gaubert

17 Daily Exercises—Leduc

24 Concert Studies from Bach's Works—Southern

ORCHESTRAL REPERTOIRE

Bartok

Concerto for Orchestra

Beethoven

Lenore Overture No. 3 Symphonies No. 3 - 7 & 9

Brahms

Symphonies No. 1, 2 & 4

Britten

Young Person's Guide

Debussy

Afternoon of a Fawn

Dvorak

Symphony No. 8. G Major New World Symphony Symphony No. 7. D minor

Hindemith

Symphonic Metamorphosis Mathis der Maler

Mendelssohn

Italian Symphony No. 4 Scherzo - Midsummer Night's Dream

Mozart

Jupiter Symphony

Prokofieff

Classical Symphony Peter & the Wolf Lieutenant Kije Symphony No. 5 Ravel

Daphnis & Cloe Ma Mere L'Oye Rimsky-Korsakow Sheherazade

Rossini

Barber of Seville Cazza Ladra Semiramide William Tell

Saint Saens

Carnival of the Animals

Shostakovitch

Symphonies No. 1, 5, 6, 9 & 10

Strauss

Till Eulenspiegel
Don Juan
Ein Heldenleben
Symphony Domestica
Salome
Death & Transfiguration

Stravinsky

Firebird Suite Rite of Spring Song of the Nightingale Petrouchka

Tchaikovsky

Nutcracker Suite Symphonies No. 4, 5, & 6

List 2 (From John Boulton)

FLUTE SOLOS

High School and College Freshman (Give or take a few years)

Music of the Baroque	Moyse, ed.	Schirmer
Selected Flute Solos	Arnold. ed.	Amsco No. 101
24 Concert Pieces	Cavally, ed.	Southern
7 Sonatas	Handel	Southern
4 Sonatas	Telemann	Barenreiter
Sonata in F	Marcello	Oxford
Sonata No. 10	Loeillet	Peters
Syrinx	Debussy	Jobert
Suite in A minor	Telemann	Southern
Reverie & Petite Valse	Caplet	Southern
Fantasie	Hue	Costallat
Suite Modale	Bloch	Broude
Sonata	David	Boosey & Hawkes (Ed.
		Musica Budapest)
Suite	Mezo	Boosey & Hawkes (Ed.
		Musica Budapest)
Theme & Variations	Chopin	Internation al
("Var. on theme by Rossii	ni")	

College Sophomore

6 Sonatas	J.S. Bach	Southern (Schirmer is good, also has the G minor. 2 vols.)
12 Fantasies	Telemann	Barenreiter
Music by French Composer	s Moyse, ed.	Schirmer
6 Sonatas	Mozart	Reinhardt
Concertos in G, D	Mozart	Southern
Sonata	Hindemith	Schott
Sonata "la Vibray"	Blavet	Rudall, Carte
Concertino	Chaminade	Fischer
Sonata	Poulenc	Chester
Sonata	La Montaine	Broude
Sonata in F	Benda -	International
Sonata in A minor	C.P.E. Bach	International
Serenade in D Op. 41	Beethoven	International
Cantible & Presto	Enesco	Boosey & Hawkes
Suite-Flute & Jazz Piano	Bolling	C. Hansen (Florida)

College Junior

McGinnis & Marx Sonata in G minor Vivaldi Sonata Piston Coc Cob Press Sonata in A minor J.S. Bach Fischer Sonatina Barton Fischer Hindemith Schott 8 Pieces Danse de la Chevee Honegger Senart Hanson Fischer Serenade Joueurs de Flute Roussel Durand Intro & Var., op. 160 Schubert Breitkopf & Hartel Piece Ibert Leduc Pan Moevs Belwin (Marks) Suite in C minor J.S. Bach International Concerto Jacob Galliard, Ltd. Wilder Sonata Rowen Night Soliloquy Kennan Fischer

College Senior

Griffes Schirmer Poem Prokoffief Leeds Sonata Martinu Associated Sonata Concerto Ibert Leduc Haydn Simrock Concerto Dutilleux Leduc Sonatine Density 21.5 Varese Ricordi Var. on Swedish Folk Tune Dahl Presser Sonatas in A & E minor Genzmer Schott Ballade Martin Universal Duo for Flute & Piano Copland Boosey & Hawkes Sonata Muczynski Schirmer McGinnis & Marx Synchronisms No. 1 for Davidovsky Flute & Tape Le Merle Noir Messiaen Leduc Musica Rara Concerts Royau I-IV Couperin

List 3

(From Sarah Baird Fouse)

In graded order

Gaubert Berecuse

Gretchanioff Brimborions (Nos. 1 and 2)

Gretchanioff Two Miniatures
Handel Bouree and Minuet
Alwyn Three Easy Pieces

Andersen Scherzino

Bourneville Danse pour Katia

Donjon Two Petites Pieces Pastorales

Goddard Allegretto
Hue Serenade
Latham Sonata
Lefebvre Scherzo

Lewallen Valse Romantique

Lewallen Andantino
Lewallen Country Dance

Lewallen
Poldini
Oiseaux
Platti
Sonata I
Quantz
Sonata No. 1
Yuille
Two Short Pieces

Bach Polonaise & Bandinage Blavet Sonatas No. 1, 2, 5, & 6

Brun Romance

DeRoxlo Playera (from Spanish Suite)

Fitzgerald Four Gaelic Miniatures

Gibbs Suite in A

Handel Sonatas in C, F, A (Major) &

A, B, G (minor)

Koehler The Swing
Koehler The Butterfly

Latham Suite in the Baroque Style

Lewallen Fantasie

Lora Three Humorous Pieces

Marcello Sonata
Mozart Sonatas
Pressard Andalouse
Telemann Four Sonatas
Quantz Arioso and Presto

Bach Sonatas in E-flat & C Major

Boccherini Concerto in D Major Caplet Reverie & Petite Valse

Chopin Variations on a Theme by Rossini

Debussy Syrinx

Dorlay Scherzo Brilliante

Faure Fantasie

Handel Sonatas in E-minor, G-Major, C-Major

Hartley Sonatina (unaccompanied)

Haydn Concerto in D Major Heiden Five Short Pieces Honegger Danse de la Chevre

Hue Fantasie
Ibert Jeux Sonatine

IbertPiece for Flute AloneJacobThe Pied PiperKennanNight Soliloquy

Lora Improvisation & Burlesque

Martinu First Sonata Milhaud Sonatine

Morlacchi The Swiss Shepherd
Mouquet Five Short Pieces
Mozart Concertos in G and D

Poulenc Sonata

Saint Saens Air de Ballet D'Ascanio

Schubert The Bee

Taffanel Andante Pastoral & Scherzettino

Telemann Suite in A minor Quantz Concerto in G Major

Andersen Tourbillion

Bach Sonata in A Major

Bozza Image (unaccompanied)

Burton Sonatina

Busser Prelude et Scherzo

Chaminade Concertino

Doppler Fantasie Pastorale Hongroise

Enesco Cantibile et Presto Françaix Divertimento

Ganne Andante et Scherzo

Gaubert Sonata No. 3

Gaubert Nocturne et Allegro Scherzando

Griffes Poem Hansen Serenade Hindemith Sonata

Hindemith Acht Stücke (unaccompanied)

Hoiby Pastoral Dances

Jacob Concerto

Latham Fantasty Concerto

Muczynski Three Preludes (unaccompanied)

Scott Scotch Pastoral
Bach Sonata in B minor
Bach Sonata in E minor
Bach Sonata in E Major
Casella Sicilienne Burlesque

Dutilleux Sonatine

Grovlez Romance et Scherzo

Guarnieri Sonatine
Ibert Concerto
Martin Ballade
Mucaynski Flute Sonata

Piston Sonata Prokofieff Sonata

Schubert Introduction and Variotionen

Appendix B

Warm-up Exercises

Many respondents sketched warm-up routines they and their students do daily. Following are a few.

Octave Skips (Terry Summa)



Five-Note Finger Exercise (Hubert Laws)



Appendix C

Questionnaire Form

American Flute Playing: Performance Practices and Teaching Techniques

1:01	mePosition
1.	Please list the main responsibilities of your present position.
Ω.	Manue teachers with whom you have studied. Please list those with whom you have studied most extensively first.
	Name Name Name
	Name Name Name
3.	Please indicate the make of flute on which you perform.
	Haynes Other
	Povell Yamaina
ᅶ.	Po you have a D-foot on your flute? Yes No
5.	That are your beliefs concerning the B-foot, in regards to pitch, tone color, response, etc.?
С.	Do you play a Trench model flute? Yes No
7.	Please list any permanent additions or changes on your flute; thum, rest; raised lip plate, etc.
u,	Hame examples of repertoire that you have your students perform a those levels.
	Junior high
	Senior High

	College (Undergraduate)
	College (Craduate)
€.	Name examples of technical study material you use with your students at these levels.
	Junior High
	Senior High
	College (Undergraduate)
	College (Craduate)
10.	At what level do you begin teaching vibrato to beginning students?
	First year Second year Other
11.	Please describe your method of teaching vibrato, including description sound change (e.g. amplitude), and methods of production.
12.	Please describe methods you use in deciding what speeds and intensit of vibrato are appropriate for various passages.
13.	In double-tongue and triple-tongue, what syllables or combination of syllables do you use?
14.	In your training, performance, and teaching, do you lean toward a specific past school of flute playing? Yes No
14a	If yes, do you subscribe toCerman methods?Other, describe.
14!	Please describe your conco ts of the French and Corman schools of flute playing. TRENCI-
	CETAT-
15.	Do you believe that there is a definite American style of playing, differing from the French or German?
	Yes No

15a	If yes, would you attribute it to: a mixture of foreign methods
	or a new style, uniquely American? Flease describe.
10.	Please list typical study materials you use to instruct a student in contemporary music.
17.	In producing avant-gardo sounds (those requiring no alteration of the instrument, e.g. flutter-tongue, humming, etc.), what are the sources from which you gained your knowledge?
	Personal experimentation Instruction by foreign teacher, French, Comman Other (Describe)
17 a.	Degarding avant-garde sounds requiring alteration or addition to the flute, e.g. amplification, tage on lip plate for mute, etc; what are the sources from which you gained your inowledge?
	Personal experimentation
17	Have you invented or discovered any new sounds with or without instrumental alteration that you would be willing to share with us?
18.	Please check items below used in your initial warm-up routine (first warm-up of the day).
	Whistle tones Octave ships Other (describe)
	Breath focus (no sound) Chromatic scales
10.	Please feel free to further explain your ideas on the state of flute performance in the United States.

Appendix D

Respondents to the Survey

Erin M. Adair Freelance Flutist, Seattle, WA

Jackie Akin Flute Instructor, El Centro College.

Dallas, TX

Shirley Andrews Private Teacher, Concord, MS

Priscilla Baker Private Teacher, Ferrisburg, VT

Verna Balch Flutist, Private Teacher, Mariana, DE

Jane Bent Principal Flute, Fox Valley Symphony,

Oshkosh, WI: Private Teacher,

Appleton. WI

Ann C. Blankenship Private Teacher. Tacoma. WA

Julia Bogorad Principal Flute, St. Paul Chamber Orch.

St. Paul, MN

John Boulton Associate Prof. of Flute, Univ. of

Kansas, Lawrence, KS

Cheryl Bowman Student. Chapman College, Anaheim, CA

Robert S. Bowman Flutist, Collector; Annaheim, CA

Bonita Boyd Prof. of Flute, Rochester, NY

Jan Boland Instructor of Flute, Marion, IA

Kay Borkawski Prinicpal Flute, Augusta Symphony,

Augusta, GA; Instructor of Flute.

Columbia. SC

Jill M. Brown Student, Calvin College, Grand

Rapids, MI

Myrna Brown Instructor of Flute, Univ. of Texas

at Arlington: Private Teacher

Leone Buyse Asst. Principal Flute. Boston Symphony

Orchestra, Principal Flute. Boston Pops

Orchestra

Charlotte June Burgess Private Teacher, Salt Lake City, UT

Beth Bullard Instructor of Flute, Director of Chamber

Music, Dickinson College, Carlisle, PA

Kathi K. Byam Private Teacher, Springfield, VT

Anglea Carlson Senior Instructor, Univ. of Oregon

Mimi Carlson Asst. Principal Flute, Piccolo, San Jose

Symphony: Instructor of Flute, Univ. of

Santa Clara

Diana B. Cherry Private Teacher, Vermillion, SD

Beatrice Chauncey Prof. of Music, East Carolina Univ.

Nancy Hitt Clark Lecturer in Flute, Bethany College, Salina

KS, Private Teacher

Marian R. Clay Second Flute, St. Paul Civic Symphony:

Private Teacher

Sally Cole Private Teacher: Public School Teacher.

Brighton, MA

John W. Coltman Consultant in Research Techniques

Pittsburgh, PA

Kathleen M. Cowens Supply Faculty, Drury College:

Private Teacher. Springfield. MO

Milton Cooper Asst. Prof. of Flute, Wilmington, DE

Robert F. Cole Prof. of Music. Univ. of Wisconsin

Madison, WI

David Colvig Second Flute, Houston Symphony

Myra Kay Craven Public School Teacher, Mobile, AL

Esther D'Agrosa Instructor of Fiute. Dort College

Sioux Center, IA

Richard L Dalton Flutist, U.S. Marine Band

Mary Jo Dalrymple Principal Flute. Arkansas Symphony.

Little Rock, AR

Kathy Dougherty Public School Teacher, Johnstown, NY

Bonnie Fraenza Donovan Flutist, South Jersey Orch., Private

Teacher: Public School Teacher.

Williamstown, NJ

Ruth C. Dorsey Flute Teacher, West Hartford School

of Music, Hartford, CT

Elizabeth DuBois Principal Flute, Atlantic Symphony.

Halifax. Nova Scotia

Donna Endreson Student, Univ. of North Dakota,

Grand Forks, ND

Arthur J. Ephross Director of Publications, Southern

Music Co., San Antonio, TX

Barbara Mitchell Fecteau Associate Principal Flute, North

Carolina Symphony

Mary Fike Private Instructor; Freelance Flutist, Conn.

Karla Warnke Flygare Professor of Flute, Western Washington

Univ., Seattle, WA

James Fleisher Professor of Music, Emporia State

University, Emporia, KS

Gary Foster Freelance Musician, Pasadena, CA

Sarah Baird Fouse Professor of Music, Univ. of Florida,

Gainesville, FL

Doris J. Foucht Instructor of Flute. Gordon College,

Beverly, MA

Monica J. Geiger Music Consultant, Book-Mays Music,

Dallas, TX

John Gillam Flute Repair, Newport News, VA

Dona Gilliam Writer, Partner, Two's Music, Lawrence, KS

Anne Diener Giles Principal Flute, Los Angeles Philharmonic

Nancy Goodman Private Teacher, Fayetteville, AR

Scott Goff First Flute, Seattle Symphony

Susan D. Gregory Private Teacher, Durham, CT

William H. Grass Prof. of Flute, Boston Conservatory

of Music

Calvin F. Gurtler Amateur Performer, Colorado Springs, CO

Kristina Haedrich University Instructor, Whitehorn, CA

Sally Ann Hart Private Teacher, Rochester, NY

Glenna D. Hagelin Private Teacher, Kansas City, MO

Alexandra Hawley Instructor of Flute. Stanford Univ.

Jean Hutchinson Private Teacher, Louisville, KY

Georgia F. Huckabay Asst. Prof., Louisiana Tech. Univ.

Ruston, LA

Leslie L. Hunt Asst . Prinicpal Flute, U.S. Marine Band

Alan Jewer Freelance Flutist, Whitewater, MI

Sarah Jones Freelance Flutist; Private Teacher

Ithaca NY

Katherine Borst Jones Lecturer in Flute, Capital Univ.,

Columbus, OH

William J. Jones Professor of Music, Univ. of South Alabama

Mobile, AL

Ann Marie Johnson Instructor of Flute. Arkansas State

University, Jonesboro, AR

Amalie Kempton Public School Teacher: Private Teacher.

Glen Head, NY

Linda Keefe Principal Flute, Fingerlakes Symphony.

Fairport, NY

Heather Koch Private Flute Teacher, Northville, MI

Natalie Kruger Asst. Prof. of Music, Columbus College

Columbus, GA

Karen Kuehmann Private Teacher, South Carolina

Wendy Layman Flute Teacher, Manhattan School of Music

Lori Laitman Freelance Flutist; Private Teacher

Alexandria, VA

F. Bruce Lamb Retired Flutist, Santa Fe, NM

Eleanor Lawrence Former Faculty, Manhattan School of

Music

Lawrence Mason Private Teacher, Sherrill, NY

Deborah McDonald Instructor at studio/Private Teacher

Danbury, CT

Mizzy McCaskill Writer, partner, Two's Music Co.,

Lawrence, KS

Janice S. Moreland Private Teacher, Bellefong, OH

Sue Moorman Private Teacher, Whitefish, MT

Arthur R. Morgan Private Teacher, Bothell, WA

Jane Shelly Moreo Private Teacher: Las Vegas Symphony.

Las Vegas, NV

Jean Klussman Morehead Private Teacher, Raleigh, NC

Theodore D. Mordoff Flutist, Long Island Symphony

Instructor of Flute. Nassau Community

College, Elmont, NY

Dr. Robert W. Mols Prof. of Flute, State Univ. of New York

at Buffalo

Katherine Flanders Mukherji Private Teacher, New York City, NY

Kathleen Mylecraine First Flute, Great Falls Symphony,

Great Falls.MT

Jean Rystrom-Nelson Private Teacher, Tillamook, OR

Celia Neville Asst. Prof of Flute, Georgia Southern

College, Statesboro, GA

Elizabeth Cain Nelms Private Teacher. Golden CO

Mary Beth Norris Freelance performer, Denver, CO

Patricia Fry Nuss Instructor of Music, Troy State Univ.,

Troy, AL

Priscilla L. Ocran Flutist for touring Broadway musical

Sweenu Todd

Laura Paarman Public School Teacher, New London, IA

John L. Paulson Asst. Prof. of Music, Winona. MN

Ann Palik Flutist, Young Musicians Foundation

Debut Orchestra

Margaret Peterson Freelance Flutist, Golden, CO,

Private Teacher

Mary Peterson Private Teacher, Simi Valley, CA

Mary Peterson Flute Instructor, Iowa State Univ.,

Ames, IA

Ann Pearce Private Teacher, Releigh, NC

Judith Phillips Private Teacher, San Domenico, CA

Gwen Powell Asst. Prof. of Music, Oklahoma State Univ.,

Flutist.Oklahoma City Symphony

Laurie D. Porter Adjunct Asst. Prof. of Flute. Carelton

College, Northfield, MN

W.M. Rees Instructor, East Texas State Univ.,

Commerce. TX

Martha Rearick Prof. of Flute, Univ. of Southern Florida,

Tampa, FL

Henry Rinne Director of Instrumental Music, Westark

Community College, Ft. Smith, AR

Barbara Sunderland Rives Private Teacher, Orange, TX

Carol Rosen Private Teacher, El Cajoh, CA

Janice Rosenthal Public School Teacher, Lincoln, KS

Donna H. Rose Instructor of Flute, Alexandria, LA

William Ryburn Automotive Sales, Grand Blanc, MI;

Amateur Flutist

Rhonda Schwartz Private Teacher, Soyder, NY

Sandra Seefeld Asst. Prof. of Flute, Miami Univ.,

Oxford, OH

Wayne Shilling Asst. Prof., Early Childhood Ed.,

Melville, NY

Mary Jean Simpson Private Teacher, Hiattsville, MD

Linda Smith Private Teacher, Gainesille, FL

Walter Smith Associate Prof. of Flute. Univ. of

Northern Colorado: Greeley Phil-

harmonic, Greely, CO

Fenwick Smith Second Flute, Boston Symphony Orch.

Phyllis Taylor Sneddon Principal Flute. Stratford Chamber Players

Joan Marsh Sparks Flutist, Delaware Symphony, Substitute,

Philadelphia Orchestra

Glennis M. Stout First Flute, Plymouth Symphony,

Plymouth, MI

Michael Stoune Assoc. Prof. of Flute

Sam Stowe Principal Flute, Western Piedmont

Symphony, North Carolina

Lisa Stuckey Private Teacher, Waitsfield, VT

Terry Summa Director of Bands. Foothill College,

Los Altos Hills, CA

James M. Swain Flutist, Collector; Medical Doctor

Sandra Taylor Instructor, Anderson College, Muncie, IN

Hanoch Tel-Oren Prof. of Flute, Univ. of Texas at El Paso

Joy E. Thomas Public School Teacher, Cincinnati, OH

Jeannette Lamy Thomas Prinicpal Flute. United Staes Navy Band

Vena C. Tipton Retired Private Teacher, Tulsa, OK: Retired

Flutist, Tulsa Philharmonic Orch.

Albert Tipton Professor of Music, Rice University

Houston, TX

Leslie Timmons Private Teacher, Logan, UT

Carl M. Tucker Private Teacher

Peggy Vagts Asst. Prof. of Music, Univ. of New

Hampshire. Principal Flute. New

Hampshire Festival Orch.

Carol Warner Private teacher, Penn Laird, VA

Suzanne Weller Principal Flute. Nova Vista Symphony.

Los Gatos, CA

Instructor of Flute, Duquesne Univ., Wendy Webb

Pittsburgh, PA

Assoc. Prof. of Music. Appalacian State Dr. J. Lynn White

Univ., Boone, NC

Flute Soloist: Faculty, Manhattan Carol Wincenc

School of Music

Student, Wichita State Univ., Wichita, KS Robert C. Wilson

Private Teacher, Prospect, IL Mary Witt

Private Teacher. Eugene. OR Jeanne Wolfgang

Harold Worman Asst. Prof. of Music, Edinburg, TX

Gregory Zeitlin

Principal Flute, Rhode Island Philharmonic, Solo Flutist, Providence, RI