The Challenge is Musical *Preface to Théo Charlier, Study No.1*

The individual titles within Théo Charlier's 36 Transcendental Studies hint at their many technical challenges: "Exercise for the third valve", "Double tonguing" and the many interval studies. However, the real challenge of these etudes is musical. Part of the charm of this book is discovering the musical depth hidden within even the most mechanical etude.

Making a performance "more musical" is about more than stretching the time, exaggerating the dynamics or trying to capture an abstract emotion. Our musicality needs to come from what is on the page, and in Charlier's etudes this information can be overwhelming. This complexity can lead to the mistaken impression that we are having technical or mechanical problems when the real issue is one of comprehension, processing or expression.

To demonstrate this point in a fun way, here are a few "recomposed" passages from this book.

Example 1 – Etude No. 1, "De L'Articulation", mm. 18-25. Here, a challenging passage is made easier by offsetting the rhythm. The issue is the conflict between accents (off the beat) and our automatic tendency to accent (or "pulse") the strong beats.



Example 2 – Etude No. 2, "Du Style", mm. 1-8 recomposed. In this example simpler key makes it easier to connect with its harmony and phrasing.



Example 3 – Etude No. 5, "De L'Articulation", mm. 1-8 recomposed. Once change (moving the slurs) eliminates conflict between music and meter.



In all of these examples, both versions are roughly the same from a 1 recomposed passages *feel* easier because a challenge to our musician. Interestingly, these changes have a drastic impact on the musical cowithout these key features helps us appreciate Charlier's choices and

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Attack roundly so the notes sound full. Practice in 4 at first, then work up to $\ensuremath{\mathfrak{e}}$

Supplement to Charlier, Study No.1

Sharply staccato. The notes marked with a straight line should be slightly prolonged.



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A Revelation Preface to Théo Charlier, Study No.2

Students should be reminded to thoroughly observe Charlier's musical markings. For example, I have heard scores of players prepare the legendary Etude No.2, Du Style, but only a tiny minority observe the subtle "string" indication in bar 41. (In all hopesty, I must include myself as guilty of this oversight in my early attempts!) Its tance became clear when Armando Ghitalla generously demonstrated the etme in a lesson. He began the stringendo where indicated, culminating with or per bar at be bar 49. He held this tempo, gracefully gliding through the wide intervaline eaps of the following bars, only beginning to slow at the indicated retenir in bar 60. This was a revelation. This entire section of the piece came alive for me simultaneously making it clear that a great deal of work was going to be necessary in the attempt to do justice to Charlier.

Years later, while studying at The Juilliard School, I were y anticipated the fir that William Vacchiano would assign Charlier 2 to beson. When the morhe paused for a moment, looked me in the effe, they knitted his brow. "P" like it is an old man giving a young man active "He softly sang the f" emphasizing each note with a gently age of an extended index fir

Direct, concise stylistic advice that I will always remember.

Louis Ranger

Professor Emeritus, University of Victor^{*} Emeritus Artist-Nacury, Aspen Music

Publisher's Note Charlier called for a total suggests they be used ¹ them out over the +'



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