

Recorder Fingering Chart

Baroque (English) Fingering

Roninho Aguiar

Soprano, alto and bass

Soprano, tenor and great-bass

9

17

24

The chart illustrates the fingerings for a recorder in Baroque (English) tuning across four systems. The first system shows fingerings for notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E. The second system shows fingerings for notes D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E. The third system shows fingerings for notes E, F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F. The fourth system shows fingerings for notes F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F, G. The fingerings are indicated by black dots (open holes) and white circles (closed holes). The first system starts with an open hole for C. The second system starts with a closed hole for D. The third system starts with an open hole for E. The fourth system starts with a closed hole for F.

Many of the positions will not be precisely tuned as they will depend on the manufacture of the flute. The positions with * are the same: some flutes will use this position for C sharp and others for D natural.

Trills

Sopranino, alto
and bass

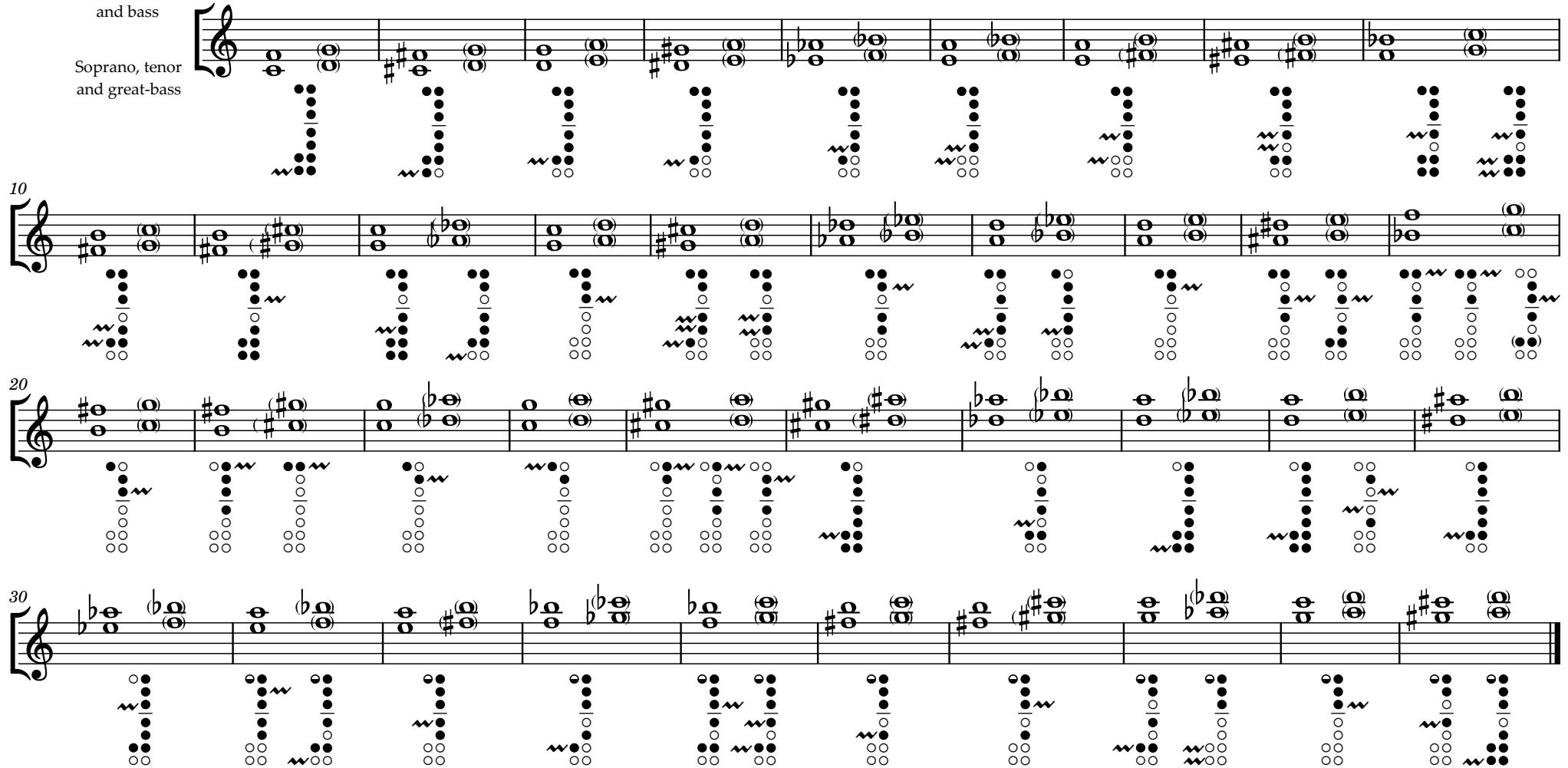
Soprano, tenor
and great-bass

10

20

30

2



Note: a note over which a "tr", "T" or "+" is found must be trilled. In the absence of any other indication, the trill should be made with the upper diatonic note.

In early music its beginning is always made with the superior sound. Execution comprises the rapid movement of one or more fingers simultaneously.

The holes marked with the sign "~~" are suitable for this type of ornament.

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