

Recorder Fingering Chart

Baroque (English) Fingering

Roninho Aguiar

Sopranino, alto and bass
Soprano, tenor and great-bass

The chart displays musical notation on a treble clef staff with a common time signature (C). The notes are grouped into three systems, each with a starting measure number: 9, 17, and 24. Below each note, a vertical column of circles represents the fingering for that note. The circles are arranged in four rows, corresponding to the four fingers of each hand (index, middle, ring, and thumb/pinky). Filled circles indicate which finger should be pressed down, while empty circles indicate which finger should be held up. Some notes have an asterisk (*) next to them, indicating that their fingering may vary depending on the flute's manufacture.

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.

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Trills

Sopranino, alto
and bass

Soprano, tenor
and great-bass

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 "w" are suitable for this type of ornament.

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