

CHART OF FINGERINGS FOR THE RECORDER

DESCANT and TENOR
SOPRANINO and TREBLE
BASS

Left hand
Thumb
1st finger
2nd finger
3rd finger

Right hand
1st finger
2nd finger
3rd finger
4th finger

DESCANT and TENOR
SOPRANINO and TREBLE
BASS

Left hand
Thumb
1st finger
2nd finger
3rd finger

Right hand
1st finger
2nd finger
3rd finger
4th finger

NOTES ON CLEFS AND PITCH

Parts for the **treble recorder** are written in the treble clef. They sound at the pitch at which they are written. The music in Part II is designed for the treble recorder.

Parts for the **tenor recorder** are also written in the treble clef. They also sound at the pitch at which they are written. But the same fingerings produce notes a fourth lower than they produce on the treble recorder. The music in Part I is therefore designed for the tenor recorder. It is the same as the music in Part II, but written out a fourth lower.

Parts for the **soprano recorder** are written in the treble clef, but sound an octave higher than the pitch at which they are written. The same fingerings produce notes an octave higher than they produce on the treble recorder. This means that soprano players can use Part II exactly as it stands. (The sounds will then be at the correct octave for the soprano recorder, an octave above the treble recorder.)

Parts for the **descant recorder** are written in the treble clef, but sound an octave higher than the pitch at which they are written. The same fingerings produce notes an octave higher than they produce on the tenor recorder. This means that descant players can use Part I exactly as it stands. (The sounds will then be at the correct octave for the descant recorder, an octave above the tenor recorder.)

Parts for the **bass recorder** are written in the bass clef, and sound an octave higher than the pitch at which they are written. The same fingerings produce notes an octave lower than they produce on the treble recorder. This means that bass players can use Part II as it stands, provided that they are able to read from the treble clef, and to play the notes with the same fingerings as they would use on the treble. (The sounds will then be at the correct octave for the bass recorder, an octave below the treble recorder.) Since players do not ordinarily *begin* with the bass recorder, but learn the smaller instruments first, this should give them no special difficulty; and we have not gone to the expense of printing Part II all over again in the bass clef. (The very highest notes are in practice unobtainable on most bass recorders, and should be left out. This does not matter, since they never occur in bass recorder parts.)

The bracketed notes are not possible on the bass recorder.

★ These notes require exceptional fingerings.

A few other high notes are not possible on some bass instruments.