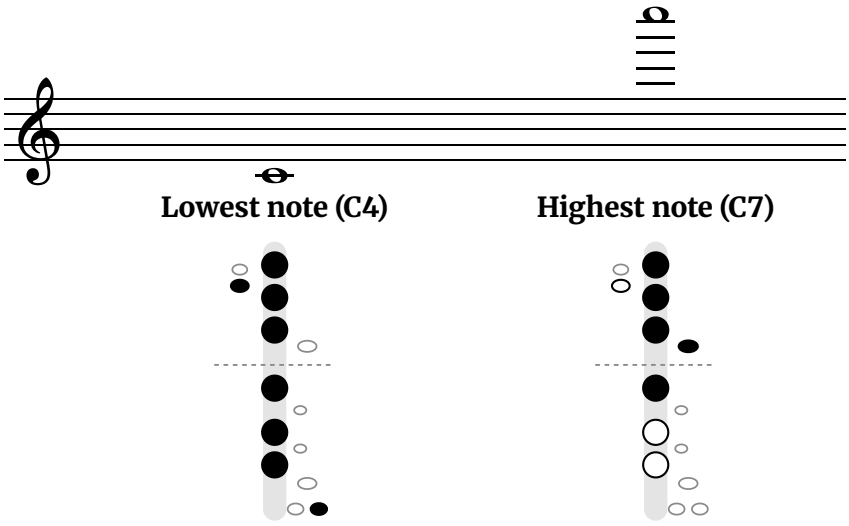
The Flute Fingering Chart Book

Every Note from Low C to C7, All 12 Major Scales and 28 Songs with the Fingering Under Every Note



Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3.
Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C key.

Left hand: 1, 2, 3, G♯ key.
Right hand: 1.

Nathan Early

Free edition
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The Flute Fingering Chart Book

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The fingerings, diagrams and teaching notes come from thefingeringchart.com, where every note can also be heard. Every fingering was checked against a published manufacturer's flute chart, and the trill fingerings against two published flute trill charts.

The melodies are traditional or were first published before 1929.

First edition, 2026.

Contents

How to Read This Book **4**

Tuning and Tone **5**

The Fingering Chart **6**

Every Note, One at a Time **9**

Same Fingering, Two Octaves **28**

The Trill Chart **29**

The 12 Major Scales **33**

The Chromatic Scale **39**

Easy Songs **40**

- Hot Cross Buns **40**
- Mary Had a Little Lamb **41**
- Twinkle Twinkle Little Star **42**
- Ode to Joy **43**
- Jingle Bells **44**
- Happy Birthday **45**
- When the Saints Go Marching In **46**

Christmas Songs **47**

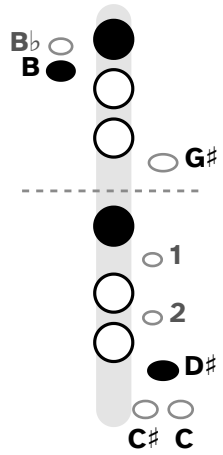
- Jolly Old Saint Nicholas **47**
- Good King Wenceslas **48**
- Away in a Manger **49**
- Up on the Housetop **50**
- Auld Lang Syne **52**
- O Christmas Tree **53**
- The First Noel **54**
- O Come, All Ye Faithful **56**
- Joy to the World **58**
- We Wish You a Merry Christmas **60**
- Angels We Have Heard on High **61**
- Deck the Halls **62**
- Hark! The Herald Angels Sing **64**
- Silent Night **66**

Patriotic Songs **67**

- Taps **67**
- Yankee Doodle **68**
- My Country, 'Tis of Thee **70**
- America the Beautiful **71**
- Battle Hymn of the Republic **72**
- Anchors Aweigh **74**
- The Star-Spangled Banner **76**

Every Note at a Glance **78**

How to Read This Book



Thumb keys: B, and the smaller B♭ lever above it
Left hand: fingers 1, 2 and 3 (index, middle, ring)

G♯ key: left pinky

Right hand: fingers 1, 2 and 3, with trill keys 1 and 2

D♯ key: right pinky, down for almost every note
C♯ and C rollers: right pinky, lowest notes

The diagram above is B♭4: **Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.** A black key means press it; a white key means leave it up.

The diagrams

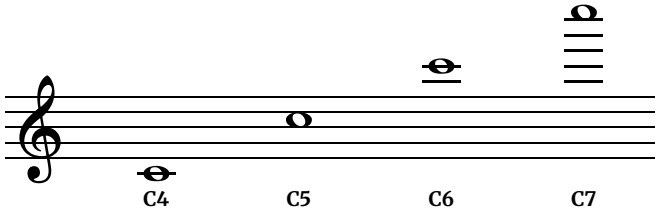
Each diagram is the flute standing upright, left hand above the dashed line and right hand below. The column of circles is your six main fingers. To the left of the column are the two thumb keys; to the right are the G♯ key, the two trill keys and the foot joint keys for the right pinky. The D♯ key is filled on almost every diagram. The right pinky holds it down for most notes, and the chart only shows it up for low C, C♯ and D, the D in the staff (D5), and the top three notes. Some notes have an alternate fingering, such as the thumb B♭ lever for B♭4, that helps in fast passages or for tuning.

Concert pitch

Flute is a concert-pitch instrument: it sounds the note that is written. Every note in this book sounds as written, so the names are the same ones the rest of the band and a piano use, and the scale names match what your director calls them.

Note names

Notes are named with an octave number. C4 is the C on the first ledger line below the staff, the lowest note on the flute. C5 is in the third space, C6 is two ledger lines above the staff, and C7, the top of the chart, is far above it. A sharp and a flat that share a key, like F♯4 and G♭4, are the same note with the same fingering.



The song pages

Each note of the melody has its own column: the note on the staff, the key diagram under it, then the word you would sing on it. A dash in the word row means the word carries on from the note before (a slur, or a tie: a curved line joining two notes of the same pitch, played as one long note). Songs that are shown without words give the note names in that row instead. “Fingerings used in this song” lists every fingering you need, so you can practice them before you start.

Tuning and Tone

Every flute has notes that lean sharp or flat. The notes below are the ones the chart marks. Check them with a tuner while you play.

The first octave, C4 to B4: flat when soft

Low-register notes on the flute tend to go flat when played softly. Keep the air fast and the lips relaxed rather than blowing harder.

Middle C♯: sharp

C♯5 / D♭5		Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	Middle C♯ has almost every key open, so it is the least stable note on the flute and tends to be sharp. Keep the air steady and aim it slightly lower.

The third octave, C6 to C7: sharp when loud

High notes on the flute tend to go sharp, especially when loud. Relax the lips and direct the air a little lower to bring them down.

Worked example: B♭4, the band's tuning note

A♯4 / B♭4		Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	B♭4 is the B♭ on the middle line of the treble staff. Its diagram shows the left thumb on the B key, left index finger down, right index finger down, and the right pinky on D♯. Flutists call this one-and-one B♭. Press those four keys, blow a relaxed stream across the embouchure hole, and you get B♭4, about 466 Hz, which is also the band's tuning note. In the alternate, the thumb moves over to the B♭ lever and the right index finger lifts. That version is smooth in flat keys like F and B♭ major. Avoid it any time a B natural is close by, because the thumb then has to slide back to the B key. If B♭ is sharp on a tuner, roll the flute in slightly rather than pinching the lips.

When the sound is not right

Airy, breathy sound. The lip opening is usually too big or the air is aimed too far over the hole. Make a smaller opening and aim slightly more down into the embouchure hole.

Notes jump up an octave. Too much air pressure for the note. Low notes need slower air and a looser opening; save the faster, narrower stream for the second octave.

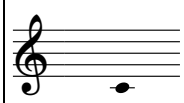
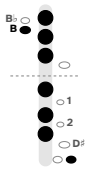
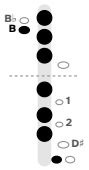
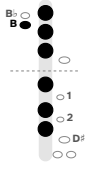
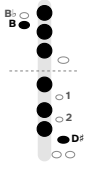
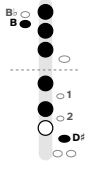
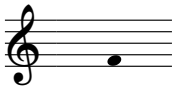
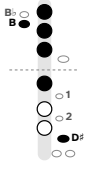
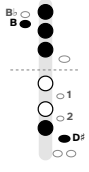
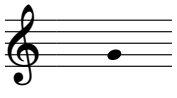
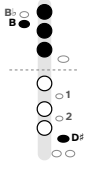
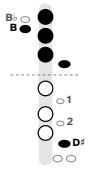
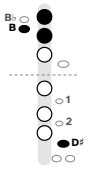
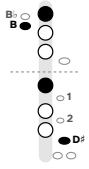
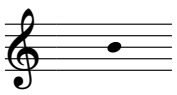
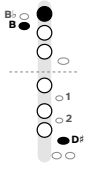
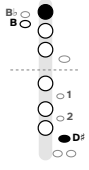
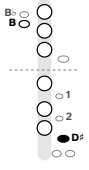
Middle D and E♭ sound weak. Check the left index finger. D5 needs it lifted, and E♭5 needs it lifted with the right pinky still down on D♯.

Flute keeps rolling toward you. The flute balances on the base of the left index finger, the right thumb and the chin. Rolling usually means the right thumb has drifted toward the foot; move it back under the right index finger.

The Fingering Chart: First Octave

The flute is drawn standing up: left hand above the dashed line, right hand below. Black means press, white means leave it up. The thumb keys, B and the smaller B♭ lever, are on the left. On the right are the G♯ key, trill keys 1 and 2, and the pinky keys D♯, C♯ and C. Flute sounds the note that is written.

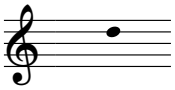
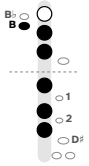
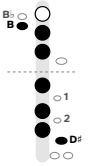
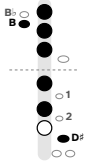
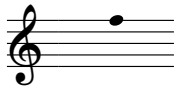
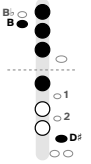
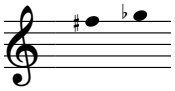
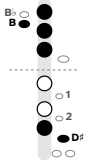
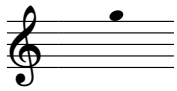
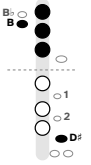
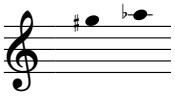
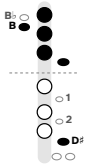
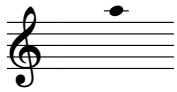
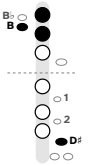
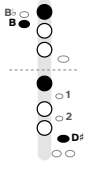
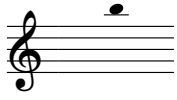
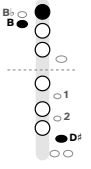
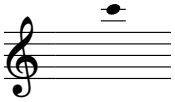
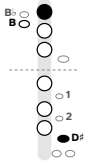
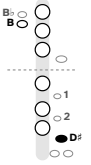
LOW C (C4) TO C♯5 / D♭5

Note	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**C4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C key.		**C♯4 / D♭4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C♯ key.
	**D4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.		**D♯4 / E♭4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
	**E4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.		**F4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
	**F♯4 / G♭4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 3, pinky D♯ key. *Alternate (middle-finger F♯ for trills): Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2, pinky D♯ key.*		**G4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
	**G♯4 / A♭4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.		**A4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. *Alternate: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, G♯ key. Right hand: 1, 3, pinky D♯ key.*
	**A♯4 / B♭4**		Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key. *Alternate (thumb B♭ lever): Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.*		**B4**		Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
	**C5**		Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. *Alternate: Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C key.*		**C♯5 / D♭5**		Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. *Alternate: Left hand: 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C♯ key.*

The Fingering Chart: Second Octave

From E5 up, the second octave uses the same fingerings as the first, played with faster air. D5 and E♭5 are different: the left index finger comes up.

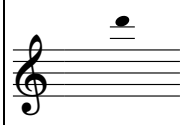
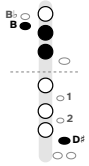
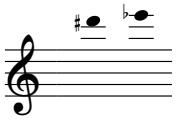
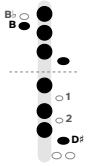
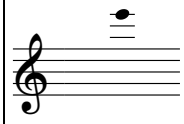
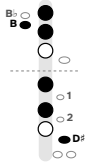
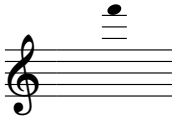
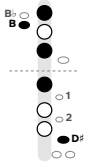
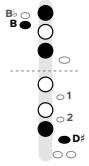
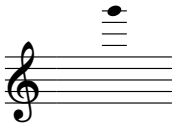
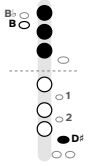
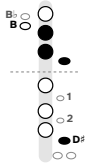
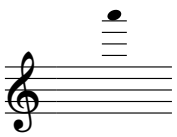
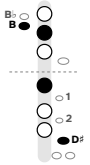
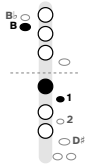
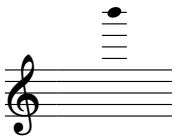
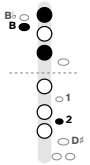
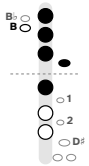
D5 TO C♯6 / D♭6

Note	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**D5**		Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.		**D♯5 / E♭5**		Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
	**E5**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.		**F5**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
	**F♯5 / G♭5**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 3, pinky D♯ key. *Alternate (middle-finger F♯ for trills): Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2, pinky D♯ key.*		**G5**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
	**G♯5 / A♭5**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.		**A5**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. *Alternate: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, G♯ key. Right hand: 1, 3, pinky D♯ key.*
	**A♯5 / B♭5**		Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key. *Alternate (thumb B♭ lever): Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.*		**B5**		Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
	**C6**		Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. *Alternate: Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C key.*		**C♯6 / D♭6**		Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. *Alternate: Left hand: 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C♯ key.*

The Fingering Chart: Third Octave

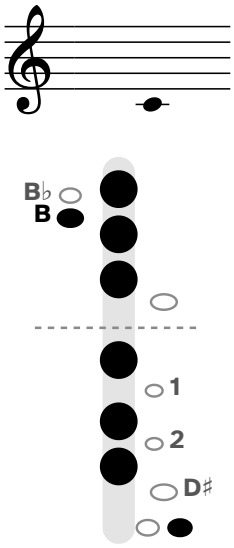
The third octave has its own fingerings. Practice these slowly with a tuner; the top three notes are marked Advanced.

D6 TO HIGH C (C7)

Note	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**D6**		Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.		**D♯6 / E♭6**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
	**E6**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.		**F6**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
	**F♯6 / G♭6**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: 3, pinky D♯ key. *Alternate: Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: 3, low C♯ key.*		**G6**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
	**G♯6 / A♭6**		Left hand: 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. *Alternate: Left hand: 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.*		**A6**		Left hand: thumb, 2. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key. *Alternate: Left hand: thumb, 2. Right hand: 1, low C key.*
	**A♯6 / B♭6**		Left hand: thumb. Right hand: 1, trill key 1. *Alternate: Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1, 3. Right hand: trill key 1, 3.* **ADVANCED**		**B6**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: trill key 2. *Alternate: Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: trill key 1, trill key 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.* **ADVANCED**
	**C7**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: 1. *Alternate: Left hand: 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, trill key 2.* **ADVANCED**				

Lowest Note · C4

Sounds as written



Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3.
Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C key.

The lowest standard note on the flute is C, written on the first ledger line below the staff.

Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C key. Right pinky presses the low C roller; cover every hole fully and use slow, relaxed air.

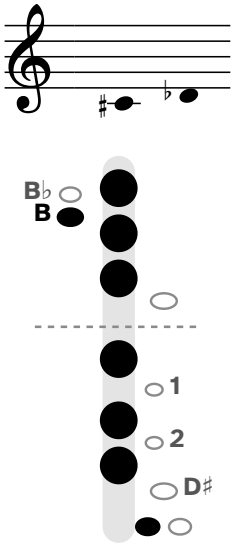
Tuning: Low-register notes on the flute tend to go flat when played softly. Keep the air fast and the lips relaxed rather than blowing harder.

Half step above: C♯4 / D♭4, 2 keys change

In this book: Songs: America the Beautiful (71).

Low C♯ · C♯4 / D♭4

Sounds as written



Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3.
Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C♯ key.

Low C♯ on the flute is the C♯ written on the first ledger line below the staff (C♯4 in octave numbers). It is the same note as D♭, so the same fingering works for both.

Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C♯ key. Right pinky moves to the C♯ roller instead of the D♯ key.

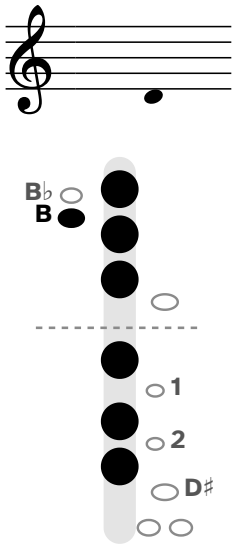
Tuning: Low-register notes on the flute tend to go flat when played softly. Keep the air fast and the lips relaxed rather than blowing harder.

Half step below: C4, 2 keys change
Half step above: D4, 1 key change

In this book: Not used in the songs or one-octave scales; it is on the chart on page 6.

Low D · D4

Sounds as written



Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3.
Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

Low D on the flute is the D written just below the staff (D4 in octave numbers).

Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3. One of the few notes with the right pinky lifted.

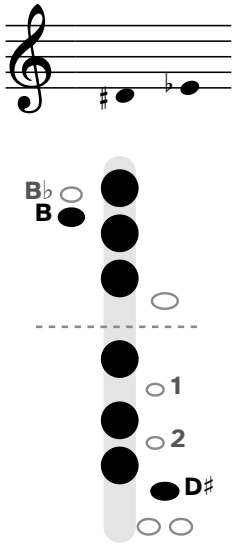
Tuning: Low-register notes on the flute tend to go flat when played softly. Keep the air fast and the lips relaxed rather than blowing harder.

Half step below: C♯4 / D♭4, 1 key change
Half step above: D♯4 / E♭4, 1 key change

In this book: Songs: Yankee Doodle (68), America the Beautiful (71), Battle Hymn of the Republic (72).

Low E♭ · D♯4 / E♭4

Sounds as written



Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3.
Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.

Low E♭ on the flute is the E♭ written on the bottom line (E♭4 in octave numbers). It is the same note as D♯, so the same fingering works for both.

Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.

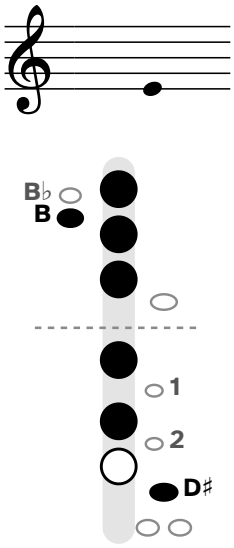
Tuning: Low-register notes on the flute tend to go flat when played softly. Keep the air fast and the lips relaxed rather than blowing harder.

Half step below: D4, 1 key change
Half step above: E4, 1 key change

In this book: Songs: Yankee Doodle (68), America the Beautiful (71), Battle Hymn of the Republic (72).

Low E · E4

Sounds as written



Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3.
Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.

Low E on the flute is the E written on the bottom line (E4 in octave numbers).

Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.

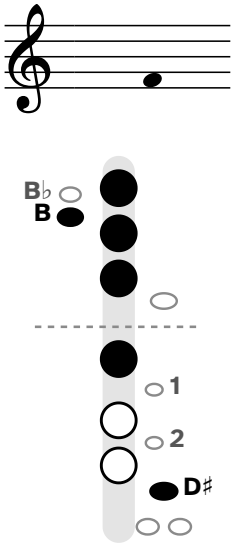
Tuning: Low-register notes on the flute tend to go flat when played softly. Keep the air fast and the lips relaxed rather than blowing harder.

Half step below: D♯4 / E♭4, 1 key change
Half step above: F4, 1 key change

In this book: Trill chart (29).

Low F · F4

Sounds as written



Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3.
Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.

Low F on the flute is the F written in the first space (F4 in octave numbers).

Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.

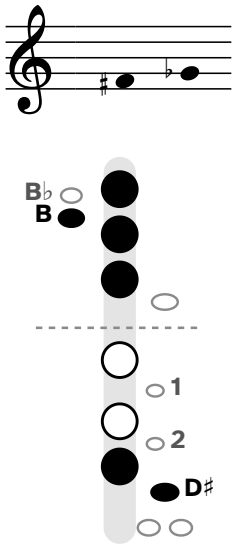
Tuning: Low-register notes on the flute tend to go flat when played softly. Keep the air fast and the lips relaxed rather than blowing harder.

Half step below: E4, 1 key change
Half step above: F♯4 / G♭4, 2 keys change

In this book: Songs: 17 of the 28, on pages 45, 47–49, 52–53, 56, 60–61, 64, 66–68, 71–72, 74, 76. Scales: F (34). Trill chart (29).

F♯ · F♯4 / G♭4

Sounds as written

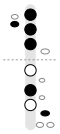


Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3.
Right hand: 3, pinky D♯ key.

F♯ on the flute is written in the first space. It is the same note as G♭, so the same fingering works for both.

Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 3, pinky D♯ key. Use the right ring finger, not the middle finger.

Alternate fingering:



Middle-finger F♯ for trills: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2, pinky D♯ key.

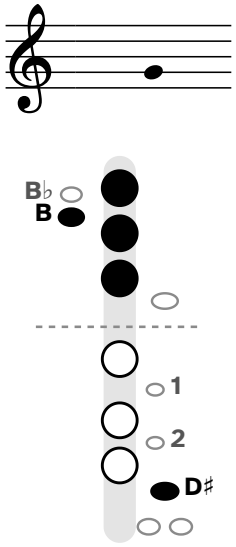
Tuning: Low-register notes on the flute tend to go flat when played softly. Keep the air fast and the lips relaxed rather than blowing harder.

Half step below: F4, 2 keys change
Half step above: G4, 1 key change

In this book: Scales: G♭ (36). Trill chart (29).

Low G · G4

Sounds as written



Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3.
Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

Low G on the flute is the G written on the second line (G4 in octave numbers).

Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

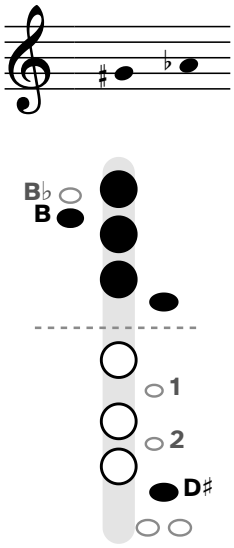
Tuning: Low-register notes on the flute tend to go flat when played softly. Keep the air fast and the lips relaxed rather than blowing harder.

Half step below: F♯4 / G♭4, 1 key change
Half step above: G♯4 / A♭4, 1 key change

In this book: Songs: 13 of the 28, on pages 45, 47–49, 52, 56, 60, 64, 66, 68, 71–72, 74. Scales: F (34), G (36).

Low A♭ · G♯4 / A♭4

Sounds as written



Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

Low A♭ on the flute is the A♭ written in the second space (A♭4 in octave numbers). It is the same note as G♯, so the same fingering works for both.

Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. Left pinky presses the G♯ key.

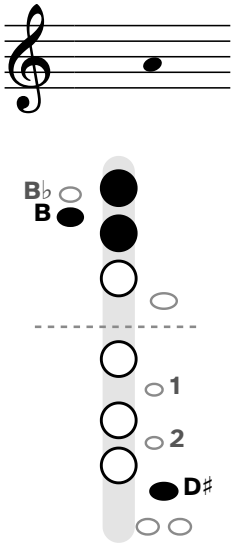
Tuning: Low-register notes on the flute tend to go flat when played softly. Keep the air fast and the lips relaxed rather than blowing harder.

Half step below: G4, 1 key change
Half step above: A4, 2 keys change

In this book: Scales: A♭ (34), G♭ (36). Trill chart (29).

Low A · A4

Sounds as written



Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

Low A on the flute is the A written in the second space (A4 in octave numbers).

Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

Alternate fingering:



Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, G♯ key. Right hand: 1, 3, pinky D♯ key.

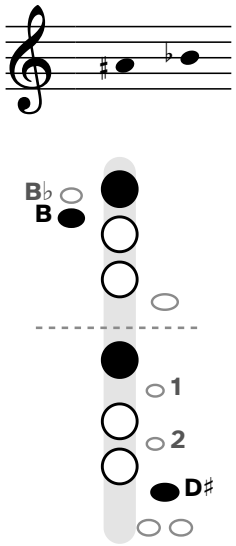
Tuning: Low-register notes on the flute tend to go flat when played softly. Keep the air fast and the lips relaxed rather than blowing harder.

Half step below: G♯4 / A♭4, 2 keys change
Half step above: A♯4 / B♭4, 2 keys change

In this book: Songs: 16 of the 28, on pages 45, 47–49, 53, 56, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70–72, 74, 76. Scales: F (34), G (36), A (37). Trill chart (29).

B♭ · A♯4 / B♭4

Sounds as written



Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.

B♭ on the flute is written on the middle line. It is the same note as A♯, so the same fingering works for both.

Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key. Use the thumb B♭ lever version only when the passage has no B natural.

Alternate fingering:



Thumb B♭ lever: Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

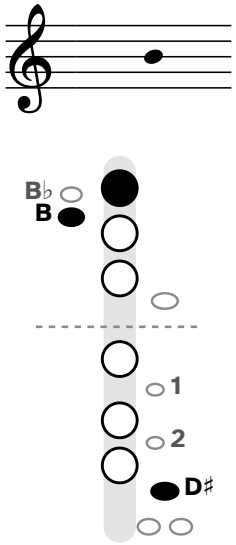
Tuning: Low-register notes on the flute tend to go flat when played softly. Keep the air fast and the lips relaxed rather than blowing harder.

Half step below: A4, 2 keys change
Half step above: B4, 1 key change

In this book: Songs: 27 of the 28, on pages 40–50, 52–54, 56, 58, 60–62, 64, 66–68, 70–72, 74. Scales: B♭ (33), F (34), A♭ (34), G♭ (36). Chromatic scale (39). Trill chart (29).

Low B · B4

Sounds as written



Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

Low B on the flute is the B written on the middle line (B4 in octave numbers).

Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

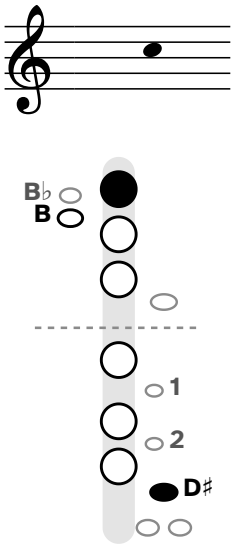
Tuning: Low-register notes on the flute tend to go flat when played softly. Keep the air fast and the lips relaxed rather than blowing harder.

Half step below: A♯4 / B♭4, 1 key change
Half step above: C5, 1 key change

In this book: Songs: America the Beautiful (71), Anchors Aweigh (74), The Star-Spangled Banner (76). Scales: G (36), G♭ (36), A (37), B (38). Chromatic scale (39).

C · C5

Sounds as written

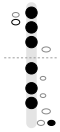


Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

C on the flute is the C written in the third space (C5 in octave numbers).

Fingering: Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. The left thumb comes off.

Alternate fingering:



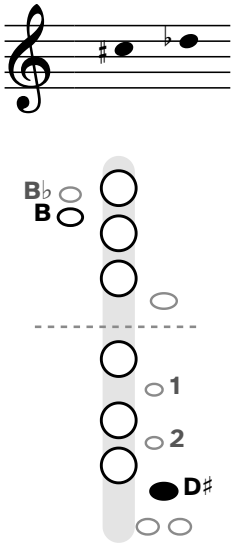
Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C key.

Half step below: B4, 1 key change
Half step above: C♯5 / D♭5, 1 key change

In this book: Songs: 27 of the 28, on pages 40–50, 52–54, 56, 58, 60–62, 64, 66, 68, 70–72, 74, 76. Scales: B♭ (33), F (34), A♭ (34), C (35), G (36). Chromatic scale (39). Trill chart (29).

C♯ · C♯5 / D♭5

Sounds as written

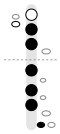


Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

C♯ on the flute is written in the third space. It is the same note as D♭, so the same fingering works for both.

Fingering: Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. Only the right pinky stays down; this note can sound weak, so keep the air focused.

Alternate fingering:



Left hand: 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C♯ key.

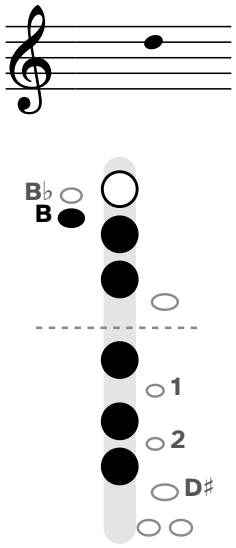
Tuning: Middle C♯ has almost every key open, so it is the least stable note on the flute and tends to be sharp. Keep the air steady and aim it slightly lower.

Half step below: C5, 1 key change
Half step above: D5, 7 keys change

In this book: Scales: A♭ (34), D♭ (35), G♭ (36), A (37), B (38). Chromatic scale (39). Trill chart (29).

D · D5

Sounds as written



Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

D on the flute is the D written on the fourth line (D5 in octave numbers).

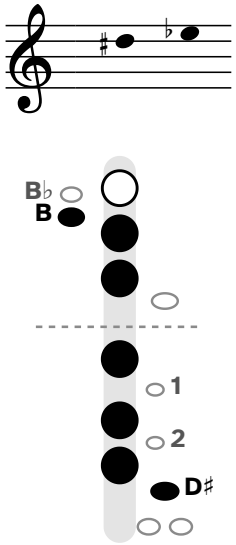
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3. Like low D, but lift the left index finger.

Half step below: C♯5 / D♭5, 7 keys change
Half step above: D♯5 / E♭5, 1 key change

In this book: Songs: 28 of the 28, on pages 40–50, 52–54, 56, 58, 60–62, 64, 66–68, 70–72, 74, 76. Scales: B♭ (33), F (34), C (35), G (36), D (37), A (37). Chromatic scale (39). Trill chart (30).

E♭ · D♯5 / E♭5

Sounds as written



Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.

E♭ on the flute is written in the top space. It is the same note as D♯, so the same fingering works for both.

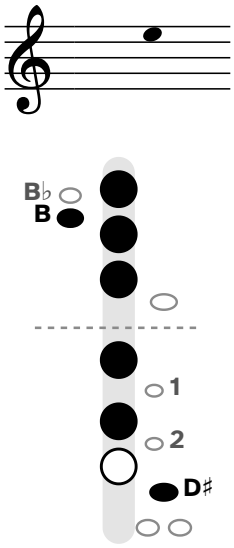
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key. Like low D♯, but lift the left index finger.

Half step below: D5, 1 key change
Half step above: E5, 2 keys change

In this book: Songs: 18 of the 28, on pages 42–46, 48–50, 53–54, 56, 58, 60–62, 64, 68, 70. Scales: B♭ (33), E♭ (33), A♭ (34), D♭ (35), G♭ (36), B (38). Chromatic scale (39). Trill chart (30).

E · E5

Sounds as written



Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3.
Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.

E on the flute is the E written in the top space (E5 in octave numbers).

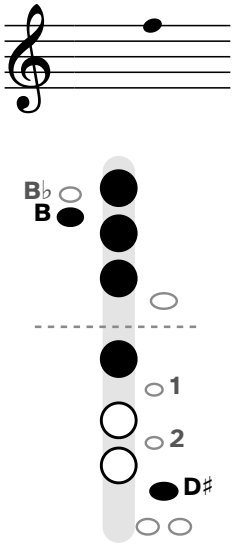
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key. Uses the same fingering as low E; blow faster air.

Half step below: D♯5 / E♭5, 2 keys change
Half step above: F5, 1 key change

In this book: Songs: Deck the Halls (62), Silent Night (66), Anchors Aweigh (74), The Star-Spangled Banner (76). Scales: F (34), C (35), G (36), D (37), A (37), E (38), B (38). Chromatic scale (39). Trill chart (30).

F · F5

Sounds as written



Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3.
Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.

F on the flute is the F written on the top line (F5 in octave numbers).

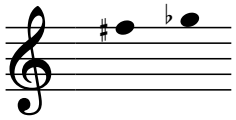
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key. Uses the same fingering as low F; blow faster air.

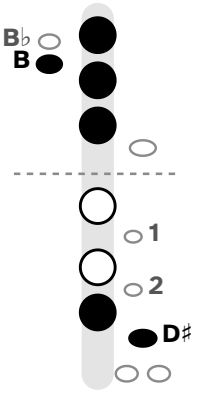
Half step below: E5, 1 key change
Half step above: F♯5 / G♭5, 2 keys change

In this book: Songs: 23 of the 28, on pages 41–46, 48–50, 52–54, 56, 58, 60–62, 64, 66–67, 70, 74, 76. Scales: B♭ (33), E♭ (33), F (34), A♭ (34), C (35), D♭ (35), G♭ (36). Chromatic scale (39). Trill chart (30).

Middle F♯ · F♯5 / G♭5

Sounds as written





Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3.
Right hand: 3, pinky D♯ key.

Middle F♯ on the flute is the F♯ written on the top line (F♯5 in octave numbers). It is the same note as G♭, so the same fingering works for both.

Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 3, pinky D♯ key. Uses the same fingering as low F♯; blow faster air.

Alternate fingering:



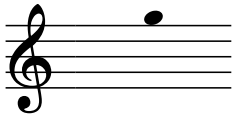
Middle-finger F♯ for trills: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2, pinky D♯ key.

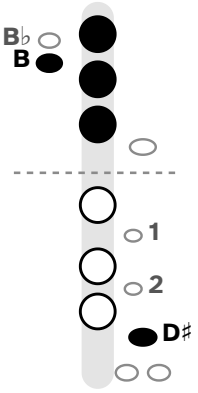
Half step below: F5, 2 keys change
Half step above: G5, 1 key change

In this book: Scales: D♭ (35), G (36), G♭ (36), D (37), A (37), E (38), B (38). Chromatic scale (39). Trill chart (30).

G · G5

Sounds as written





Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3.
Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

G on the flute is the G written just above the staff (G5 in octave numbers).

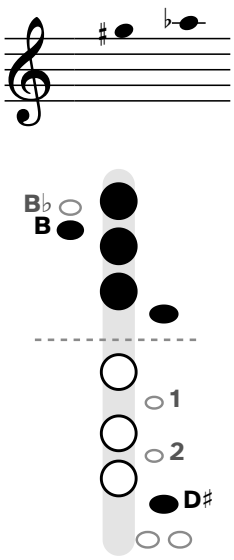
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. Uses the same fingering as low G; blow faster air.

Half step below: F♯5 / G♭5, 1 key change
Half step above: G♯5 / A♭5, 1 key change

In this book: Songs: 13 of the 28, on pages 42, 50, 52–54, 58, 61–62, 64, 66, 70, 74, 76. Scales: B♭ (33), E♭ (33), A♭ (34), C (35), G (36), D (37). Chromatic scale (39).

A♭ · G♯5 / A♭5

Sounds as written



Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

A♭ on the flute is the A♭ written on the first ledger line above the staff (A♭5 in octave numbers). It is the same note as G♯, so the same fingering works for both.

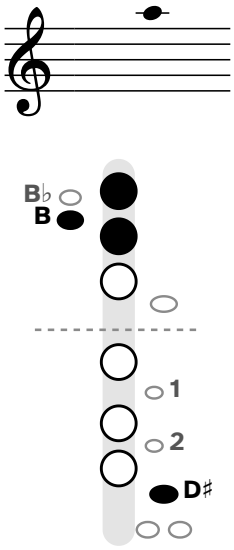
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. Uses the same fingering as low G♯; blow faster air.

Half step below: G5, 1 key change
Half step above: A5, 2 keys change

In this book: Scales: E♭ (33), A♭ (34), D♭ (35), A (37), E (38), B (38). Chromatic scale (39). Trill chart (30).

A · A5

Sounds as written

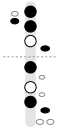


Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

A on the flute is the A written on the first ledger line above the staff (A5 in octave numbers).

Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. Uses the same fingering as low A; blow faster air.

Alternate fingering:



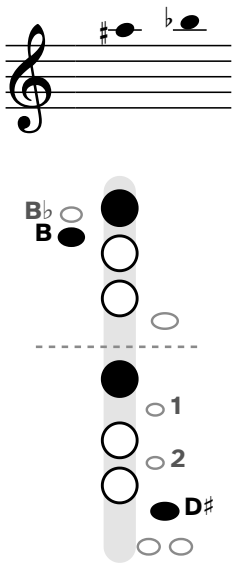
Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, G♯ key. Right hand: 1, 3, pinky D♯ key.

Half step below: G♯5 / A♭5, 2 keys change
Half step above: A♯5 / B♭5, 2 keys change

In this book: Songs: The First Noel (54), Joy to the World (58), Deck the Halls (62), Silent Night (66), Anchors Aweigh (74), The Star-Spangled Banner (76). Scales: B♭ (33), C (35), D (37), A (37), E (38). Chromatic scale (39). Trill chart (30).

Middle B♭ · A♯5 / B♭5

Sounds as written

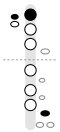


Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.

Middle B♭ on the flute is the B♭ written just above the first ledger line above the staff (B♭5 in octave numbers). It is the same note as A♯, so the same fingering works for both.

Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key. Uses the same fingering as the lower B♭; blow faster air.

Alternate fingering:



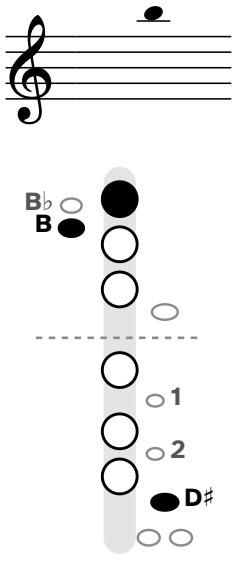
Thumb B♭ lever: Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

Half step below: A5, 2 keys change
Half step above: B5, 1 key change

In this book: Songs: The First Noel (54), Joy to the World (58), Deck the Halls (62), Silent Night (66), The Star-Spangled Banner (76). Scales: B♭ (33), E♭ (33), D♭ (35), B (38). Chromatic scale (39). Trill chart (30).

B · B5

Sounds as written



Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

B on the flute is the B written just above the first ledger line above the staff (B5 in octave numbers).

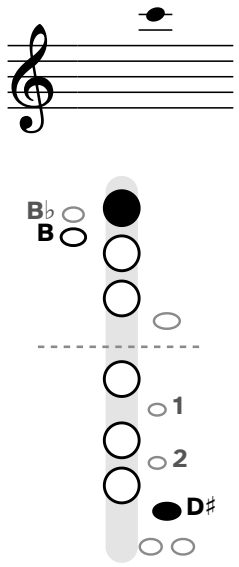
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. Uses the same fingering as the lower B; blow faster air.

Half step below: A♯5 / B♭5, 1 key change
Half step above: C6, 1 key change

In this book: Scales: C (35), D (37), E (38), B (38). Trill chart (30).

High C · C6

Sounds as written

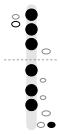


Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

High C on the flute is the C written on the second ledger line above the staff.

Fingering: Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. Same fingering as the C in the staff (C5); blow faster air.

Alternate fingering:



Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C key.

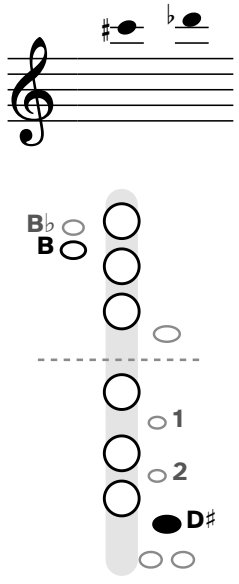
Tuning: High notes on the flute tend to go sharp, especially when loud. Relax the lips and direct the air a little lower to bring them down.

Half step below: B5, 1 key change
Half step above: C♯6 / D♭6, 1 key change

In this book: Songs: The Star-Spangled Banner (76). Scales: E♭ (33), C (35), D♭ (35). Trill chart (30).

High C♯ · C♯6 / D♭6

Sounds as written

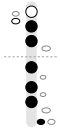


Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

High C♯ on the flute is the C♯ written on the second ledger line above the staff (C♯6 in octave numbers). It is the same note as D♭, so the same fingering works for both.

Fingering: Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. Same fingering as the C♯ in the staff (C♯5); blow faster air.

Alternate fingering:



Left hand: 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C♯ key.

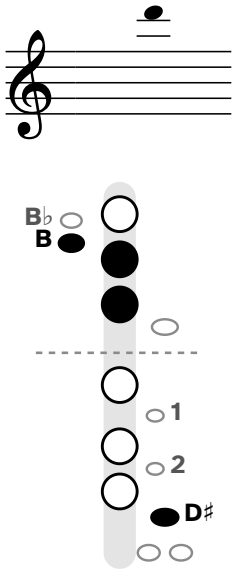
Tuning: High notes on the flute tend to go sharp, especially when loud. Relax the lips and direct the air a little lower to bring them down.

Half step below: C6, 1 key change
Half step above: D6, 3 keys change

In this book: Scales: D♭ (35), D (37), E (38). Trill chart (30).

High D · D6

Sounds as written



Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

High D on the flute is the D written just above the second ledger line above the staff (D6 in octave numbers).

Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. Like the D in the staff (D5), but lift the right index, middle and ring fingers and put the pinky down.

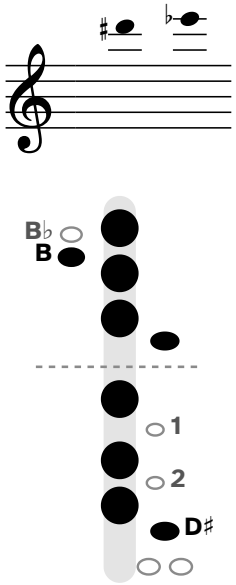
Tuning: High notes on the flute tend to go sharp, especially when loud. Relax the lips and direct the air a little lower to bring them down.

Half step below: C♯6 / D♭6, 3 keys change
Half step above: D♯6 / E♭6, 5 keys change

In this book: Scales: E♭ (33), D (37). Trill chart (31).

High E♭ · D♯6 / E♭6

Sounds as written



Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.

High E♭ on the flute is the E♭ written on the third ledger line above the staff (E♭6 in octave numbers). It is the same note as D♯, so the same fingering works for both.

Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key. Every finger down plus the G♯ key; not the same as the lower D♯ fingerings.

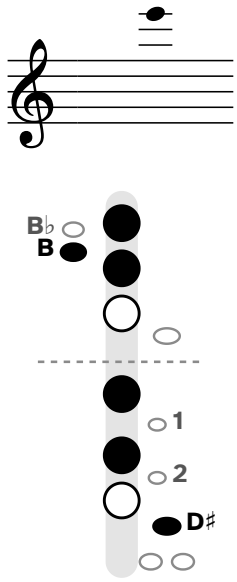
Tuning: High notes on the flute tend to go sharp, especially when loud. Relax the lips and direct the air a little lower to bring them down.

Half step below: D6, 5 keys change
Half step above: E6, 3 keys change

In this book: Scales: E♭ (33), E (38). Trill chart (31).

High E · E6

Sounds as written



Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.

High E on the flute is the E written on the third ledger line above the staff (E6 in octave numbers).

Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key. Left ring finger is lifted, unlike the lower E.

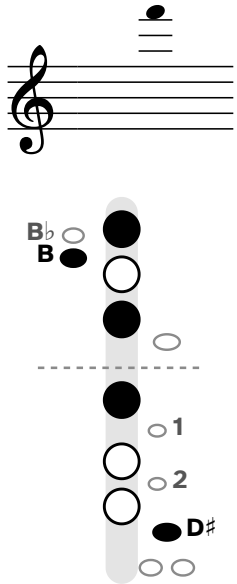
Tuning: High notes on the flute tend to go sharp, especially when loud. Relax the lips and direct the air a little lower to bring them down.

Half step below: D♯6 / E♭6, 3 keys change
Half step above: F6, 3 keys change

In this book: Scales: E (38). Trill chart (31).

High F · F6

Sounds as written



Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.

High F on the flute is the F written just above the third ledger line above the staff (F6 in octave numbers).

Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key. Left middle finger is lifted.

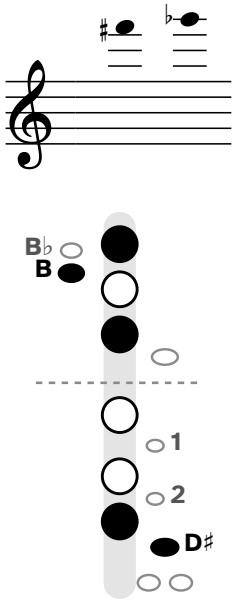
Tuning: High notes on the flute tend to go sharp, especially when loud. Relax the lips and direct the air a little lower to bring them down.

Half step below: E6, 3 keys change
Half step above: F♯6 / G♭6, 2 keys change

In this book: Trill chart (31).

High F♯ · F♯6 / G♭6

Sounds as written

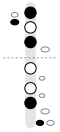


Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: 3, pinky D♯ key.

High F♯ on the flute is the F♯ written just above the third ledger line above the staff (F♯6 in octave numbers). It is the same note as G♭, so the same fingering works for both.

Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: 3, pinky D♯ key.

Alternate fingering:



Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: 3, low C♯ key.

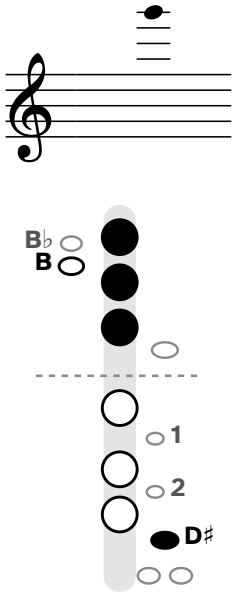
Tuning: High notes on the flute tend to go sharp, especially when loud. Relax the lips and direct the air a little lower to bring them down.

Half step below: F6, 2 keys change
Half step above: G6, 3 keys change

In this book: Trill chart (31).

High G · G6

Sounds as written



Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

High G on the flute is the G written on the fourth ledger line above the staff (G6 in octave numbers).

Fingering: Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. Same as the lower G but with the thumb off.

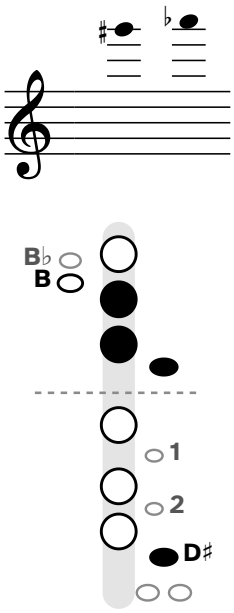
Tuning: High notes on the flute tend to go sharp, especially when loud. Relax the lips and direct the air a little lower to bring them down.

Half step below: F♯6 / G♭6, 3 keys change
Half step above: G♯6 / A♭6, 2 keys change

In this book: Trill chart (32).

High A♭ · G♯6 / A♭6

Sounds as written

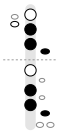


Left hand: 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

High A♭ on the flute is the A♭ written just above the fourth ledger line above the staff (A♭6 in octave numbers). It is the same note as G♯, so the same fingering works for both.

Fingering: Left hand: 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. Thumb and left index finger are both off.

Alternate fingering:



Left hand: 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.

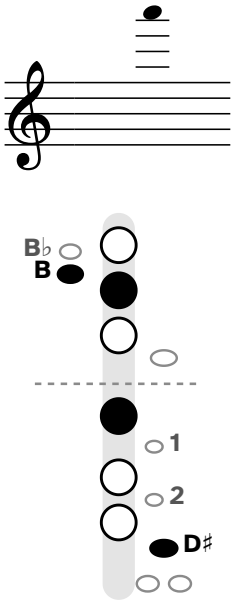
Tuning: High notes on the flute tend to go sharp, especially when loud. Relax the lips and direct the air a little lower to bring them down.

Half step below: G6, 2 keys change
Half step above: A6, 4 keys change

In this book: Trill chart (32).

High A · A6

Sounds as written

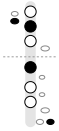


Left hand: thumb, 2. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.

High A on the flute is the A written just above the fourth ledger line above the staff (A6 in octave numbers).

Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 2. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.

Alternate fingering:



Left hand: thumb, 2. Right hand: 1, low C key.

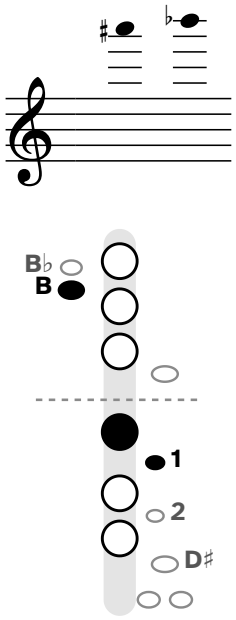
Tuning: High notes on the flute tend to go sharp, especially when loud. Relax the lips and direct the air a little lower to bring them down.

Half step below: G♯6 / A♭6, 4 keys change
Half step above: A♯6 / B♭6, 3 keys change

In this book: Trill chart (32).

High B♭ · A♯6 / B♭6 **Advanced**

Sounds as written



Left hand: thumb. Right hand: 1, trill key 1.

High B♭ on the flute is the B♭ written on the fifth ledger line above the staff (B♭6 in octave numbers). It is the same note as A♯, so the same fingering works for both.

Fingering: Left hand: thumb. Right hand: 1, trill key 1. Uses the first trill key; the right pinky lifts off the D♯ key.

Alternate fingering:



Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1, 3. Right hand: trill key 1, 3.

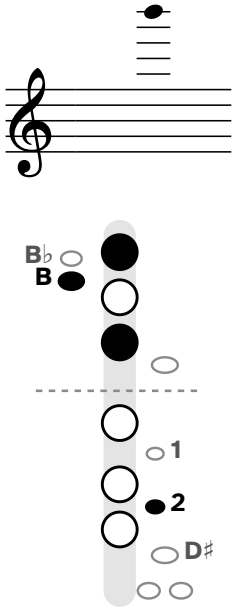
Tuning: High notes on the flute tend to go sharp, especially when loud. Relax the lips and direct the air a little lower to bring them down.

Half step below: A6, 3 keys change
Half step above: B6, 5 keys change

In this book: Trill chart (32).

High B · B6 **Advanced**

Sounds as written



Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: trill key 2.

High B on the flute is the B written on the fifth ledger line above the staff (B6 in octave numbers).

Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: trill key 2. Uses the second trill key; the right pinky lifts off the D♯ key.

Alternate fingering:



Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: trill key 1, trill key 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.

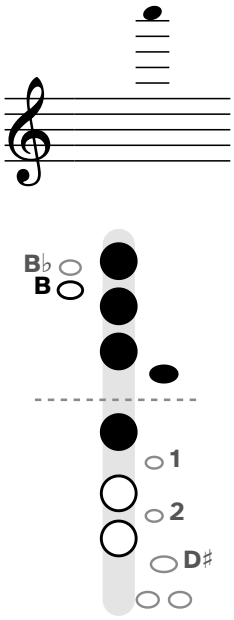
Tuning: High notes on the flute tend to go sharp, especially when loud. Relax the lips and direct the air a little lower to bring them down.

Half step below: A♯6 / B♭6, 5 keys change
Half step above: C7, 5 keys change

In this book: Trill chart (32).

Highest Note · C7 **Advanced**

Sounds as written

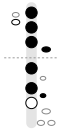


Left hand: 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: 1.

The highest note on this chart is C, written just above the fifth ledger line above the staff. Advanced players can sometimes go higher, but notes above this vary a lot from player to player and instrument to instrument.

Fingering: Left hand: 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: 1. Thumb off and right pinky up.

Alternate fingering:



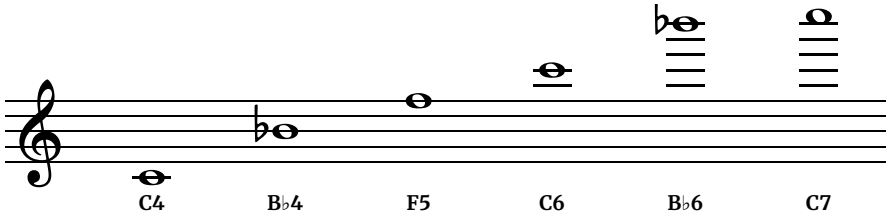
Left hand: 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, trill key 2.

Tuning: High notes on the flute tend to go sharp, especially when loud. Relax the lips and direct the air a little lower to bring them down.

Half step below: B6, 5 keys change

In this book: Not used in the songs or one-octave scales; it is on the chart on page 8.

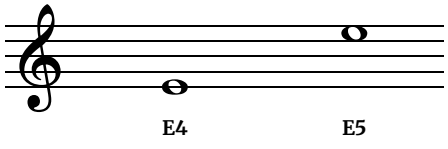
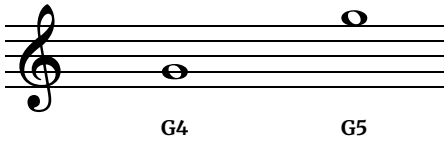
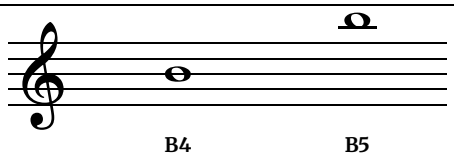
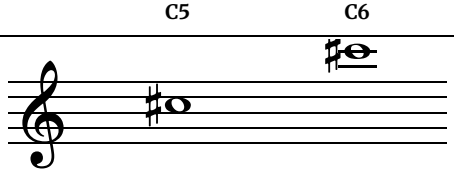
Range and Where to Start



The chart runs from C4, the C below the treble staff, up to C7, high above the staff at the top of the third octave. Flute is a concert pitch instrument, so the written note and the sounding note match: written B♭ sounds B♭. Low C and C♯ need a C foot joint, which nearly all student flutes have. Most band books start flutists on concert B♭, C, D, E♭ and F, the same five notes the whole band learns first, played in the comfortable middle of the staff before any high notes. The top three notes, B♭6, B6 and C7, are marked Advanced on the chart.

Same Fingering, Two Octaves

From E to C♯, the second octave uses exactly the same fingering as the first. The chart's tip for each of these notes is the same: blow faster air for the upper note. D and E♭ are different: in the second octave the left index finger comes up (page 7).

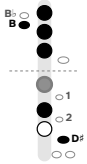
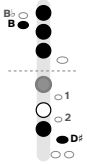
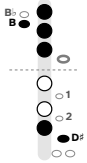
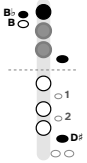
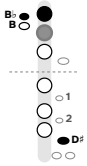
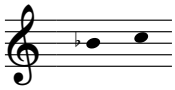
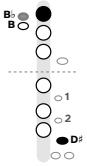
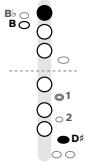
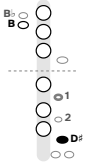
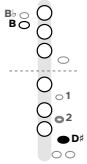
		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key. **E4 and E5**
		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key. **F4 and F5**
		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 3, pinky D♯ key. **F♯4 / G♭4 and F♯5 / G♭5**
		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. **G4 and G5**
		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. **G♯4 / A♭4 and G♯5 / A♭5**
		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. **A4 and A5**
		Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key. **A♯4 / B♭4 and A♯5 / B♭5**
		Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. **B4 and B5**
		Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. **C5 and C6**
		Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. **C♯5 / D♭5 and C♯6 / D♭6**

The Trill Chart

These fingerings are for trills that are awkward or out of tune with the normal fingerings. Finger the lower note as shown, keep the black keys down, and move only the grey keys, as fast and evenly as you can. Any trill not listed here works with the normal fingerings for both notes.

● Keep down ○ Leave up ● Trill: lift it for the upper note ○ Trill: press it for the upper note

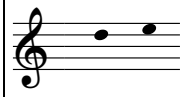
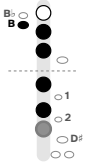
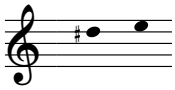
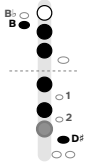
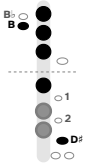
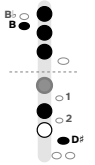
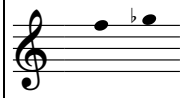
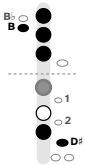
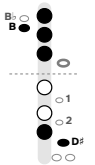
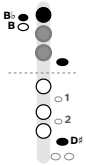
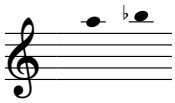
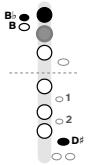
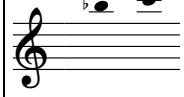
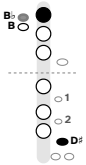
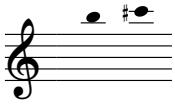
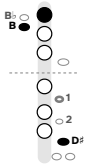
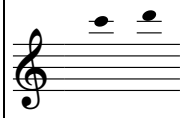
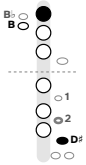
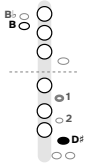
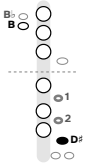
FIRST OCTAVE

Trill	Notes	Keys	How to Play It	Trill	Notes	Keys	How to Play It
	**E4–F♯4**		Finger E and trill the right index finger; F♯ comes out with the middle finger.		**F4–G♭4**		Finger F, add the right ring finger, and trill the right index finger.
	**F♯4–G♯4**		Finger F♯ and trill the G♯ key with the left pinky.		**G♯4–A♯4**		Finger G♯ with the thumb on the B-flat lever and trill the left middle and ring fingers together.
	**A4–B♭4**		Finger A with the thumb on the B-flat lever and trill the left middle finger.		**B♭4–C5**		Finger B-flat with the thumb B-flat lever and trill the thumb on and off.
	**C5–D5**		Hold C and trill the first trill key.		**C♯5–D5**		Hold C♯ and trill the first trill key.
	**C♯5–D♯5**		Hold C♯ and trill the second trill key.				

Free at thefingeringchart.com

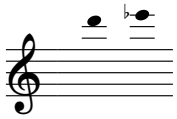
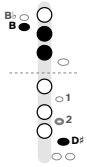
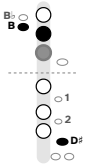
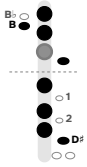
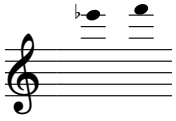
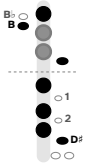
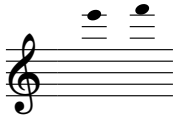
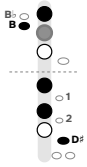
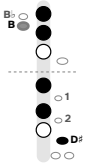
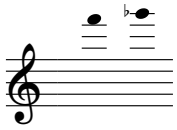
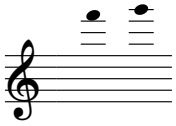
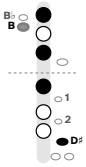
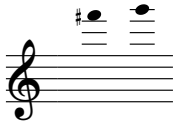
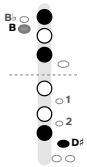
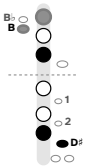
The Trill Chart: Second Octave

D5 TO C♯6

Trill	Notes	Keys	How to Play It	Trill	Notes	Keys	How to Play It
	D5–E5		Hold D, keep the left index finger and pinky up, and trill the right ring finger.		D♯5–E5		Finger E♭ and trill the right ring finger.
	E♭5–F5		Finger E♭ with the left first finger down, and trill the right middle and ring fingers together.		E5–F♯5		Finger E and trill the right index finger; F♯ comes out with the middle finger.
	F5–G♭5		Finger F, add the right ring finger, and trill the right index finger.		F♯5–G♯5		Finger F♯ and trill the G♯ key with the left pinky.
	G♯5–A♯5		Finger G♯ with the thumb on the B-flat lever and trill the left middle and ring fingers together.		A5–B♭5		Finger A with the thumb on the B-flat lever and trill the left middle finger.
	B♭5–C6		Finger B-flat with the thumb B-flat lever and trill the thumb on and off.		B5–C♯6		Hold B and trill the first trill key.
	C6–D6		Hold high C and trill the second trill key.		C♯6–D6		Hold high C♯ and trill the first trill key.
	C♯6–D♯6		Hold high C♯ and trill both trill keys together.				

The Trill Chart: Third Octave

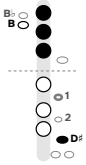
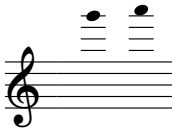
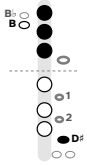
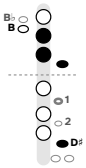
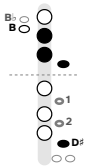
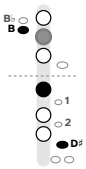
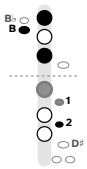
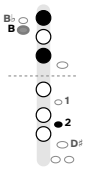
D6 TO F♯6

Trill	Notes	Keys	How to Play It	Trill	Notes	Keys	How to Play It
	**D6–E♭6**		Hold high D and trill the second trill key.		**D6–E6**		Hold high D and trill the left ring finger.
	**D♯6–E6**		Hold high E-flat and trill the left ring finger.		**E♭6–F6**		Hold high E-flat and trill the left middle and ring fingers together.
	**E6–F6**		Hold high E and trill the left middle finger.		**E6–F♯6**		Hold high E and trill the thumb; the F♯ is a little flat.
	**F6–G♭6**		Finger high F with the right ring finger added, and trill the right first finger.		**F6–G6**		Hold high F and trill the thumb; the G is a little flat.
	**F♯6–G6**		Hold high F♯ and trill the thumb; the G is a little flat.		**F♯6–G♯6**		Finger high F♯ and trill the thumb and left first finger together. The G♯ is a little flat.

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The Trill Chart: Third Octave

G6 TO B6

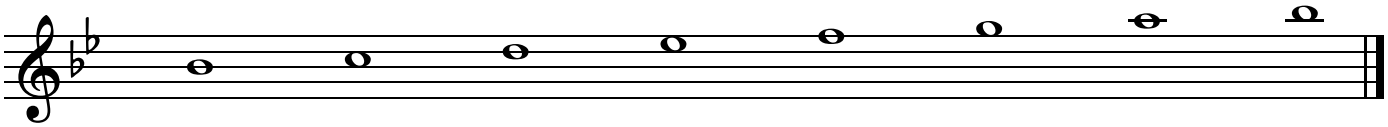
Trill	Notes	Keys	How to Play It	Trill	Notes	Keys	How to Play It
	**G6–A♭6**		Hold high G and trill the first trill key.		**G6–A6**		Hold high G and trill the G♯ key and both trill keys together.
	**G♯6–A6**		Hold high G♯ and trill the first trill key.		**G♯6–A♯6**		Finger high G♯ and trill both trill keys together. The B♭ is a little flat.
	**A6–B♭6**		Hold high A and trill the left middle finger; the B-flat is a little flat.		**A♯6–B6**		Hold the thumb, left first and ring fingers and trill key 2; trill the right first finger and trill key 1 together.
	**B6–C7**		Finger high B and trill the thumb. The C is a little flat.				

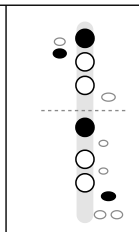
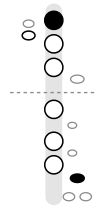
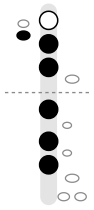
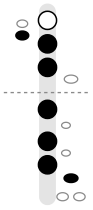
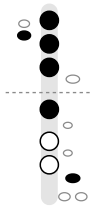
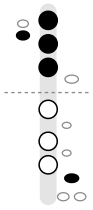
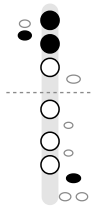
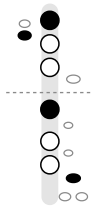
The 12 Major Scales

Each scale is shown in the octave that sits most comfortably on the instrument. They are in the order school bands usually learn them.

B♭ Major

When the band plays concert B♭ major, you play B♭ major too (2 flats in the key signature).

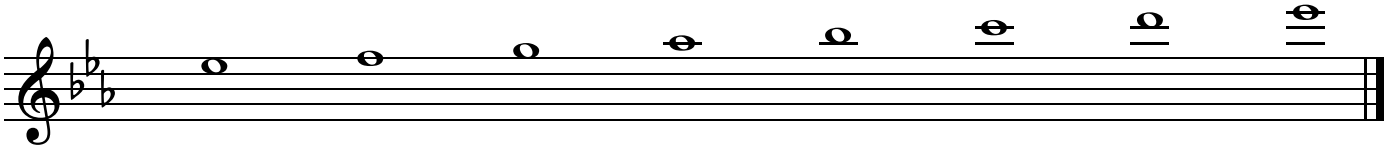


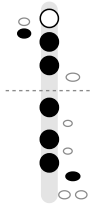
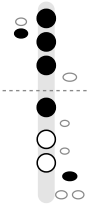
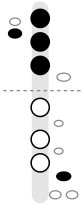
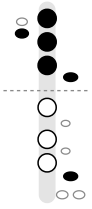
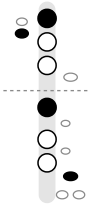
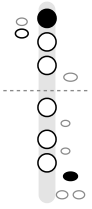
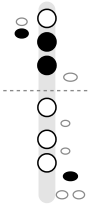
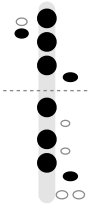
KEYS								
NOTE	B♭4	C5	D5	E♭5	F5	G5	A5	B♭5

B♭4: Use the thumb B♭ lever version only when the passage has no B natural.

E♭ Major

When the band plays concert E♭ major, you play E♭ major too (3 flats in the key signature).

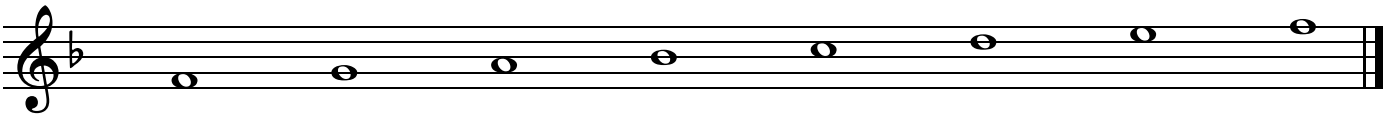


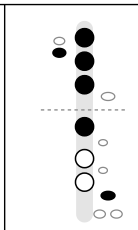
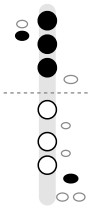
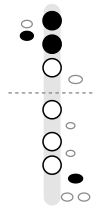
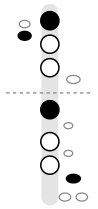
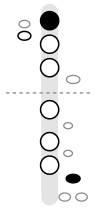
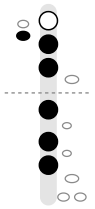
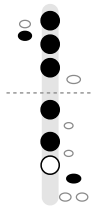
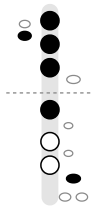
KEYS								
NOTE	E♭5	F5	G5	A♭5	B♭5	C6	D6	E♭6

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F Major

When the band plays concert F major, you play F major too (1 flat in the key signature).

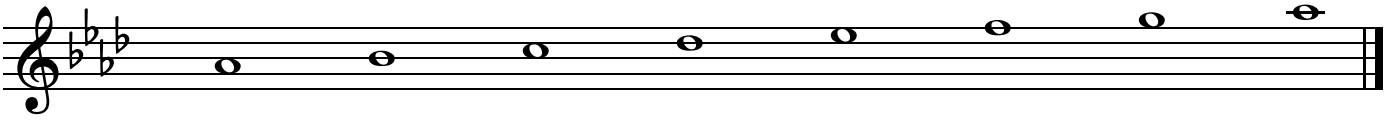


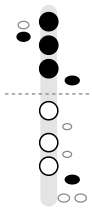
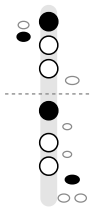
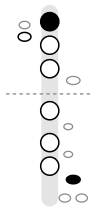
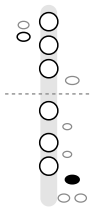
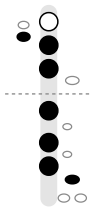
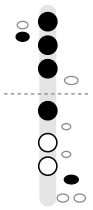
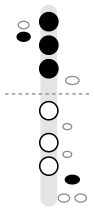
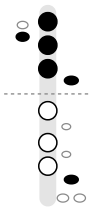
KEYS								
NOTE	F4	G4	A4	B♭4	C5	D5	E5	F5

B♭4: Use the thumb B♭ lever version only when the passage has no B natural.

A♭ Major

When the band plays concert A♭ major, you play A♭ major too (4 flats in the key signature).

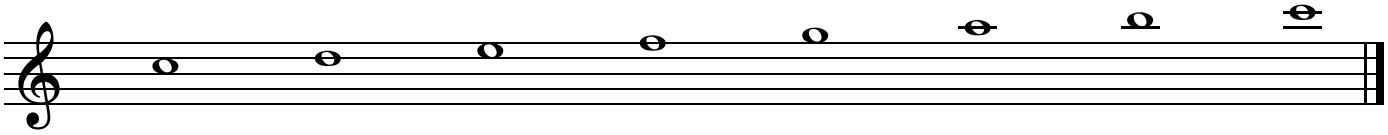


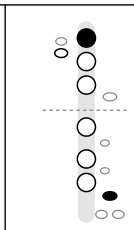
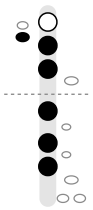
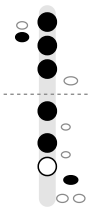
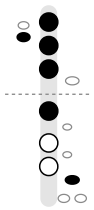
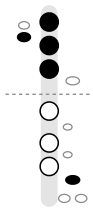
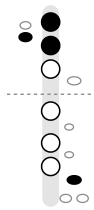
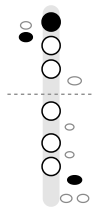
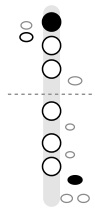
KEYS								
NOTE	A♭4	B♭4	C5	D♭5	E♭5	F5	G5	A♭5

B♭4: Use the thumb B♭ lever version only when the passage has no B natural. **D♭5:** Only the right pinky stays down; this note can sound weak, so keep the air focused.

C Major

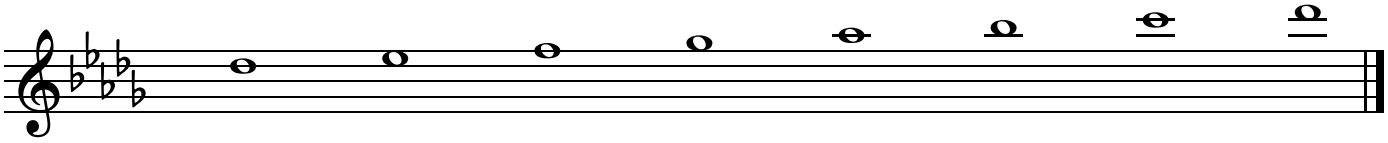
When the band plays concert C major, you play C major too (no sharps or flats in the key signature).

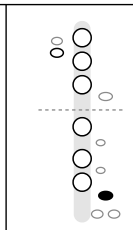
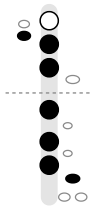
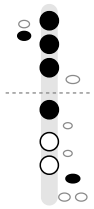
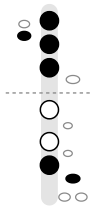
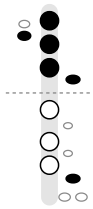
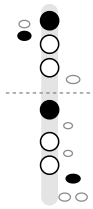
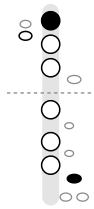
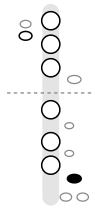


KEYS								
NOTE	C5	D5	E5	F5	G5	A5	B5	C6

D♭ Major

When the band plays concert D♭ major, you play D♭ major too (5 flats in the key signature).



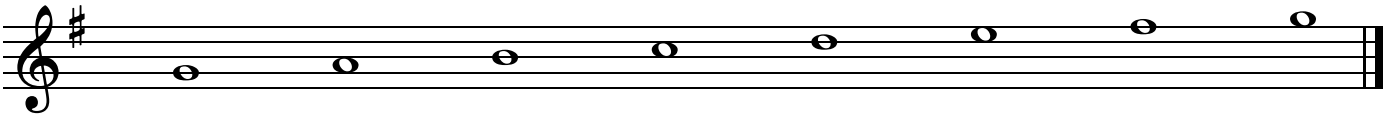
KEYS								
NOTE	D♭5	E♭5	F5	G♭5	A♭5	B♭5	C6	D♭6

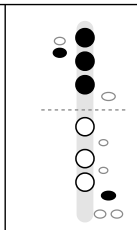
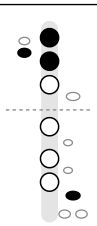
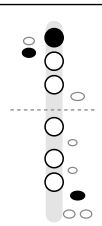
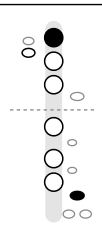
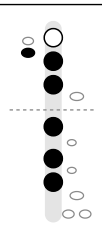
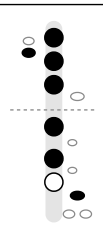
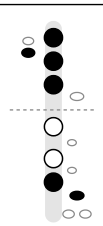
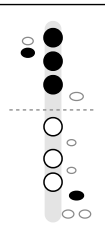
D♭5: Only the right pinky stays down; this note can sound weak, so keep the air focused.

Free at thefingeringchart.com

G Major

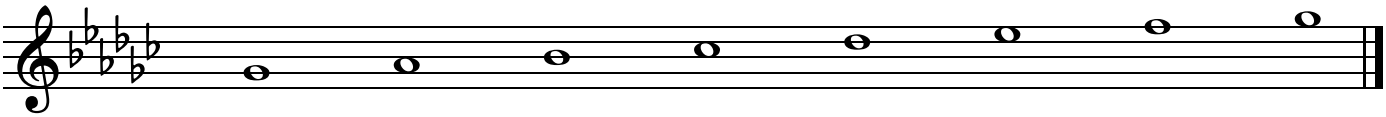
When the band plays concert G major, you play G major too (1 sharp in the key signature).

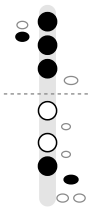
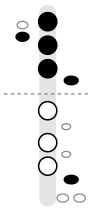
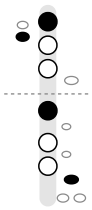
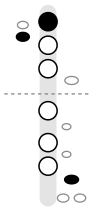
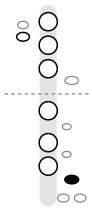
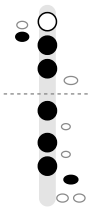
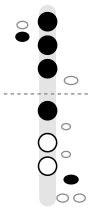
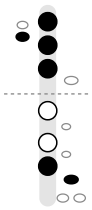


KEYS								
NOTE	G4	A4	B4	C5	D5	E5	F♯5	G5

G♭ Major

When the band plays concert G♭ major, you play G♭ major too (6 flats in the key signature).

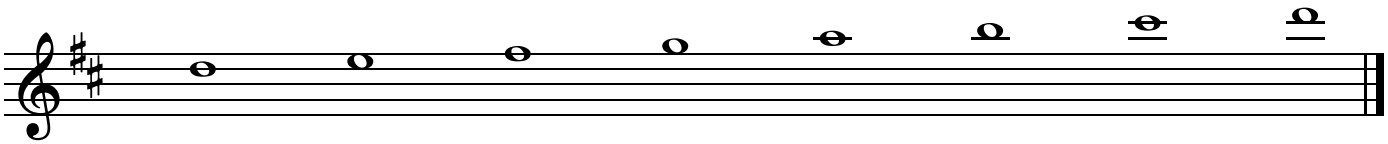


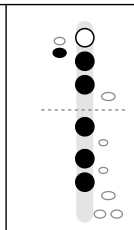
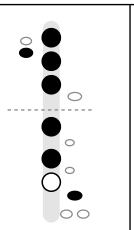
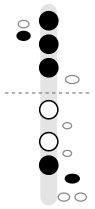
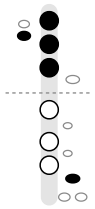
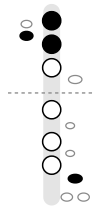
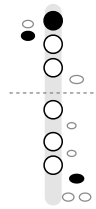
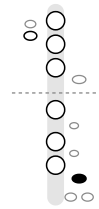
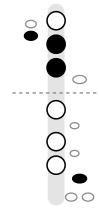
KEYS								
NOTE	G♭4	A♭4	B♭4	C♭5	D♭5	E♭5	F5	G♭5

B♭4: Use the thumb B♭ lever version only when the passage has no B natural. **D♭5:** Only the right pinky stays down; this note can sound weak, so keep the air focused.

D Major

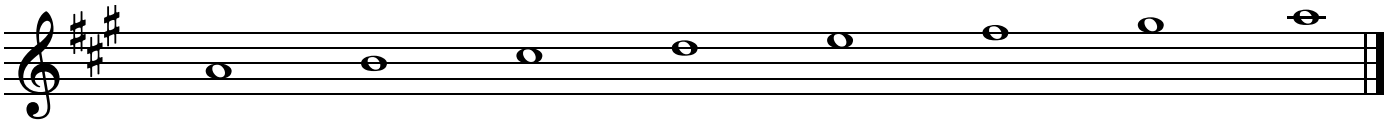
When the band plays concert D major, you play D major too (2 sharps in the key signature).

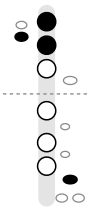
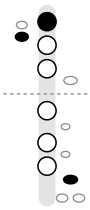
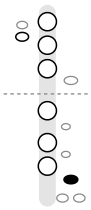
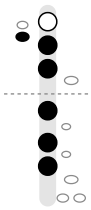
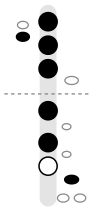
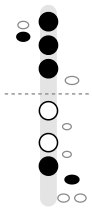
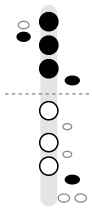
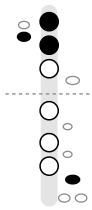


KEYS								
NOTE	D5	E5	F♯5	G5	A5	B5	C♯6	D6

A Major

When the band plays concert A major, you play A major too (3 sharps in the key signature).



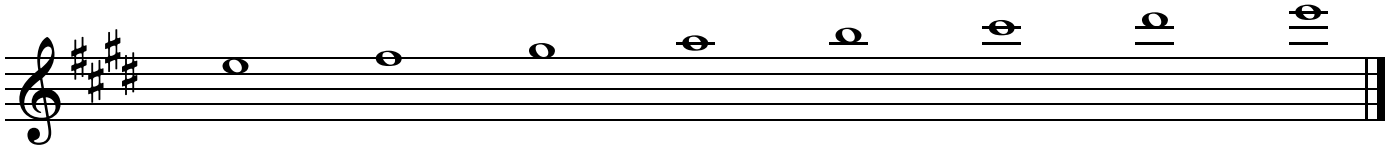
KEYS								
NOTE	A4	B4	C♯5	D5	E5	F♯5	G♯5	A5

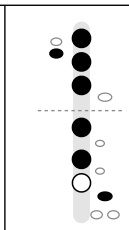
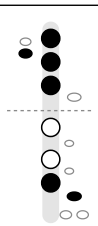
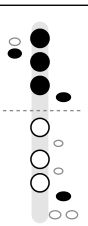
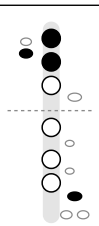
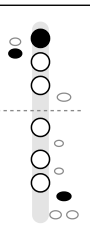
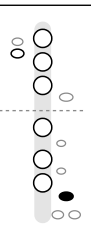
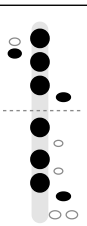
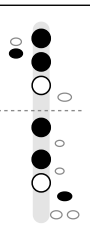
C♯5: Only the right pinky stays down; this note can sound weak, so keep the air focused.

Free at thefingeringchart.com

E Major

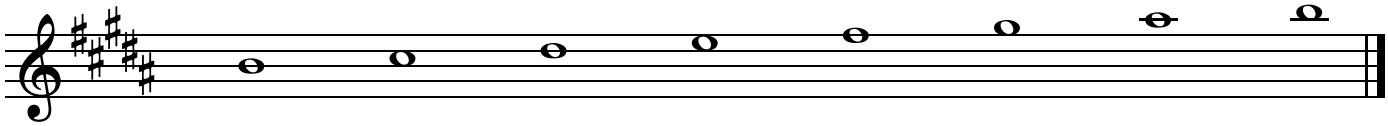
When the band plays concert E major, you play E major too (4 sharps in the key signature).

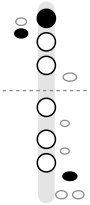
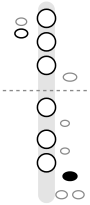
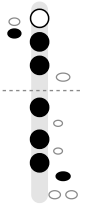
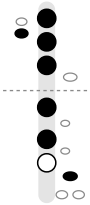
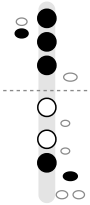
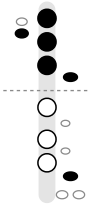
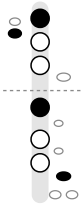
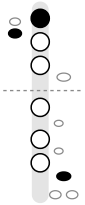


KEYS								
NOTE	E5	F♯5	G♯5	A5	B5	C♯6	D♯6	E6

B Major

When the band plays concert B major, you play B major too (5 sharps in the key signature).

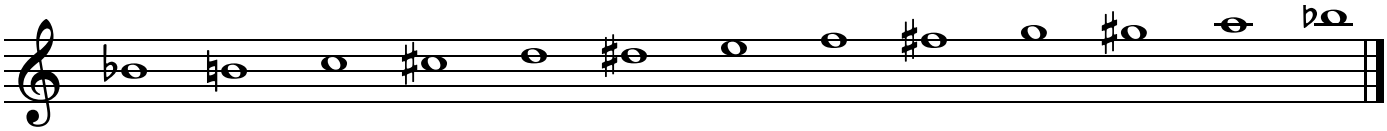


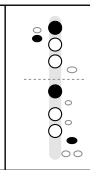
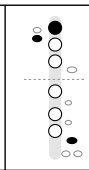
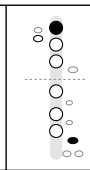
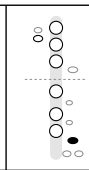
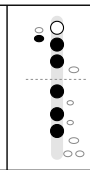
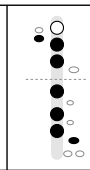
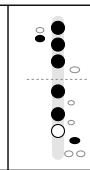
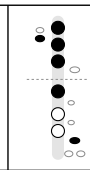
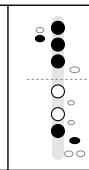
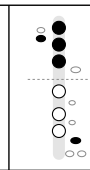
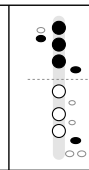
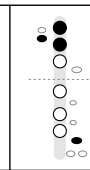
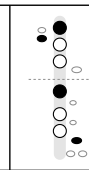
KEYS								
NOTE	B4	C♯5	D♯5	E5	F♯5	G♯5	A♯5	B5

C♯5: Only the right pinky stays down; this note can sound weak, so keep the air focused.

The Chromatic Scale

All twelve notes from B♭4 up to the next B♭, one half step at a time. Going up, the in-between notes are written as sharps; coming down they are usually written as flats (A♯ going up is the same note and fingering as B♭ coming down).



KEYS													
NOTE	B♭4	B4	C5	C♯5	D5	D♯5	E5	F5	F♯5	G5	G♯5	A5	B♭5

How to Practice a Scale

Play it slowly enough that every note is correct the first time, with a metronome. Tongue each note, then slur the whole octave in one breath. Raise the tempo only after three clean runs in a row.

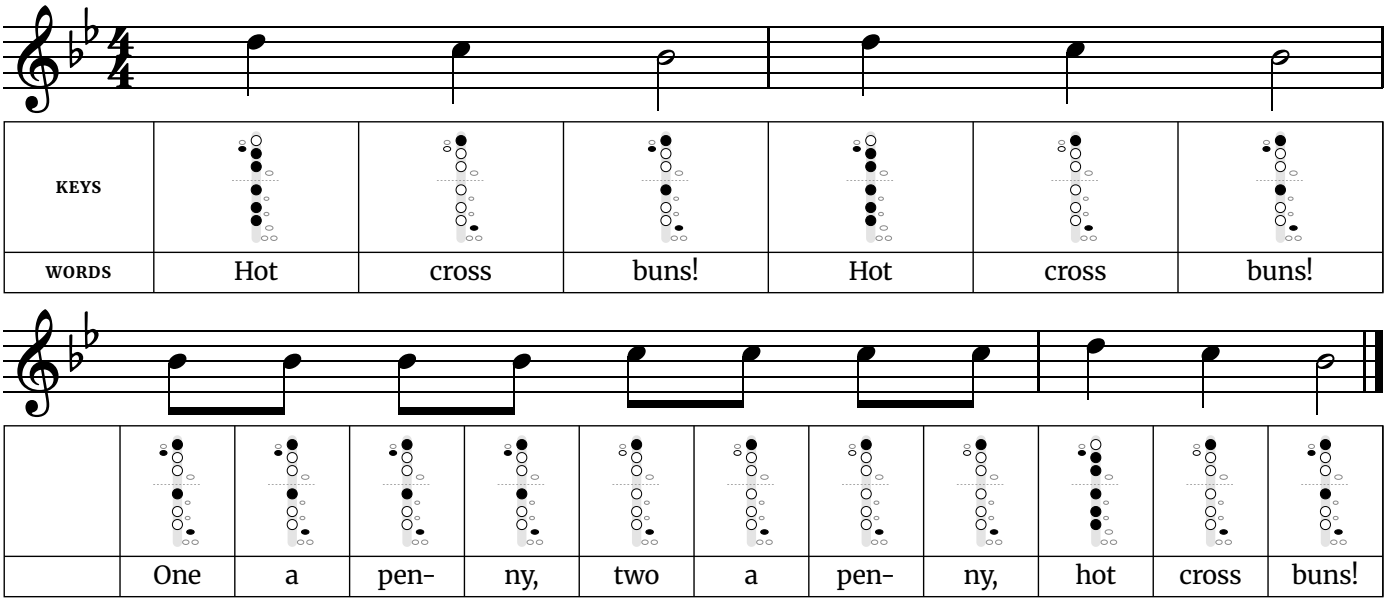
Which Scales First

Start with concert B♭ major and F major, the keys most first-year band music is written in, then add E♭ major and C major. Flute reads at concert pitch, so the names match what the rest of the band calls them. One flute tip: in F and B♭ major, try thumb B♭ for the B♭s, but switch to one-and-one B♭ when a scale run goes B♭ to B natural in a chromatic passage.

Free at thefingeringchart.com

Hot Cross Buns

Written in B♭ major · 4/4 time. A three-note song most band and recorder books start with.



Fingerings used in this song
B♭4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
C5 – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
D5 – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

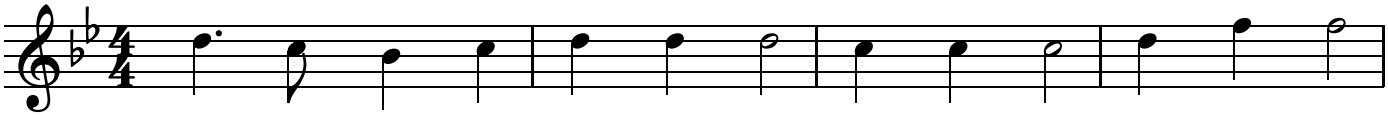
Tip: The widest jump is a major third, from B♭4 to D5. Every phrase walks down three notes and back. Use it to get clean finger changes between neighboring notes before you worry about speed.

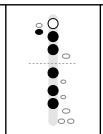
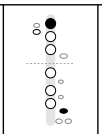
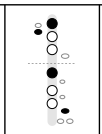
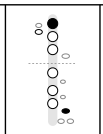
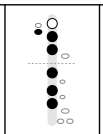
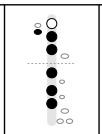
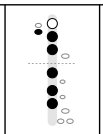
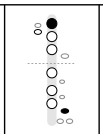
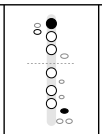
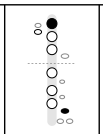
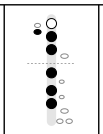
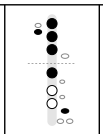
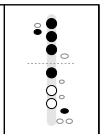
Hardest finger change: Going from D5 (press: left thumb on the B key, left second finger, left third finger, right first finger, right second finger and right third finger) to C5 (press: left first finger and right pinky on the D♯ key), 8 keys or holes change. Move all the fingers together, and keep them close to the instrument so nothing has far to travel. Practice just those two notes back and forth, slowly, before playing the whole line.

Traditional English street cry; the words were printed in 1767.

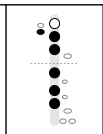
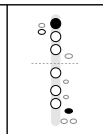
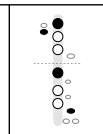
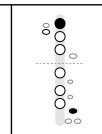
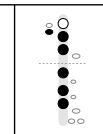
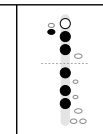
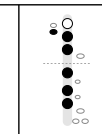
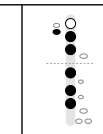
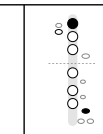
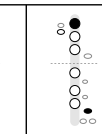
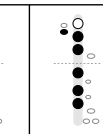
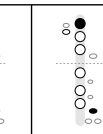
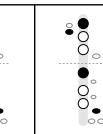
Mary Had a Little Lamb

Written in B♭ major · 4/4 time. Uses four notes next to each other, plus one jump up.



KEYS													
WORDS	Ma-	ry	had	a	lit-	tle	lamb,	lit-	tle	lamb,	lit-	tle	lamb,



													
	Ma-	ry	had	a	lit-	tle	lamb,	its	fleece	was	white	as	snow.

Fingerings used in this song	
B♭4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**D5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
C5 – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**F5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.

Tip: The widest jump is a minor third, from F5 to D5. The tune adds one note to Hot Cross Buns and repeats a single pitch several times. Keep the repeated notes even, tonguing each one without stopping the air.

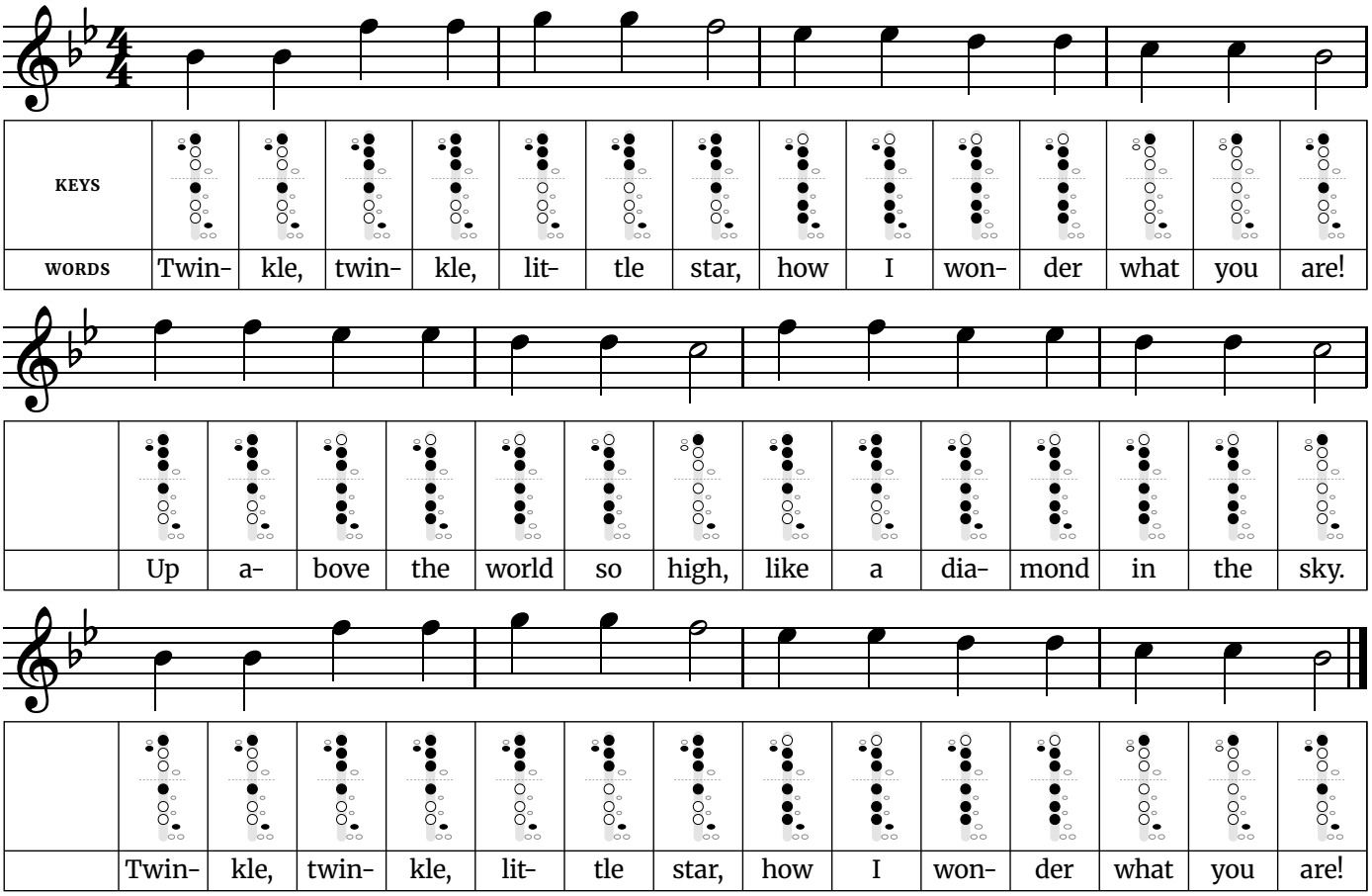
Hardest finger change: Going from D5 (press: left thumb on the B key, left second finger, left third finger, right first finger, right second finger and right third finger) to C5 (press: left first finger and right pinky on the D♯ key), 8 keys or holes change. Move all the fingers together, and keep them close to the instrument so nothing has far to travel. Practice just those two notes back and forth, slowly, before playing the whole line.

Words: Sarah Josepha Hale (1830). Music: traditional American.

Free at thefingeringchart.com

Twinkle Twinkle Little Star

Written in B♭ major · 4/4 time. Six notes of the major scale, with a leap from the first note to the fifth.



Fingerings used in this song	
B♭4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**E♭5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
C5 – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**F5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
D5 – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	**G5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

Tip: The widest jump is a fifth, from B♭4 to F5. The opening jump is a fifth, the first real leap in this set of songs. Hear the second note in your head before you play it, then come down the scale one step at a time.

Hardest finger change: Going from D5 (press: left thumb on the B key, left second finger, left third finger, right first finger, right second finger and right third finger) to C5 (press: left first finger and right pinky on the D♯ key), 8 keys or holes change. Move all the fingers together, and keep them close to the instrument so nothing has far to travel. Practice just those two notes back and forth, slowly, before playing the whole line.

Words: Jane Taylor (1806). Music: the French song "Ah! vous dirai-je, maman" (1761).

Ode to Joy

Written in B♭ major · 4/4 time. Beethoven's melody from the Ninth Symphony, using the first five notes of the scale.



KEYS															
NOTES	D5	D5	E♭5	F5	F5	E♭5	D5	C5	B♭4	B♭4	C5	D5	D5	C5	C5



	D5	D5	E♭5	F5	F5	E♭5	D5	C5	B♭4	B♭4	C5	D5	C5	B♭4	B♭4

Fingerings used in this song	
B♭4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**E♭5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
C5 – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**F5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
D5 – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	

Tip: The widest jump is a whole step, from F5 to E♭5. Almost the whole melody moves by step, which makes it a good test of even fingers. Watch the rhythm at the end of each phrase, where one note is held longer.

Hardest finger change: Going from D5 (press: left thumb on the B key, left second finger, left third finger, right first finger, right second finger and right third finger) to C5 (press: left first finger and right pinky on the D♯ key), 8 keys or holes change. Move all the fingers together, and keep them close to the instrument so nothing has far to travel. Practice just those two notes back and forth, slowly, before playing the whole line.

Music: Ludwig van Beethoven, from the Ninth Symphony (1824).

Free at thefingeringchart.com

Jingle Bells

Written in B♭ major · 4/4 time. The chorus, using the first five notes of the scale.



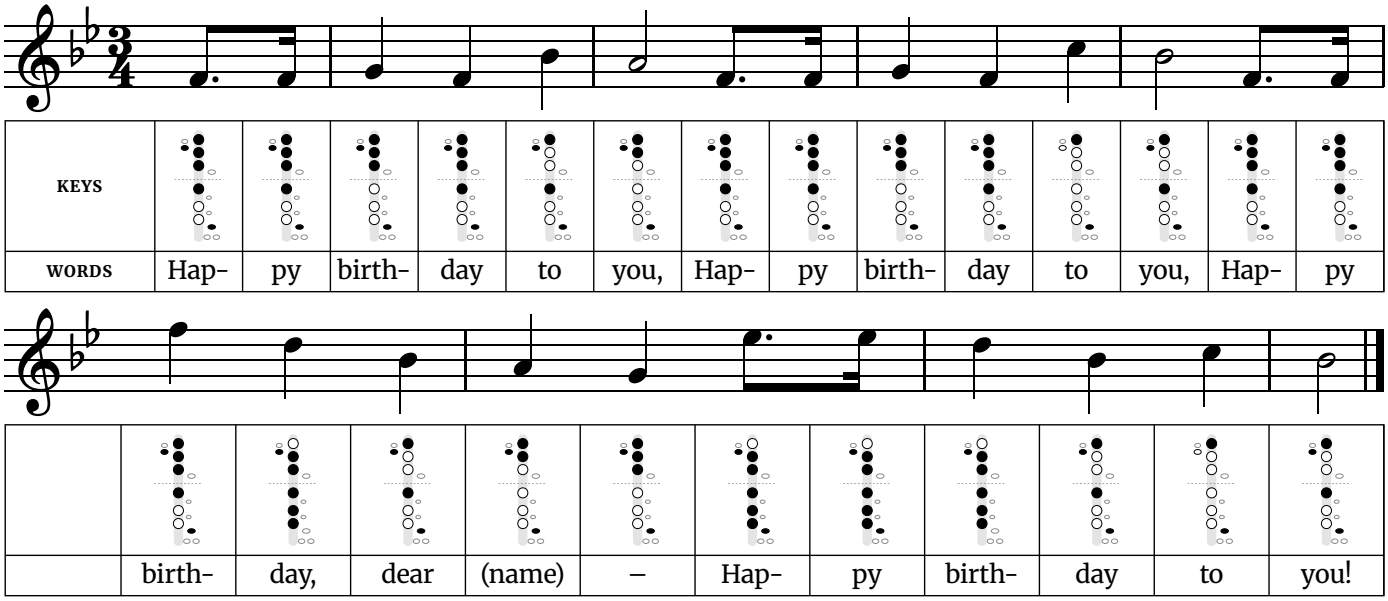
Fingerings used in this song	
B♭4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**E♭5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
C5 – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**F5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
D5 – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	

Tip: The widest jump is a fifth, from F5 to B♭4. The chorus repeats one note three times in a row more than once. Light, short tonguing keeps it bouncing; heavy tonguing makes it sound like marching.

Words and music by James Lord Pierpont (1857).

Happy Birthday

Written in B♭ major · 3/4 time. Covers an octave, from the low fifth up to the high fifth.



KEYS														
WORDS	Hap-	py	birth-	day	to	you,	Hap-	py	birth-	day	to	you,	Hap-	py

	birth-	day,	dear	(name)	–	Hap-	py	birth-	day	to	you!

Fingerings used in this song	
F4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**C5** – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
G4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**D5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
A4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**E♭5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
B♭4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**F5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.

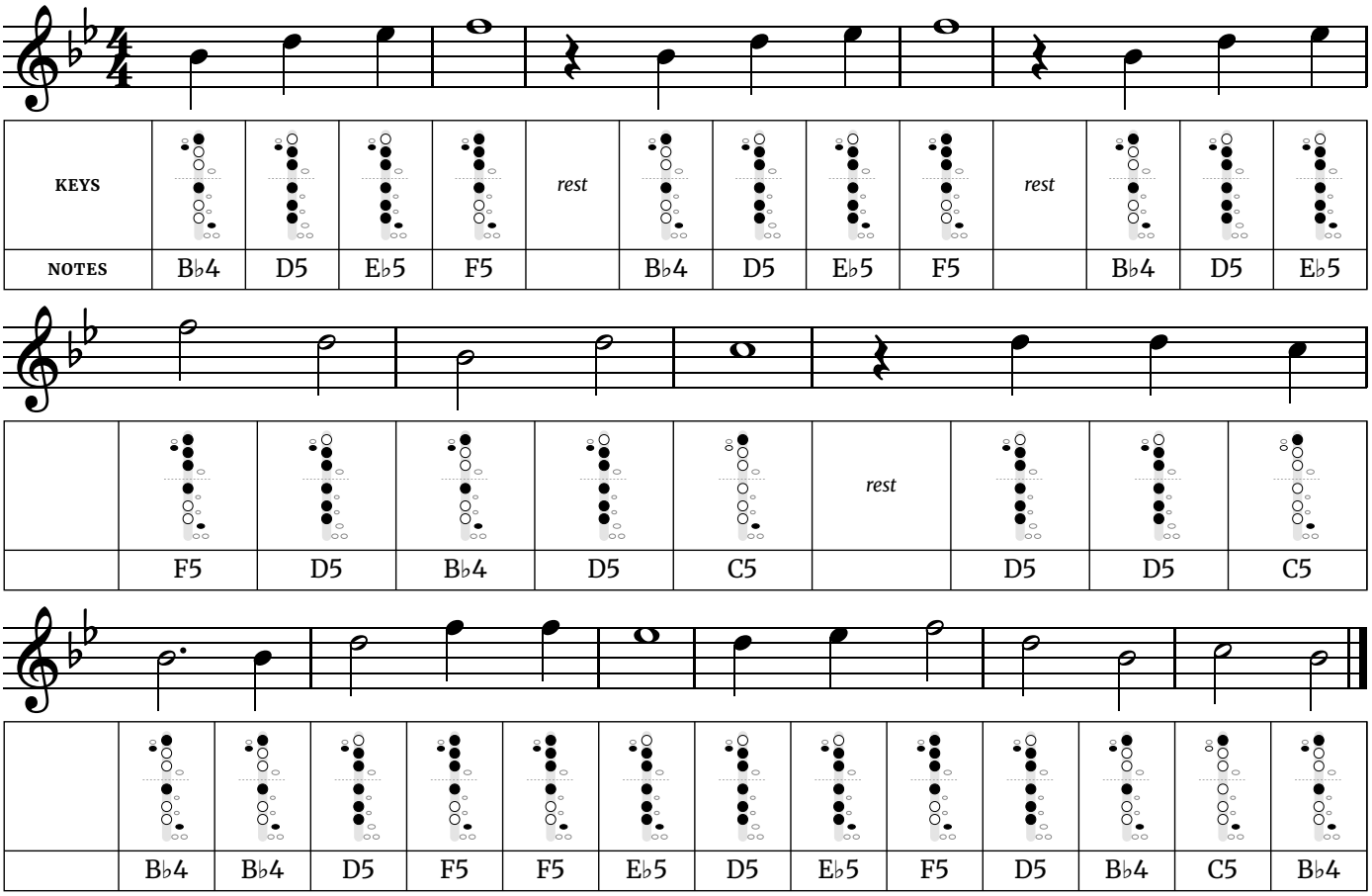
Tip: The widest jump is an octave, from F4 to F5. The third phrase has the widest leap in this set, an octave. Practice the two notes of the octave on their own, slowly, before playing the phrase.

Hardest finger change: Going from D5 (press: left thumb on the B key, left second finger, left third finger, right first finger, right second finger and right third finger) to B♭4 (press: left thumb on the B key, left first finger, right first finger and right pinky on the D♯ key), 6 keys or holes change. Move all the fingers together, and keep them close to the instrument so nothing has far to travel. Practice just those two notes back and forth, slowly, before playing the whole line.

Music: "Good Morning to All" by Mildred J. Hill and Patty Smith Hill (1893). Words: traditional.

When the Saints Go Marching In

Written in B♭ major · 4/4 time. A classic for brass, built on the first five notes of the scale.



Fingerings used in this song	
B♭4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**E♭5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
C5 – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**F5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
D5 – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	

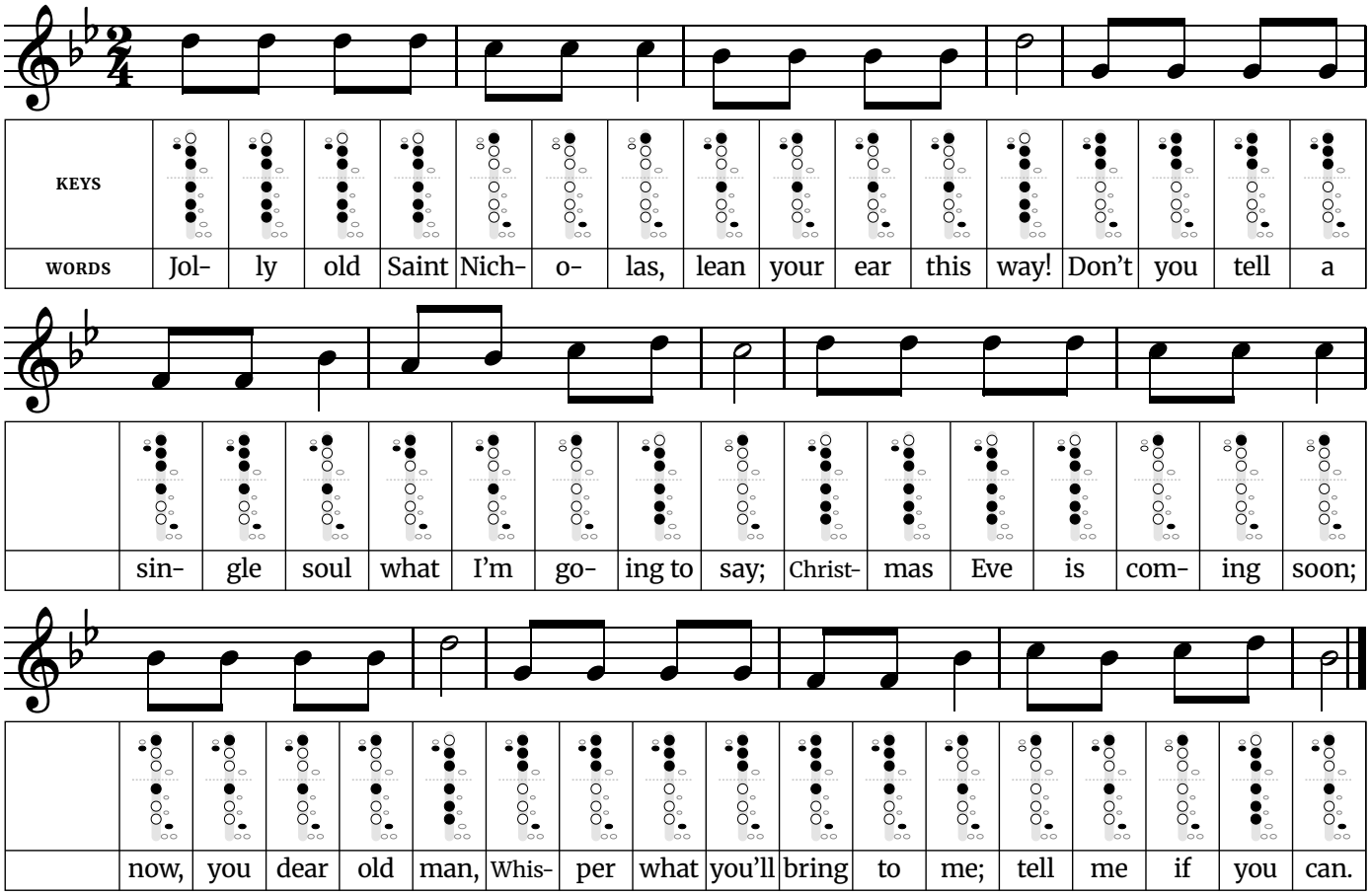
Tip: The widest jump is a fifth, from F5 to B♭4. Each phrase starts after a rest, on the second beat. Count the rest out loud a few times so the first note comes in on time.

Hardest finger change: Going from D5 (press: left thumb on the B key, left second finger, left third finger, right first finger, right second finger and right third finger) to C5 (press: left first finger and right pinky on the D♯ key), 8 keys or holes change. Move all the fingers together, and keep them close to the instrument so nothing has far to travel. Practice just those two notes back and forth, slowly, before playing the whole line.

Traditional American spiritual.

Jolly Old Saint Nicholas

Easy · Written in B♭ major · 2/4 time · 6 notes, F4 to D5



Fingerings used in this song	
F4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**B♭4** – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
G4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**C5** – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
A4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**D5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

Tip: Each phrase opens with the same note four times. Players tend to rush repeated notes, so keep them even and let the last note of each phrase ring for its full length.

The widest jump is a fifth, down from D5 to G4 in line 3.

The busiest finger change is D5 to C5, where 8 keys or holes move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.

Words: Emily Huntington Miller (1865). Music: attributed to James R. Murray (1874).

Free at thefingeringchart.com

Good King Wenceslas

Easy · Written in B♭ major · 4/4 time · 8 notes, F4 to F5



Fingerings used in this song	
F4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**C5** – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
G4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**D5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
A4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**E♭5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
B♭4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**F5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.

Tip: Nearly every note is a quarter note or longer, so the rhythm is the easiest of the Christmas songs. Play it like a sturdy march and give each half note its full two beats.

Words: John Mason Neale (1853). Music: "Tempus adest floridum", from Piae Cantiones (1582).

Away in a Manger

Easy · Written in B♭ major · 3/4 time · 8 notes, F4 to F5



Fingerings used in this song	
F4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**C5** – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
G4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**D5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
A4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**E♭5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
B♭4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**F5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.

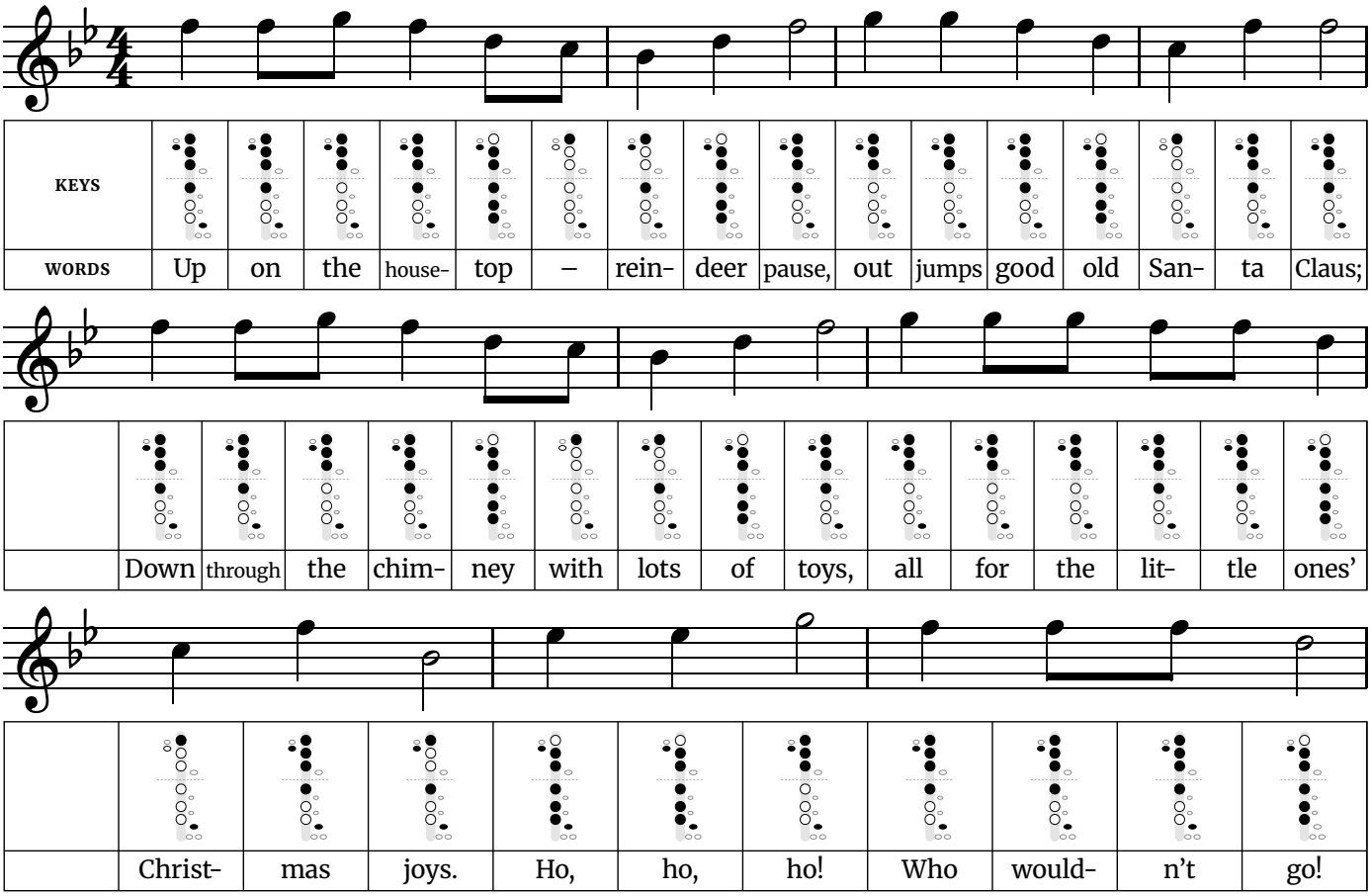
Tip: It is a slow waltz with a long note at the end of every phrase. Hold those for all their beats and breathe after them, never in the middle of a phrase.

Words: anonymous (1880s, American). Music: "Mueller" by James Ramsey Murray (1887).

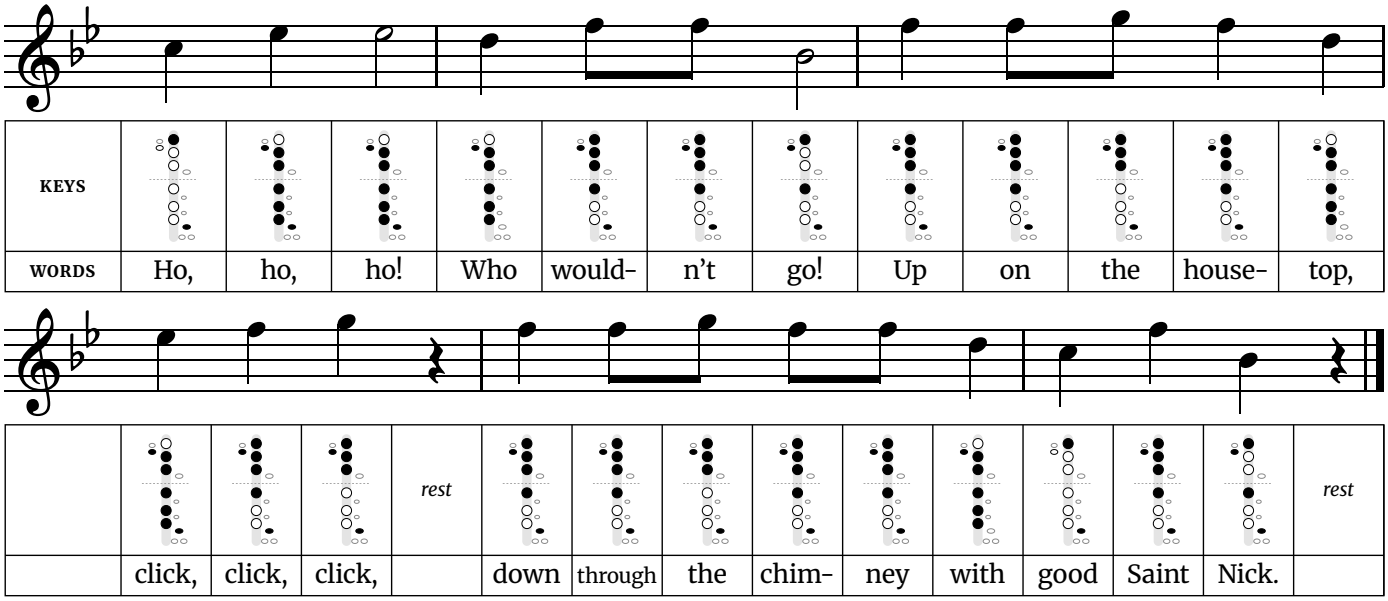
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Up on the Housetop

Easy · Written in B♭ major · 4/4 time · 6 notes, B♭4 to G5



Up on the Housetop *(continued)*



Fingerings used in this song	
B♭4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**E♭5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
C5 – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**F5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
D5 – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	**G5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

Tip: Pairs of quick notes ("on the", "lit-tle") sit in the middle of the verse phrases. Tongue them lightly without speeding up, then give the three "Ho, ho, ho" notes their full length.

The widest jump is a fifth, down from F5 to B♭4 in line 5.

The busiest finger change is D5 to C5, where 8 keys or holes move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.

Words and music: Benjamin Hanby (1864).

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Auld Lang Syne

Medium · Written in B♭ major · 4/4 time · 7 notes, F4 to G5



Fingerings used in this song	
F4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**D5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
G4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**F5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
B♭4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**G5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
C5 – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	

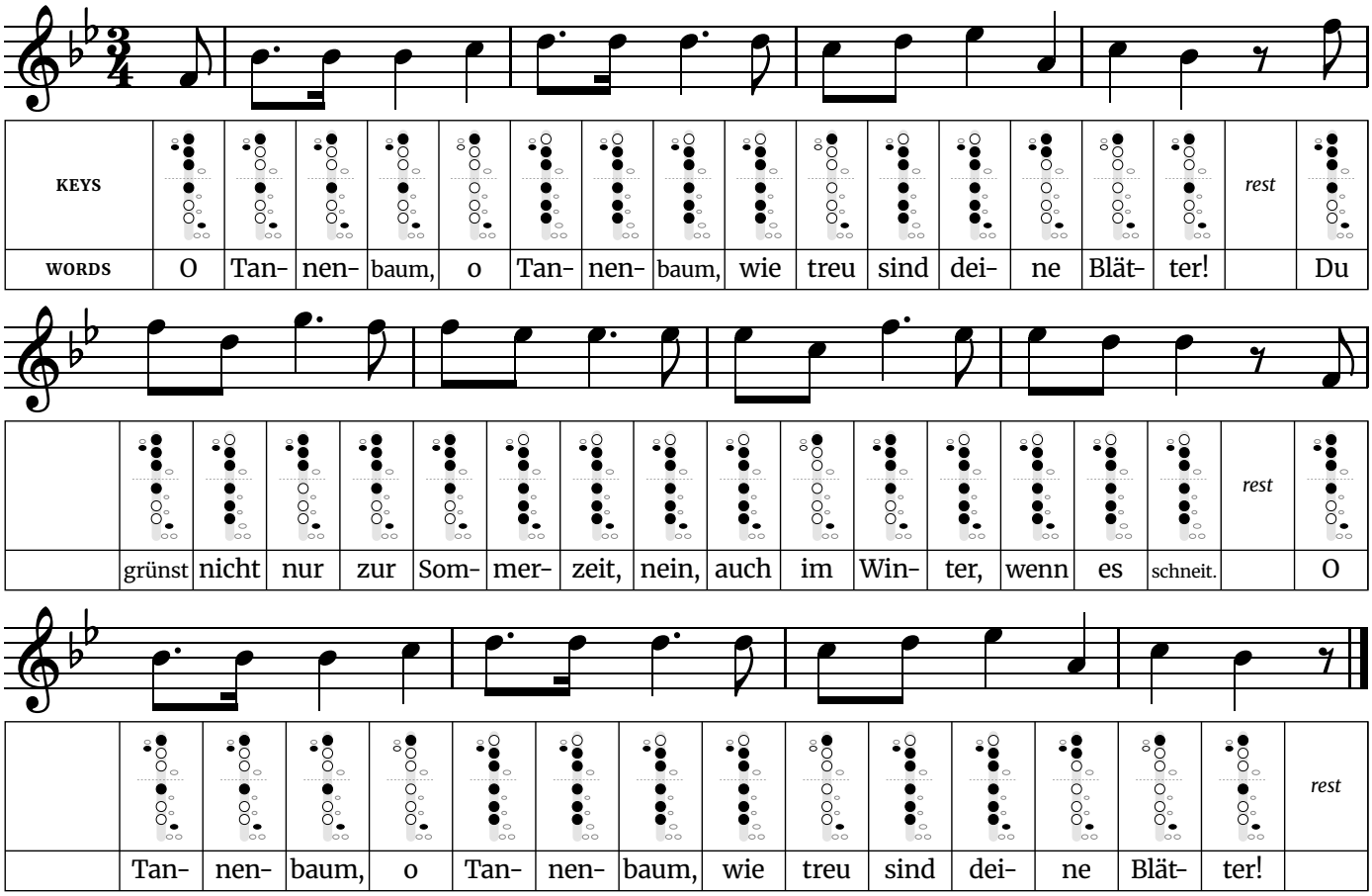
Tip: The tune uses only five pitch names (a pentatonic scale), so nothing falls outside the key. The long-short dotted rhythm comes back in almost every bar; keep the short note crisp and late.

The widest jump is a sixth, up from B♭4 to G5 in line 2.

Words: Robert Burns (1788). Music: traditional Scottish.

O Christmas Tree

Medium · Written in B♭ major · 3/4 time · 8 notes, F4 to G5



Fingerings used in this song	
F4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**D5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
A4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**E♭5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
B♭4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**F5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
C5 – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**G5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

Tip: The long-short dotted rhythm at the start of each phrase gives the carol its lilt. Make the short note quick and light so it does not turn into two even notes.

The widest jump is a sixth, down from D5 to F4 in line 2.

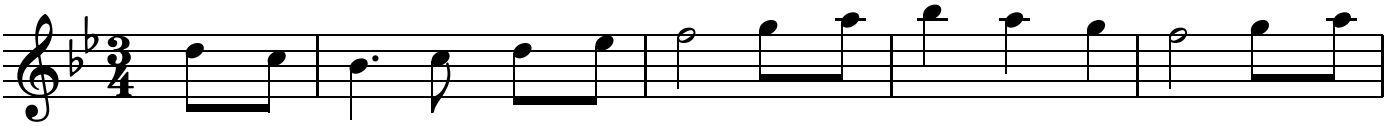
The busiest finger change is C5 to D5, where 8 keys or holes move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.

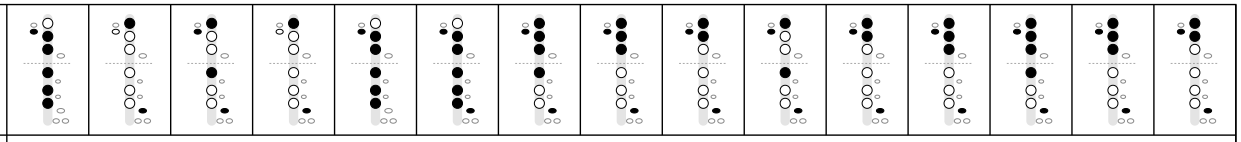
Words: Ernst Anschütz (1824), shown in the original German. Music: traditional German.

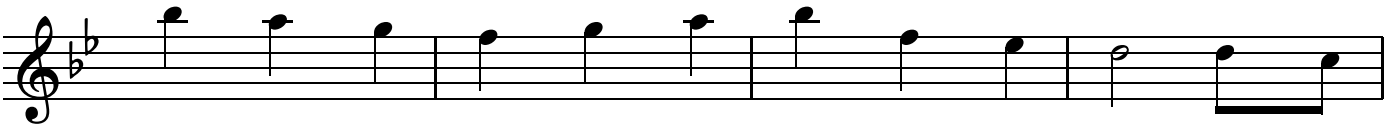
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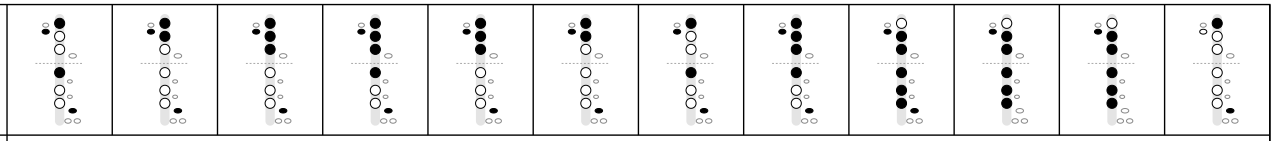
The First Noel

Medium · Written in B♭ major · 3/4 time · 8 notes, B♭4 to B♭5

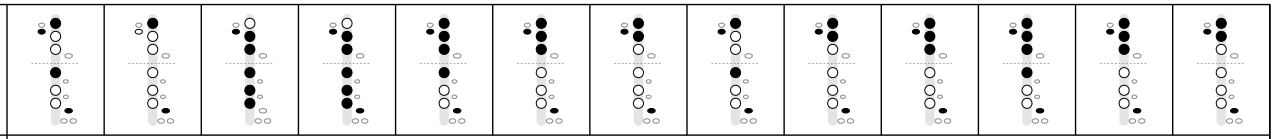


KEYS	
WORDS	The first Noel the angel did say

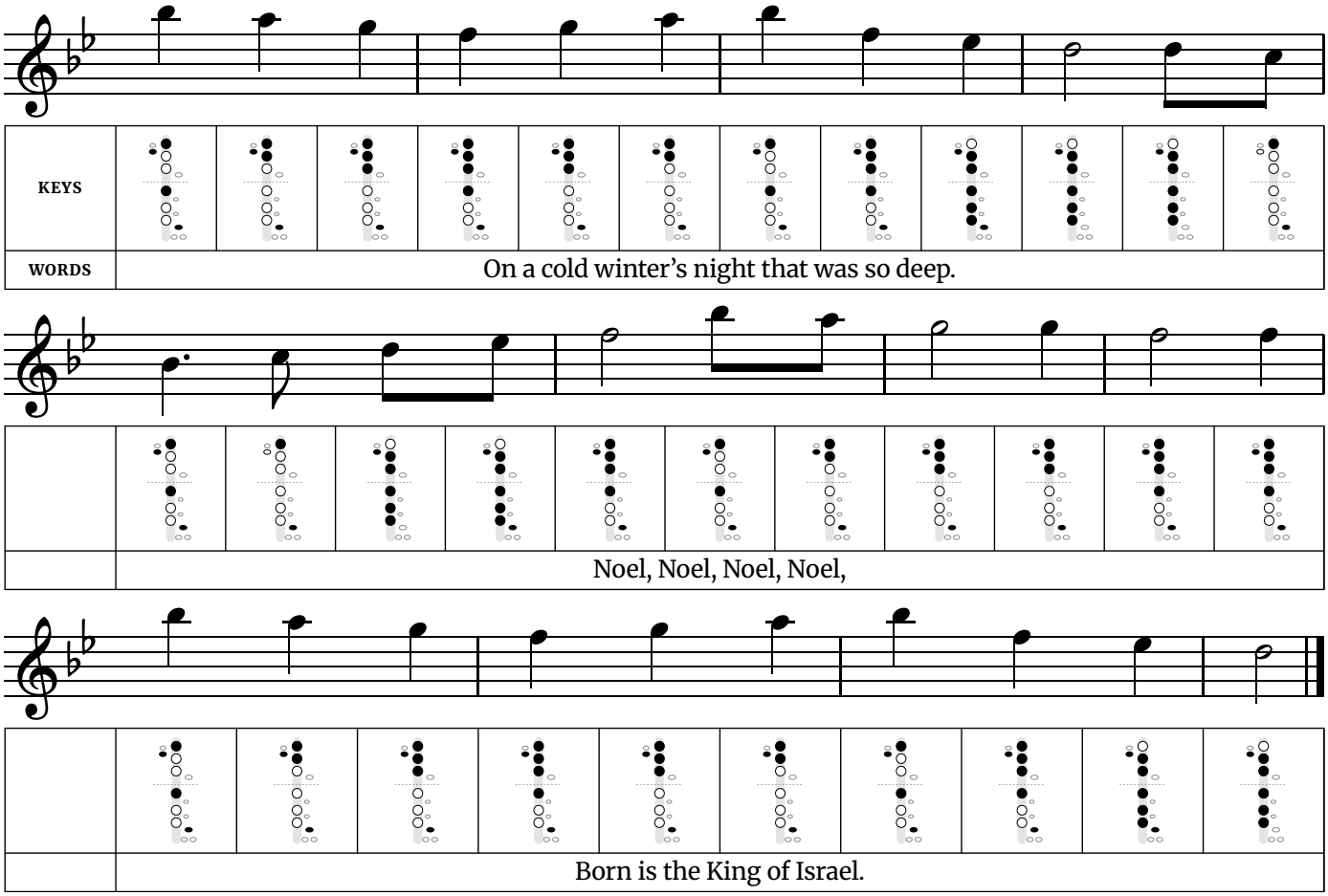


	
	Was to certain poor shepherds in fields as they lay;



	
	In fields where they lay keeping their sheep,

The First Noel *(continued)*



Fingerings used in this song	
B♭4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**F5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
C5 – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**G5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
D5 – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	**A5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
E♭5 – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.	**B♭5** – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.

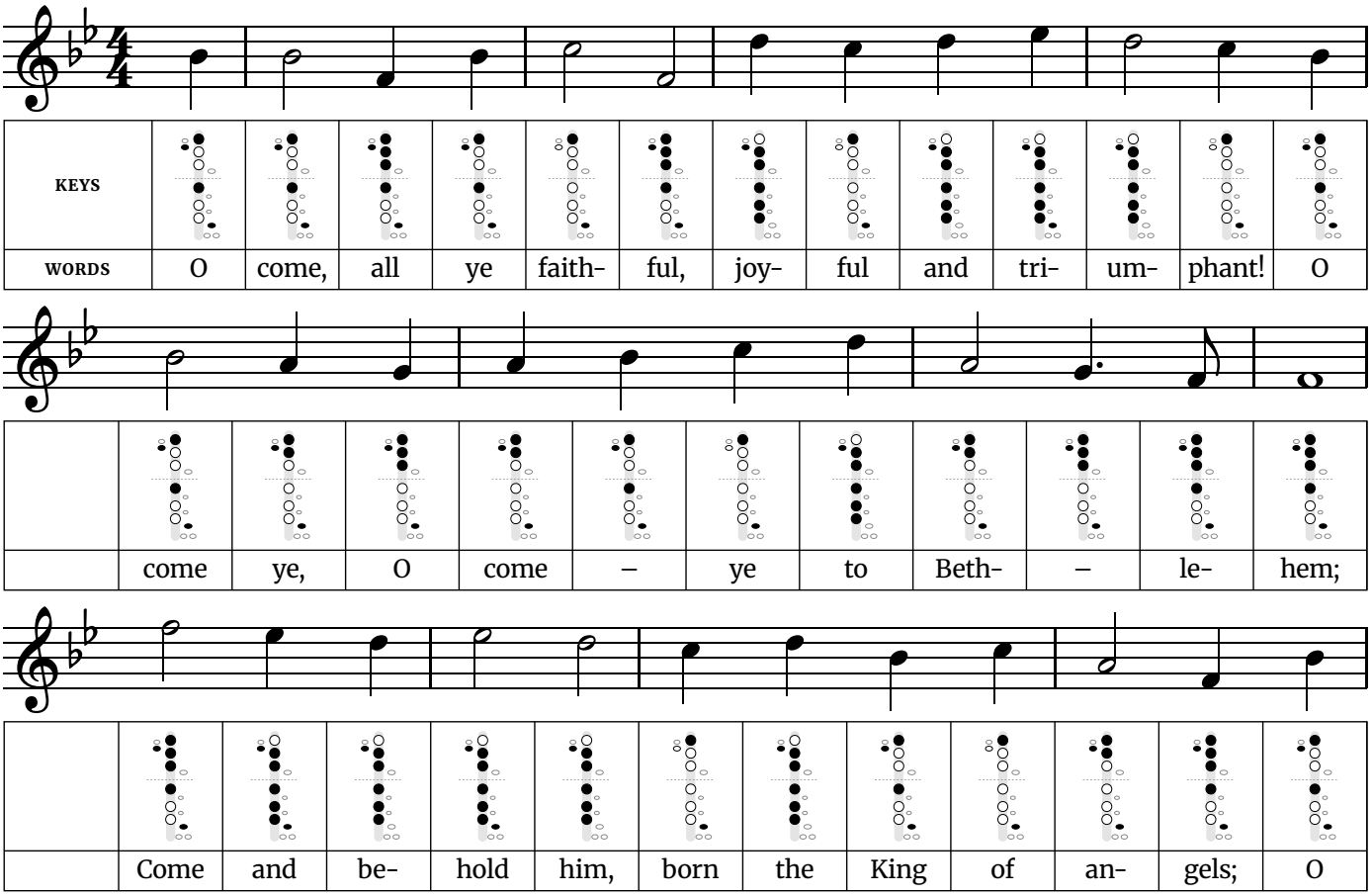
Tip: Every second phrase ends on the same note, so it is easy to lose your place; follow the words. The two quick notes that start most phrases are a pickup: play them lightly into the strong beat.

The busiest finger change is D5 to C5, where 8 keys or holes move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.

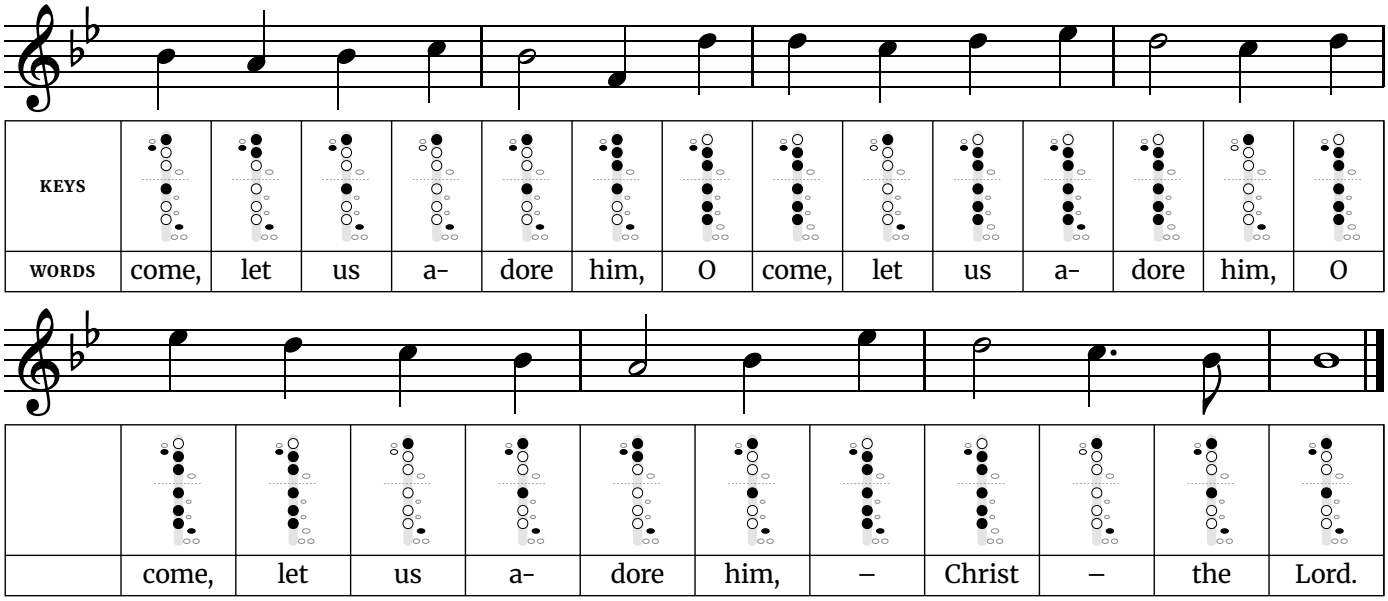
Words and music: traditional English (Cornish), first printed in the 1820s.

O Come, All Ye Faithful

Medium · Written in B♭ major · 4/4 time · 8 notes, F4 to F5



O Come, All Ye Faithful *(continued)*



Fingerings used in this song	
F4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**C5** – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
G4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**D5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
A4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**E♭5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
B♭4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**F5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.

Tip: The three "O come, let us adore him" phrases each start a little higher than the one before. Save some air and some volume for the third.

The widest jump is an octave, up from F4 to F5 in line 3.

The busiest finger change is D5 to C5, where 8 keys or holes move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.

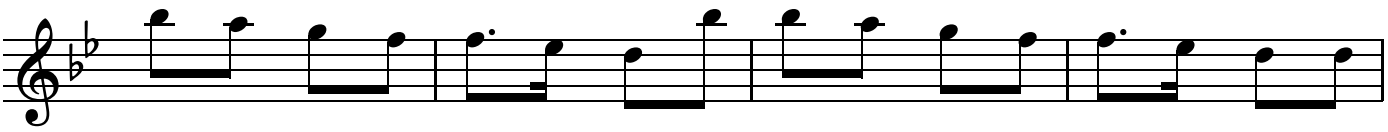
Words: Latin hymn "Adeste Fideles", English by Frederick Oakeley (1841, current wording printed 1852). Music: attributed to John Francis Wade.

Joy to the World

Medium · Written in B♭ major · 2/4 time · 8 notes, B♭4 to B♭5

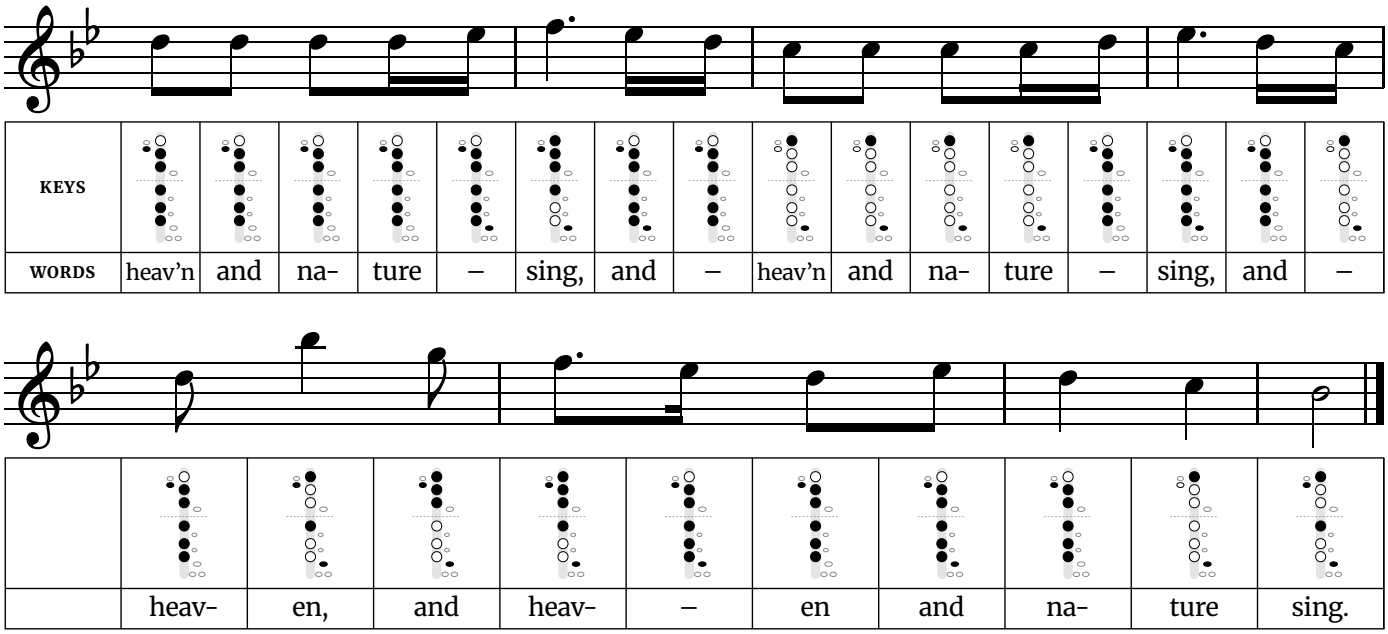


KEYS																
WORDS	Joy	to	the	world!	the	Lord	is	come;	Let	earth	re-	ceive	her	King;	–	Let



	ev'-	–	ry	–	heart	–	–	pre-	pare	–	Him	–	room,	–	–	And

Joy to the World *(continued)*



Fingerings used in this song	
B♭4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**F5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
C5 – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**G5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
D5 – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	**A5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
E♭5 – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.	**B♭5** – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.

Tip: The first phrase walks straight down the scale, one note at a time, which makes it a good test of clean finger changes. Later the repeated "and heaven and nature sing" notes need light, even tonguing.

The widest jump is a minor sixth, up from D5 to B♭5 in line 4.

The busiest finger change is D5 to C5, where 8 keys or holes move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.

Words: Isaac Watts (1719). Music: "Antioch", arranged by Lowell Mason.

Free at thefingeringchart.com

We Wish You a Merry Christmas

Medium · Written in B♭ major · 3/4 time · 8 notes, F4 to F5



Fingerings used in this song	
F4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**C5** – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
G4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**D5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
A4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**E♭5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
B♭4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**F5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.

Tip: It moves quickly in three, with a jump of a sixth at the start of the second phrase and a drop of a full octave in the last phrase. Think of the landing note before you leave the first one.

Music: English traditional (West Country). Words not shown.

Angels We Have Heard on High

Harder · Written in B♭ major · 4/4 time · 7 notes, F4 to G5



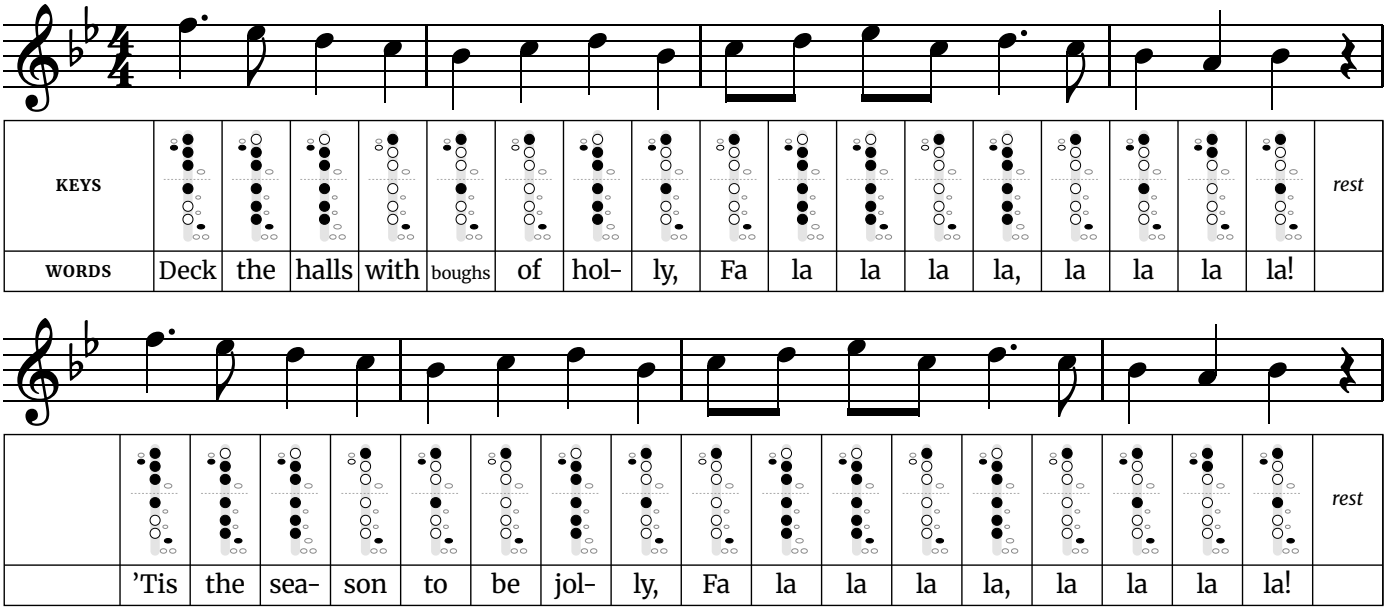
Fingerings used in this song	
F4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**E♭5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
B♭4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**F5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
C5 – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**G5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
D5 – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	

Tip: The Gloria run is the hard part: 16 notes on one syllable. Slur it, learn it slowly in groups of four, and take a full breath just before it starts.

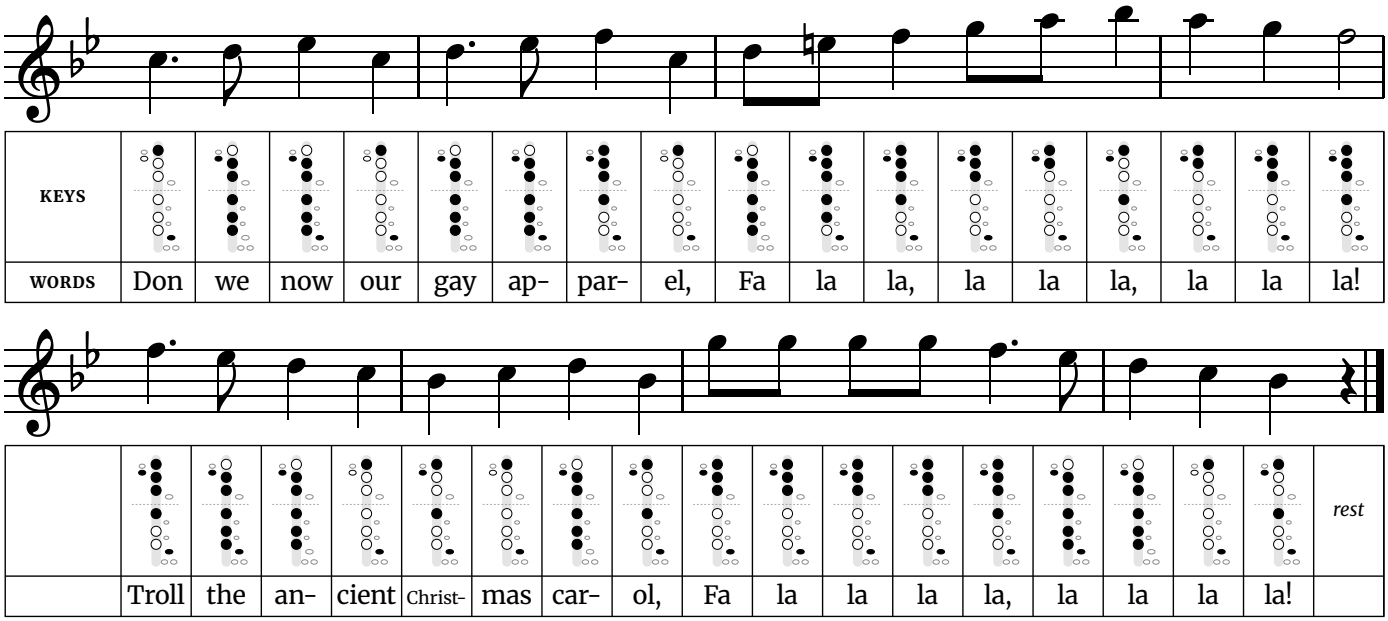
Words: James Chadwick (1862), after the French carol "Les Anges dans nos campagnes". Music: "Gloria", French traditional. The Gloria is printed once, as in the 1891 Parish Choir setting.

Deck the Halls

Harder · Written in B♭ major · 4/4 time · 10 notes, A4 to B♭5



Deck the Halls *(continued)*



Fingerings used in this song	
A4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**E5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.
B♭4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**F5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
C5 – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**G5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
D5 – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	**A5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
E♭5 – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.	**B♭5** – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.

Tip: The third phrase climbs to the highest note of the carol in one long run of fa-las. Take a full breath before it and play it as one phrase.

One note falls outside the key: E5 in line 3, fingered with left thumb on the B key, left first finger, left second finger, left third finger, right first finger, right second finger and right pinky on the D♯ key.

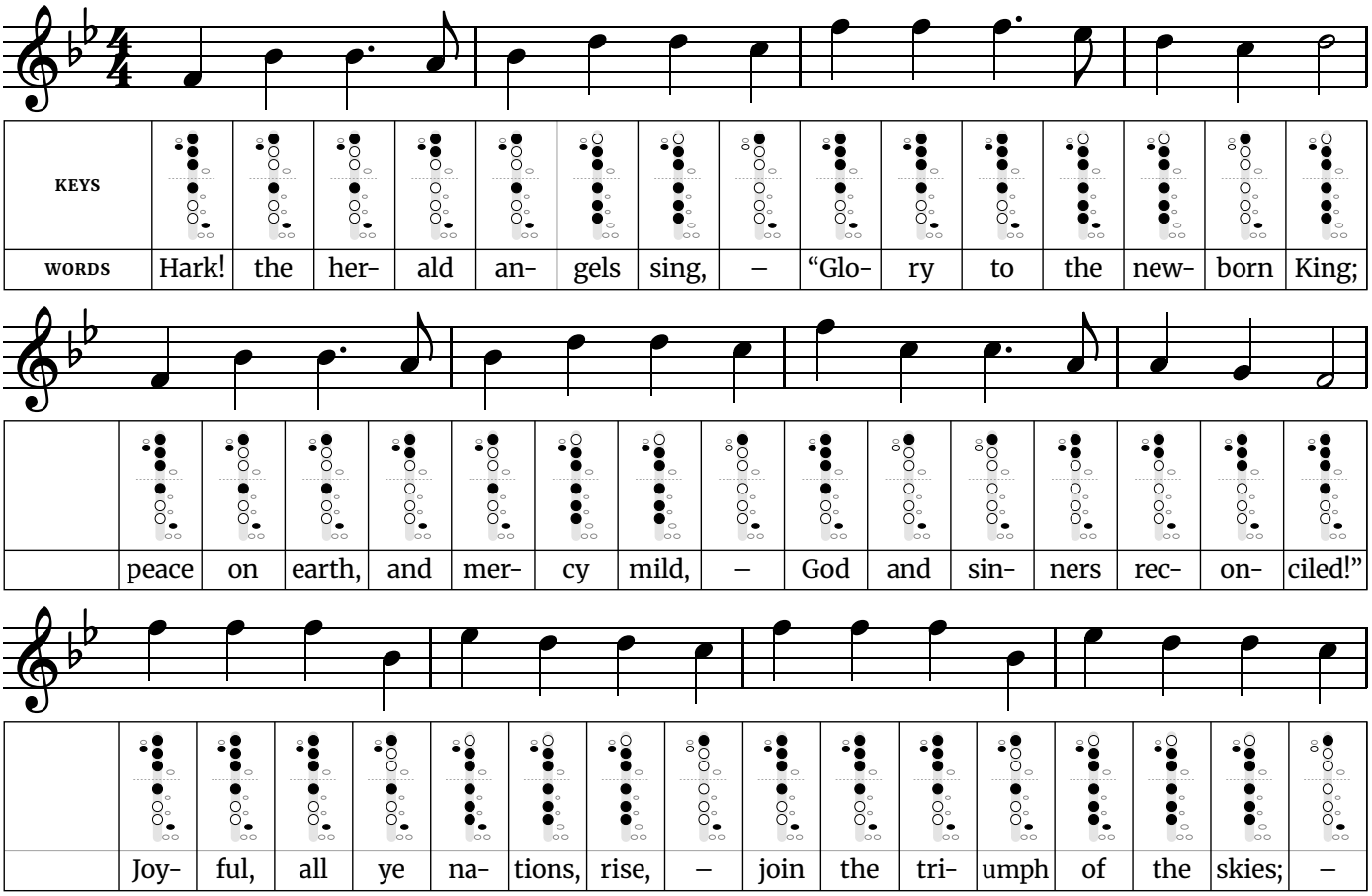
The widest jump is a sixth, up from B♭4 to G5 in line 4.

Words: Thomas Oliphant (1862), as revised in 1877. Music: Welsh traditional ("Nos Galan").

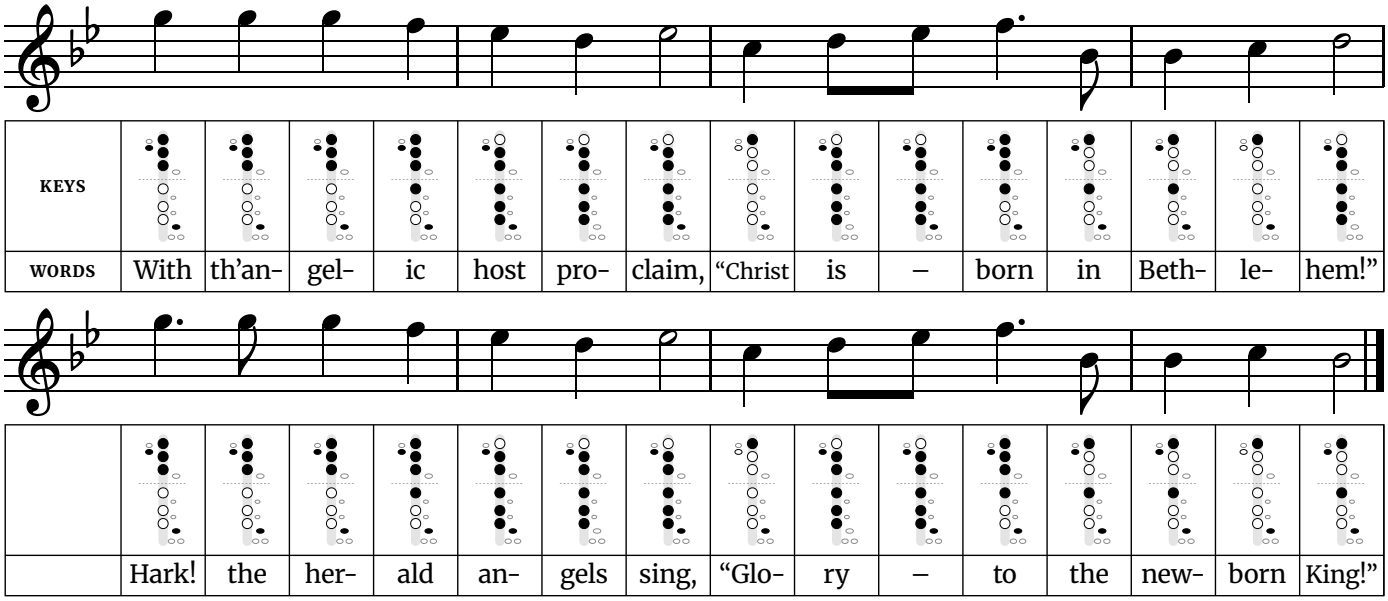
Free at thefingeringchart.com

Hark! The Herald Angels Sing

Harder · Written in B♭ major · 4/4 time · 9 notes, F4 to G5



Hark! The Herald Angels Sing *(continued)*



Fingerings used in this song	
F4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**D5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
G4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**E♭5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
A4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**F5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
B♭4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**G5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
C5 – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	

Tip: It is long, with five phrases and no rests to speak of. Breathe at the commas in the words, and save air for the last two phrases, which sit highest.

The widest jump is an octave, up from F4 to F5 in line 3.

The busiest finger change is D5 to C5, where 8 keys or holes move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.

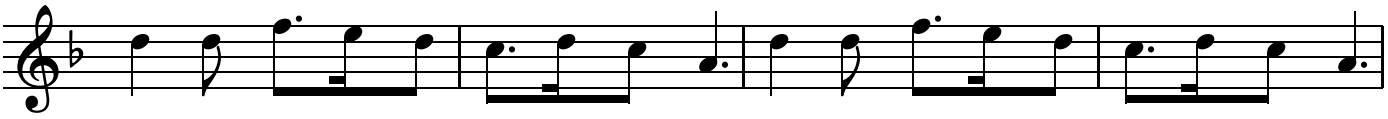
Words: Charles Wesley (1739), altered by George Whitefield. Music: Felix Mendelssohn (1840).

Silent Night

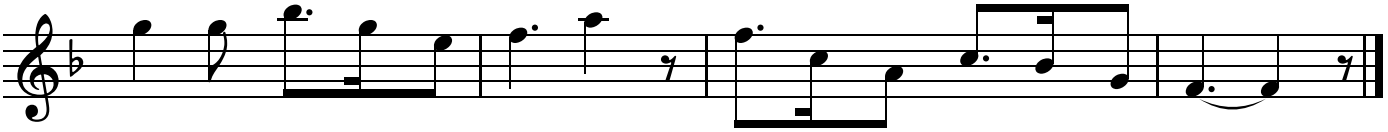
Harder · Written in F major · 6/8 time · 11 notes, F4 to B♭5



KEYS														
WORDS	Si-	lent	night,	–	ho-	ly	night,	–	All	is	calm,	all	is	bright,



	'Round	yon	vir-	gin	moth-	er	and	child,	–	Ho-	ly	in-	fant	so	ten-	der	and	mild,



	Sleep	in	heav-	en-	ly	peace,	–		Sleep	–	in	heav-	en-	ly	peace.	–		

Fingerings used in this song	
F4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**E5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.
G4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**F5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
A4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**G5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
B♭4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**A5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
C5 – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**B♭5** – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
D5 – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	

Tip: This has the widest range of the Christmas songs and the slowest tempo. The work is in the air, not the fingers: play each phrase in one breath and keep the long notes steady to the very end.

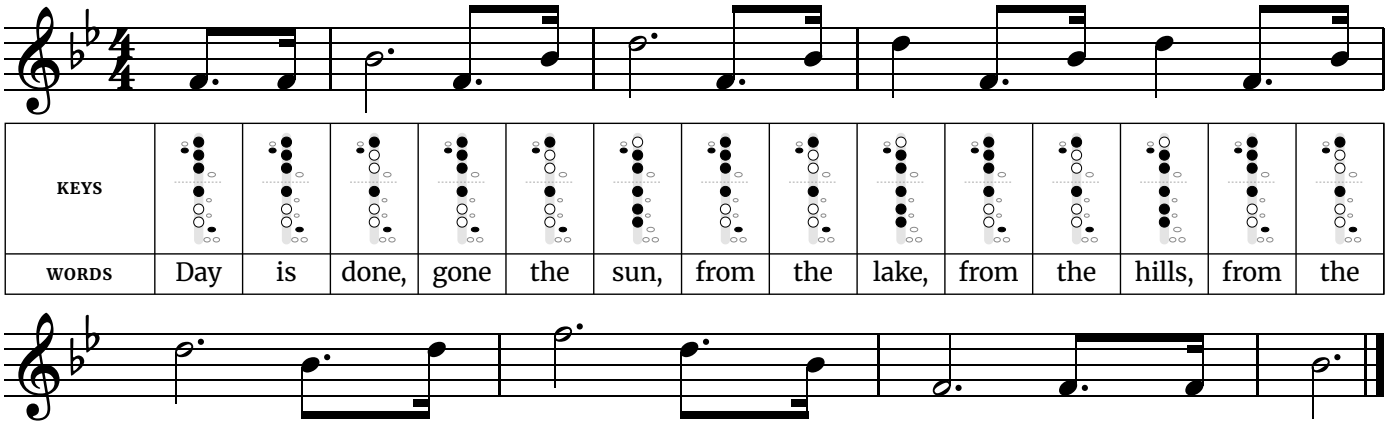
The widest jump is a minor seventh, up from A4 to G5 in line 3.

The busiest finger change is C5 to D5, where 8 keys or holes move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.

Words: Joseph Mohr (1816), English by John Freeman Young (1859). Music: Franz Xaver Gruber (1818).

Taps

Easy · Written in B♭ major · 4/4 time · 4 notes, F4 to F5



KEYS														
WORDS	Day	is	done,	gone	the	sun,	from	the	lake,	from	the	hills,	from	the

	sky;	all	is	well,	safe-	ly	rest,	God	is	nigh.

Fingerings used in this song	
F4 — Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**D5** — Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
B♭4 — Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**F5** — Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.

Tip: Taps is played slowly and freely, so let each long note ring for its full length before you move on. Keep the short pickup notes light, keep the volume steady through each held note, and don't hurry it.

The widest jump is a sixth, down from D5 to F4 in line 1.

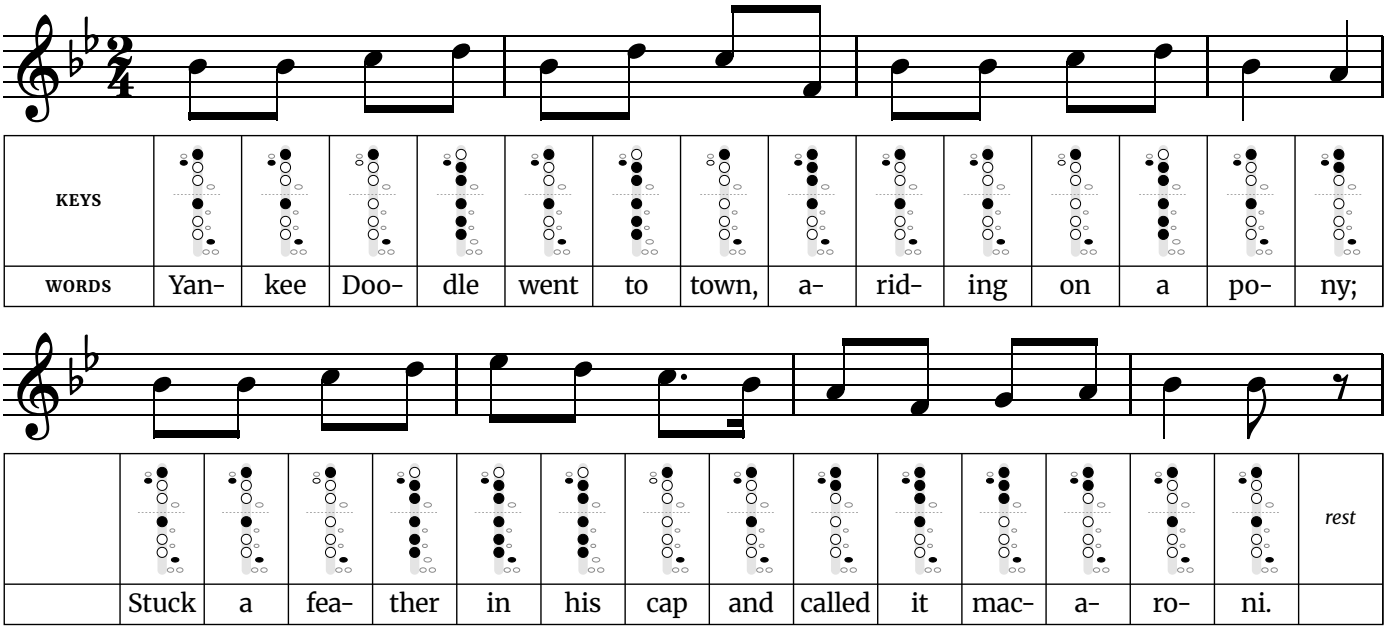
The busiest finger change is B♭4 to D5, where 6 keys or holes move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.

Music: arranged by Daniel Butterfield (1862). Words: traditional, not official.

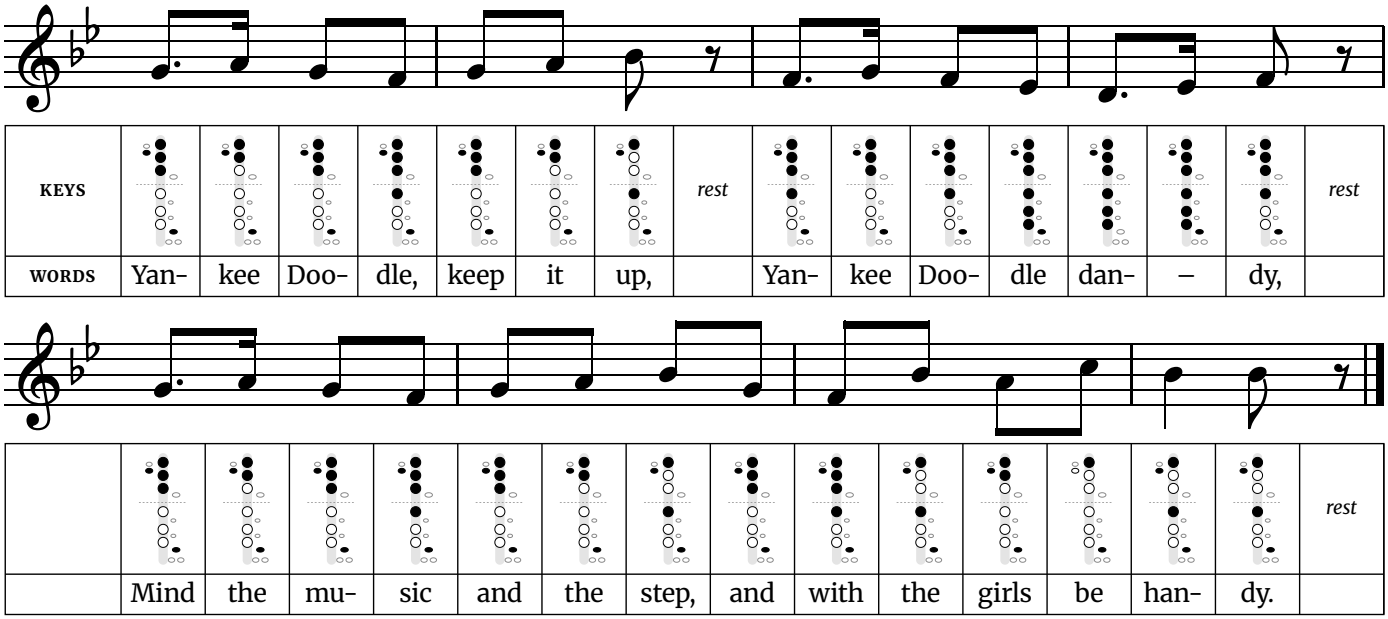
Free at thefingeringchart.com

Yankee Doodle

Easy · Written in B♭ major · 2/4 time · 9 notes, D4 to E♭5



Yankee Doodle *(continued)*



Fingerings used in this song	
D4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	**B♭4** – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
E♭4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.	**C5** – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
F4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**D5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
G4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**E♭5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
A4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	

Tip: The verse moves in steady eighth notes. Tongue every note separately and keep them even, and keep the dotted pairs in the chorus short-long-short, like a march.

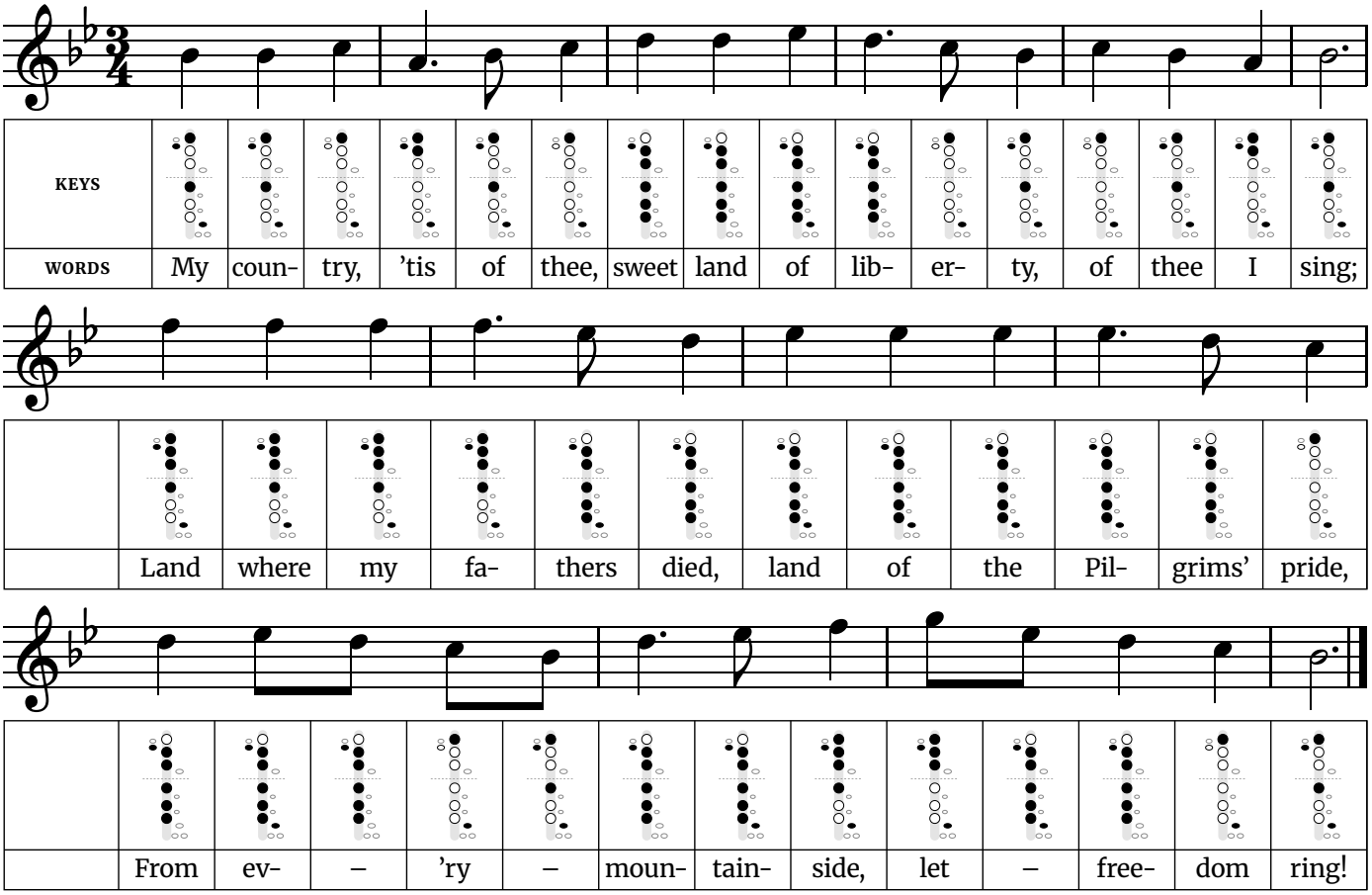
The widest jump is a fifth, down from C5 to F4 in line 1.

The busiest finger change is C5 to D5, where 8 keys or holes move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.

Music: traditional (known by the 1750s). Words: traditional verse; chorus as printed in The Everyday Song Book (1927).

My Country, ’Tis of Thee

Easy · Written in B♭ major · 3/4 time · 7 notes, A4 to G5



Fingerings used in this song	
A4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**E♭5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
B♭4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**F5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
C5 – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**G5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
D5 – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	

Tip: This is a slow waltz with three beats to a bar. The dotted quarter and eighth pairs (“coun-try”, “lib-er-ty”) are the main rhythm, so count them carefully. Give the last note of each phrase all three beats.

The widest jump is a fifth, up from B♭4 to F5 in line 2.

The busiest finger change is C5 to D5, where 8 keys or holes move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.

Words: Samuel Francis Smith (1831). Music: the tune of “God Save the King” (anonymous, 1740s).

America the Beautiful

Medium · Written in B♭ major · 4/4 time · 10 notes, C4 to D5



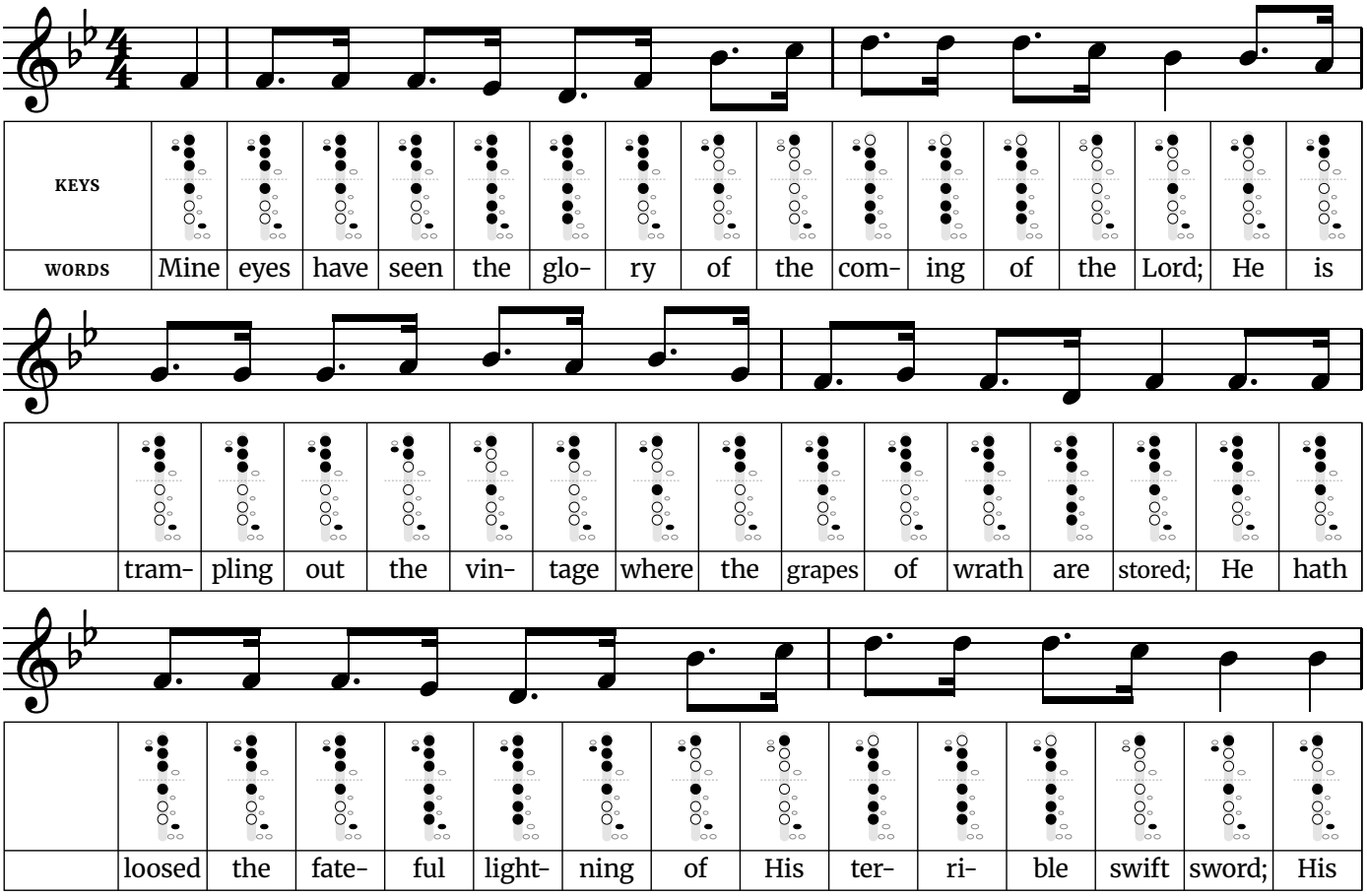
Fingerings used in this song	
C4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, low C key.	**A4** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
D4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	**B♭4** – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
E♭4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.	**B4** – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
F4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**C5** – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
G4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**D5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

Tip: Every phrase starts with the same short-long pattern (“O beau-ti-ful”). Keep the eighth note short, then breathe at the end of each phrase so the next one starts on time.

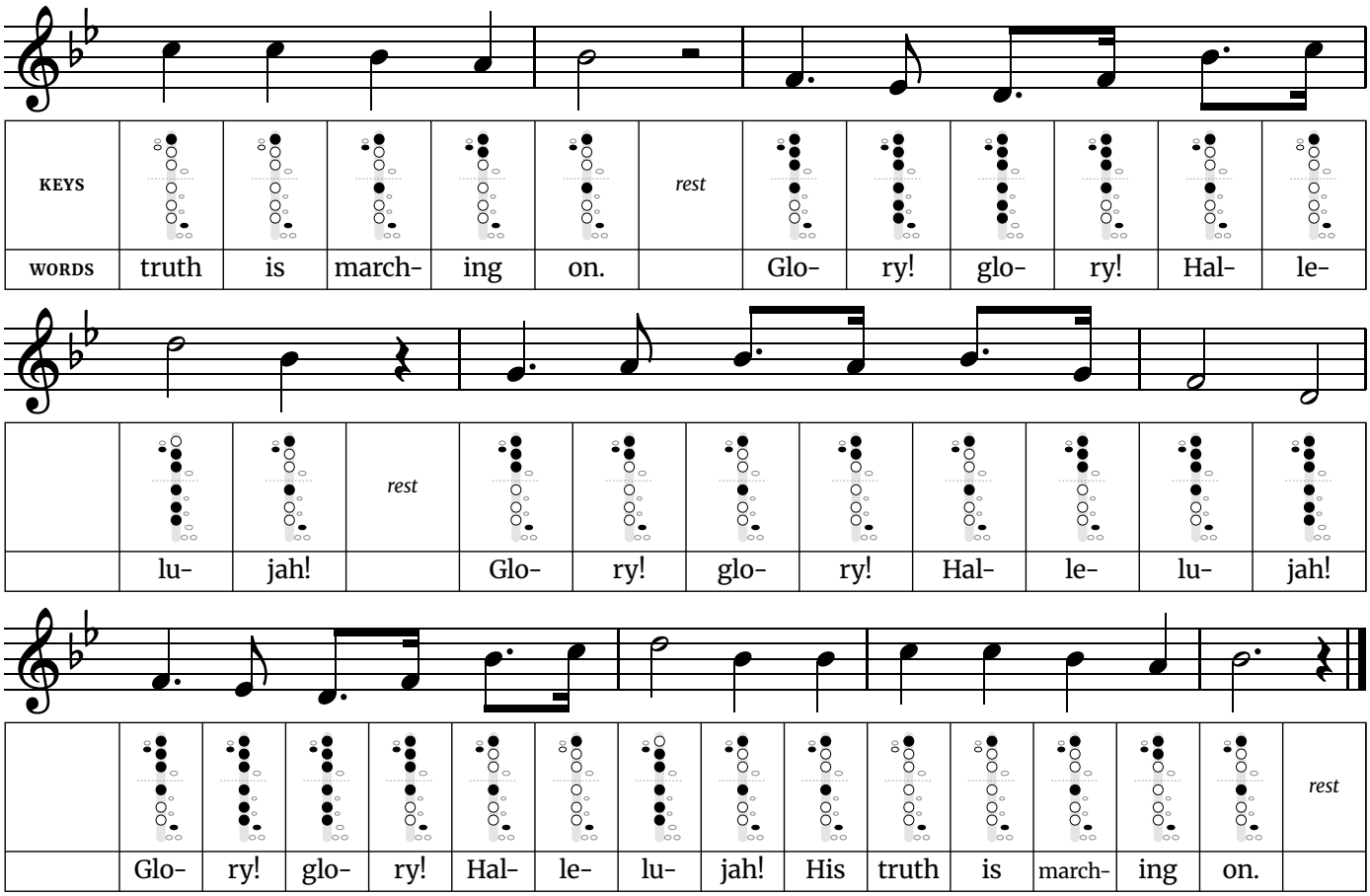
Words: Katharine Lee Bates (1895, revised 1911). Music: “Materna” by Samuel A. Ward (1882).

Battle Hymn of the Republic

Medium · Written in B♭ major · 4/4 time · 8 notes, D4 to D5



Battle Hymn of the Republic *(continued)*



Fingerings used in this song	
D4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	**A4** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
E♭4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.	**B♭4** – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
F4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**C5** – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
G4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**D5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

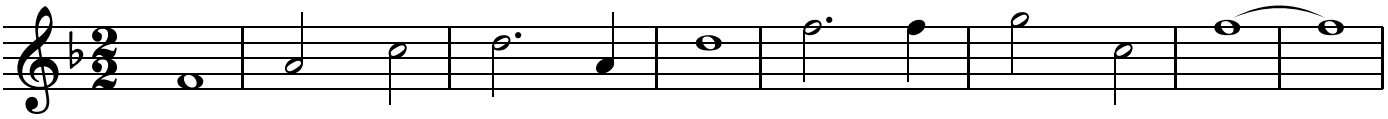
Tip: The verse is almost all dotted-eighth and sixteenth pairs. Make the long note of each pair three times as long as the short one, not a lazy swing. Then let the Glory, glory, hallelujah chorus broaden out.

The busiest finger change is C5 to D5, where 8 keys or holes move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.

Words: Julia Ward Howe (1861). Music: "John Brown's Body", from a camp-meeting tune credited to William Steffe (1856).

Anchors Aweigh

Harder · Written in F major · 2/2 time · 11 notes, F4 to A5

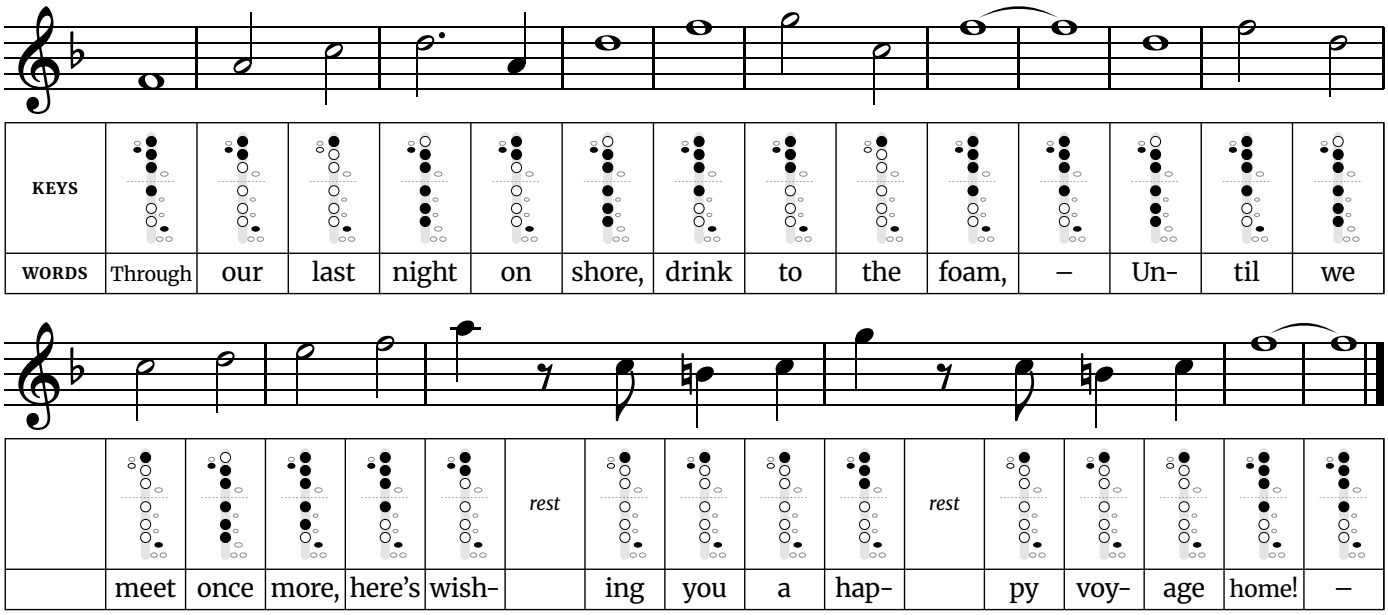


KEYS												
WORDS	An-	chors	a-	weigh,	my	boys,	An-	–	chors	a-	weigh!	–



	Fare-	well	to	col-	lege	joys,	we	sail	at	break	of	day-	ay-	ay-	ay.

Anchors Aweigh *(continued)*



Fingerings used in this song	
F4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**D5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
G4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**E5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.
A4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**F5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
B♭4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**G5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
B4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**A5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
C5 – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	

Tip: It is a march counted in two big beats per bar, so the whole notes are long. Hold "boys", "aweigh" and "foam" for their full length. Then tongue the quick notes near the end ("here's wishing you a happy voyage") lightly.

One note falls outside the key: B4 in line 2, fingered with left thumb on the B key, left first finger and right pinky on the D♯ key.

The widest jump is a sixth, down from A5 to C5 in line 4.

Music: Charles A. Zimmermann (1906). Words of this verse: 1926 revision of Alfred Hart Miles's 1906 lyrics.

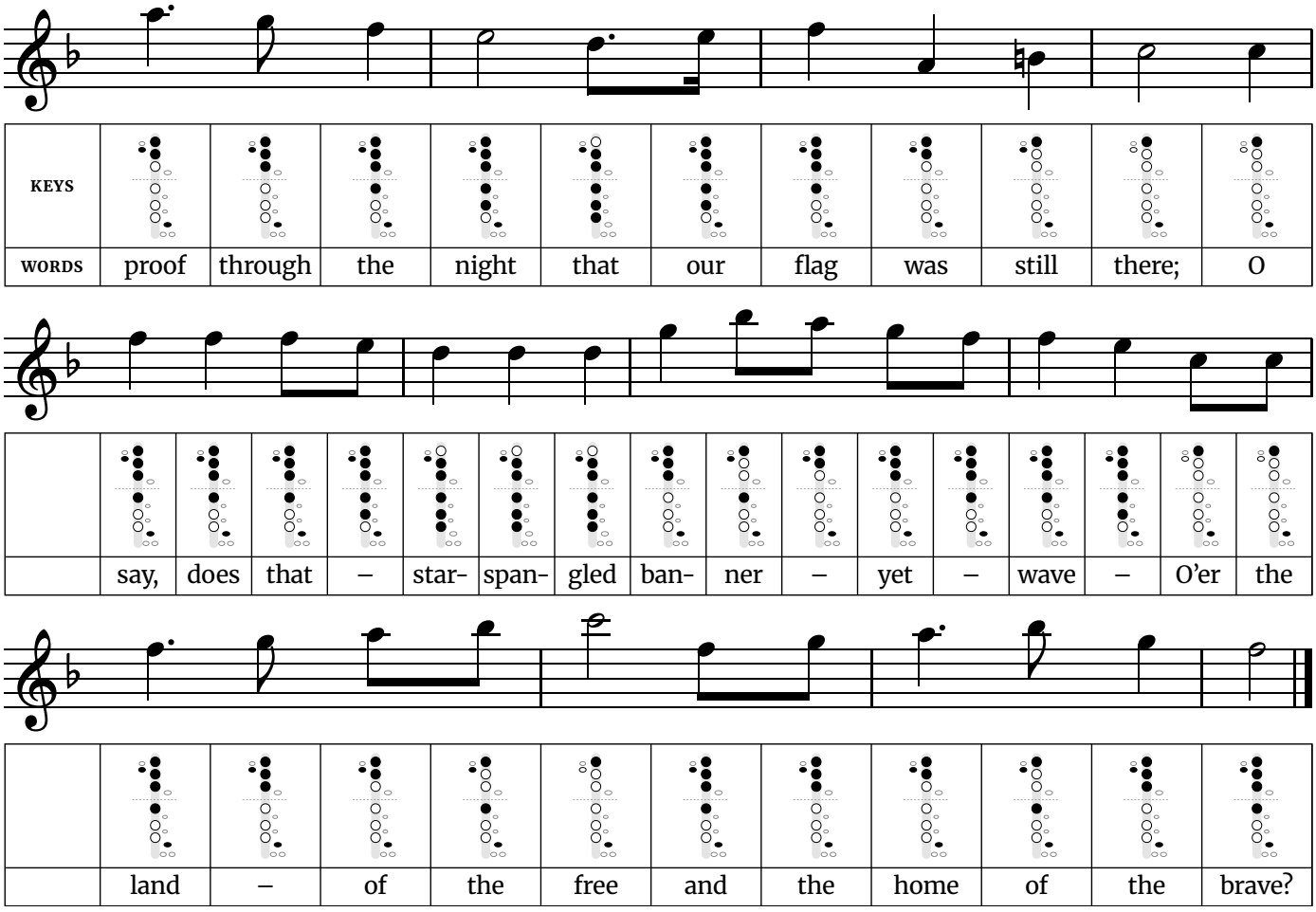
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The Star-Spangled Banner

Harder · Written in F major · 3/4 time · 11 notes, F4 to C6



The Star-Spangled Banner *(continued)*



Fingerings used in this song	
F4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**F5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
A4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**G5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
B4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**A5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
C5 – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**B♭5** – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
D5 – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	**C6** – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
E5 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.	

Tip: The anthem covers the widest range of the patriotic songs, so practice the high part ("And the rockets' red glare") and the last phrase slowly before playing it straight through. Take a full breath before each of those phrases.

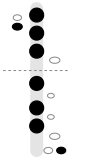
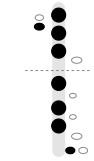
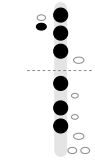
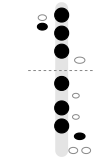
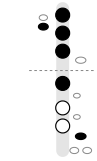
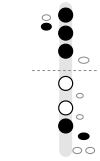
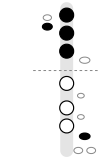
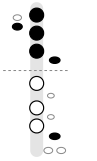
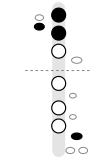
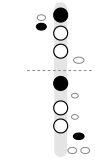
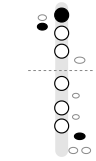
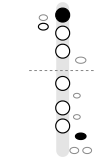
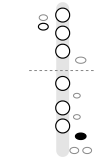
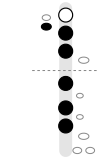
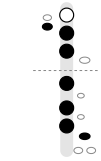
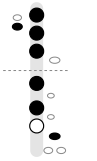
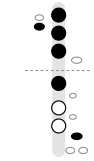
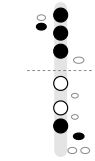
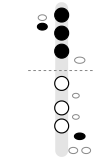
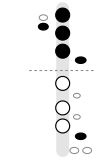
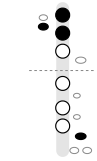
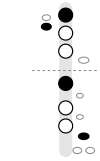
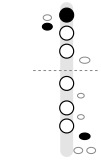
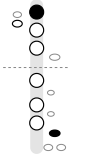
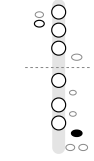
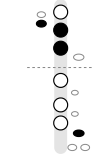
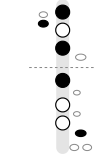
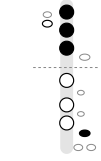
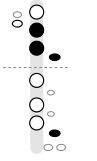
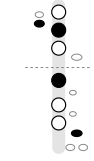
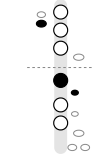
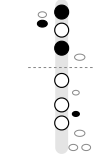
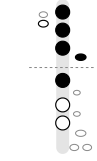
One note falls outside the key: B4 in line 1, fingered with left thumb on the B key, left first finger and right pinky on the D♯ key.

The widest jump is a tenth, up from F4 to A5 in line 4.

Words: Francis Scott Key (1814). Music: "To Anacreon in Heaven" by John Stafford Smith (c. 1773). Service version of 1918.

Free at thefingeringchart.com

Every Note at a Glance

C4 	**C♯4 / D♭4** 	**D4** 	**D♯4 / E♭4** 	**E4** 	**F4** 	**F♯4 / G♭4** 	**G4** 
G♯4 / A♭4 	**A4** 	**A♯4 / B♭4** 	**B4** 	**C5** 	**C♯5 / D♭5** 	**D5** 	**D♯5 / E♭5** 
E5 	**F5** 	**F♯5 / G♭5** 	**G5** 	**G♯5 / A♭5** 	**A5** 	**A♯5 / B♭5** 	**B5** 
C6 	**C♯6 / D♭6** 	**D6** 	**D♯6 / E♭6** 	**E6** 	**F6** 	**F♯6 / G♭6** 	**G6** 
G♯6 / A♭6 	**A6** 	**A♯6 / B♭6** 	**B6** 	**C7** 	Flute sounds as written (concert pitch). Black key: press it. White key: leave it up.		