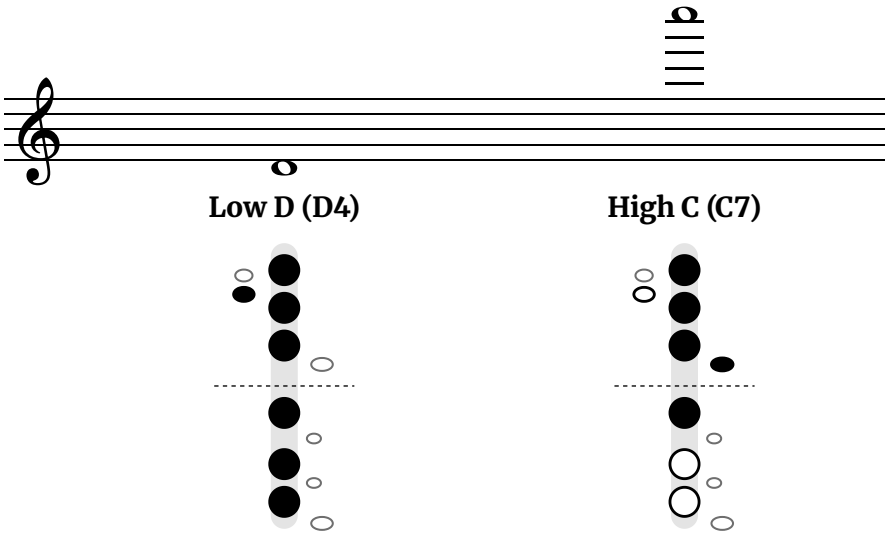
The Piccolo Fingering Chart Book

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



Low D (D4)

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

High C (C7)

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

Nathan Early

Free edition
From thefingeringchart.com, November 2026. The author gives permission to print this book and to copy it for yourself and your students. It may not be sold.

The Piccolo Fingering Chart Book

Copyright © 2026 Nathan Early. All rights reserved.

No part of this book may be reproduced in any form without written permission from the author, except for brief quotations in reviews.

The fingerings, diagrams and teaching notes come from thefingeringchart.com, where every note can also be heard. Every fingering was checked against two published piccolo charts.

The melodies are traditional or were first published before 1929.

First edition, 2026.

Contents

How to Read This Book 4

Tuning Your Piccolo 5

Switching from Flute 6

The Fingering Chart 7

Alternate Fingerings 10

Every Note, One at a Time 11

Same Fingering, Different Notes 29

The 12 Major Scales 30

The Chromatic Scale 36

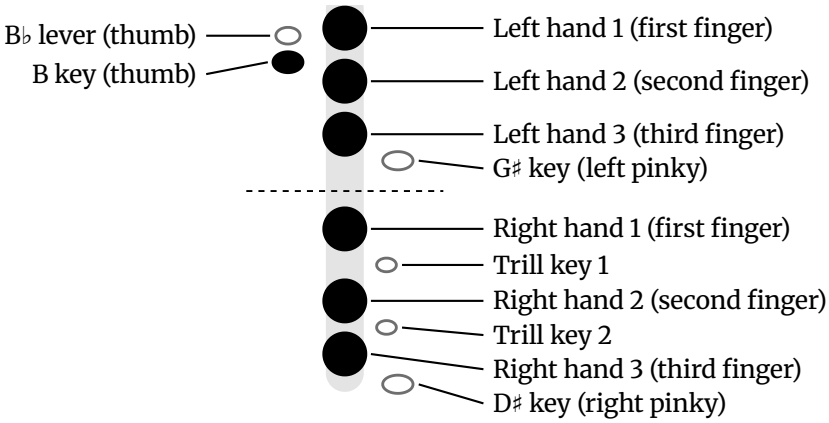
Easy Songs 37
- Hot Cross Buns 37
- Mary Had a Little Lamb 38
- Twinkle Twinkle Little Star 39
- Ode to Joy 40
- Jingle Bells 41
- Happy Birthday 42
- When the Saints Go Marching In 43

Christmas Songs 44
- Jolly Old Saint Nicholas 44
- Good King Wenceslas 45
- Up on the Housetop 46
- Away in a Manger 48
- Auld Lang Syne 49
- The First Noel 50
- O Come, All Ye Faithful 52
- Joy to the World 54
- O Christmas Tree 56
- We Wish You a Merry Christmas 57
- Deck the Halls 58
- Hark! The Herald Angels Sing 60
- Angels We Have Heard on High 62
- Silent Night 64

Patriotic Songs 66
- Taps 66
- My Country, 'Tis of Thee 67
- Yankee Doodle 68
- America the Beautiful 70
- 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



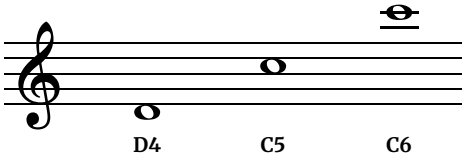
The diagram above is D4, the lowest note: **Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.** Black means pressed or covered; white means up or open.

The diagrams

Flutists can read this diagram right away, since it copies the flute layout. Six circles down the middle are the main finger keys, black for pressed and white for open, with the left hand above the dashed line. On the left are the thumb B key and B♭ lever. On the right are the G♯ key for the left pinky, two trill keys labeled 1 and 2, and a single right pinky key, D♯. There are no C or C♯ foot keys, because the piccolo has no foot joint.

Written pitch and note names

Every note in this book is written pitch, the note you read in piccolo music. Piccolo music is written an octave below where it sounds, so written D4 sounds D5 and written C7 sounds C8, the same C as the top key on a piano. The piccolo reads at concert pitch, so note and scale names match the band's. Notes are named with an octave number: D4 is the lowest note, just below the staff; C5 is in the third space; C6 is on the second ledger line above the staff; C7, the highest note on the chart, sits above five ledger lines. A sharp and a flat that share a key, like F♯4 and G♭4, are the same note with the same fingering.



Piccolo and flute

Is piccolo fingering the same as flute? Mostly, yes: a flutist can play most band piccolo parts with the fingers they already know. Four notes have a different main fingering on piccolo, and they carry the tag **◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE**: B♭4 and B♭5 (thumb B♭ on piccolo, one-and-one on flute), and F♯6 and G♯6 in the third octave (page 6).

The song pages

Each note of the melody has its own column: the note on the staff, the fingering 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 Your Piccolo

Piccolo tunes like the flute, with the headjoint, but the moves are tiny: a millimeter changes the pitch a lot. Tune after the instrument is warm, because a cold piccolo plays flat. If the whole piccolo is sharp: pull the headjoint out a little. If it is flat: push the headjoint in a little.

Upper notes are very sharp

Players often overblow on piccolo. Use less air than on flute, keep the lips relaxed, and pull the headjoint out a few millimeters if the whole instrument is sharp.

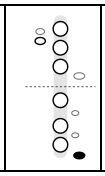
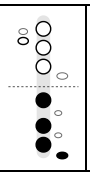
Low D and E won't sound

The lowest notes need gentle, slow air and fully sealed holes. Check that the right pinky is up for low D, as the low D diagram on page 11 shows.

Third-octave note cracks

Check that note on the chart for the ◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE tag. Using the flute version is a common cause of unstable high notes (page 6).

High C♯ needs a tuner

C♯6 / D♭6		Pitch on this note varies from piccolo to piccolo, so check it with a tuner. If it is sharp, the right-hand-down alternate brings it down.		**Alternate, right hand down (lowers the pitch):** Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.

Worked example: A5

Find A5 (page 20), written on the first ledger line above the treble staff. Its diagram shows the left thumb on the B key, left index and middle fingers down, and the right pinky on D♯. That is the same fingering as the A an octave lower (A4). The only difference is the air: faster and more focused. This written A5 sounds A6, about 1760 Hz. If it cracks down to the lower A, the lip opening is probably too large, so make the aperture smaller rather than blowing harder. Check it on a tuner. Many piccolos run sharp in the upper register, and the usual fix is to relax the air speed slightly or adjust the headjoint a little rather than pinching the lips.

Switching from Flute

Is piccolo fingering the same as flute?

Mostly, yes. A flutist can play most band piccolo parts with the fingers they already know. Some third-octave notes use different fingerings on piccolo because the flute versions can be sharp or hard to start, and the main B♭ uses the thumb lever because it sounds clearer on piccolo. This book marks those notes. The biggest adjustment is usually the embouchure, since the piccolo needs a smaller opening and less air.

Why is piccolo music written an octave lower than it sounds?

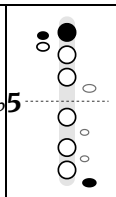
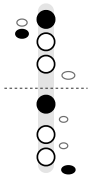
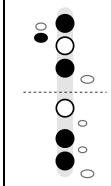
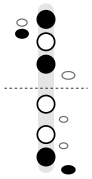
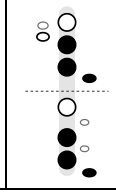
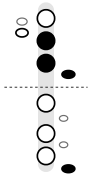
If piccolo parts were written at sounding pitch, almost every note would sit above the staff on a stack of ledger lines. Writing it an octave lower puts the music in the same place on the page as flute music, so flutists can read it easily. The written D4 in this book sounds D5.

Can a beginner start on piccolo?

Band directors usually start students on flute and add piccolo later. The fingerings carry over, but the piccolo's tone and tuning are harder to control without some flute experience. A year or two on flute first makes the switch much easier. When you do switch, the table below shows the fingerings that change.

Four notes change

These notes use a different main fingering on piccolo; in this book they carry the tag **◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE**. The flute fingering still works and is listed as the alternate.
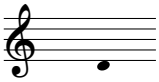
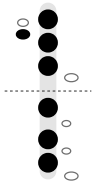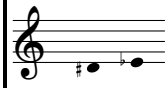
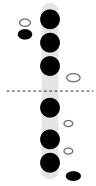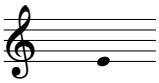
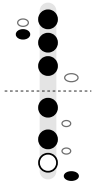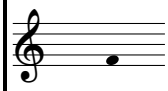
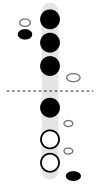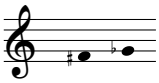
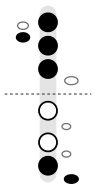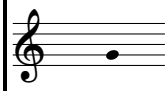
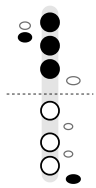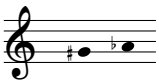
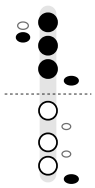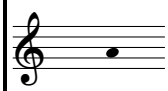
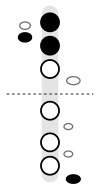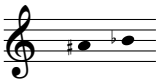
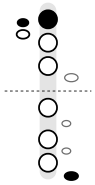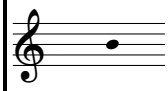
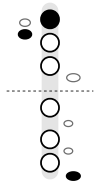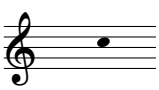
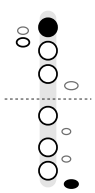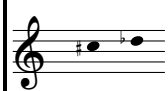
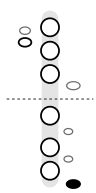
B♭4 and B♭5		**Piccolo:** Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. *Thumb B♭ sounds clearer and more in tune on piccolo than one-and-one.*		**Flute:** Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
F♯6 / G♭6		**Piccolo:** Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: 2, 3. *Piccolo F♯ uses the right middle and ring fingers with the pinky up; it responds better than the flute fingering.*		**Flute:** Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: 3, pinky D♯ key.
G♯6 / A♭6		**Piccolo:** Left hand: 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: 2, 3, pinky D♯ key. *Add the right middle and ring fingers to the flute fingering for better response and pitch.*		**Flute:** Left hand: 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

The Fingering Chart: First Octave

Filled keys are pressed. Open ones stay up. The two thumb keys are drawn to the left of the first finger, and the dashed line separates the left hand (top) from the right hand (bottom). Notes are written pitch; the piccolo sounds an octave higher. The piccolo has no foot joint, so its lowest note is D.

◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE Not the main flute fingering. Learn these first if you are switching from flute.

FIRST OCTAVE

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Fingering	In Words	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Fingering	In Words
	**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.
	**A♯4 / B♭4 ◆**		Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. *Alternate, one-and-one (for B♮ passages):* Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key. **◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE**		**B4**		Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
	**C5**		Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.		**C♯5 / D♭5**		Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. *Alternate, right hand down (in tune):* Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
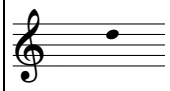
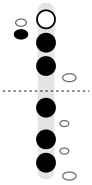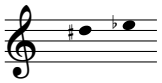
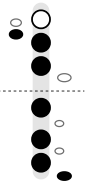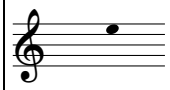
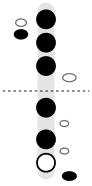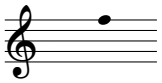
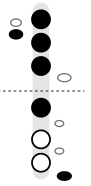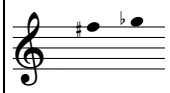
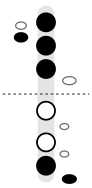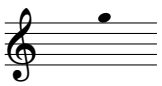
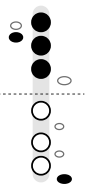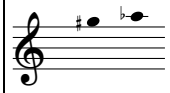
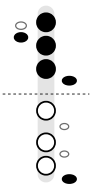
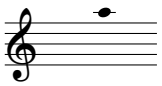
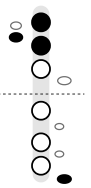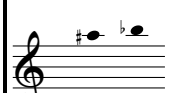
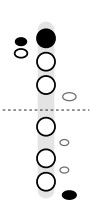
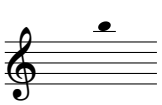
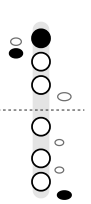
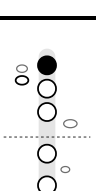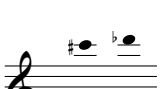
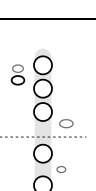
Free at thefingeringchart.com

The Fingering Chart: Second Octave

Most second-octave notes use the same fingering as the note an octave lower, with faster, more focused air (page 29 shows the pairs). D5 and E♭5 lift the left first finger. Notes are written pitch; the piccolo sounds an octave higher.

◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE Not the main flute fingering. Learn these first if you are switching from flute.

SECOND OCTAVE

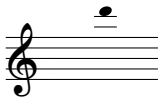
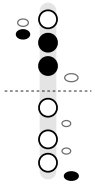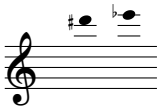
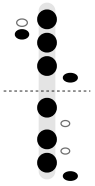
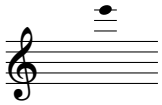
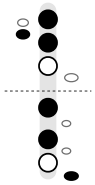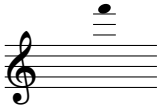
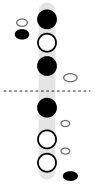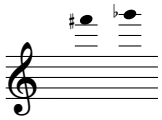
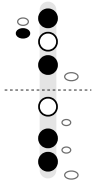
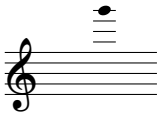
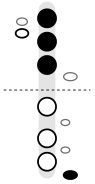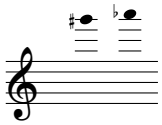
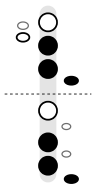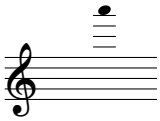
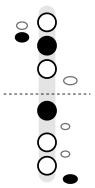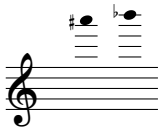
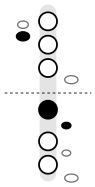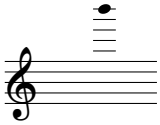
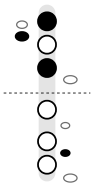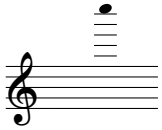
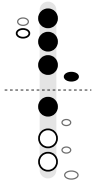
Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Fingering	In Words	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Fingering	In Words
	**D5**		Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.		**D♯5 / E♭5**		Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
	**E5**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.		**F5**		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.
	**A♯5 / B♭5 ◆**		Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. *Alternate, one-and-one (for B♮ passages):* Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key. **◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE**		**B5**		Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
	**C6**		Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.		**C♯6 / D♭6**		Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. *Alternate, right hand down (lowers the pitch):* Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.

The Fingering Chart: Third Octave

Filled keys are pressed. Open ones stay up. Several third-octave notes use piccolo fingerings because the piccolo's smaller tube responds differently: F♯6 and G♯6 here, with the flute fingering listed as the alternate. Notes are written pitch; the piccolo sounds an octave higher.

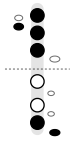
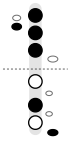
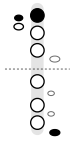
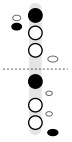
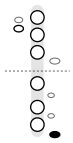
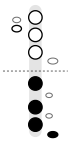
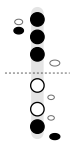
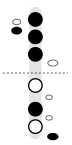
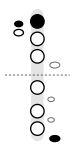
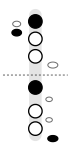
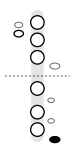
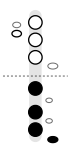
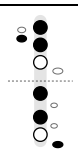
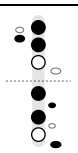
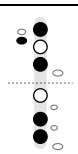
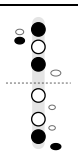
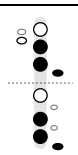
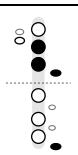
◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE Not the main flute fingering. Learn these first if you are switching from flute.

THIRD OCTAVE

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Fingering	In Words	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Fingering	In Words
	**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. *Alternate, add trill key (prevents cracking):* Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: 1, trill key 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: 2, 3. *Alternate, flute fingering:* Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: 3, pinky D♯ key. **◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE**		**G6**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
	**G♯6 / A♭6 ◆**		Left hand: 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: 2, 3, pinky D♯ key. *Alternate, flute fingering (sharper):* Left hand: 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. **◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE**		**A6**		Left hand: thumb, 2. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
	**A♯6 / B♭6**		Left hand: thumb. Right hand: 1, trill key 1. **ADVANCED**		**B6**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: trill key 2. **ADVANCED**
	**C7**		Left hand: 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: 1. **ADVANCED**				

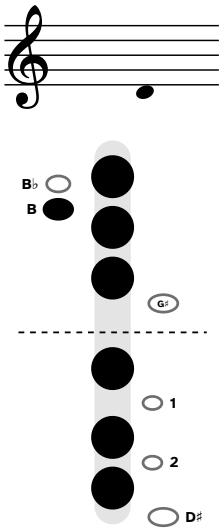
Alternate Fingerings

Some notes have an alternate fingering, such as one-and-one for B♭, that helps in fast passages, for tuning or for a steadier high note. Use the main fingering unless you have a reason to change.

Note	Main fingering		Alternate	
F♯4 / G♭4		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 3, pinky D♯ key.		*Middle-finger F♯ for trills* Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2, pinky D♯ key.
A♯4 / B♭4		Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. **◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE**		*One-and-one (for B♮ passages)* Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
C♯5 / D♭5		Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.		*Right hand down (in tune)* Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
F♯5 / G♭5		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 3, pinky D♯ key.		*Middle-finger F♯ for trills* Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2, pinky D♯ key.
A♯5 / B♭5		Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. **◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE**		*One-and-one (for B♮ passages)* Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
C♯6 / D♭6		Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.		*Right hand down (lowers the pitch)* Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
E6		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.		*Add trill key (prevents cracking)* Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: 1, trill key 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.
F♯6 / G♭6		Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: 2, 3. **◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE**		*Flute fingering* Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: 3, pinky D♯ key.
G♯6 / A♭6		Left hand: 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: 2, 3, pinky D♯ key. **◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE**		*Flute fingering (sharper)* Left hand: 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

Low D · D4

Sounds an octave higher (D5)



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

The lowest standard note on the piccolo is D, written just below the staff.

Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3. Lowest note on the piccolo: cover every hole and use gentle air. The right pinky stays up.

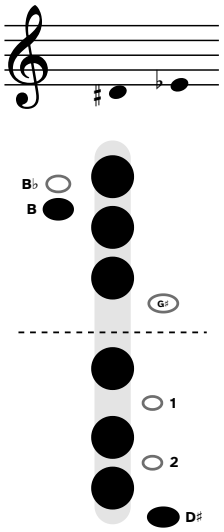


Half step above: D♯4 / E♭4. Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.

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

Low E♭ · D♯4 / E♭4

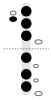
Sounds an octave higher (D♯5)



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

Low E♭ on the piccolo 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.



Half step below: D4. Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

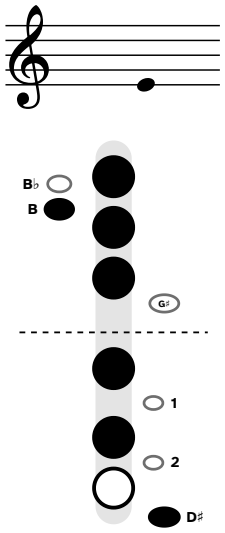


Half step above: E4. Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.

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

Low E · E4

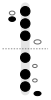
Sounds an octave higher (E5)



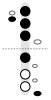
Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.

Low E on the piccolo 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.



Half step below: D♯4 / E♭4. Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.

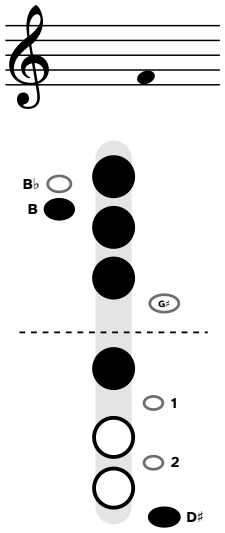


Half step above: F4. Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.

In this book: Not used in the songs or one-octave scales; it is on the chart on page 7.

Low F · F4

Sounds an octave higher (F5)



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

Low F on the piccolo 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.



Half step below: E4. Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.

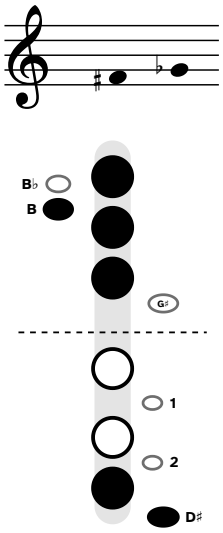


Half step above: F♯4 / G♭4. Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 3, pinky D♯ key.

In this book: Songs: Happy Birthday (42), Jolly Old Saint Nicholas (44), Good King Wenceslas (45), Away in a Manger (48), Auld Lang Syne (49), O Come, All Ye Faithful (52), O Christmas Tree (56), We Wish You a Merry Christmas (57), Hark! The Herald Angels Sing (60), Angels We Have Heard on High (62), Silent Night (64), Taps (66), Yankee Doodle (68), Battle Hymn of the Republic (72), Anchors Aweigh (74), The Star-Spangled Banner (76).

F♯ · F♯4 / G♭4

Sounds an octave higher (F♯5)

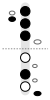


Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 3, pinky D♯ key.

F♯ on the piccolo 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.



Half step below: F4. Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.

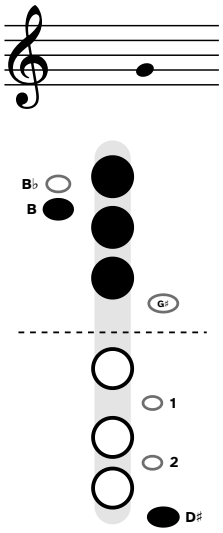


Half step above: G4. Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

In this book: Scales: G♭ (33).

Low G · G4

Sounds an octave higher (G5)



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

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

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



Half step below: F♯4 / G♭4. Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 3, pinky D♯ key.

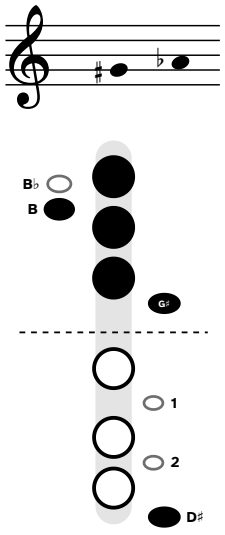


Half step above: G♯4 / A♭4. Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

In this book: Songs: Happy Birthday (42), Jolly Old Saint Nicholas (44), Good King Wenceslas (45), Away in a Manger (48), Auld Lang Syne (49), O Come, All Ye Faithful (52), We Wish You a Merry Christmas (57), Hark! The Herald Angels Sing (60), Silent Night (64), Yankee Doodle (68), Battle Hymn of the Republic (72), Anchors Aweigh (74). Scales: G (33).

Low A♭ · G♯4 / A♭4

Sounds an octave higher (G♯5)



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

Low A♭ on the piccolo 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.



Half step below: G4. Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

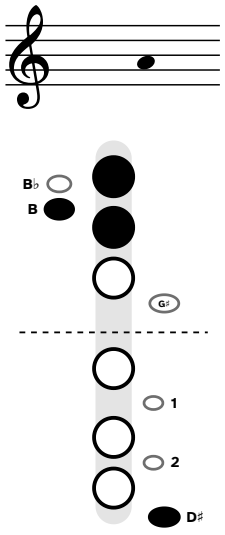


Half step above: A4. Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

In this book: Scales: A♭ (31), G♭ (33).

Low A · A4

Sounds an octave higher (A5)



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

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

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



Half step below: G♯4 / A♭4. Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

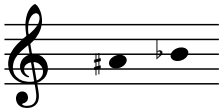


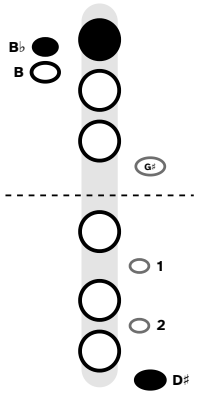
Half step above: A♯4 / B♭4. Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

In this book: Songs: Happy Birthday (42), Jolly Old Saint Nicholas (44), Good King Wenceslas (45), Away in a Manger (48), O Come, All Ye Faithful (52), O Christmas Tree (56), We Wish You a Merry Christmas (57), Deck the Halls (58), Hark! The Herald Angels Sing (60), Silent Night (64), My Country, 'Tis of Thee (67), Yankee Doodle (68), Battle Hymn of the Republic (72), Anchors Aweigh (74), The Star-Spangled Banner (76). Scales: G (33), A (34).

B♭ · A♯4 / B♭4

Sounds an octave higher (A♯5)





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

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

Fingering: Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. Thumb B♭ sounds clearer and more in tune on piccolo than one-and-one.

◆ **DIFFERS FROM FLUTE** The flute chart's main fingering for this note is the alternate below.

Alternate fingering:



One-and-one (for B♮ passages): Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.



Half step below: A4. Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

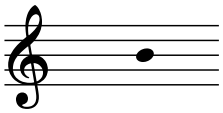


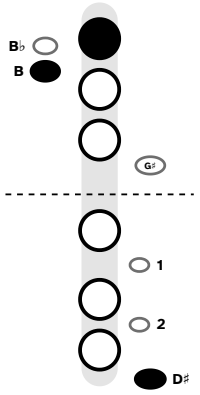
Half step above: B4. Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

In this book: Songs: every song except America the Beautiful (70), The Star-Spangled Banner (76). Scales: B♭ (30), A♭ (31), G♭ (33). Chromatic scale (36).

Low B · B4

Sounds an octave higher (B5)





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

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

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



Half step below: A♯4 / B♭4. Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

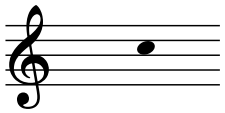


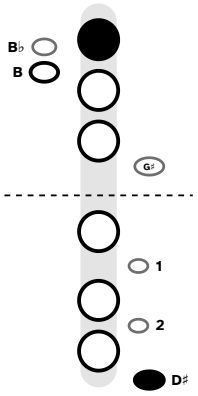
Half step above: C5. Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

In this book: Songs: Anchors Aweigh (74), The Star-Spangled Banner (76). Scales: G (33), G♭ (33), A (34), B (35). Chromatic scale (36).

Low C · C5

Sounds an octave higher (C6)





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

Low C on the piccolo 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.



Half step below: B4. Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

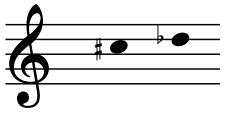


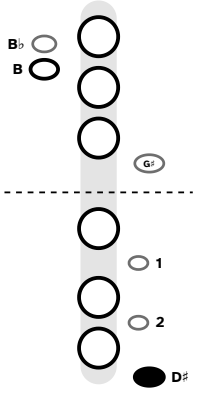
Half step above: C♯5 / D♭5. Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

In this book: Songs: every song except Taps (66). Scales: B♭ (30), A♭ (31), C (32), G (33). Chromatic scale (36).

C♯ · C♯5 / D♭5

Sounds an octave higher (C♯6)





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

C♯ on the piccolo 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.

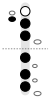
Alternate fingering:



Right hand down (in tune): Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.



Half step below: C5. Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

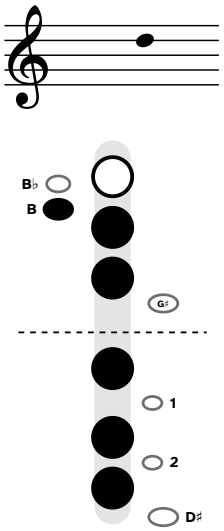


Half step above: D5. Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

In this book: Scales: A♭ (31), D♭ (32), G♭ (33), A (34), B (35). Chromatic scale (36).

D · D5

Sounds an octave higher (D6)



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

D on the piccolo 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. Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

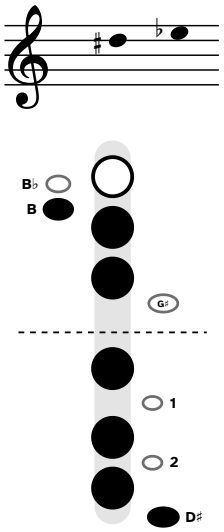


Half step above: D♯5 / E♭5. Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.

In this book: Songs: every song except . Scales: B♭ (30), C (32), G (33), D (34), A (34). Chromatic scale (36).

E♭ · D♯5 / E♭5

Sounds an octave higher (D♯6)



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

E♭ on the piccolo 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. Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

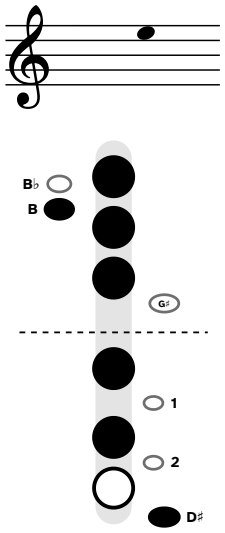


Half step above: E5. Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.

In this book: Songs: Twinkle Twinkle Little Star (39), Ode to Joy (40), Jingle Bells (41), Happy Birthday (42), When the Saints Go Marching In (43), Good King Wenceslas (45), Up on the Housetop (46), Away in a Manger (48), The First Noel (50), O Come, All Ye Faithful (52), Joy to the World (54), O Christmas Tree (56), We Wish You a Merry Christmas (57), Deck the Halls (58), Hark! The Herald Angels Sing (60), Angels We Have Heard on High (62), My Country, 'Tis of Thee (67), Yankee Doodle (68), America the Beautiful (70). Scales: B♭ (30), E♭ (30), A♭ (31), D♭ (32), G♭ (33), B (35). Chromatic scale (36).

E · E5

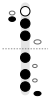
Sounds an octave higher (E6)



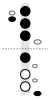
Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.

E on the piccolo 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. Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.

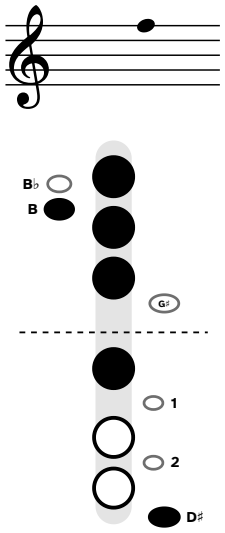


Half step above: F5. Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.

In this book: Songs: Deck the Halls (58), Silent Night (64), Anchors Aweigh (74), The Star-Spangled Banner (76). Scales: C (32), G (33), D (34), A (34), B (35), E (35). Chromatic scale (36).

F · F5

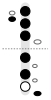
Sounds an octave higher (F6)



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

F on the piccolo 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. Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.

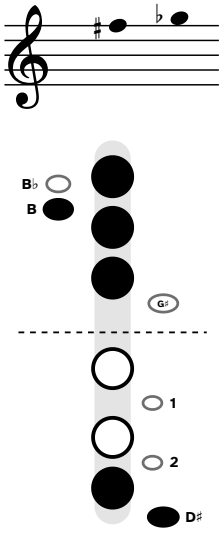


Half step above: F♯5 / G♭5. Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 3, pinky D♯ key.

In this book: Songs: every song except Hot Cross Buns (37), Jolly Old Saint Nicholas (44), Yankee Doodle (68), Battle Hymn of the Republic (72). Scales: B♭ (30), E♭ (30), F (31), A♭ (31), C (32), D♭ (32), G♭ (33). Chromatic scale (36).

Middle F♯ · F♯5 / G♭5

Sounds an octave higher (F♯6)



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

Middle F♯ on the piccolo 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. Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.

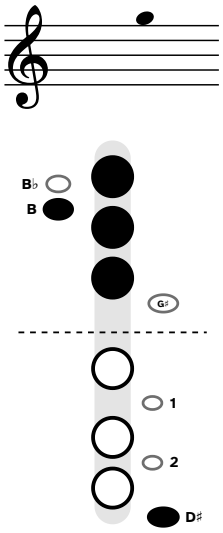


Half step above: G5. Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

In this book: Scales: D♭ (32), G (33), G♭ (33), D (34), A (34), B (35), E (35). Chromatic scale (36).

G · G5

Sounds an octave higher (G6)



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

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

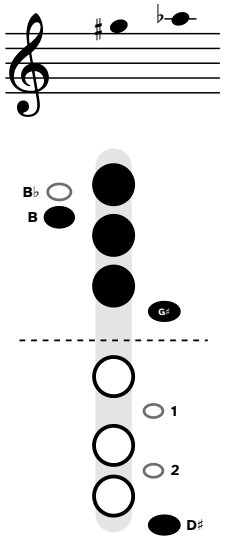


Half step above: G♯5 / A♭5. Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

In this book: Songs: Twinkle Twinkle Little Star (39), Up on the Housetop (46), Auld Lang Syne (49), The First Noel (50), Joy to the World (54), O Christmas Tree (56), Deck the Halls (58), Hark! The Herald Angels Sing (60), Angels We Have Heard on High (62), Silent Night (64), My Country, 'Tis of Thee (67), America the Beautiful (70), Anchors Aweigh (74), The Star-Spangled Banner (76). Scales: B♭ (30), E♭ (30), F (31), A♭ (31), C (32), G (33), D (34). Chromatic scale (36).

A♭ · G♯5 / A♭5

Sounds an octave higher (G♯6)



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

A♭ on the piccolo 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. Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

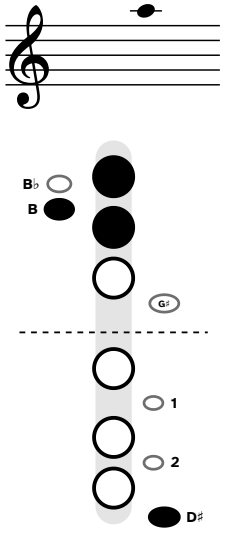


Half step above: A5. Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

In this book: Scales: E♭ (30), A♭ (31), D♭ (32), A (34), B (35), E (35). Chromatic scale (36).

A · A5

Sounds an octave higher (A6)



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

A on the piccolo 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.



Half step below: G♯5 / A♭5. Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

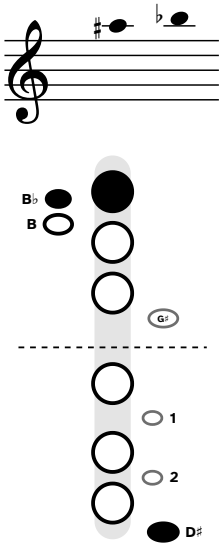


Half step above: A♯5 / B♭5. Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

In this book: Songs: The First Noel (50), Joy to the World (54), Deck the Halls (58), Silent Night (64), America the Beautiful (70), Anchors Aweigh (74), The Star-Spangled Banner (76). Scales: B♭ (30), F (31), C (32), D (34), A (34), E (35). Chromatic scale (36).

Middle B♭ · A♯5 / B♭5

Sounds an octave higher (A♯6)



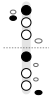
Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1.
Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

Middle B♭ on the piccolo 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 B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. Same as the lower B♭; blow faster air. Thumb B♭ sounds clearer and more in tune on piccolo than one-and-one.

◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE The flute chart's main fingering for this note is the alternate below.

Alternate fingering:



One-and-one (for B♮ passages): Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.



Half step below: A5. Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

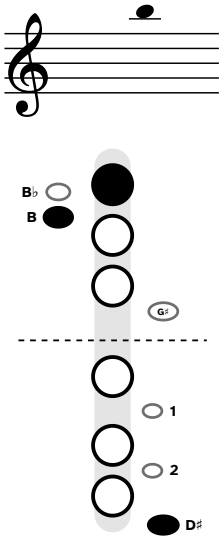


Half step above: B5. Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

In this book: Songs: The First Noel (50), Joy to the World (54), Deck the Halls (58), Silent Night (64), America the Beautiful (70), The Star-Spangled Banner (76). Scales: B♭ (30), E♭ (30), F (31), D♭ (32), B (35). Chromatic scale (36).

B · B5

Sounds an octave higher (B6)



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

B on the piccolo 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. Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

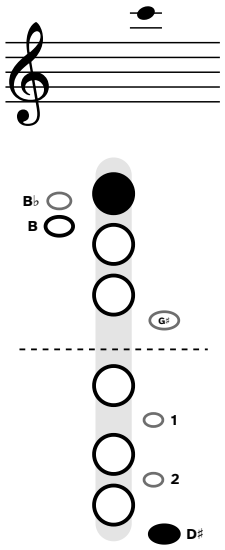


Half step above: C6. Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

In this book: Songs: America the Beautiful (70). Scales: C (32), D (34), B (35), E (35).

High C · C6

Sounds an octave higher (C7)



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

High C on the piccolo 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.



Half step below: B5. Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

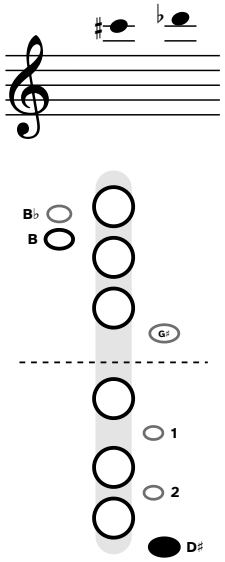


Half step above: C♯6 / D♭6. Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

In this book: Songs: America the Beautiful (70), The Star-Spangled Banner (76). Scales: E♭ (30), F (31), C (32), D♭ (32).

High C♯ · C♯6 / D♭6

Sounds an octave higher (C♯7)



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

High C♯ on the piccolo 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. Pitch on this note varies from piccolo to piccolo, so check it with a tuner. If it is sharp, the right-hand-down alternate brings it down.

Alternate fingering:



Right hand down (lowers the pitch): Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.



Half step below: C6. Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

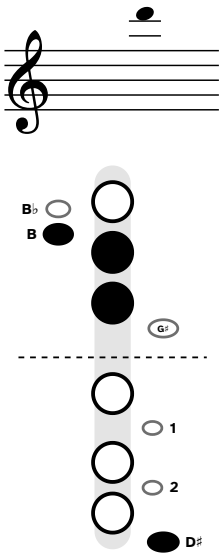


Half step above: D6. Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

In this book: Scales: D♭ (32), D (34), E (35).

High D · D6

Sounds an octave higher (D7)



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

High D on the piccolo 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.



Half step below: C♯6 / D♭6. Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

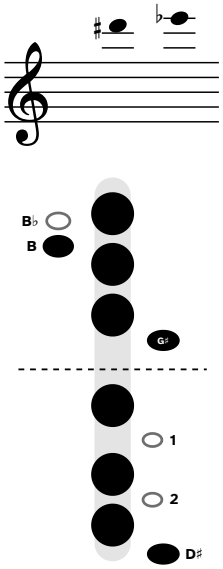


Half step above: D♯6 / E♭6. Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.

In this book: Songs: America the Beautiful (70). Scales: E♭ (30), F (31), D (34).

High E♭ · D♯6 / E♭6

Sounds an octave higher (D♯7)



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

High E♭ on the piccolo 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.



Half step below: D6. Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

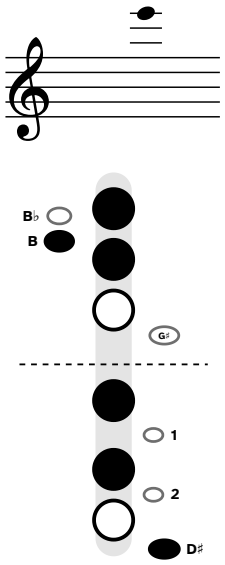


Half step above: E6. Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.

In this book: Scales: E♭ (30), E (35).

High E · E6

Sounds an octave higher (E7)



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

High E on the piccolo 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.

Alternate fingering:



Add trill key (prevents cracking): Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: 1, trill key 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.



Half step below: D♯6 / E♭6. Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.

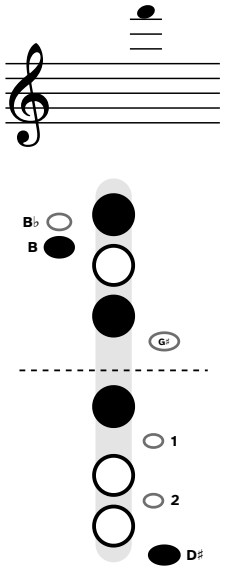


Half step above: F6. Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.

In this book: Scales: F (31), E (35).

High F · F6

Sounds an octave higher (F7)



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

High F on the piccolo 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.



Half step below: E6. Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.

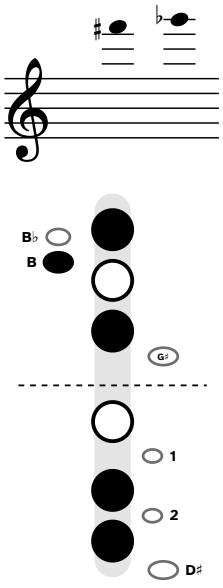


Half step above: F♯6 / G♭6. Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: 2, 3.

In this book: Scales: F (31).

High F♯ · F♯6 / G♭6

Sounds an octave higher (F♯7)



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

High F♯ on the piccolo 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: 2, 3. Piccolo F♯ uses the right middle and ring fingers with the pinky up; it responds better than the flute fingering.

◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE The flute chart's main fingering for this note is the alternate below.

Alternate fingering:



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



Half step below: F6. Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.

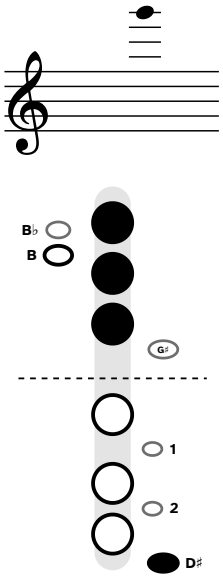


Half step above: G6. Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

In this book: Not used in the songs or one-octave scales; it is on the chart on page 9.

High G · G6

Sounds an octave higher (G7)



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

High G on the piccolo 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.



Half step below: F♯6 / G♭6. Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: 2, 3.

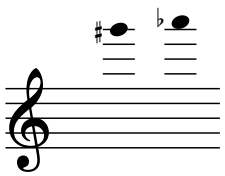


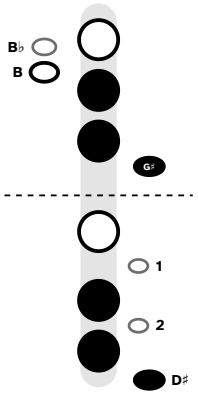
Half step above: G♯6 / A♭6. Left hand: 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.

In this book: Not used in the songs or one-octave scales; it is on the chart on page 9.

High A♭ · G♯6 / A♭6

Sounds an octave higher (G♯7)





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

High A♭ on the piccolo 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: 2, 3, pinky D♯ key. Add the right middle and ring fingers to the flute fingering for better response and pitch.

◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE The flute chart's main fingering for this note is the alternate below.

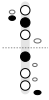
Alternate fingering:



Flute fingering (sharper): Left hand: 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.



Half step below: G6. Left hand: 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

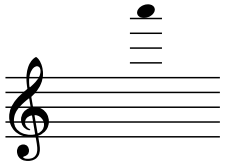


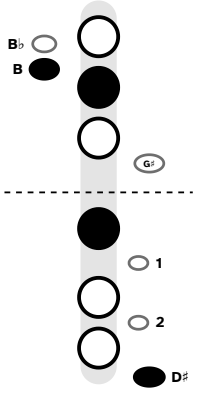
Half step above: A6. Left hand: thumb, 2. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.

In this book: Not used in the songs or one-octave scales; it is on the chart on page 9.

High A · A6

Sounds an octave higher (A7)





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

High A on the piccolo 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.



Half step below: G♯6 / A♭6. Left hand: 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.

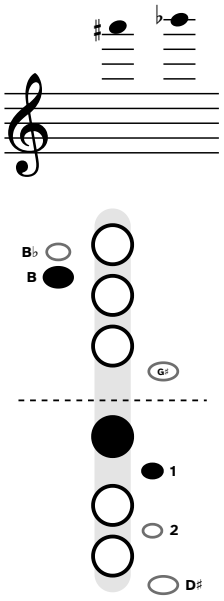


Half step above: A♯6 / B♭6. Left hand: thumb. Right hand: 1, trill key 1.

In this book: Not used in the songs or one-octave scales; it is on the chart on page 9.

High B♭ · A♯6 / B♭6

Sounds an octave higher (A♯7)



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

High B♭ on the piccolo 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.



Half step below: A6. Left hand: thumb, 2. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.

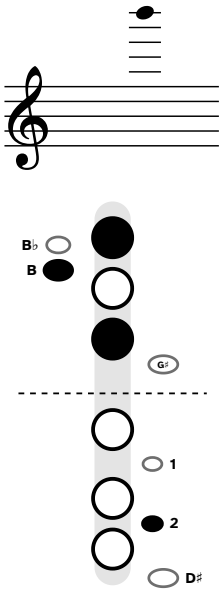


Half step above: B6. Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: trill key 2.

In this book: Not used in the songs or one-octave scales; it is on the chart on page 9.

High B · B6

Sounds an octave higher (B7)



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

High B on the piccolo 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.



Half step below: A♯6 / B♭6. Left hand: thumb. Right hand: 1, trill key 1.

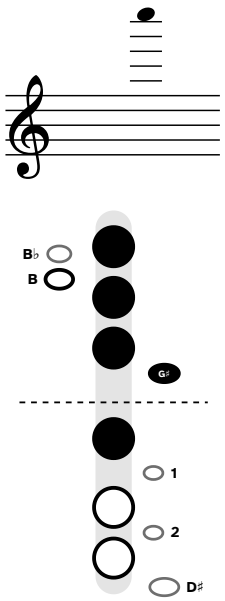


Half step above: C7. Left hand: 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: 1.

In this book: Not used in the songs or one-octave scales; it is on the chart on page 9.

Highest Note · C7

Sounds an octave higher (C8)



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.

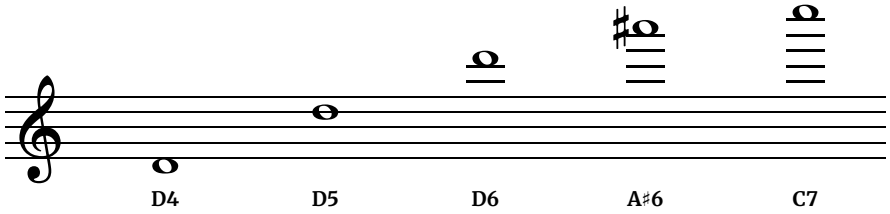
Fingering: Left hand: 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: 1. Thumb off and right pinky up. Some players rest the pinky on the end of the piccolo without covering the opening.



Half step below: B6. Left hand: thumb, 1, 3. Right hand: trill key 2.

In this book: Not used in the songs or one-octave scales; it is on the chart on page 9.

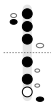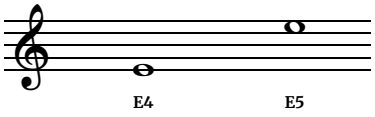
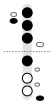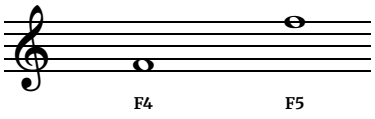
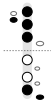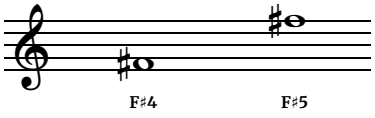
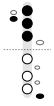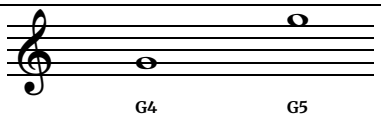
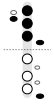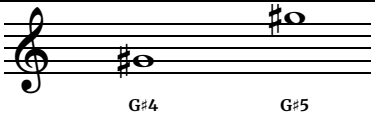
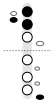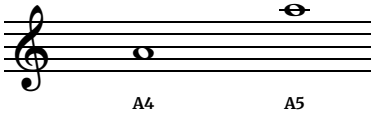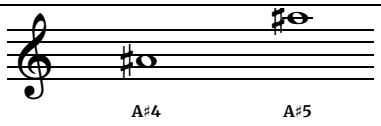
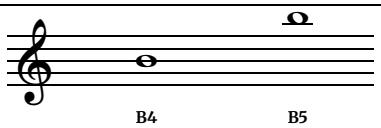
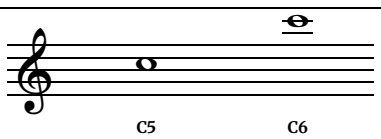
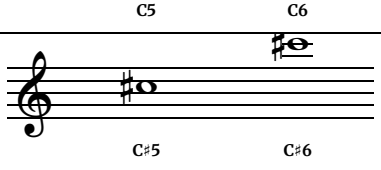
Range and Where to Start



Written range on this chart is D4 to C7. Piccolo music is written an octave below where it sounds, so written D4 sounds D5, about 587 Hz, and written C7 sounds C8, the same C as the top key on a piano. The octave transposition keeps the music on the staff instead of buried in ledger lines. Most students come to piccolo after a year or more on flute and start with second-octave notes such as A and B♭, which speak easily, rather than the lowest D and E. The notes from A♯6 up to C7 are marked Advanced on the chart.

Same Fingering, Different Notes

Many second-octave notes use the same fingering as the note an octave lower. A5 and A4 are an example: the only difference is the air, faster and more focused for the higher note.

	Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.	
	Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	
	Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 3, pinky D♯ key.	
	Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	
	Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, G♯ key. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	
	Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	
	Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	
	Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	
	Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	
	Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	

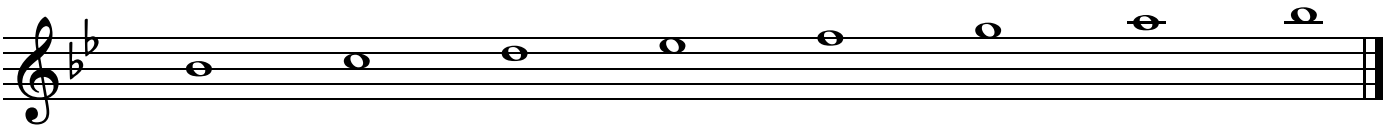
Only the main fingerings are shown. Sharps are shown here; each one is also its flat (C♯5 is D♭5). When two notes share a fingering, hear the pitch in your head first and set the air for the one you want.

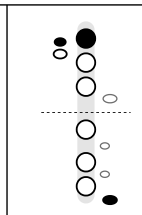
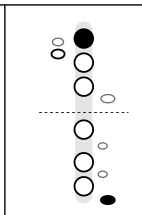
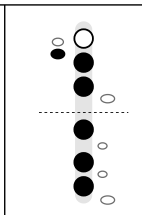
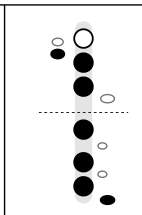
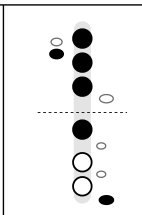
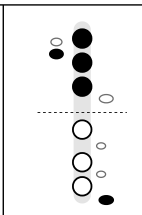
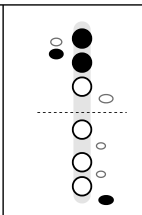
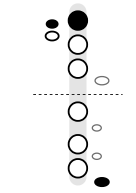
The 12 Major Scales

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

Concert B♭ major · written B♭ major

When the band plays concert B♭ major, you play B♭ major too (2 flats in the key signature); the piccolo sounds it an octave higher.

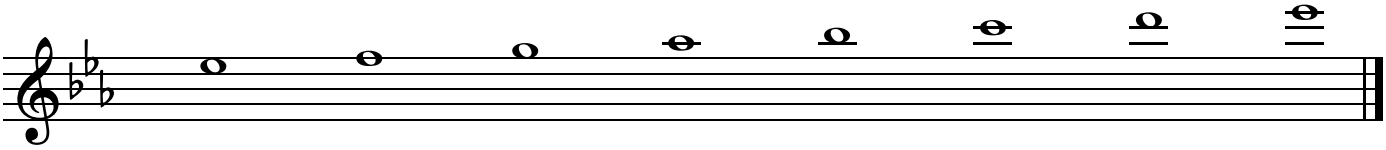


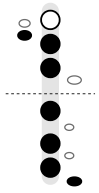
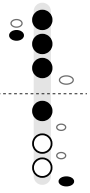
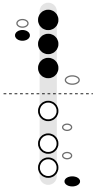
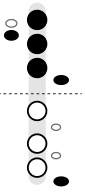
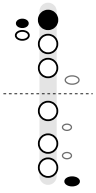
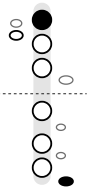
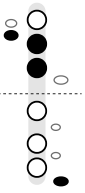
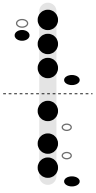
FINGERING								
NOTE	B♭4	C5	D5	E♭5	F5	G5	A5	B♭5

B♭4: Thumb B♭ sounds clearer and more in tune on piccolo than one-and-one. **B♭5:** Same as the lower B♭; blow faster air. Thumb B♭ sounds clearer and more in tune on piccolo than one-and-one.

Concert E♭ major · written E♭ major

When the band plays concert E♭ major, you play E♭ major too (3 flats in the key signature); the piccolo sounds it an octave higher.

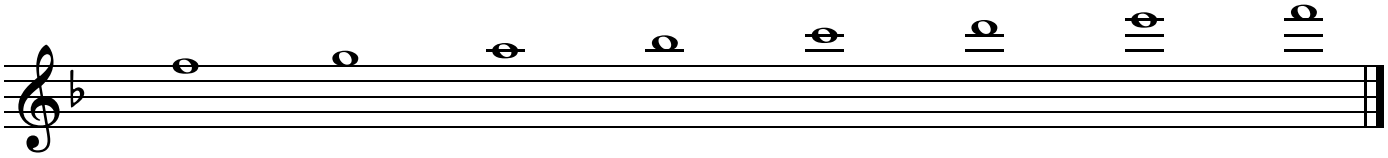


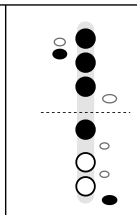
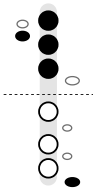
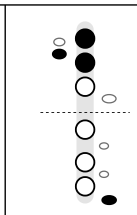
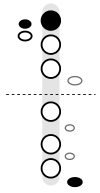
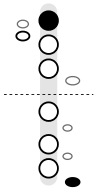
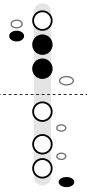
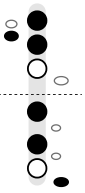
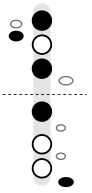
FINGERING								
NOTE	E♭5	F5	G5	A♭5	B♭5	C6	D6	E♭6

B♭5: Same as the lower B♭; blow faster air. Thumb B♭ sounds clearer and more in tune on piccolo than one-and-one.

Concert F major · written F major

When the band plays concert F major, you play F major too (1 flat in the key signature); the piccolo sounds it an octave higher.

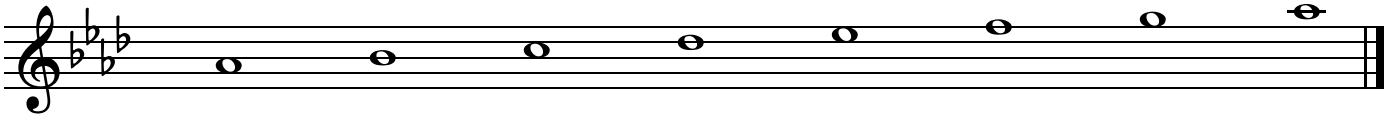


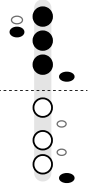
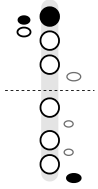
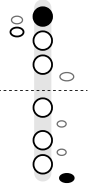
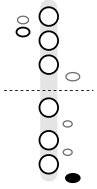
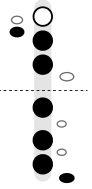
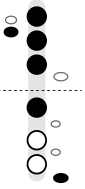
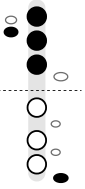
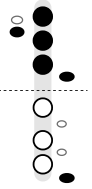
FINGERING								
NOTE	F5	G5	A5	B♭5	C6	D6	E6	F6

B♭5: Same as the lower B♭; blow faster air. Thumb B♭ sounds clearer and more in tune on piccolo than one-and-one.

Concert A♭ major · written A♭ major

When the band plays concert A♭ major, you play A♭ major too (4 flats in the key signature); the piccolo sounds it an octave higher.

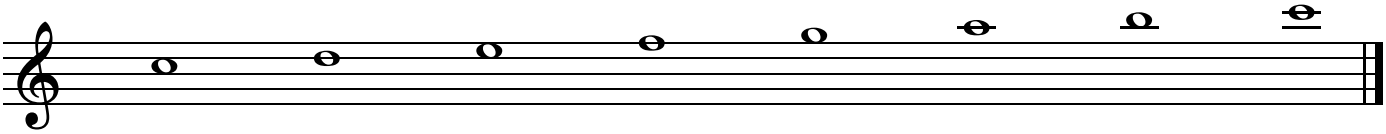


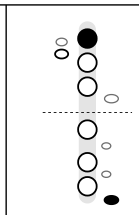
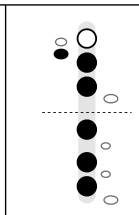
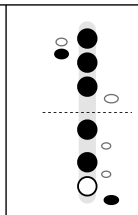
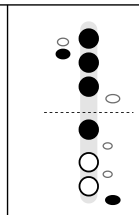
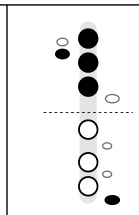
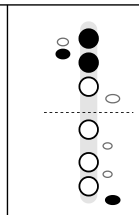
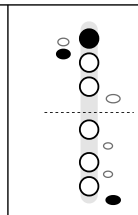
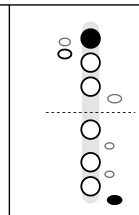
FINGERING								
NOTE	A♭4	B♭4	C5	D♭5	E♭5	F5	G5	A♭5

B♭4: Thumb B♭ sounds clearer and more in tune on piccolo than one-and-one. **D♭5:** Only the right pinky stays down; this note can sound weak, so keep the air focused.

Concert C major · written C major

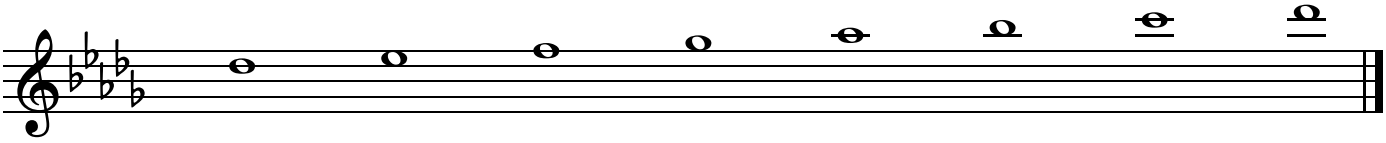
When the band plays concert C major, you play C major too (no sharps or flats in the key signature); the piccolo sounds it an octave higher.

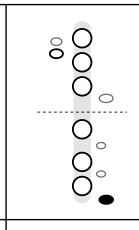
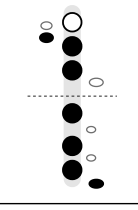
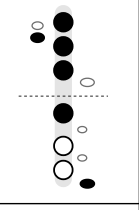
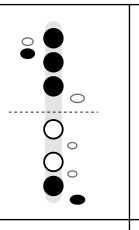
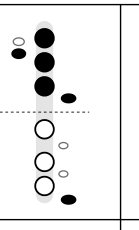
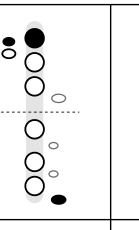
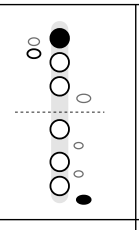
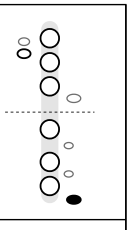


FINGERING								
NOTE	C5	D5	E5	F5	G5	A5	B5	C6

Concert D♭ major · written D♭ major

When the band plays concert D♭ major, you play D♭ major too (5 flats in the key signature); the piccolo sounds it an octave higher.

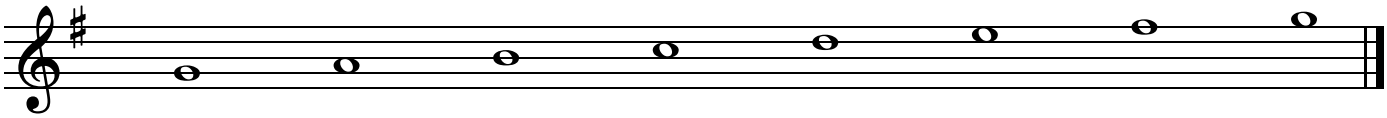


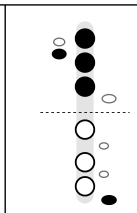
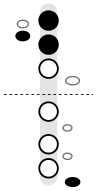
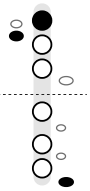
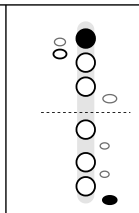
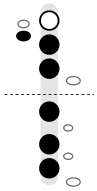
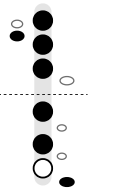
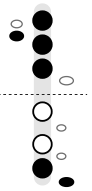
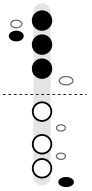
FINGERING								
NOTE	D♭5	E♭5	F5	G♭5	A♭5	B♭5	C6	D♭6

D♭5: Only the right pinky stays down; this note can sound weak, so keep the air focused. **B♭5:** Same as the lower B♭; blow faster air. Thumb B♭ sounds clearer and more in tune on piccolo than one-and-one. **D♭6:** Pitch on this note varies from piccolo to piccolo, so check it with a tuner. If it is sharp, the right-hand-down alternate brings it down.

Concert G major · written G major

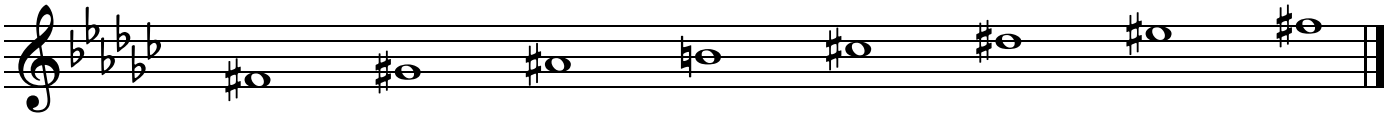
When the band plays concert G major, you play G major too (1 sharp in the key signature); the piccolo sounds it an octave higher.

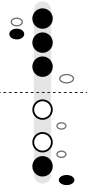
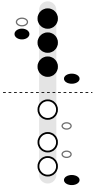
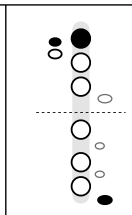
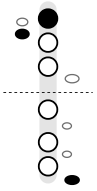
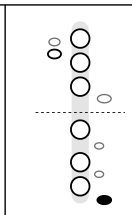
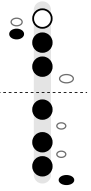
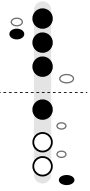
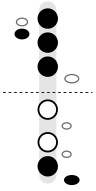


FINGERING								
NOTE	G4	A4	B4	C5	D5	E5	F♯5	G5

Concert G♭ major · written G♭ major

When the band plays concert G♭ major, you play G♭ major too (6 flats in the key signature); the piccolo sounds it an octave higher.

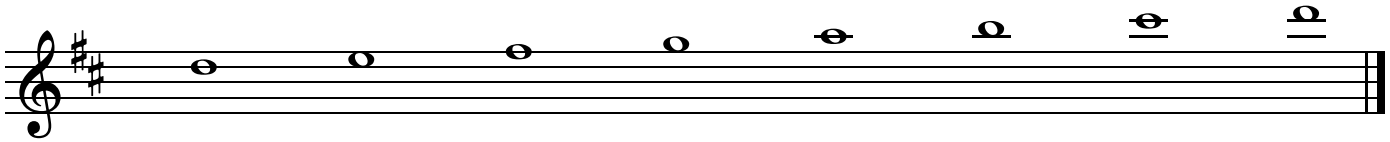


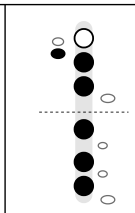
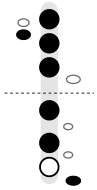
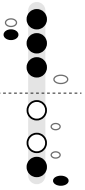
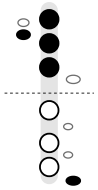
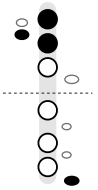
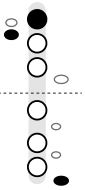
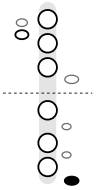
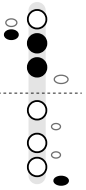
FINGERING								
NOTE	F♯4	G♯4	A♯4	B4	C♯5	D♯5	E♯5	F♯5

A♯4: Thumb B♭ sounds clearer and more in tune on piccolo than one-and-one. **C♯5:** Only the right pinky stays down; this note can sound weak, so keep the air focused.

Concert D major · written D major

When the band plays concert D major, you play D major too (2 sharps in the key signature); the piccolo sounds it an octave higher.

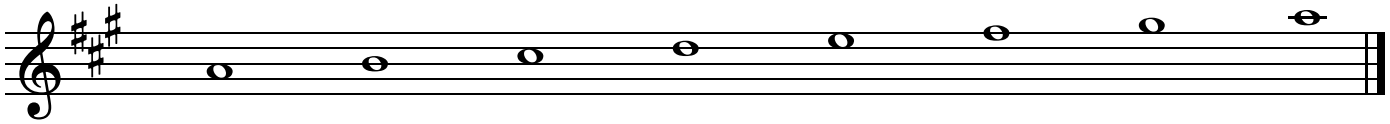


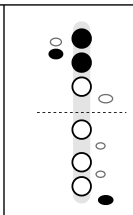
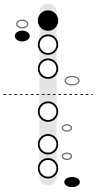
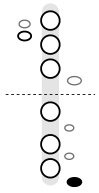
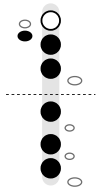
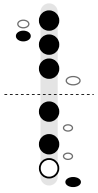
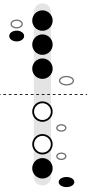
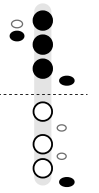
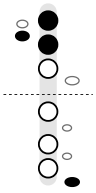
FINGERING								
NOTE	D5	E5	F♯5	G5	A5	B5	C♯6	D6

C♯6: Pitch on this note varies from piccolo to piccolo, so check it with a tuner. If it is sharp, the right-hand-down alternate brings it down.

Concert A major · written A major

When the band plays concert A major, you play A major too (3 sharps in the key signature); the piccolo sounds it an octave higher.

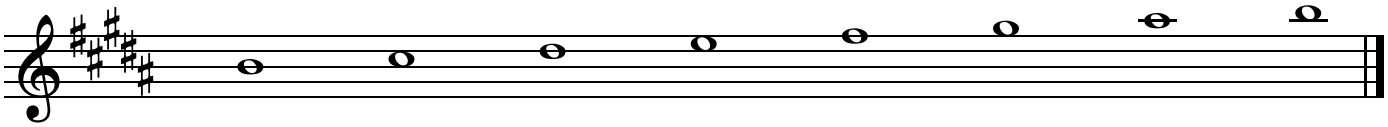


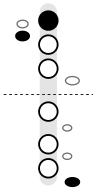
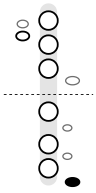
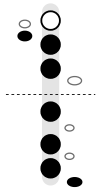
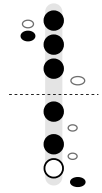
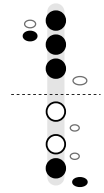
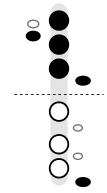
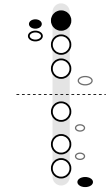
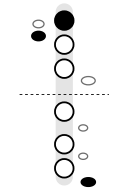
FINGERING								
NOTE	A4	B4	C♯5	D5	E5	F♯5	G♯5	A5

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

Concert B major · written B major

When the band plays concert B major, you play B major too (5 sharps in the key signature); the piccolo sounds it an octave higher.

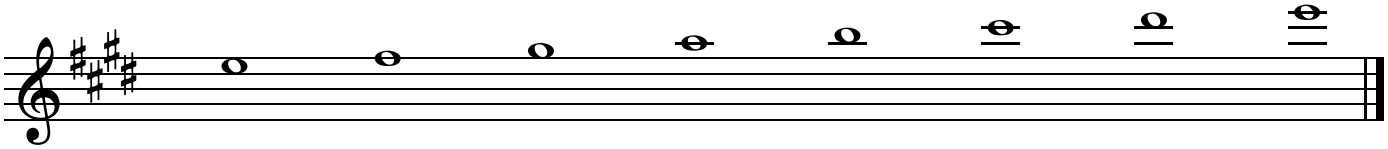


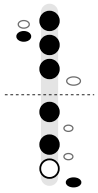
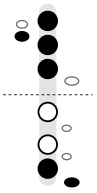
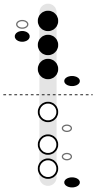
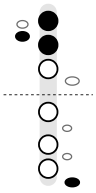
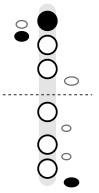
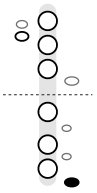
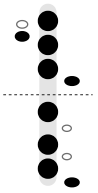
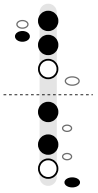
FINGERING								
NOTE	B4	C♯5	D♯5	E5	F♯5	G♯5	A♯5	B5

C♯5: Only the right pinky stays down; this note can sound weak, so keep the air focused. **A♯5:** Same as the lower B♭; blow faster air. Thumb B♭ sounds clearer and more in tune on piccolo than one-and-one.

Concert E major · written E major

When the band plays concert E major, you play E major too (4 sharps in the key signature); the piccolo sounds it an octave higher.



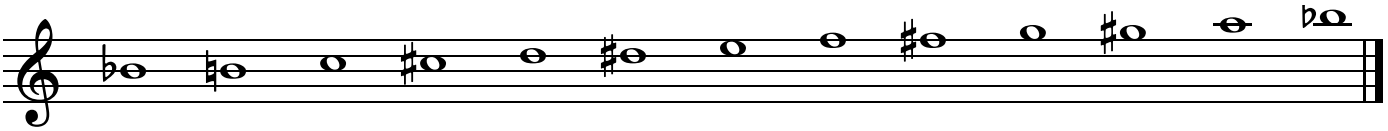
FINGERING								
NOTE	E5	F♯5	G♯5	A5	B5	C♯6	D♯6	E6

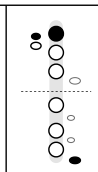
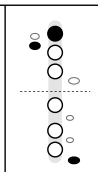
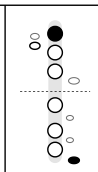
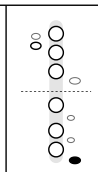
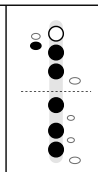
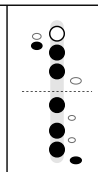
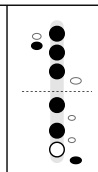
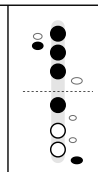
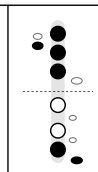
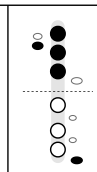
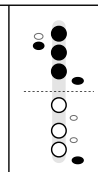
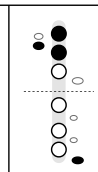
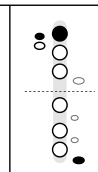
C♯6: Pitch on this note varies from piccolo to piccolo, so check it with a tuner. If it is sharp, the right-hand-down alternate brings it down.

Free at thefingeringchart.com

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).



FINGERING													
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

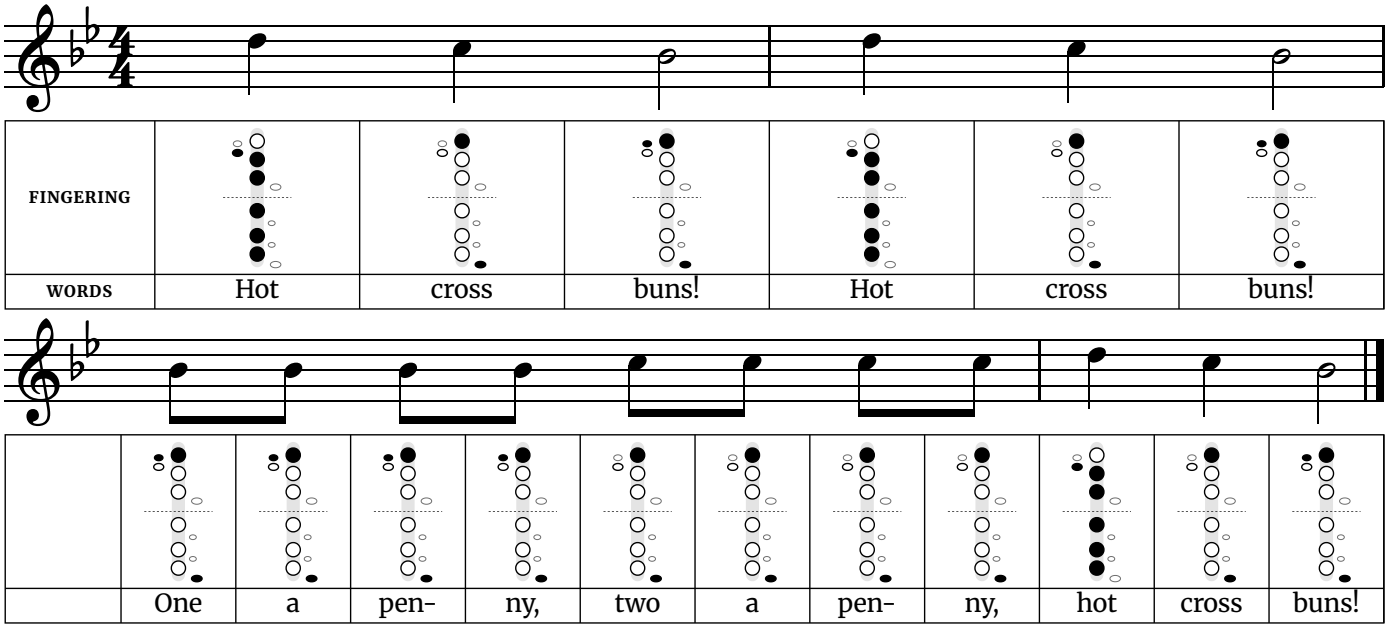
Play it slowly enough that every note is correct the first time, with a metronome. Tongue each note, then slur the whole octave in one breath. Raise the tempo only after three clean runs in a row.

Which Scales First

Learn concert B♭, E♭ and F major first, since marching and concert band music lean on them. Piccolo reads these like flute, so the scale names match. Play them in the second octave, where the piccolo speaks best, before taking them higher. One piccolo tip: play each scale with a tuner and slow air, because the top notes of a scale are where piccolos drift sharp.

Hot Cross Buns

Written in B♭ major (sounds an octave higher) · 4/4 time. A three-note song most band and recorder books start with.



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

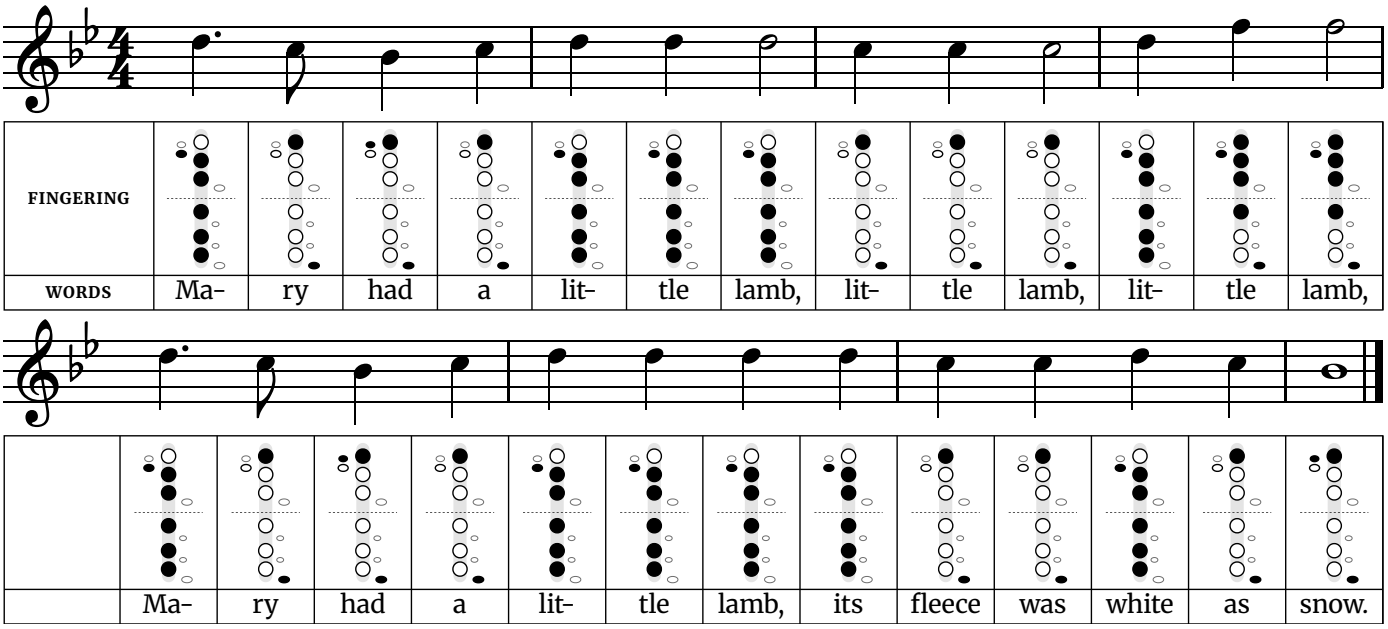
Tip: The widest jump is a major third, from B♭4 to D5. Every phrase walks down three notes and back. Use it to get clean finger changes between neighboring notes before you worry about speed.

Hardest finger change: Going from B♭4 to D5, 9 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 (sounds an octave higher) · 4/4 time. Uses four notes next to each other, plus one jump up.



Fingerings used in this song	
B♭4 – Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. ◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE	**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.

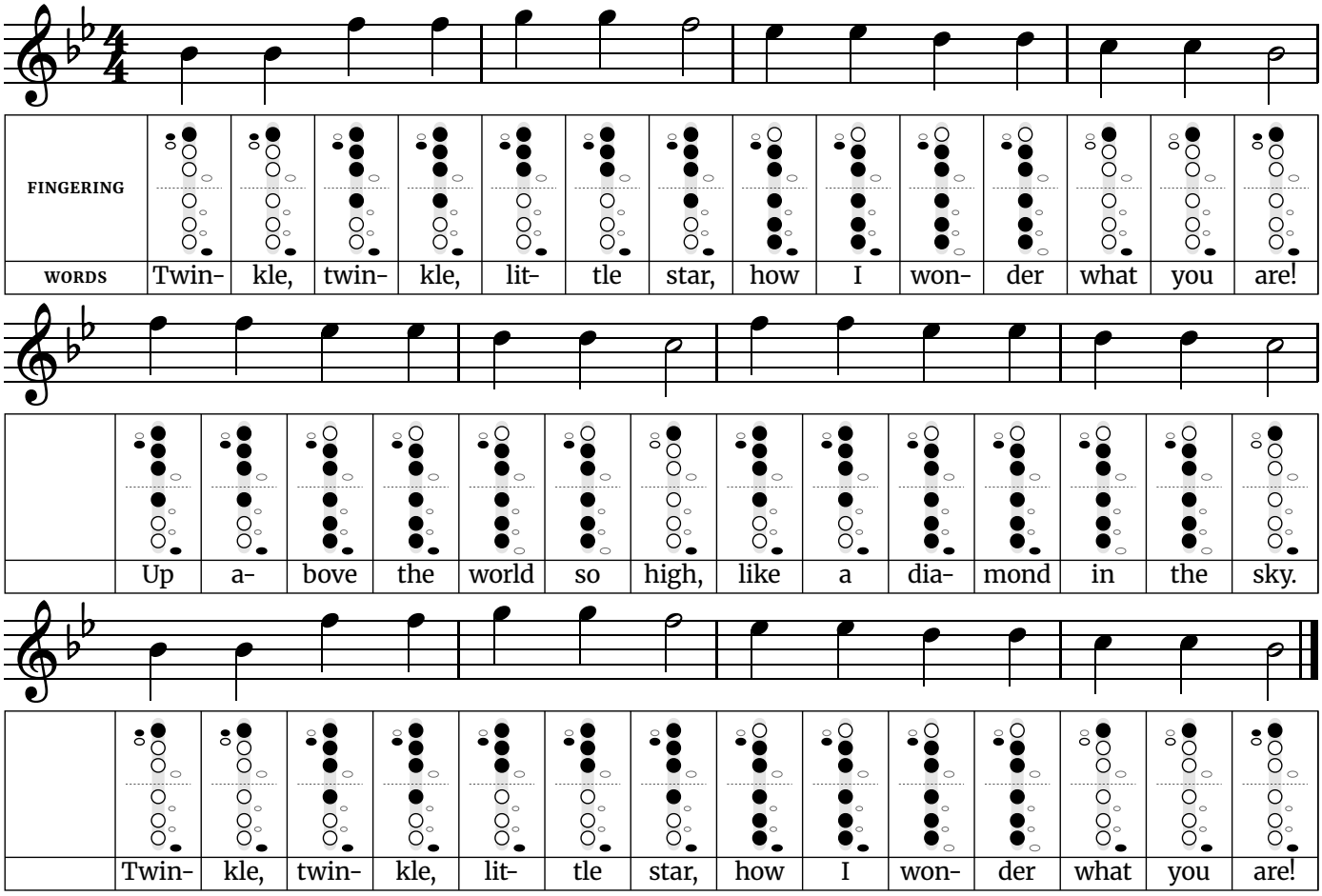
Tip: The widest jump is a minor third, from F5 to D5. The tune adds one note to Hot Cross Buns and repeats a single pitch several times. Keep the repeated notes even, tonguing each one without stopping the air.

Hardest finger change: Going from D5 to C5, 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.

Twinkle Twinkle Little Star

Written in B♭ major (sounds an octave higher) · 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 B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. ◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE	**D5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	**F5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
C5 – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**E♭5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.	**G5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.

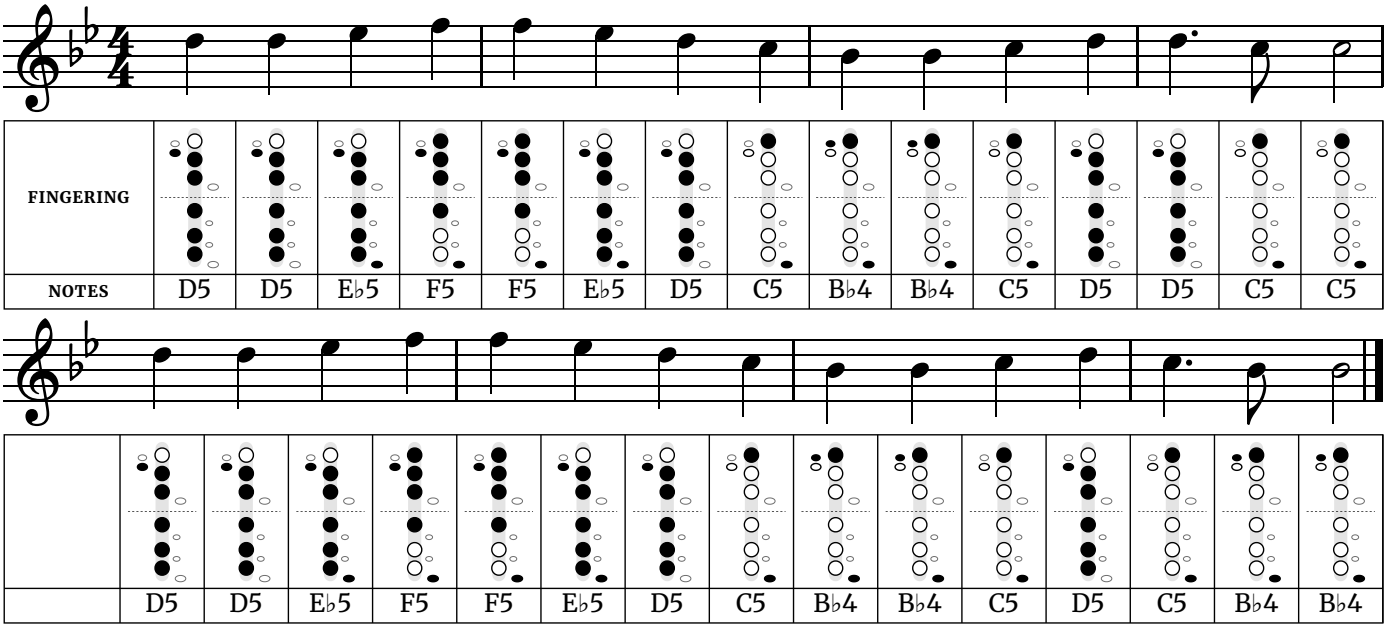
Tip: The widest jump is a fifth, from B♭4 to F5. The opening jump is a fifth, the first real leap in this set of songs. Hear the second note in your head before you play it, then come down the scale one step at a time.

Hardest finger change: Going from D5 to C5, 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 (sounds an octave higher) · 4/4 time. Beethoven's melody from the Ninth Symphony, using the first five notes of the scale.



Fingerings used in this song		
B♭4 – Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. ◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE	**D5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	**F5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
C5 – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**E♭5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.	
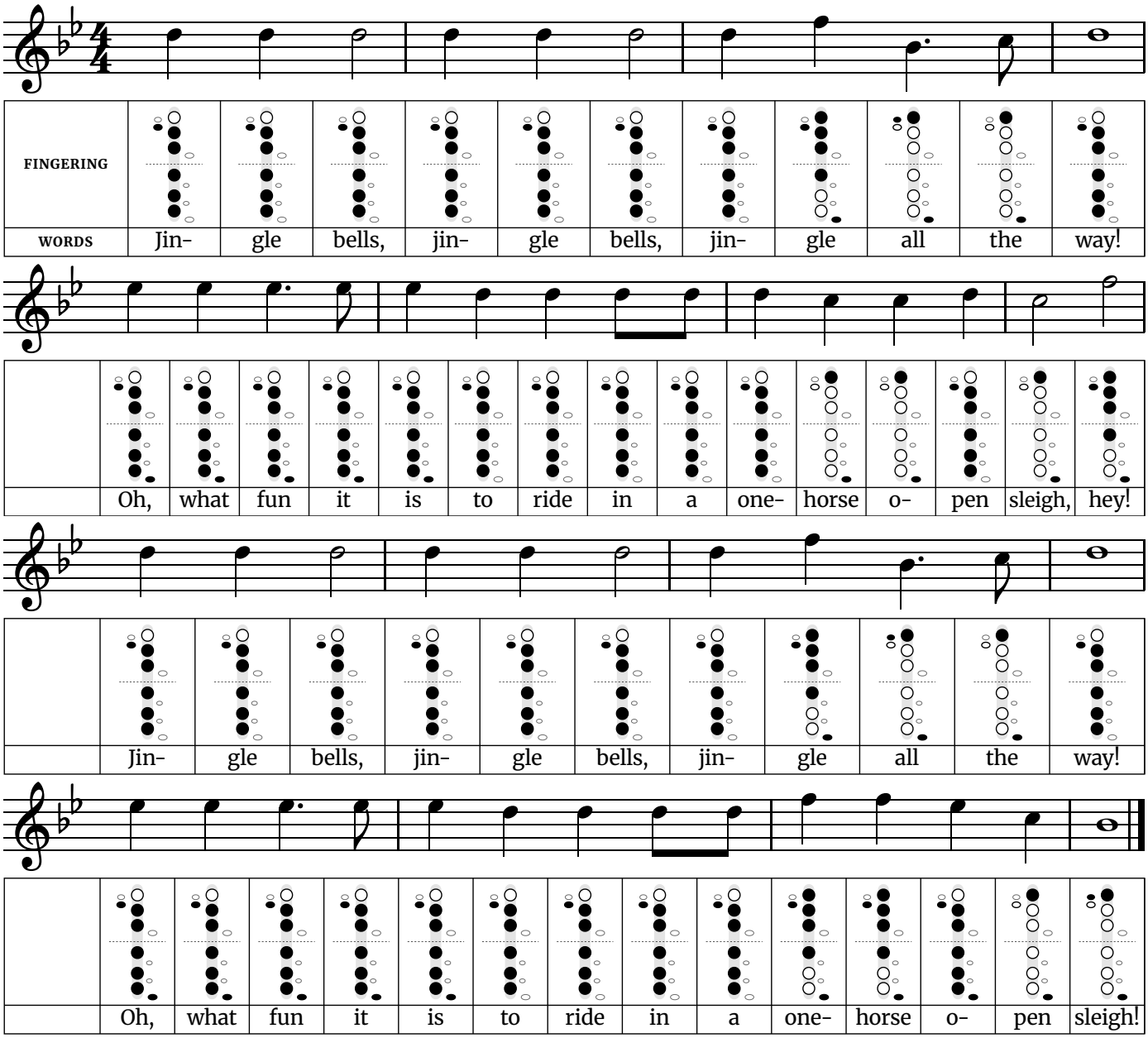
Tip: The widest jump is a whole step, from F5 to E♭5. Almost the whole melody moves by step, which makes it a good test of even fingers. Watch the rhythm at the end of each phrase, where one note is held longer.

Hardest finger change: Going from D5 to C5, 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).

Jingle Bells

Written in B♭ major (sounds an octave higher) · 4/4 time. The chorus, using the first five notes of the scale.



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

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.

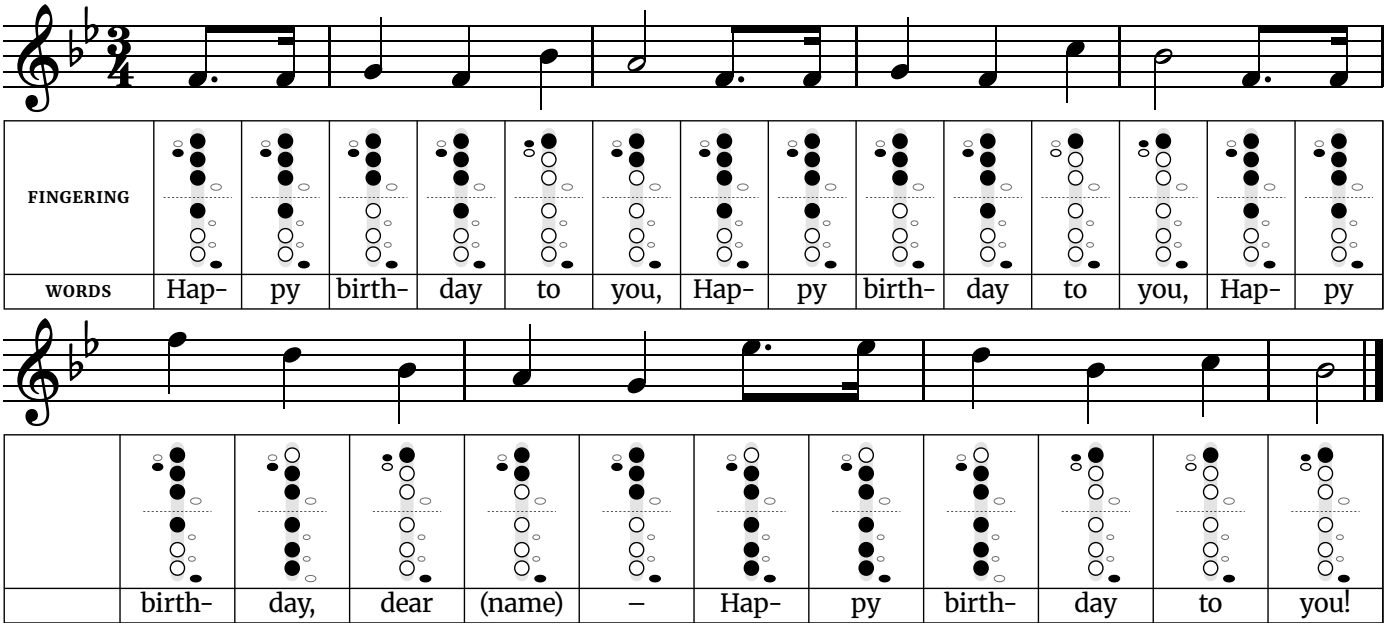
Words and music by James Lord Pierpont (1857).

Free at thefingeringchart.com

Easy Songs

Happy Birthday

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



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

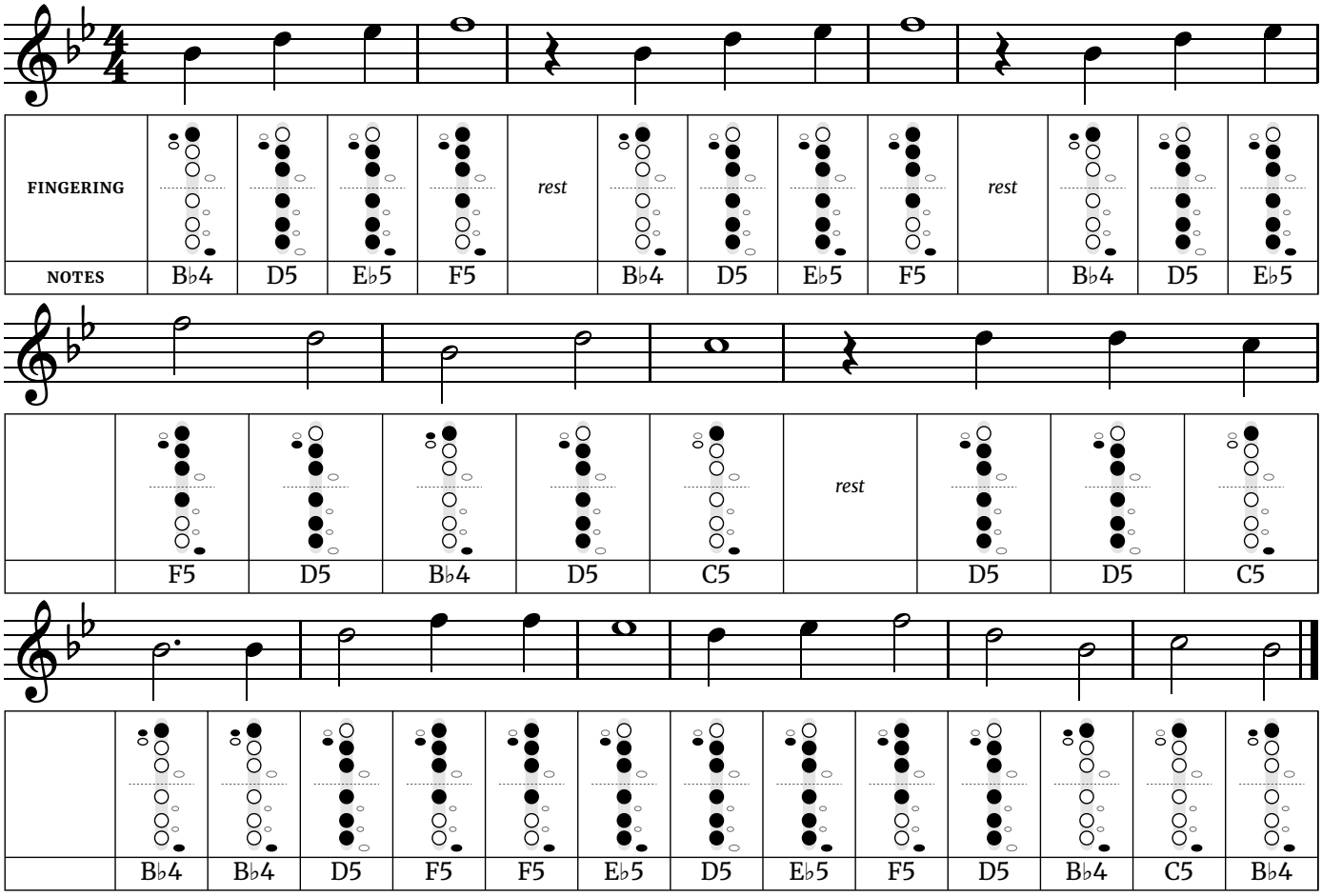
Tip: The widest jump is an octave, from F4 to F5. The third phrase has the widest leap in this set, an octave. Practice the two notes of the octave on their own, slowly, before playing the phrase.

Hardest finger change: Going from D5 to B♭4, 9 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 (sounds an octave higher) · 4/4 time. A marching-band classic, built on the first five notes of the scale.



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

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.
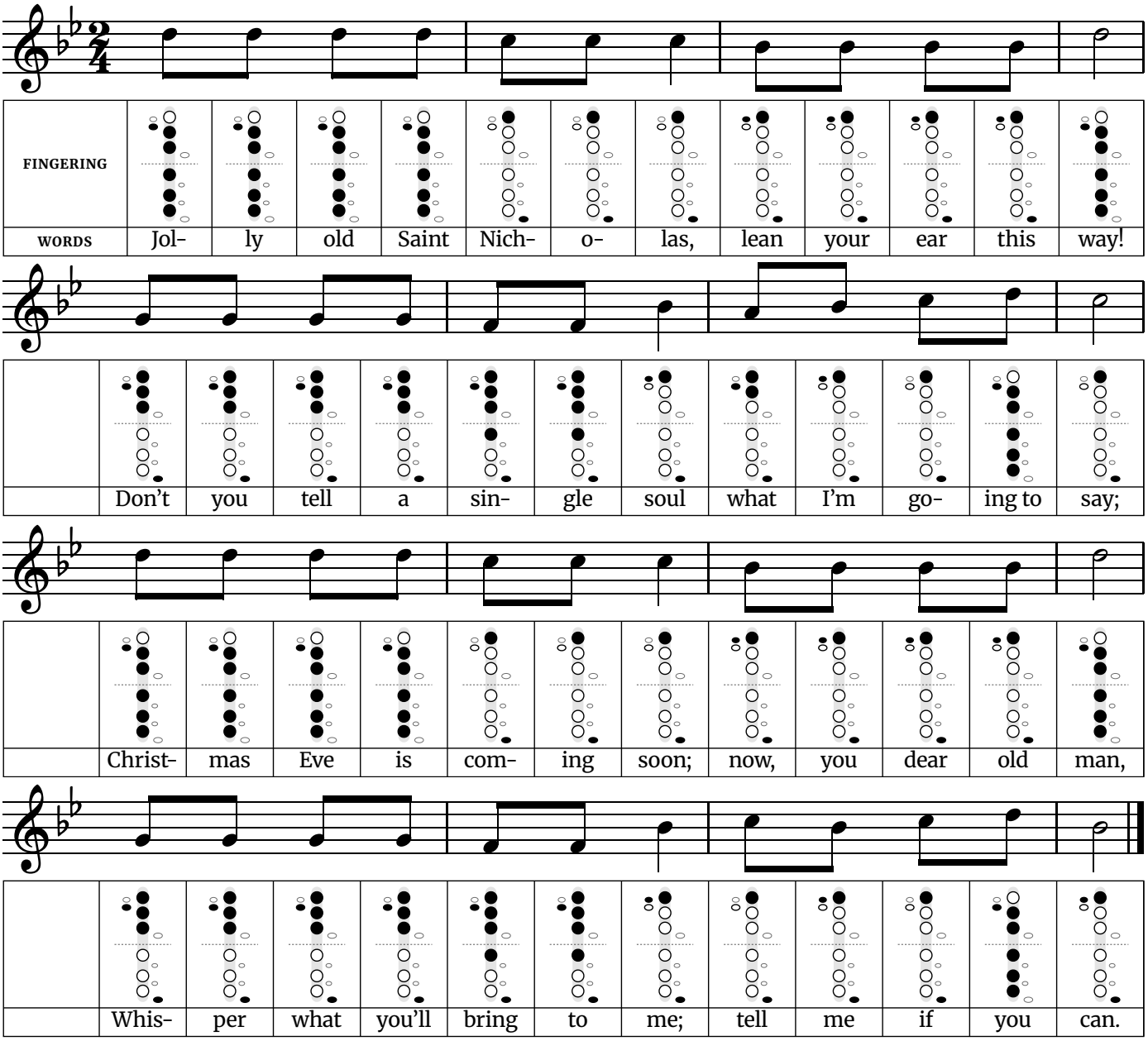
Hardest finger change: Going from B♭4 to D5, 9 keys or holes change. Move all the fingers together, and keep them close to the instrument so nothing has far to travel. Practice just those two notes back and forth, slowly, before playing the whole line.

Traditional American spiritual.

Free at thefingeringchart.com

Jolly Old Saint Nicholas

Easy · Written in B♭ major (sounds an octave higher) · 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.	**A4** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**C5** – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
G4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**B♭4** – Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. ◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE	**D5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
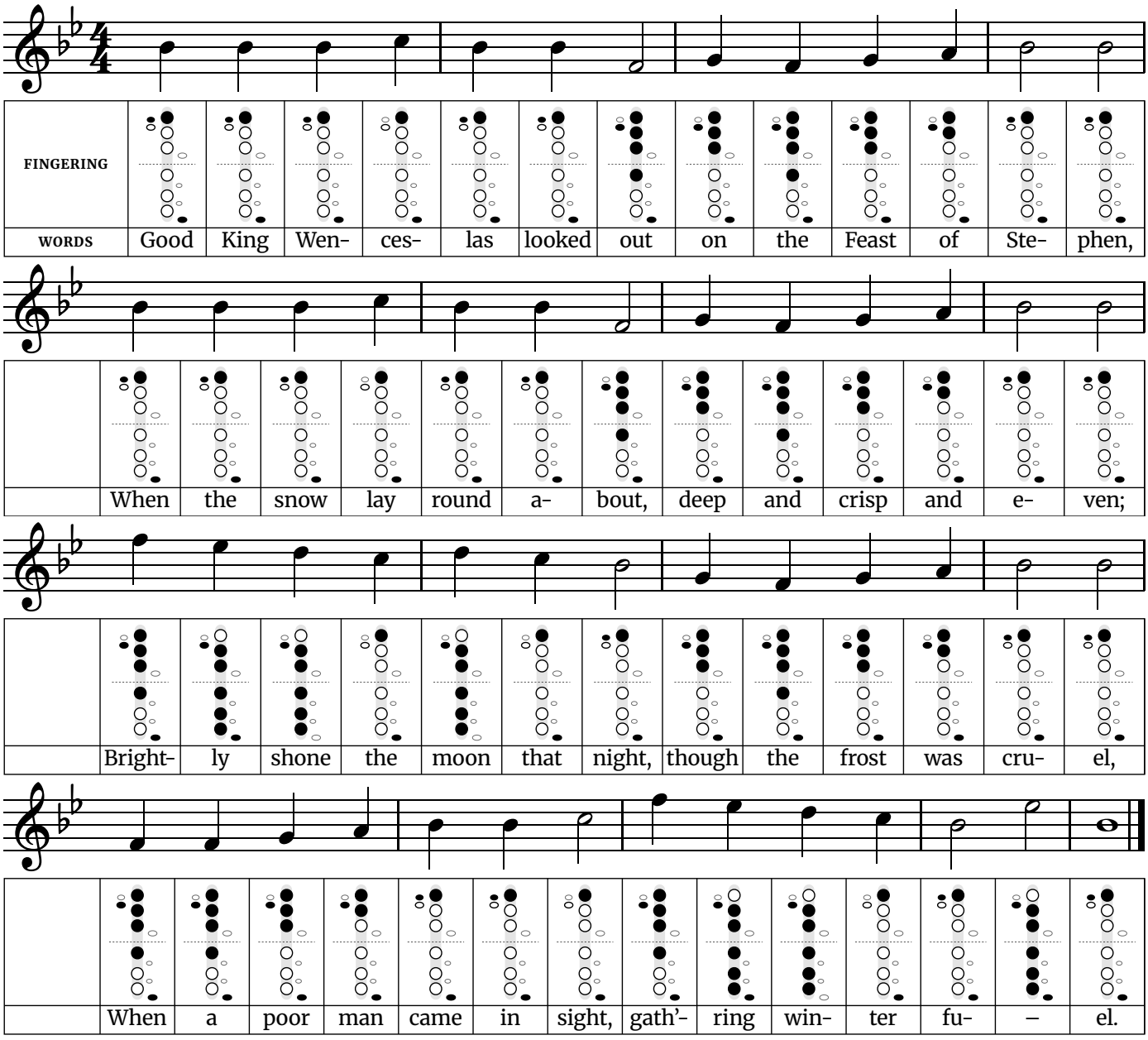
Tip: Each phrase opens with the same note four times. Players tend to rush repeated notes, so keep them even and let the last note of each phrase ring for its full length.

The widest jump is a fifth, down from D5 to G4 in line 4.

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

Good King Wenceslas

Easy · Written in B♭ major (sounds an octave higher) · 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.	**B♭4** – Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. ◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE	**E♭5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
G4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 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.
A4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**D5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	

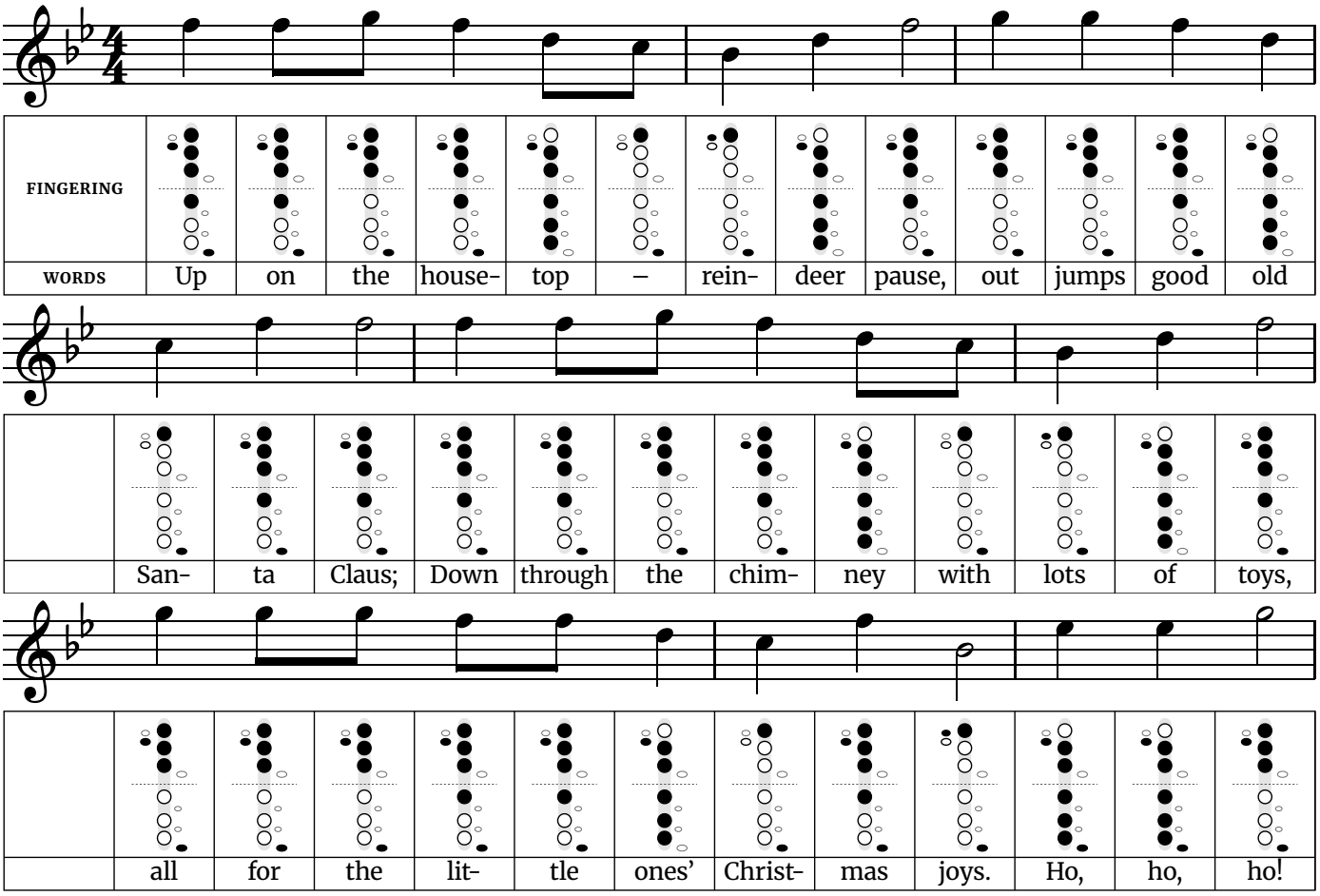
Tip: Nearly every note is a quarter note or longer, so the rhythm is the easiest of the Christmas songs. Play it like a sturdy march and give each half note its full two beats.

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

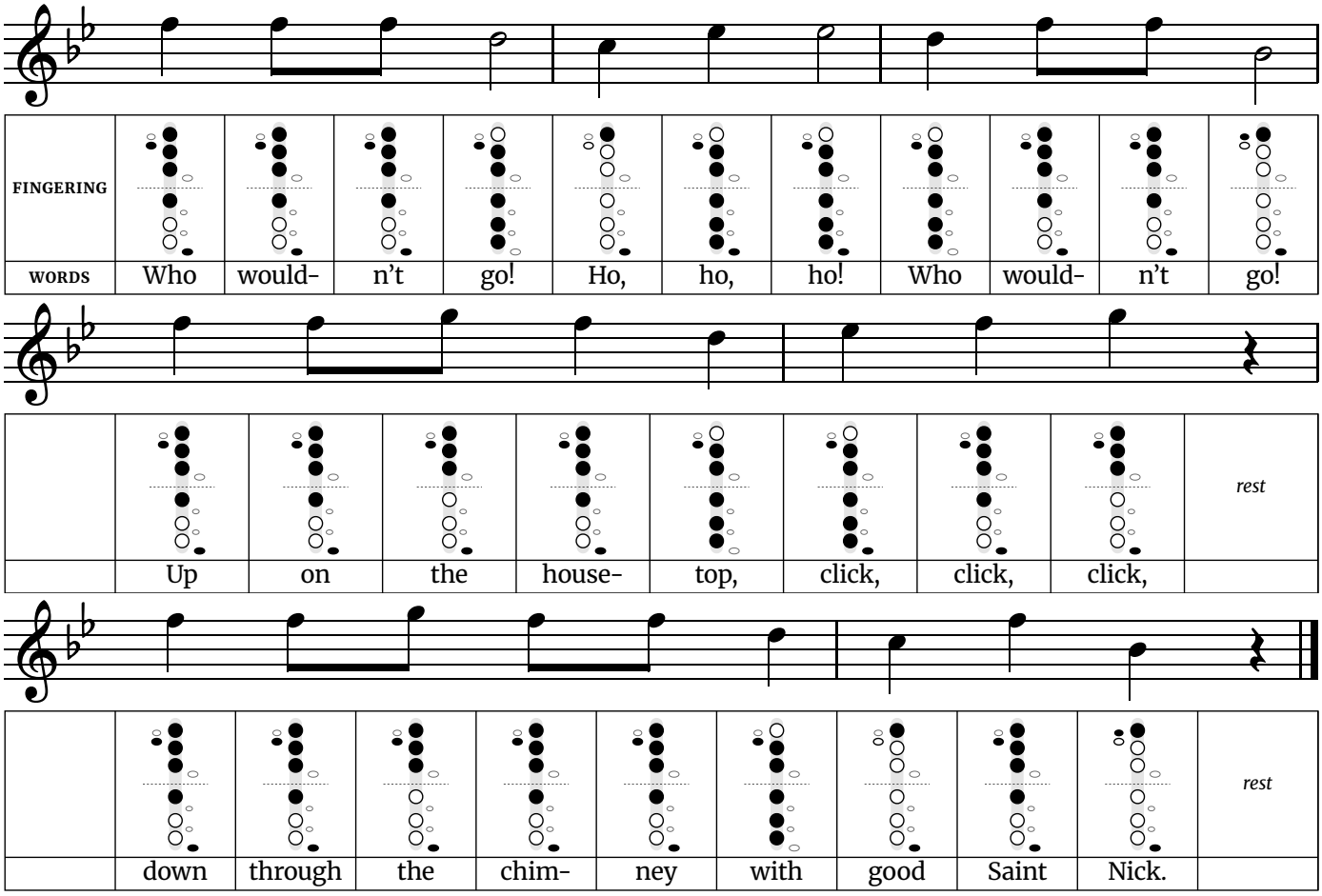
Free at thefingeringchart.com

Up on the Housetop

Easy · Written in B♭ major (sounds an octave higher) · 4/4 time · 6 notes, B♭4 to G5



Up on the Housetop *(continued)*



Fingerings used in this song		
B♭4 – Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. ◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE	**D5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	**F5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
C5 – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**E♭5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.	**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 6.

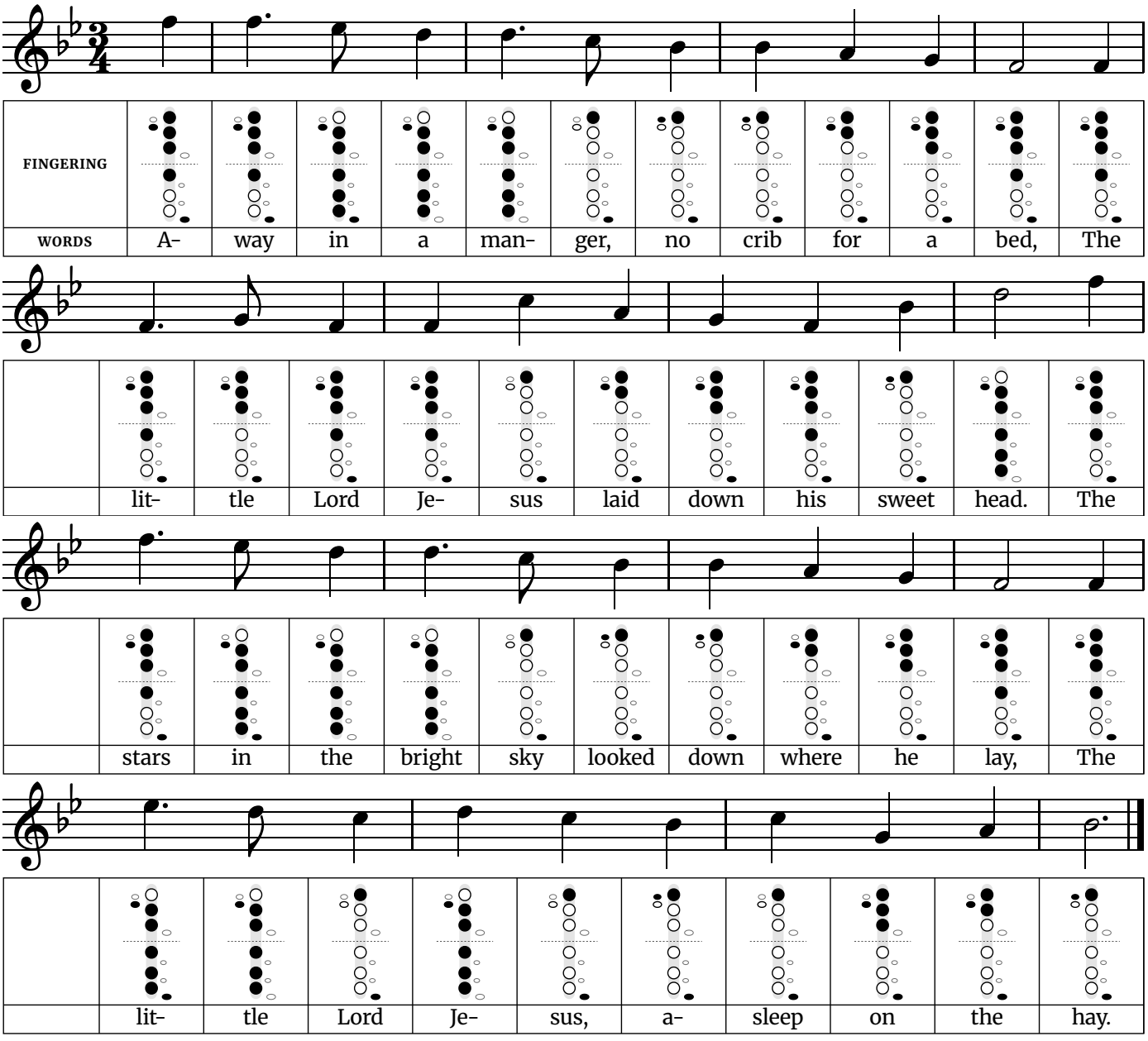
The busiest finger change is B♭4 to D5, where 9 keys or holes move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.

Words and music: Benjamin Hanby (1864).

Free at thefingeringchart.com

Away in a Manger

Easy · Written in B♭ major (sounds an octave higher) · 3/4 time · 8 notes, F4 to F5
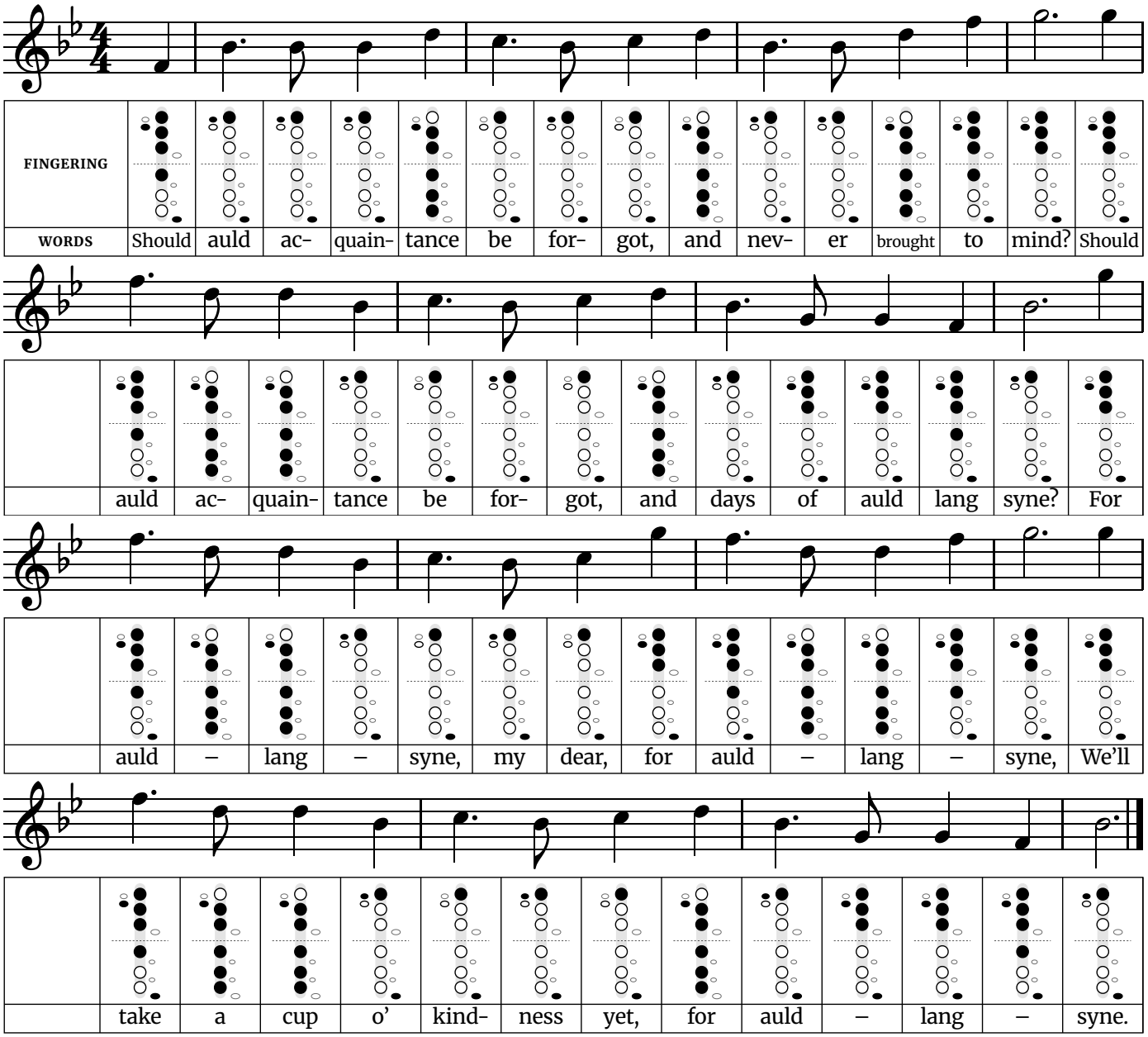


Fingerings used in this song		
F4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**B♭4** – Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. ◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE	**E♭5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
G4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.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

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).

Auld Lang Syne

Medium · Written in B♭ major (sounds an octave higher) · 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.	**C5** – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**G5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. 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.	
B♭4 – Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. ◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE	**F5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	
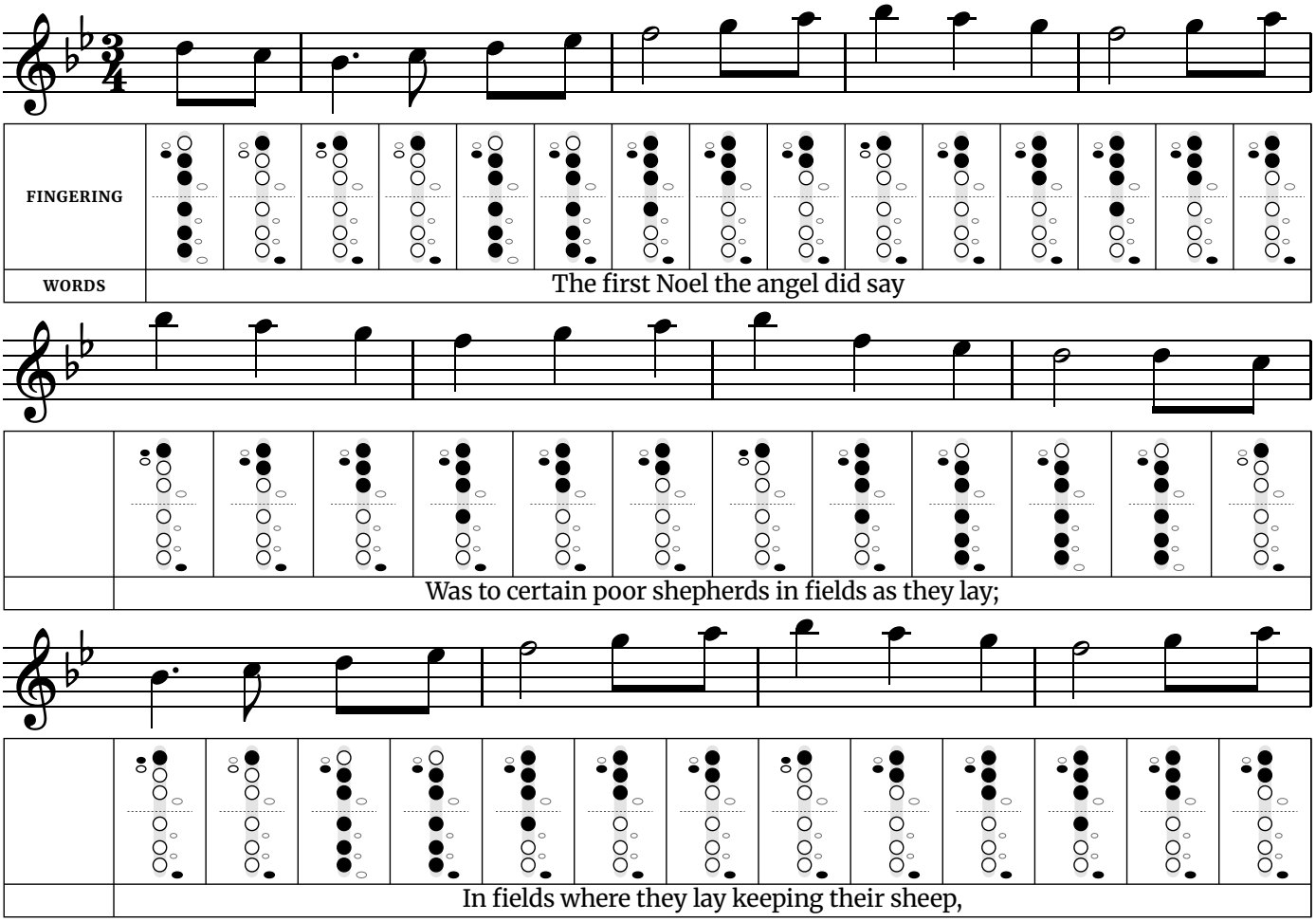
Tip: The tune uses only five pitch names (a pentatonic scale), so nothing falls outside the key. The long-short dotted rhythm comes back in almost every bar; keep the short note crisp and late.

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

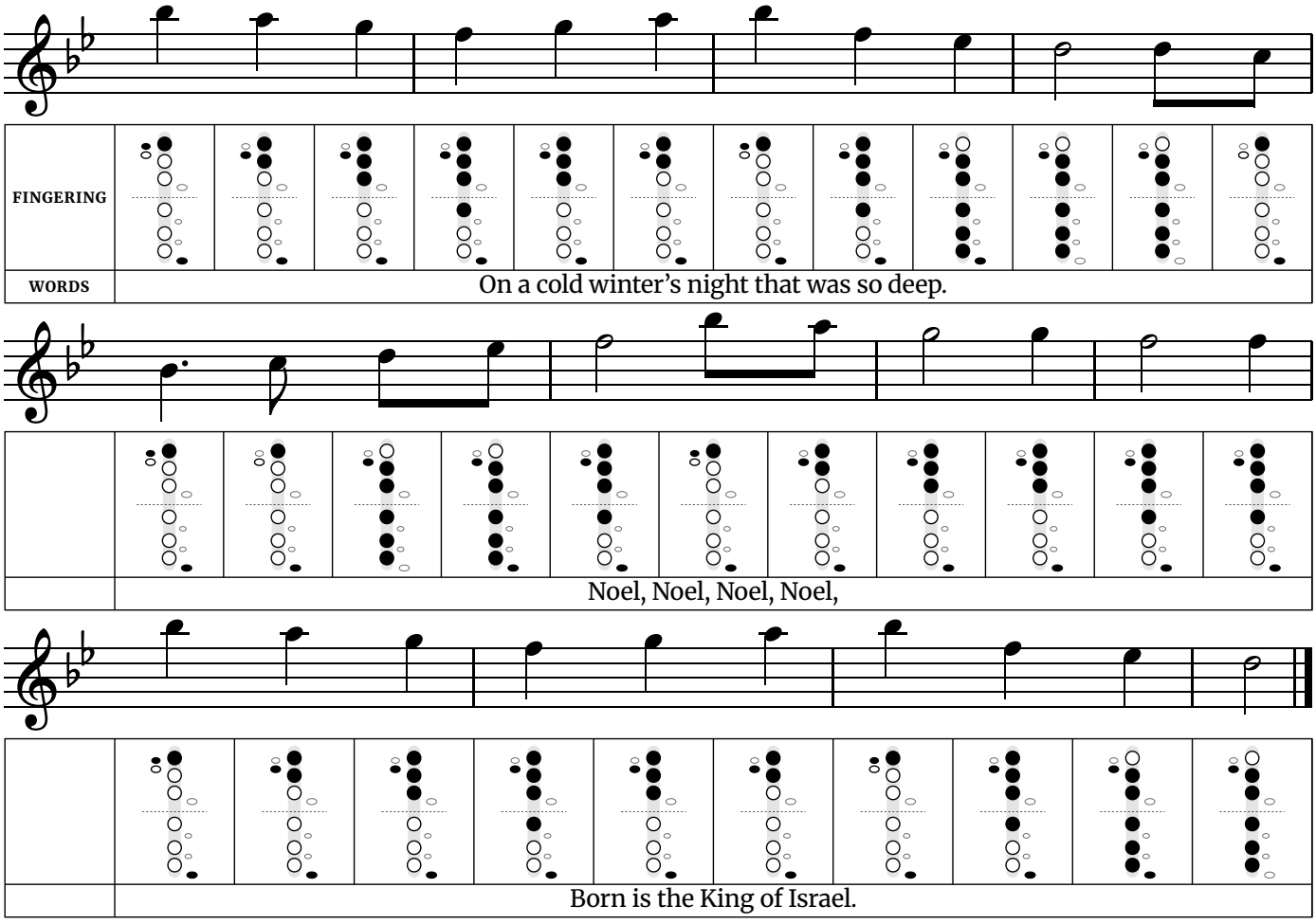
Christmas Songs

The First Noel

Medium · Written in B♭ major (sounds an octave higher) · 3/4 time · 8 notes, B♭4 to B♭5



The First Noel *(continued)*



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

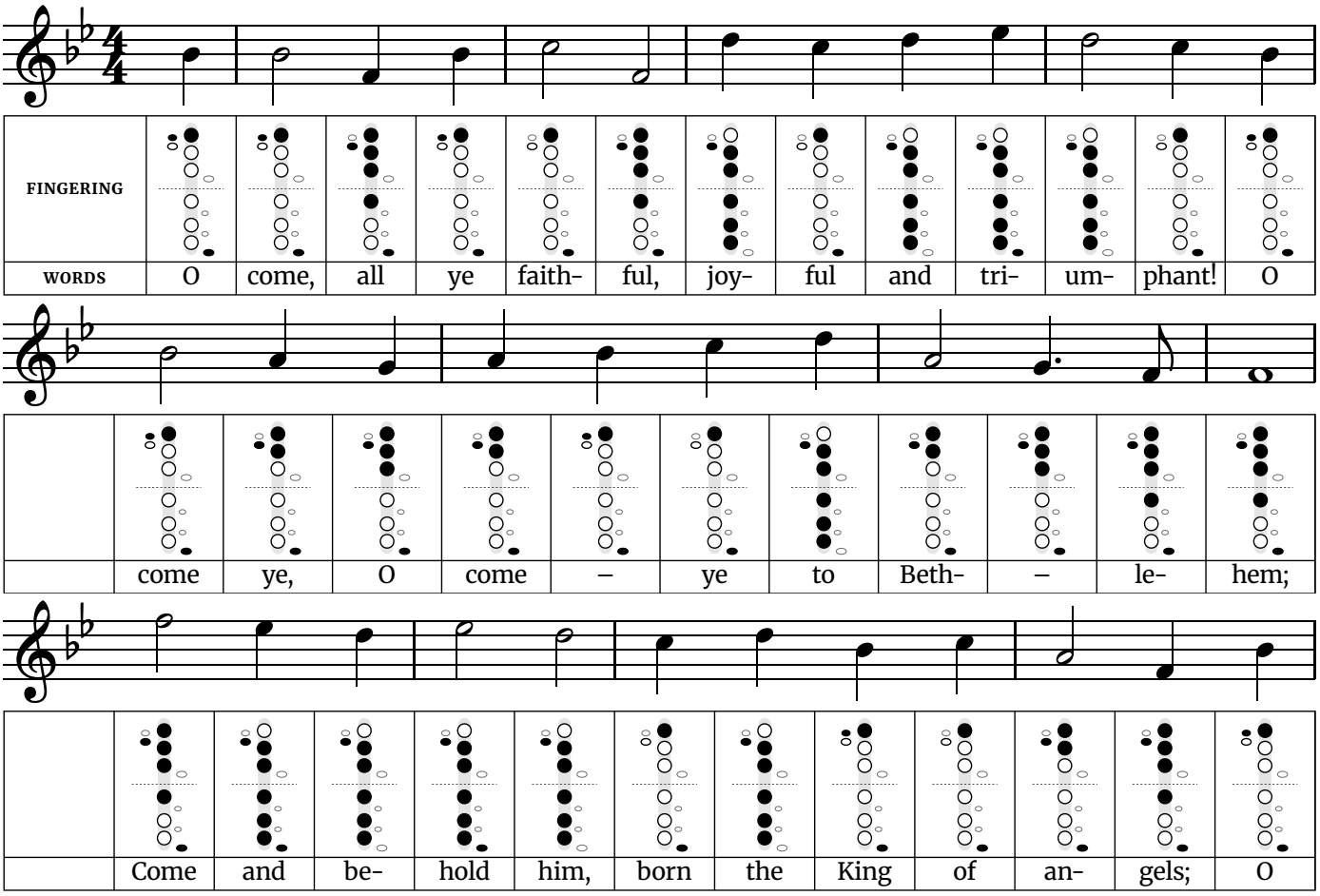
Tip: Every second phrase ends on the same note, so it is easy to lose your place; follow the words. The two quick notes that start most phrases are a pickup: play them lightly into the strong beat.

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.

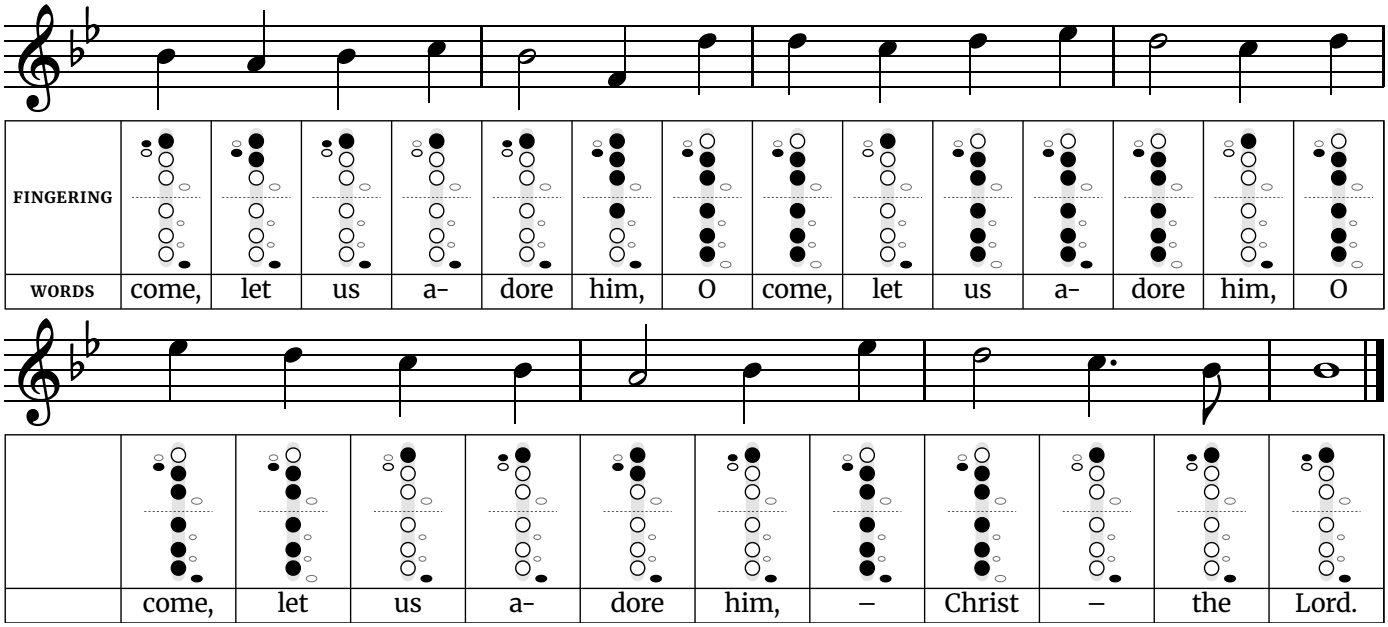
Words and music: traditional English (Cornish), first printed in the 1820s.

O Come, All Ye Faithful

Medium · Written in B♭ major (sounds an octave higher) · 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.	**B♭4** – Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. ◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE	**E♭5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
G4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 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.
A4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**D5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	

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.

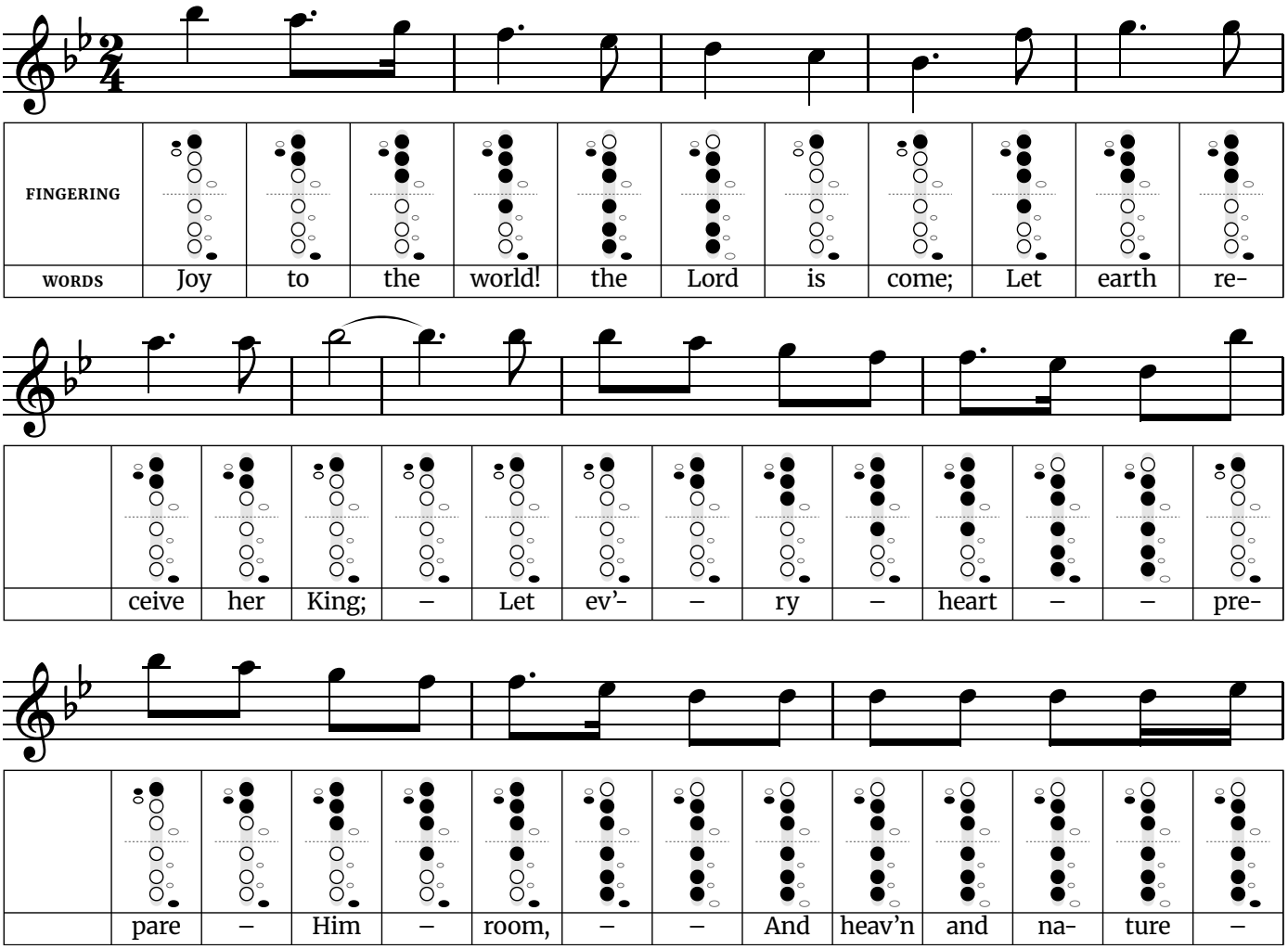
The widest jump is an octave, up from F4 to F5 in line 3.

The busiest finger change is D5 to B♭4, where 9 keys or holes move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.

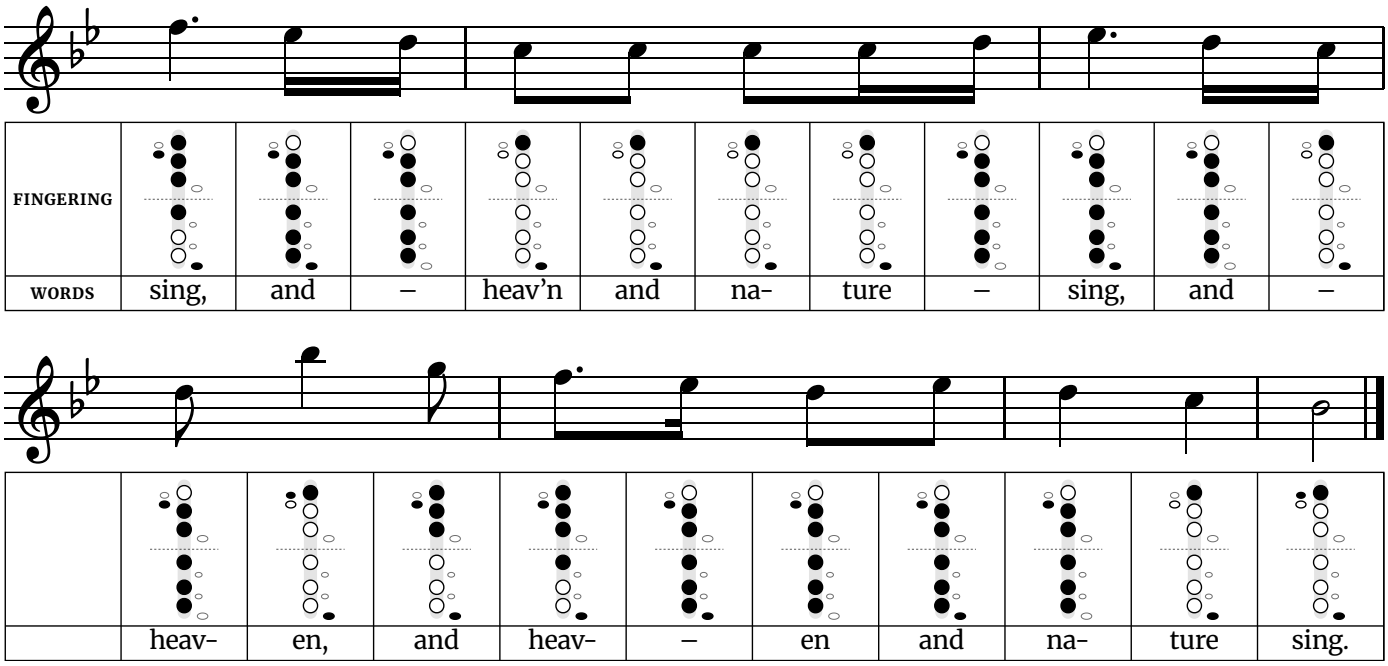
Words: Latin hymn "Adeste Fideles", English by Frederick Oakeley (1841, current wording printed 1852). Music: attributed to John Francis Wade.

Joy to the World

Medium · Written in B♭ major (sounds an octave higher) · 2/4 time · 8 notes, B♭4 to B♭5



Joy to the World *(continued)*



Fingerings used in this song		
B♭4 – Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. ◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE	**E♭5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.	**A5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: 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.	**B♭5** – Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. ◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE
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 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.

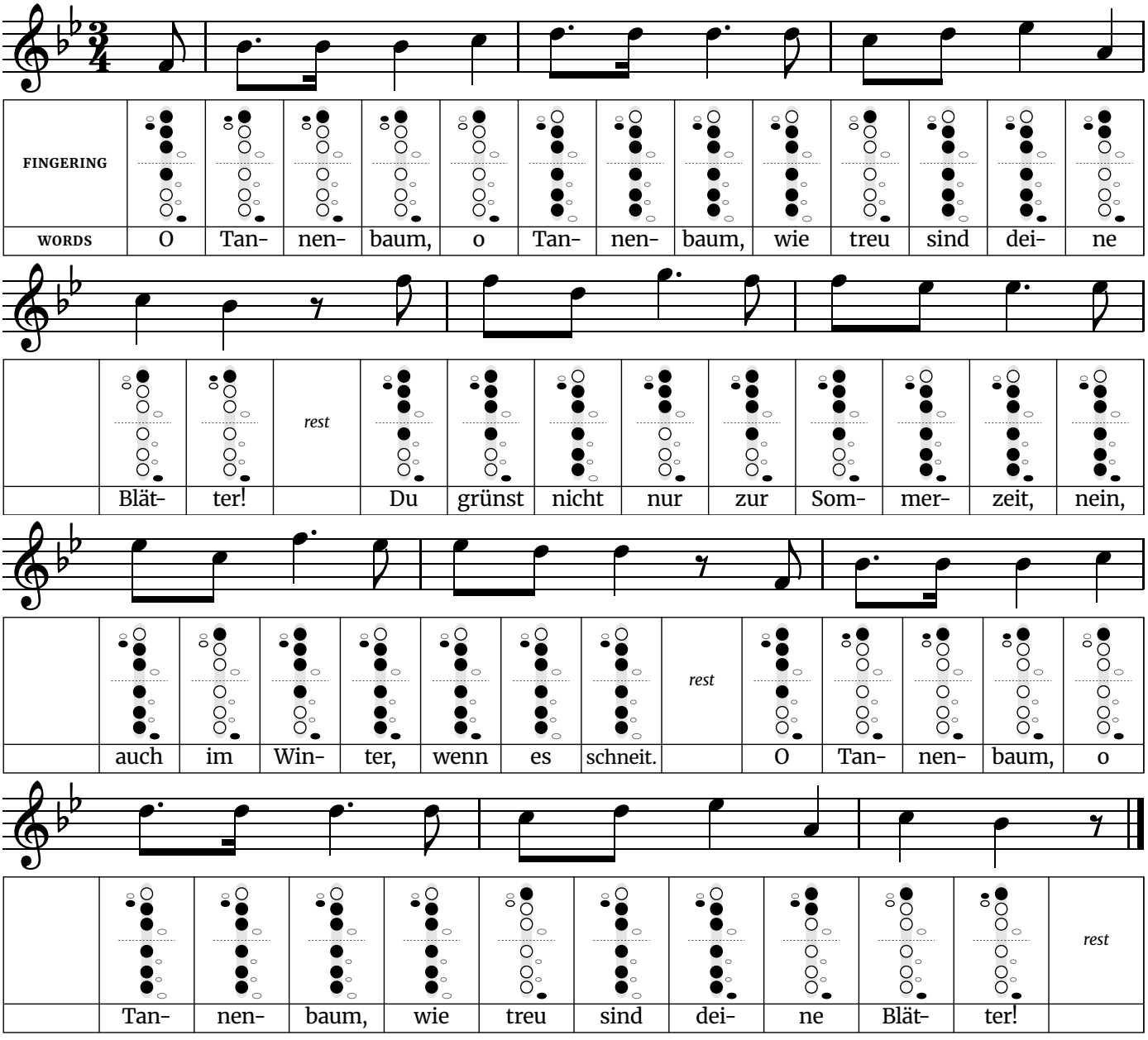
The widest jump is a minor sixth, up from D5 to B♭5 in line 5.

The busiest finger change is D5 to B♭5, where 9 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.

O Christmas Tree

Medium · Written in B♭ major (sounds an octave higher) · 3/4 time · 8 notes, F4 to G5
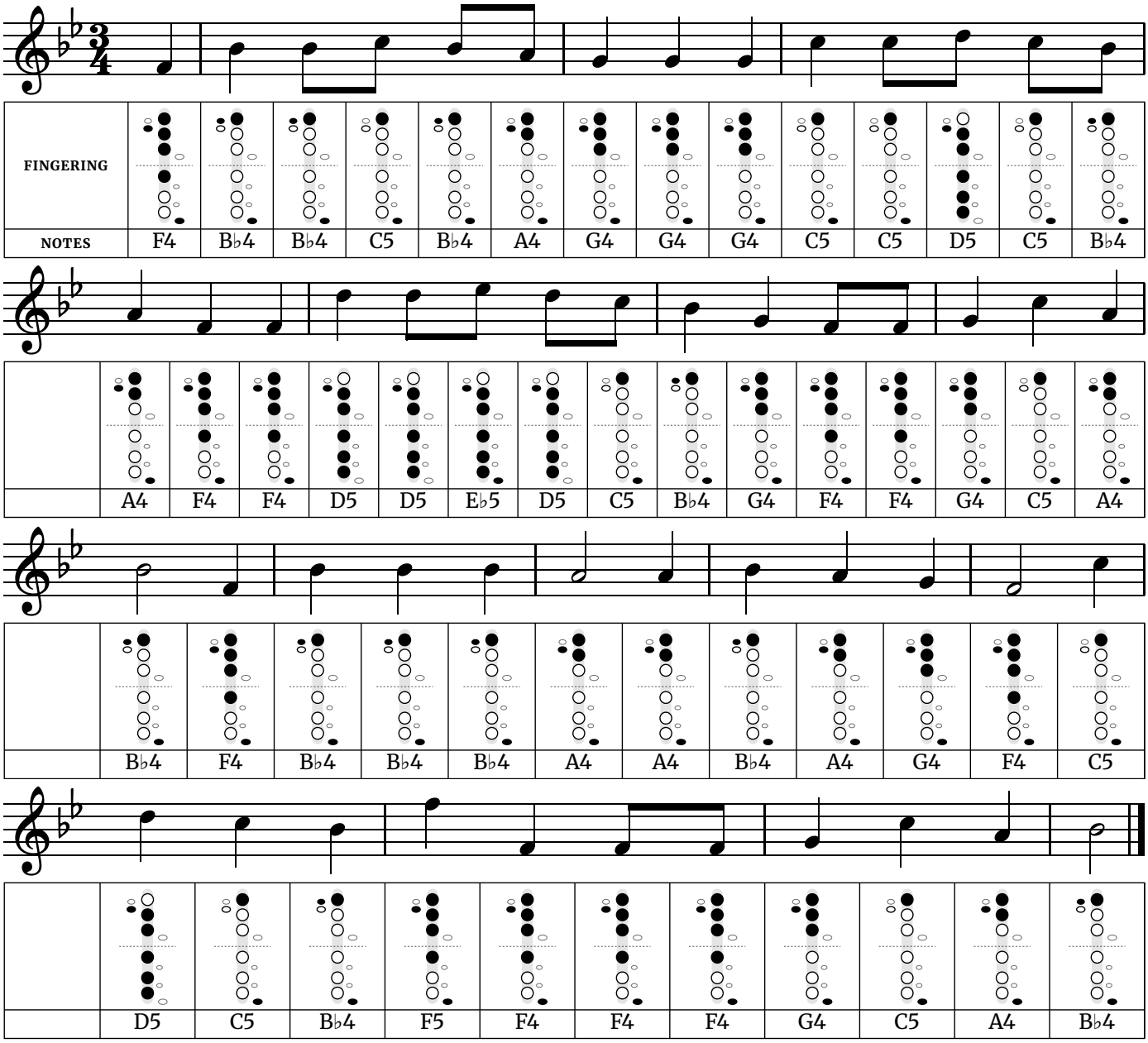


Fingerings used in this song		
F4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**C5** – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**F5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.
A4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**D5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: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

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

We Wish You a Merry Christmas

Medium · Written in B♭ major (sounds an octave higher) · 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.	**B♭4** – Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. ◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE	**E♭5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
G4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 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.
A4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**D5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	

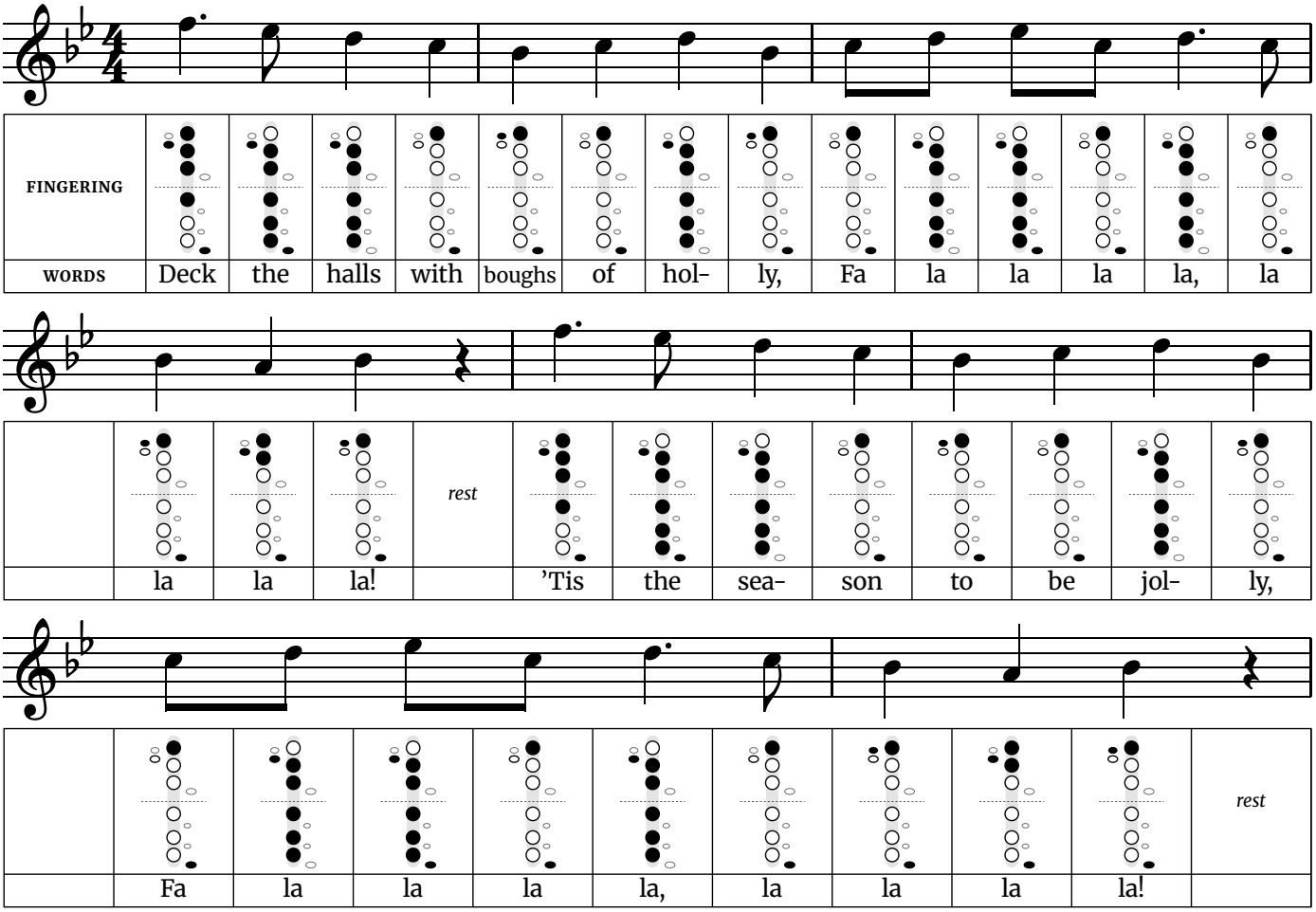
Tip: It moves quickly in three, with a jump of a sixth at the start of the second phrase and a drop of a full octave in the last phrase. Think of the landing note before you leave the first one.

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

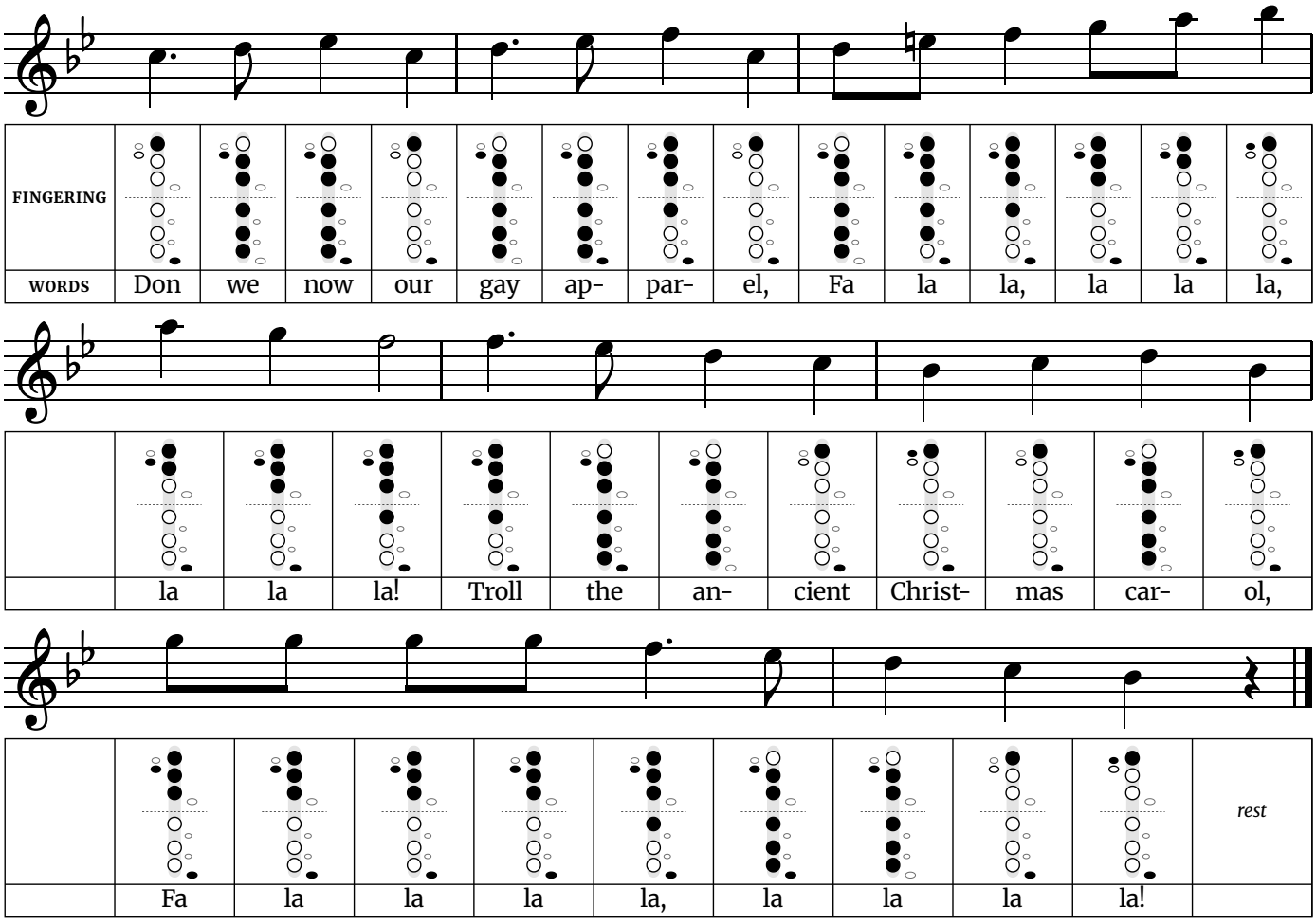
Free at thefingeringchart.com

Deck the Halls

Harder · Written in B♭ major (sounds an octave higher) · 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.	**E♭5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.	**A5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
B♭4 – Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. ◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE	**E5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky D♯ key.	**B♭5** – Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. ◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE
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 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 4.

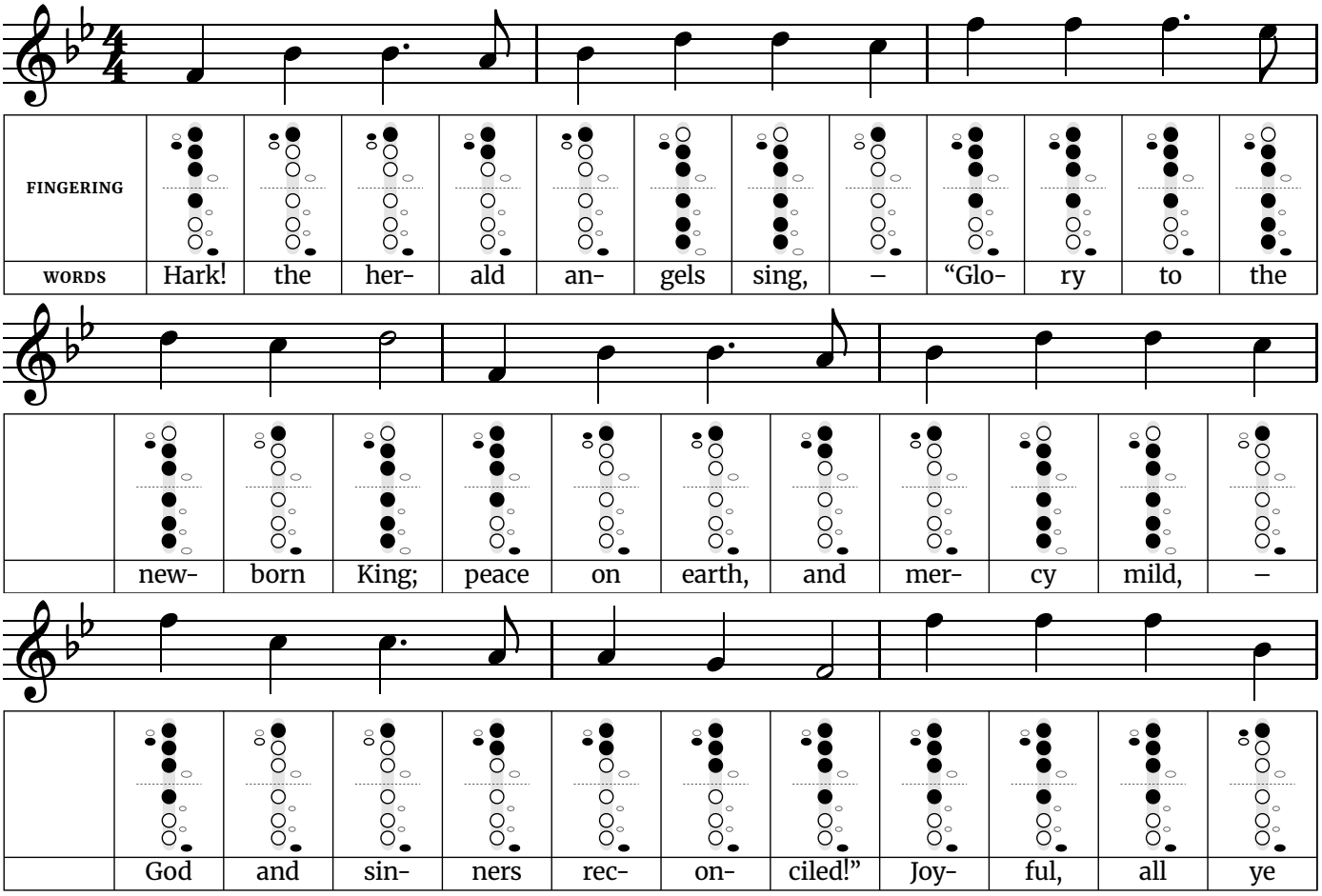
The widest jump is a sixth, up from B♭4 to G5 in line 6.

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

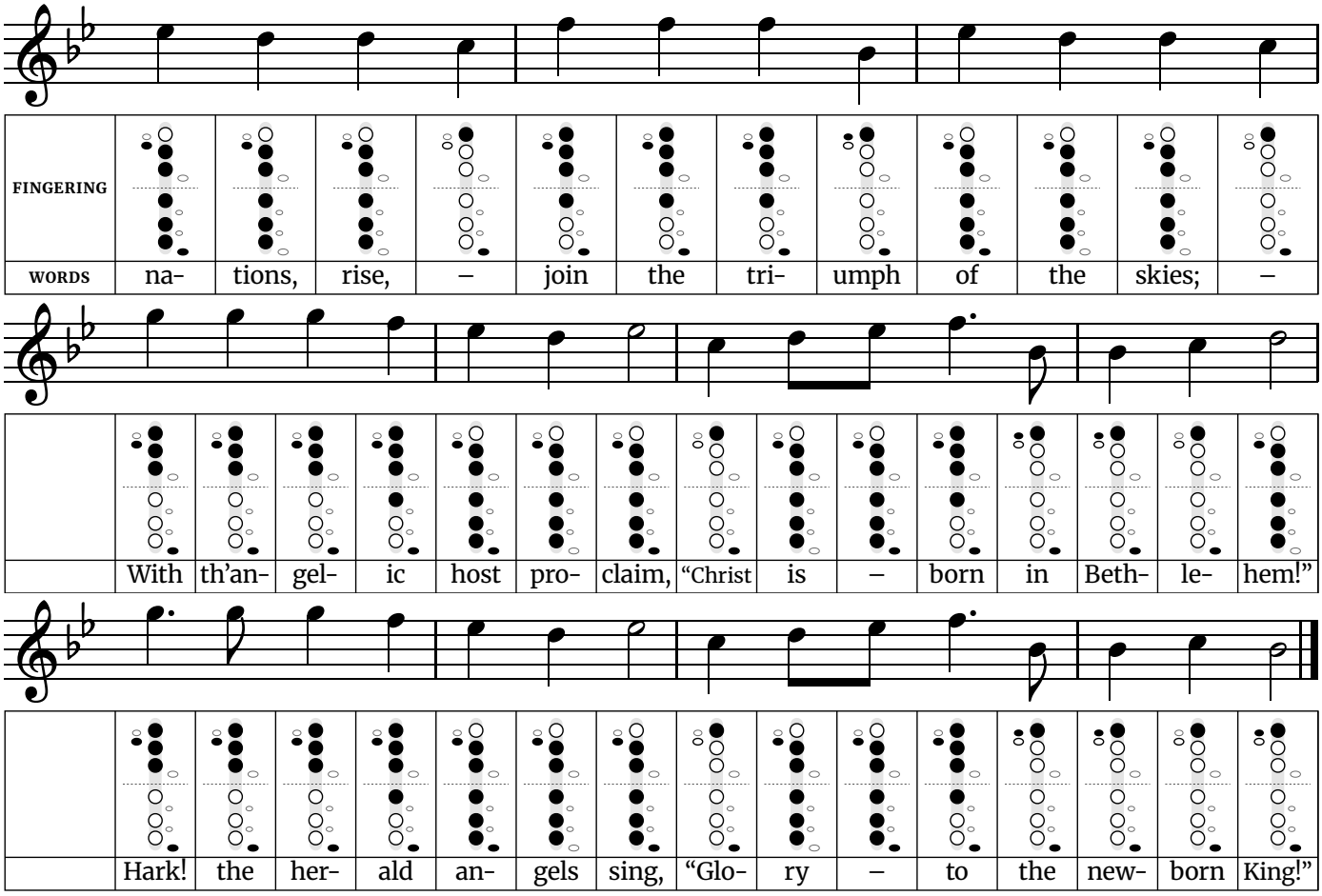
Free at thefingeringchart.com

Hark! The Herald Angels Sing

Harder · Written in B♭ major (sounds an octave higher) · 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.	**B♭4** – Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. ◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE	**E♭5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky D♯ key.
G4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 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.
A4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: 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: 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.

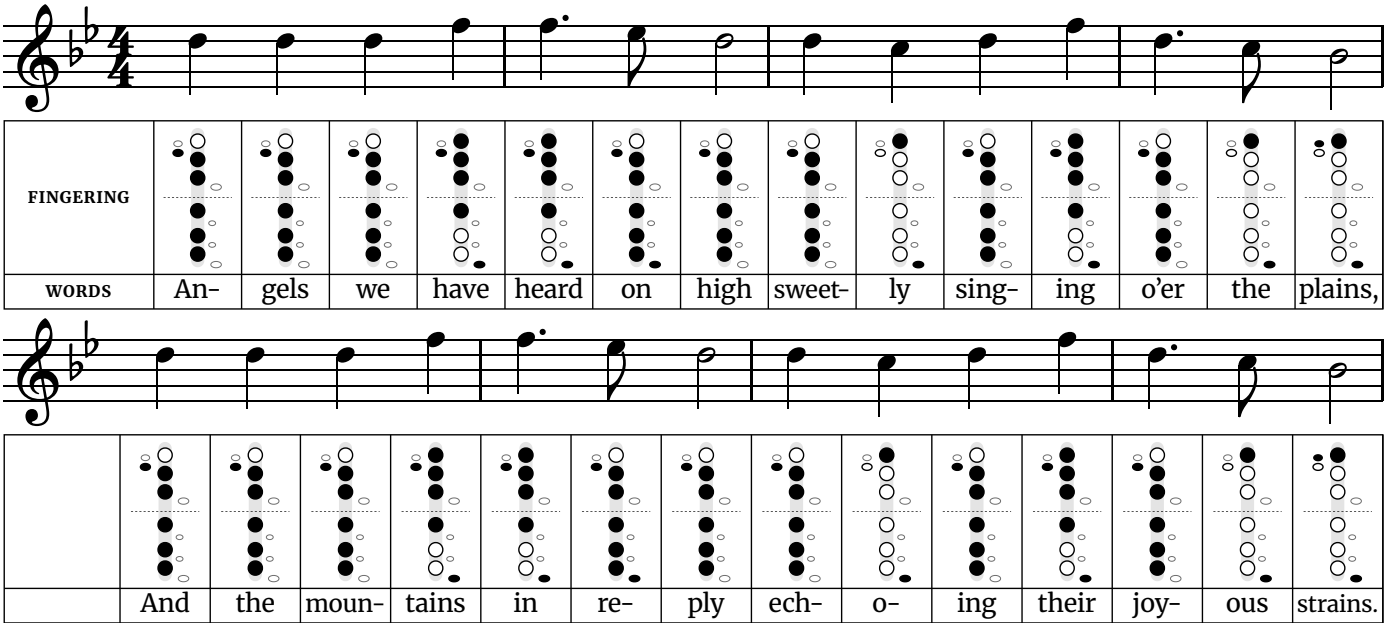
The widest jump is an octave, up from F4 to F5 in line 3.

The busiest finger change is B♭4 to D5, where 9 keys or holes move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.

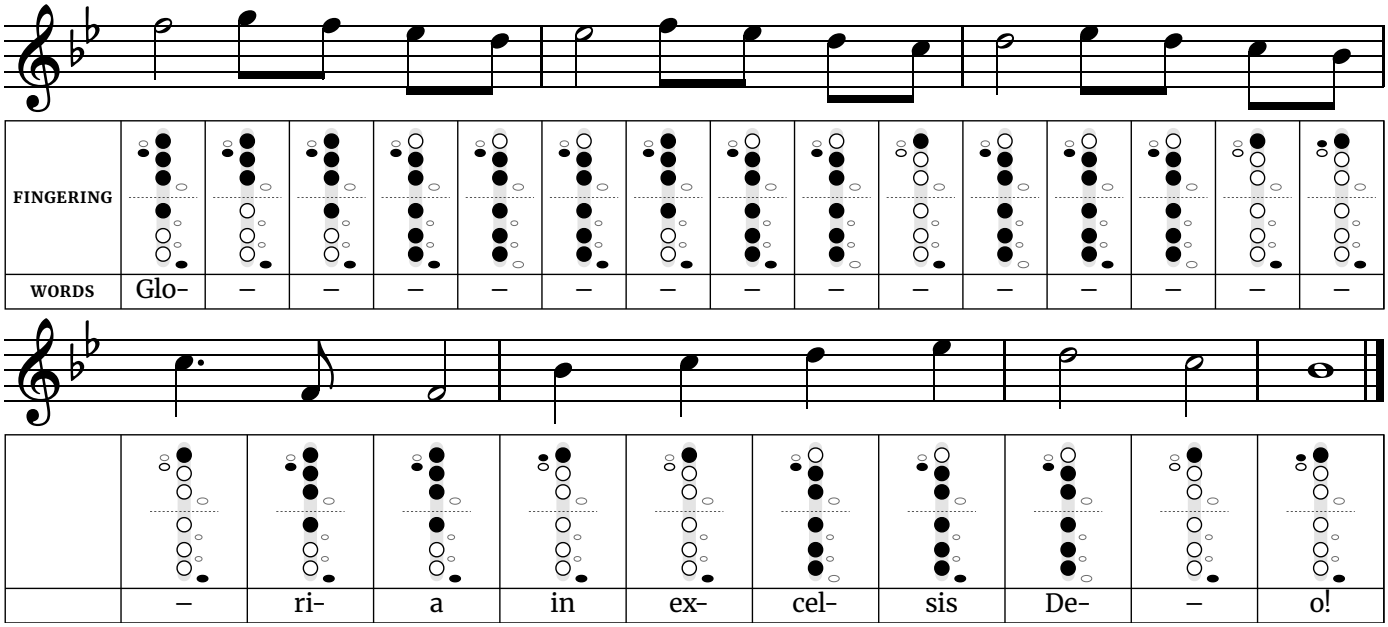
Words: Charles Wesley (1739), altered by George Whitefield. Music: Felix Mendelssohn (1840).

Angels We Have Heard on High

Harder · Written in B♭ major (sounds an octave higher) · 4/4 time · 7 notes, F4 to G5



Angels We Have Heard on High *(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.	**G5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
B♭4 – Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. ◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE	**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.	

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.
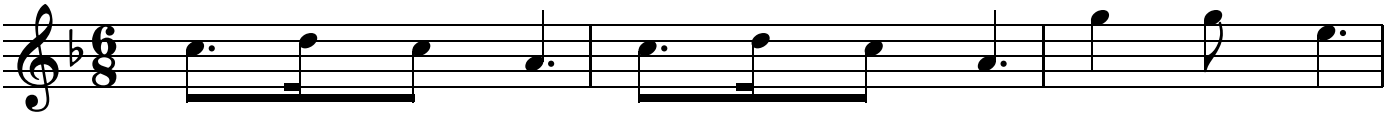
The widest jump is a fifth, down from C5 to F4 in line 4.

The busiest finger change is B♭4 to D5, where 9 keys or holes move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.
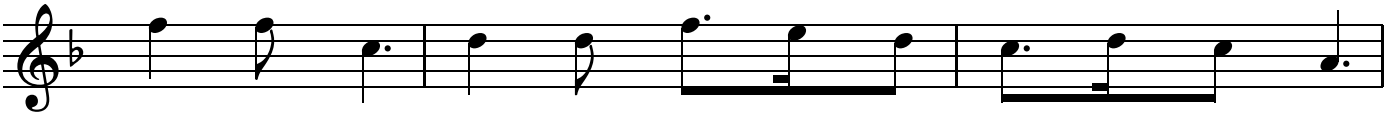
Words: James Chadwick (1862), after the French carol "Les Anges dans nos campagnes". Music: "Gloria", French traditional. The Gloria is printed once, as in the 1891 Parish Choir setting.

Silent Night

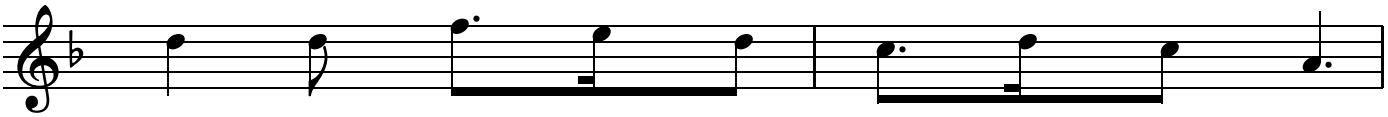
Harder · Written in F major (sounds an octave higher) · 6/8 time · 11 notes, F4 to B♭5



FINGERING											
WORDS	Si-	lent	night,	–	ho-	ly	night,	–	All	is	calm,

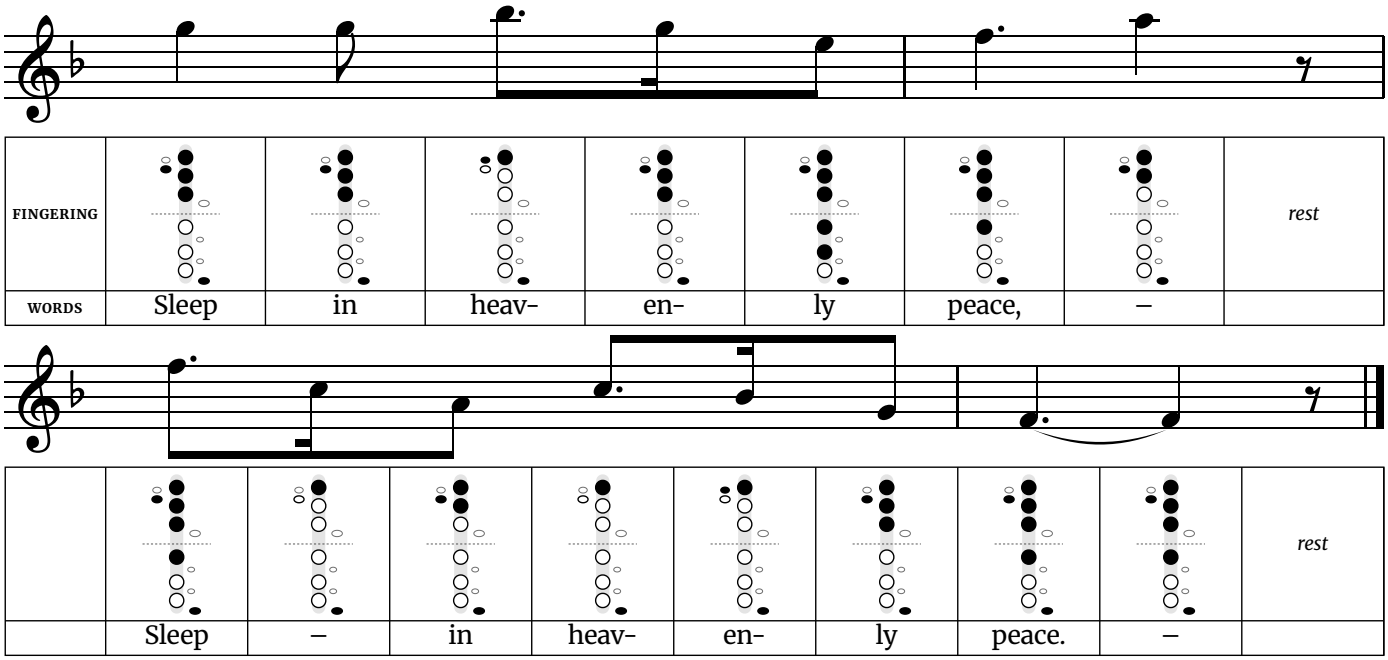


	all	is	bright,	'Round	yon	vir-	gin	moth-	er	and	child,	–



	Ho-	ly	in-	fant	so	ten-	der	and	mild,

Silent Night *(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.	**G5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. 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.	**A5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
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♭5** – Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. ◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE
B♭4 – Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. ◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE	**F5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	

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 4.

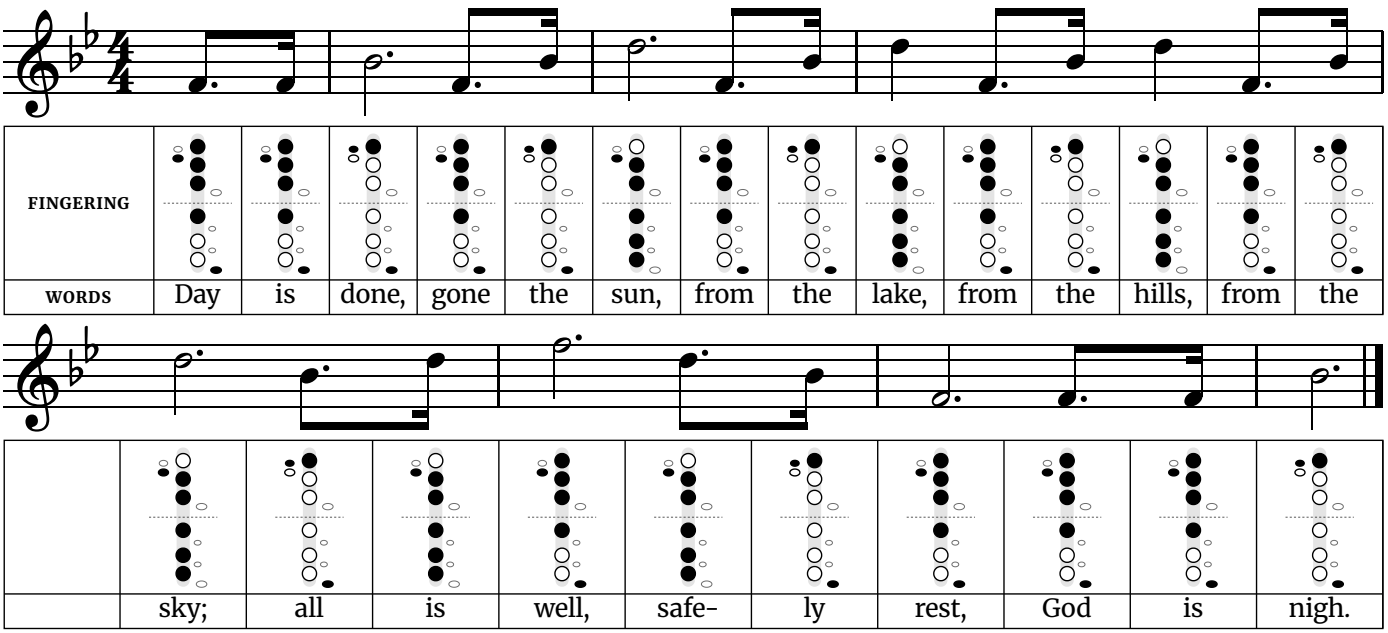
The busiest finger change is C5 to D5, where 8 keys or holes move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.

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

Free at thefingeringchart.com

Taps

Easy · Written in B♭ major (sounds an octave higher) · 4/4 time · 4 notes, F4 to F5



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 B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. ◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE	**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.

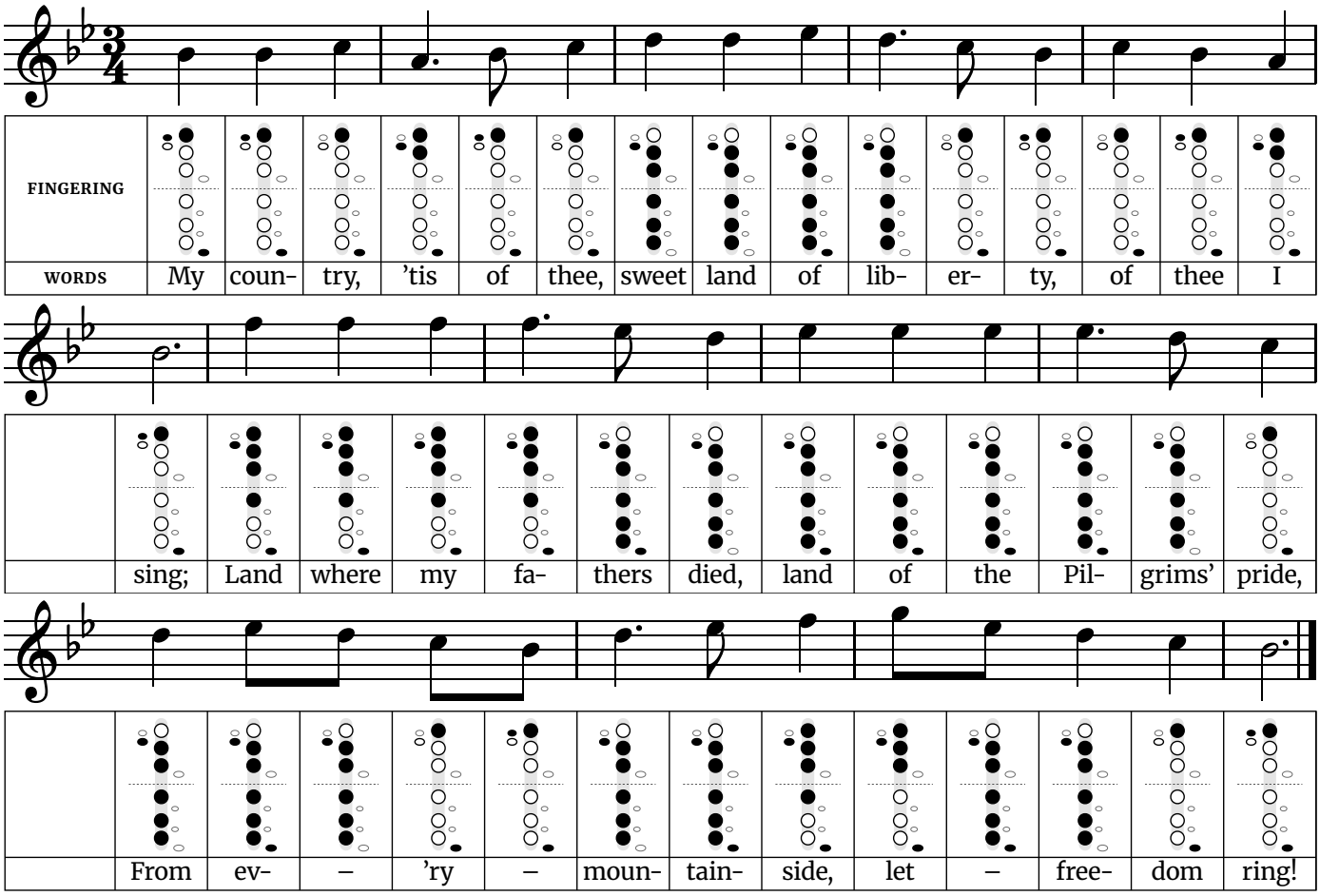
The widest jump is a sixth, down from D5 to F4 in line 1.

The busiest finger change is B♭4 to D5, where 9 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.

My Country, ’Tis of Thee

Easy · Written in B♭ major (sounds an octave higher) · 3/4 time · 7 notes, A4 to G5



Fingerings used in this song		
A4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: 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.
B♭4 – Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. ◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE	**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.	

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.

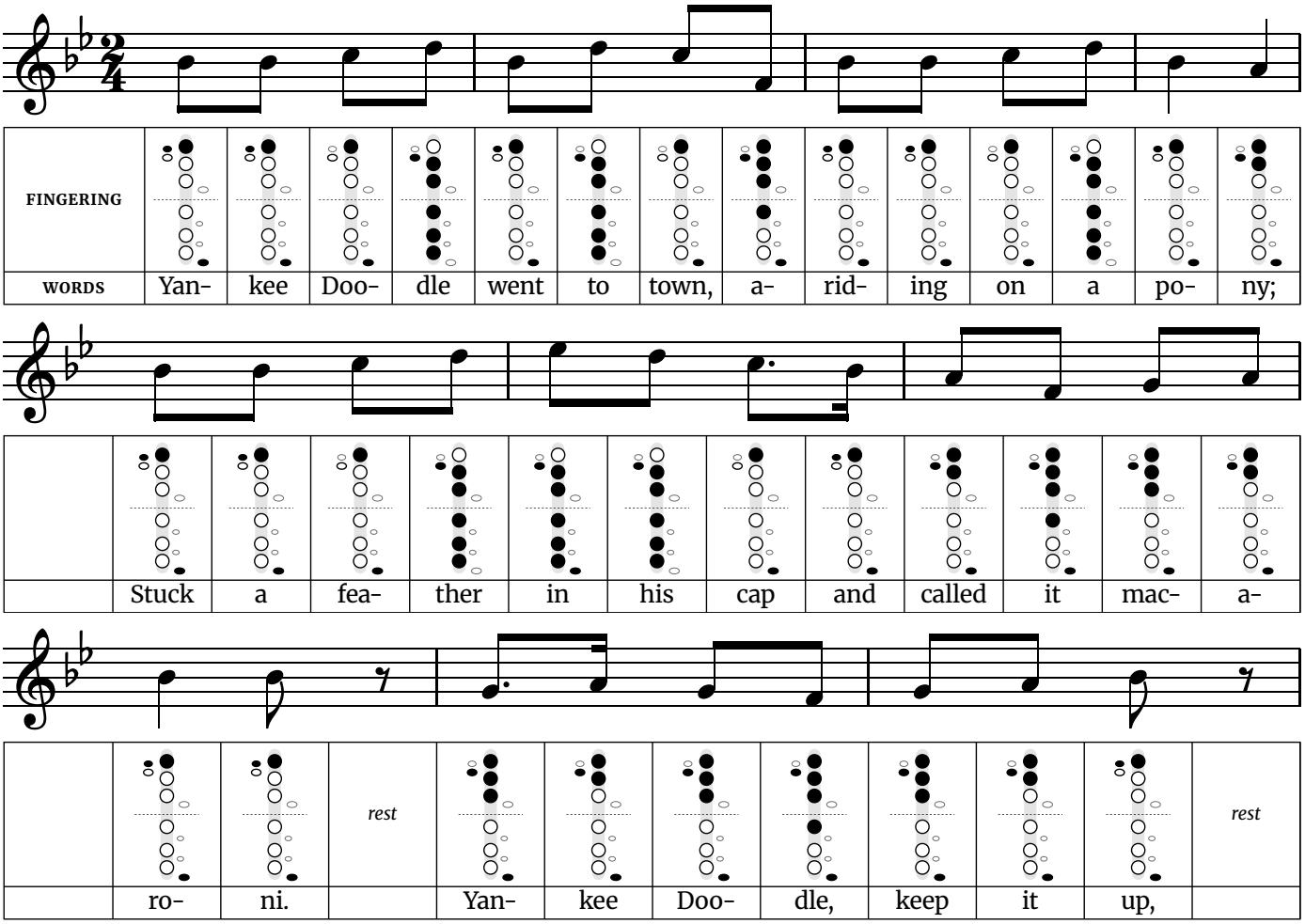
The widest jump is a fifth, up from B♭4 to F5 in line 2.

The busiest finger change is B♭4 to D5, where 9 keys or holes move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.

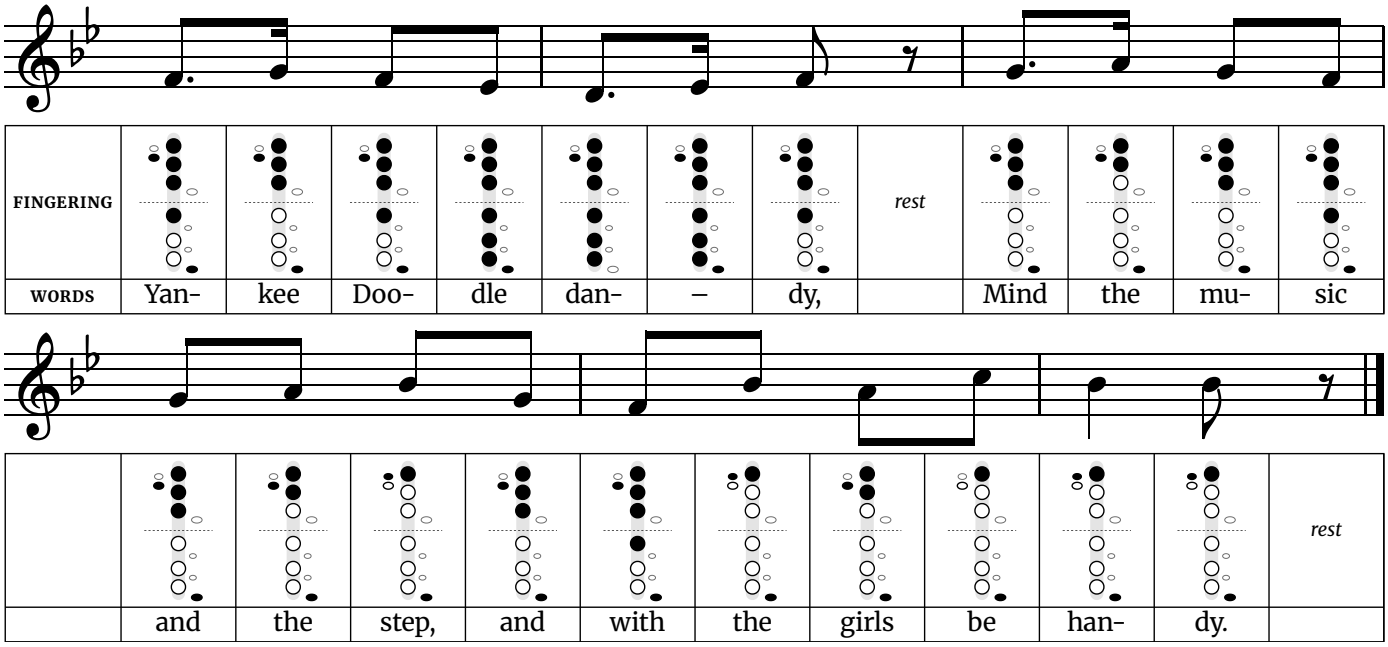
Words: Samuel Francis Smith (1831). Music: the tune of “God Save the King” (anonymous, 1740s).

Yankee Doodle

Easy · Written in B♭ major (sounds an octave higher) · 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.	**G4** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**C5** – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
E♭4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, 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.
F4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**B♭4** – Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. ◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE	**E♭5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, 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.

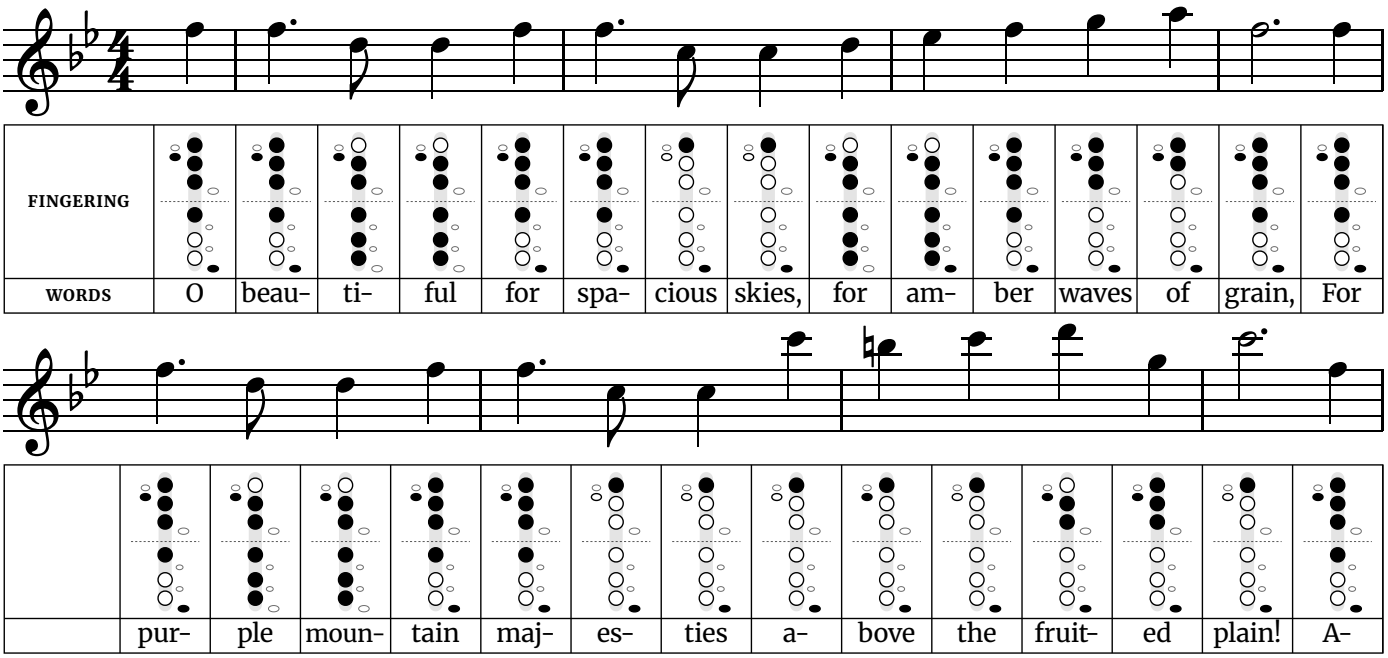
The widest jump is a fifth, down from C5 to F4 in line 1.

The busiest finger change is D5 to B♭4, where 9 keys or holes move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.

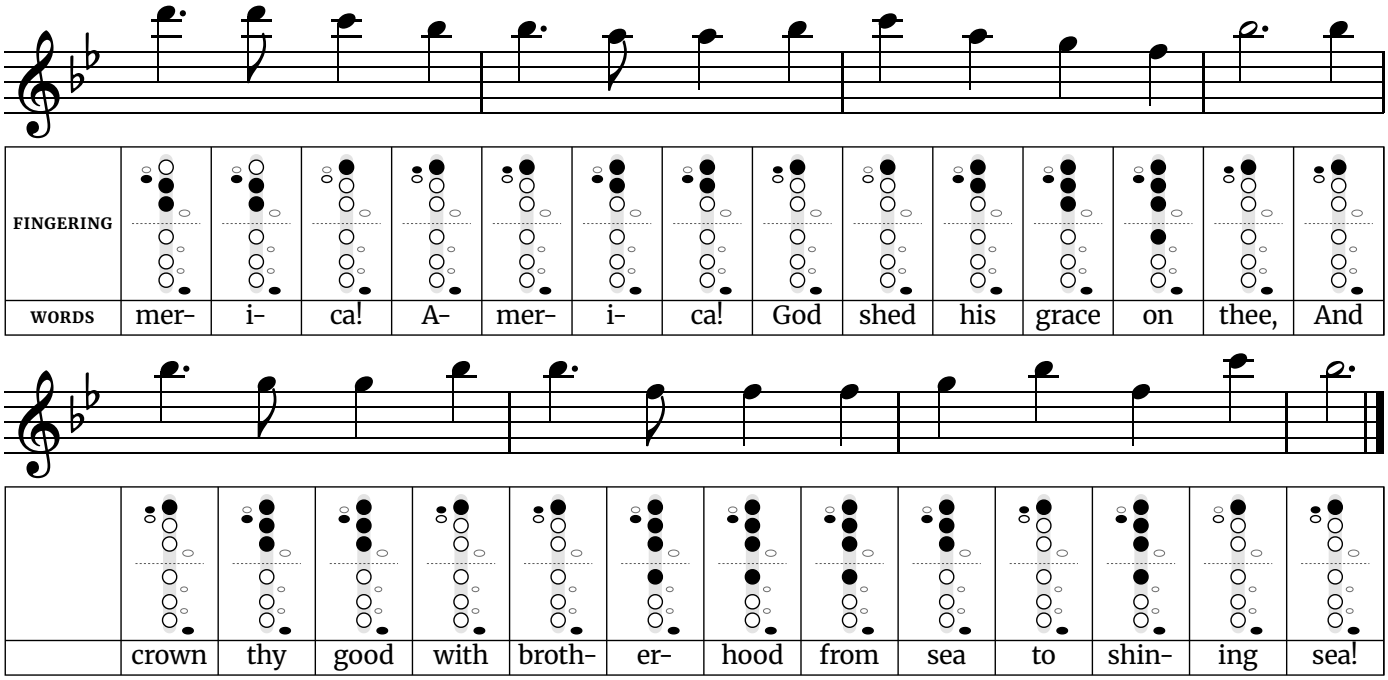
Music: traditional (known by the 1750s). Words: traditional verse; chorus as printed in The Everyday Song Book (1927).

America the Beautiful

Medium · Written in B♭ major (sounds an octave higher) · 4/4 time · 10 notes, C5 to D6



America the Beautiful *(continued)*



Fingerings used in this song		
C5 – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**G5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**C6** – Left hand: 1. 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.	**D6** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. 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 B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. ◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE	
F5 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**B5** – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	

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.

One note falls outside the key: B5 in line 2.

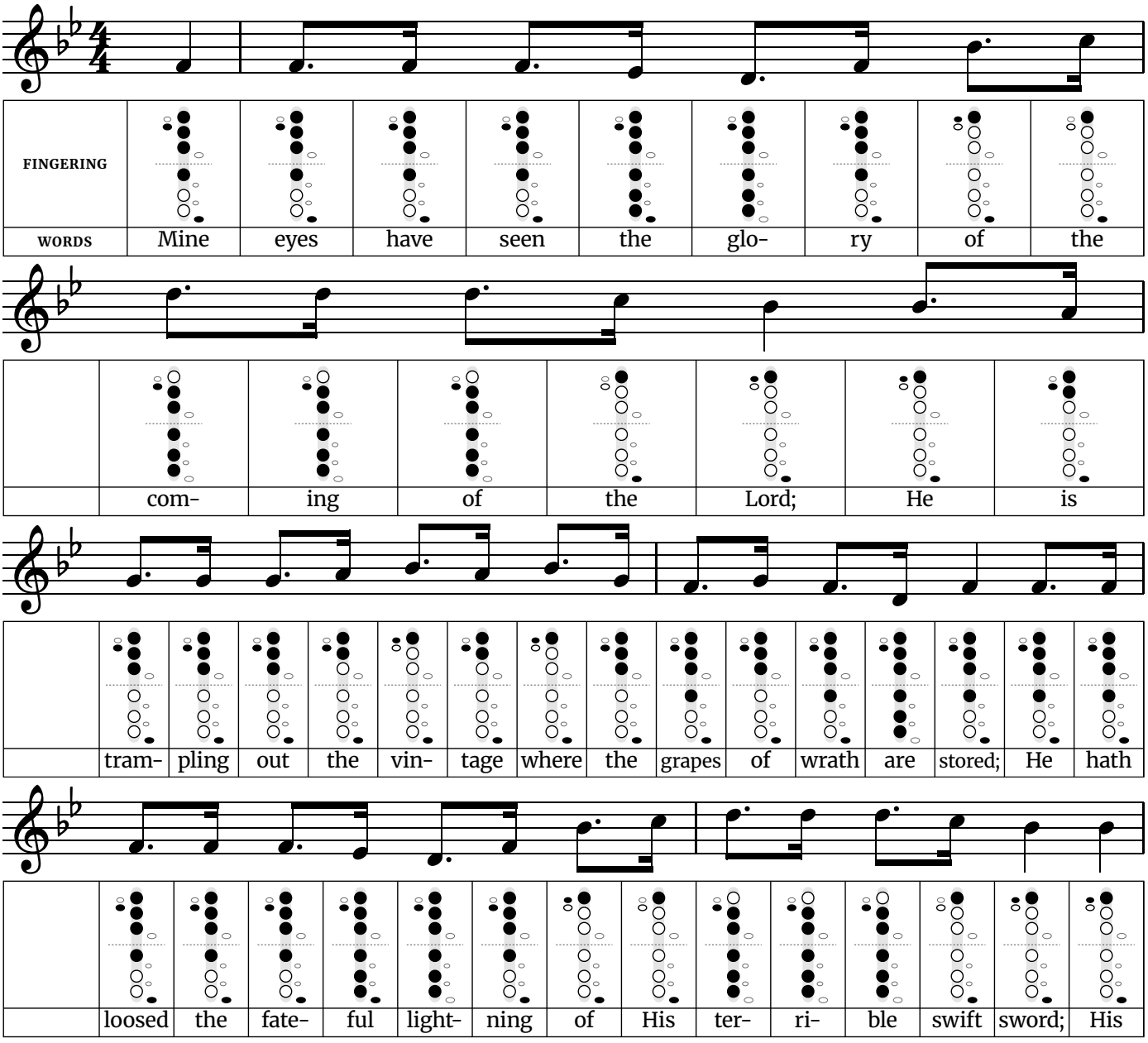
The widest jump is an octave, up from C5 to C6 in line 2.

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

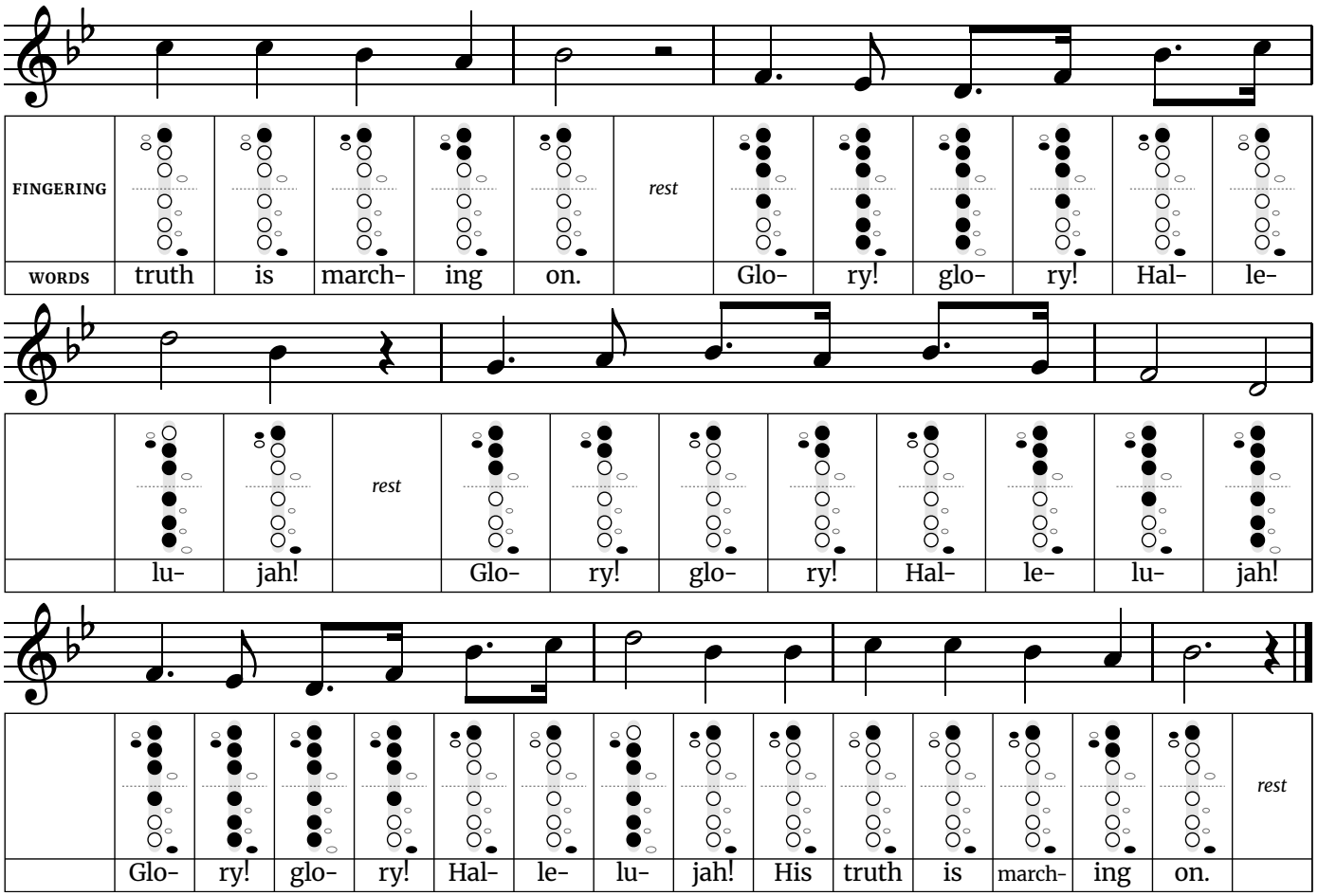
Free at thefingeringchart.com

Battle Hymn of the Republic

Medium · Written in B♭ major (sounds an octave higher) · 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.	**G4** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**C5** – Left hand: 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
E♭4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, 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.
F4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**B♭4** – Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. ◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE	

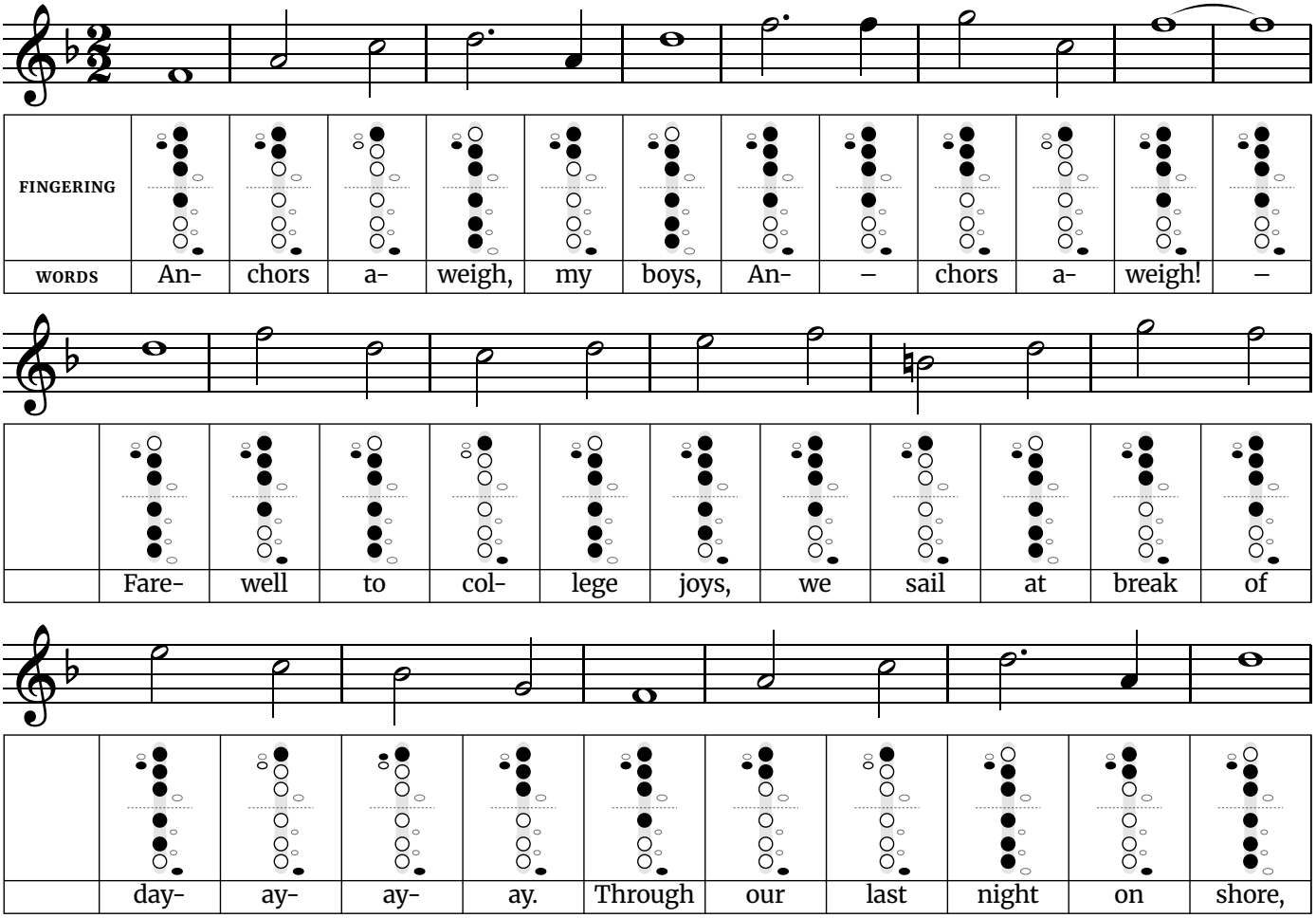
Tip: The verse is almost all dotted-eighth and sixteenth pairs. Make the long note of each pair three times as long as the short one, not a lazy swing. Then let the Glory, glory, hallelujah chorus broaden out.

The busiest finger change is D5 to B♭4, where 9 keys or holes move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.

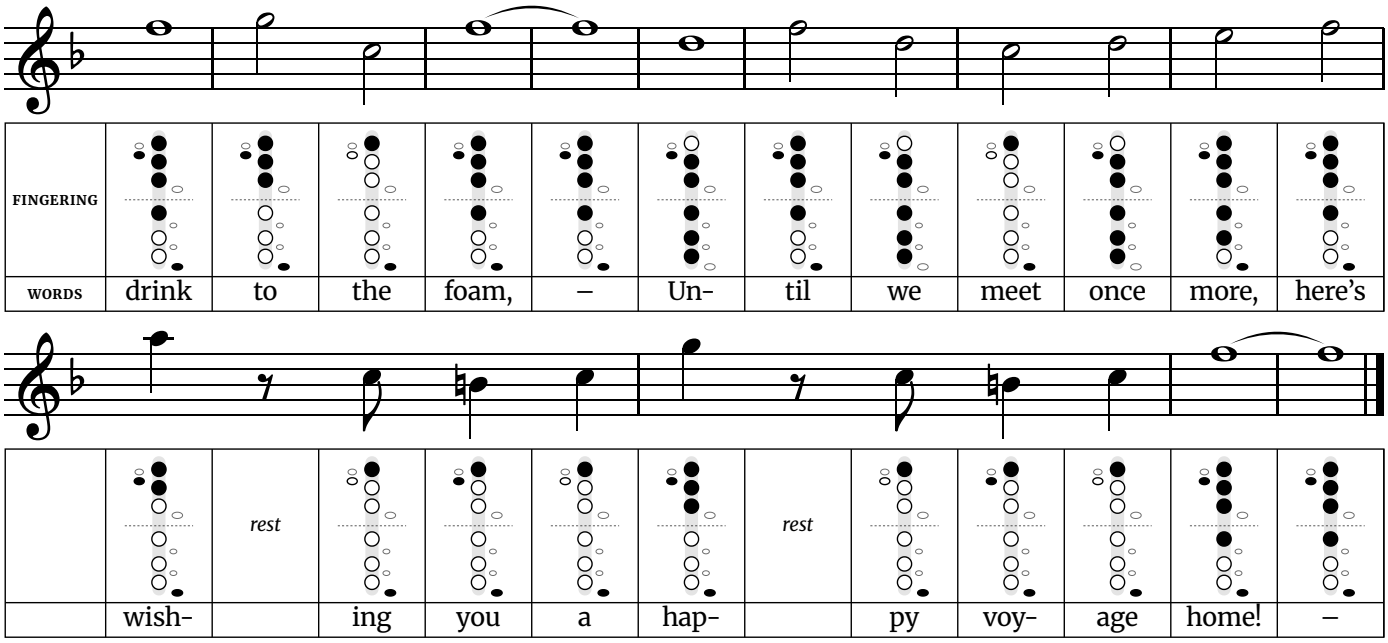
Words: Julia Ward Howe (1861). Music: "John Brown's Body", from a camp-meeting tune credited to William Steffe (1856).

Anchors Aweigh

Harder · Written in F major (sounds an octave higher) · 2/2 time · 11 notes, F4 to A5



Anchors Aweigh *(continued)*



Fingerings used in this song		
F4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**B4** – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**F5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. 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.	**G5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. 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.	**A5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
B♭4 – Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. ◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE	**E5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 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.
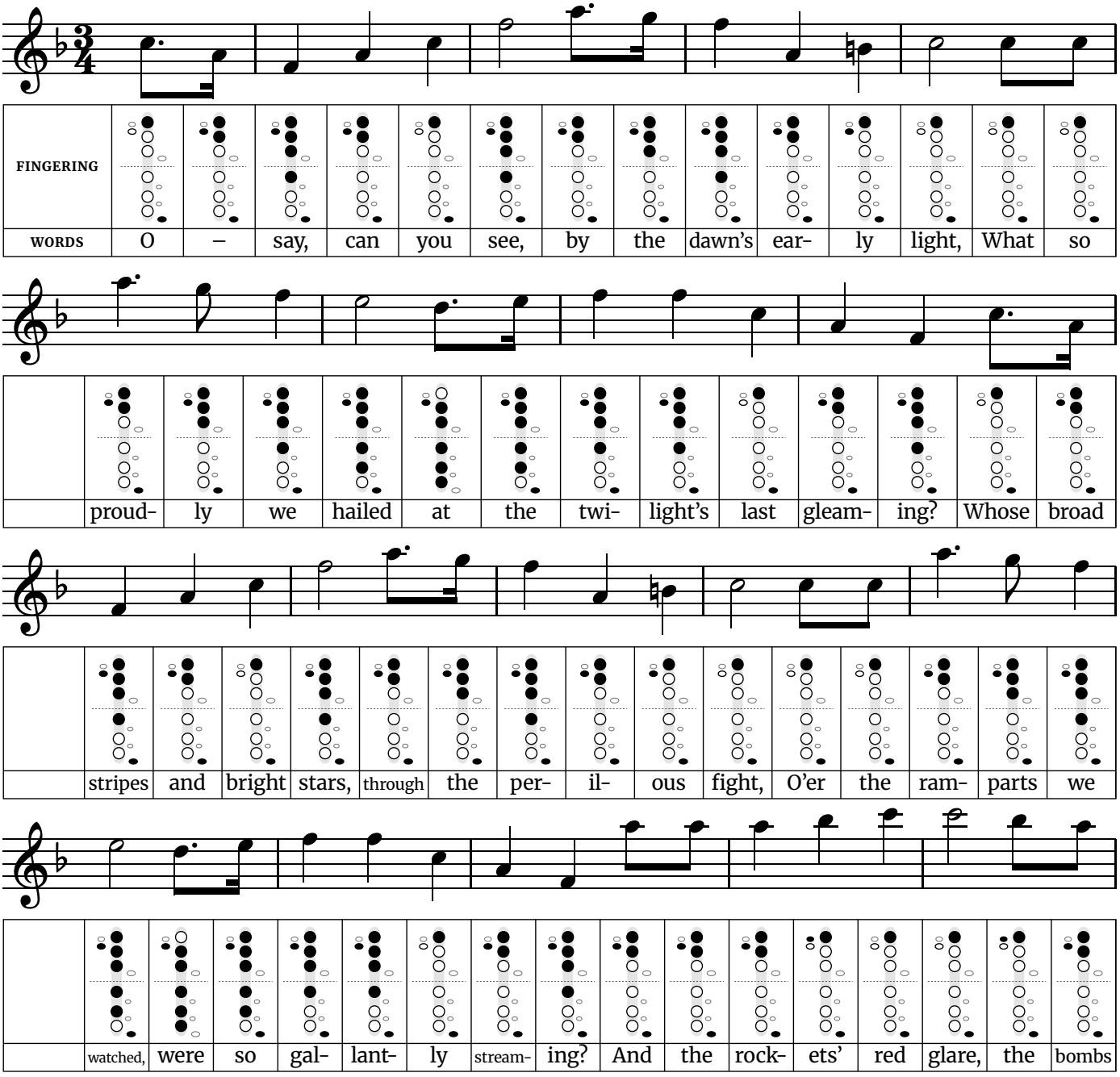
The widest jump is a sixth, down from A5 to C5 in line 5.

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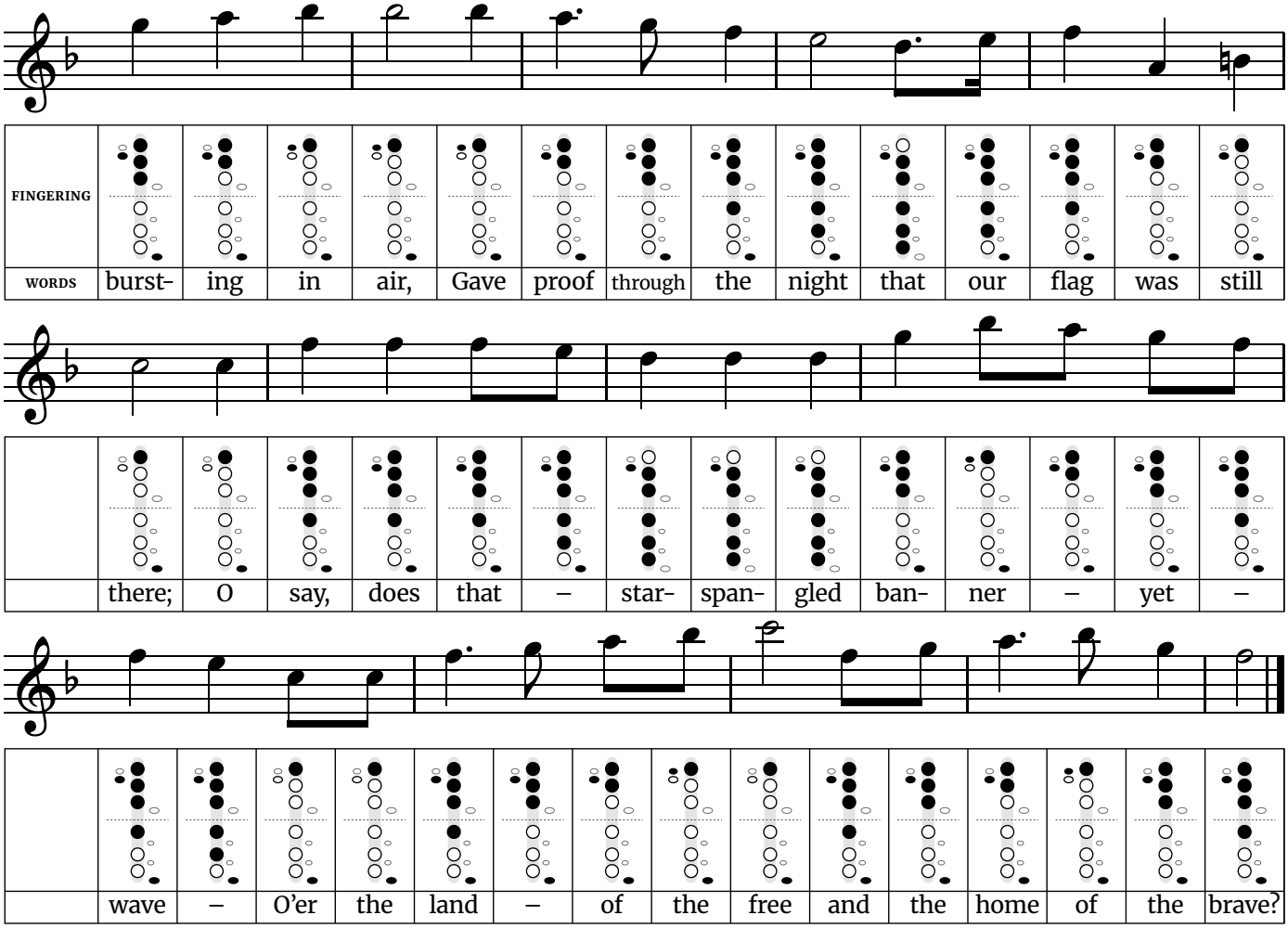
Free at thefingeringchart.com

The Star-Spangled Banner

Harder · Written in F major (sounds an octave higher) · 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.	**D5** – Left hand: thumb, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	**A5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.
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♭5** – Left hand: thumb B♭ key, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key. ◆ DIFFERS FROM FLUTE
B4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: pinky D♯ key.	**F5** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky D♯ key.	**C6** – Left hand: 1. Right hand: 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 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.

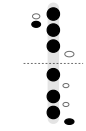
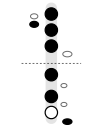
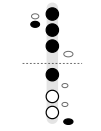
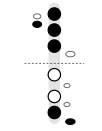
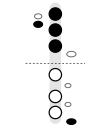
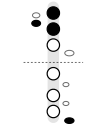
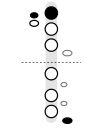
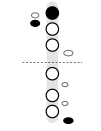
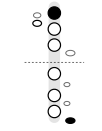
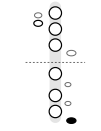
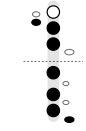
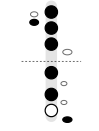
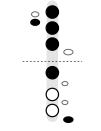
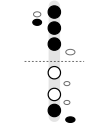
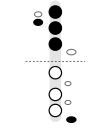
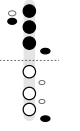
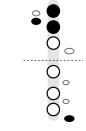
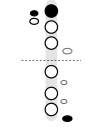
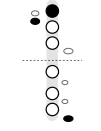
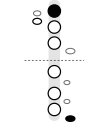
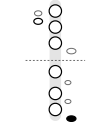
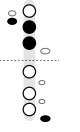
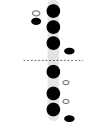
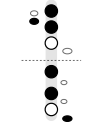
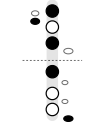
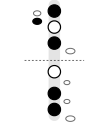
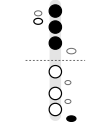
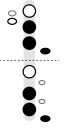
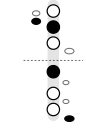
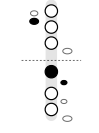
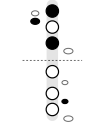
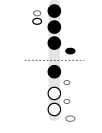
One note falls outside the key: B4 in line 1.

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

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** 	Written pitch; the piccolo sounds an octave higher. Black: press or cover. White: leave up or open.