

# THE COMPLETE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF FINGERING CHARTS

A Vital Reference for Teachers,  
Directors and Students

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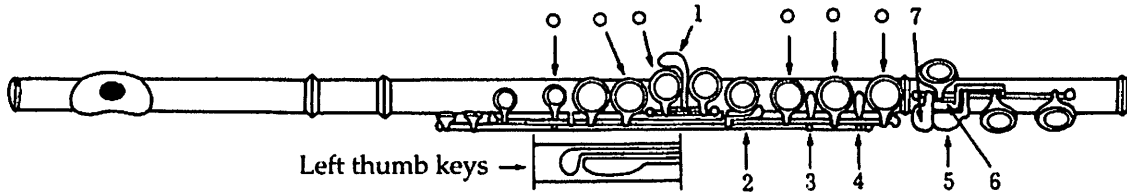
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# FLUTE



How to read the chart: ● Solid black circles indicate keys pressed.  
 ○ Open circles indicate open tone holes.  
 1-2-3-4-5-6-7 Numbers indicate additional keys to be pressed.

C C# - Db D

D# - Eb E F

F# - Gb G G# - Ab

A A# - Bb B - Cb

C C# - Db D D# - Eb

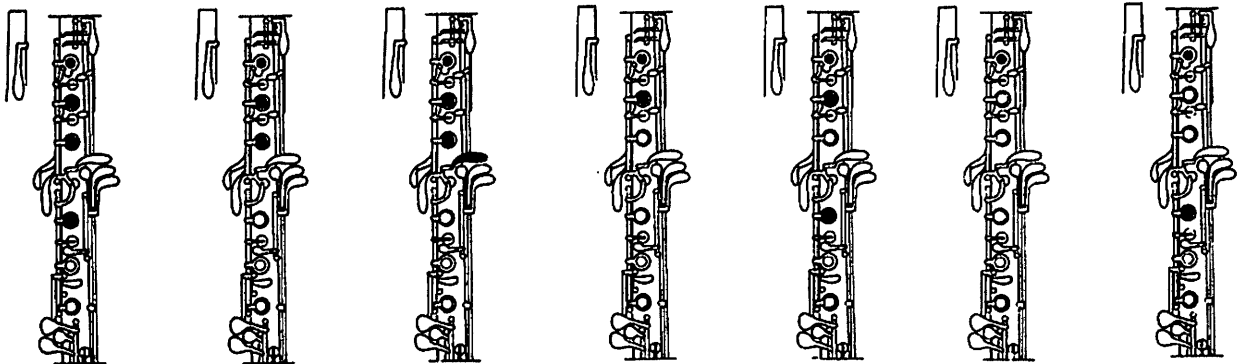
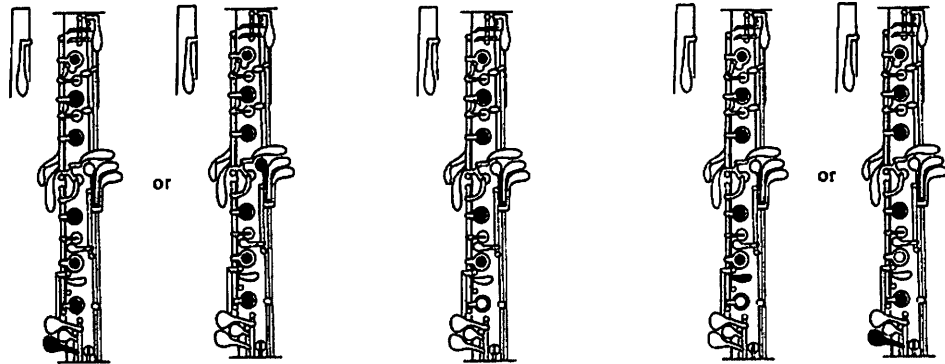
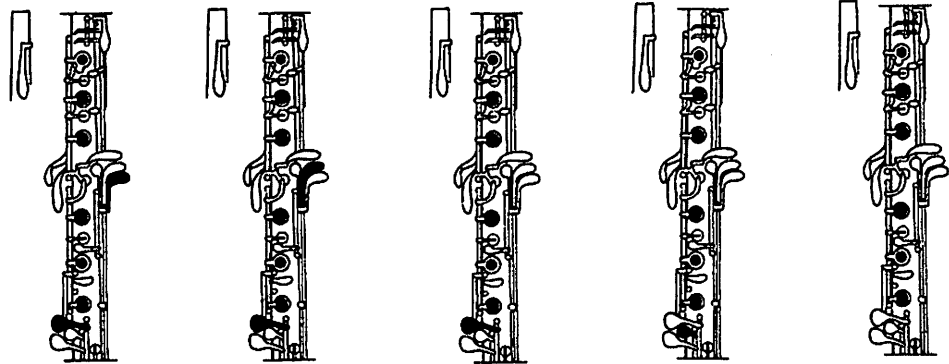
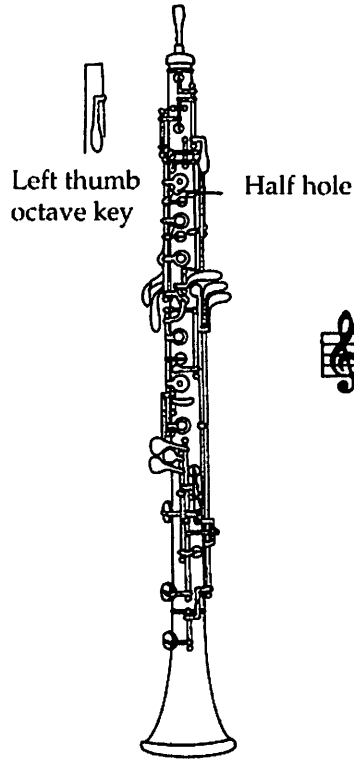
The diagram illustrates guitar fretboard positions for various notes and intervals, organized into six rows. Each row consists of a musical staff and a fretboard diagram. The fretboard diagrams show fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 4, 7) and include the word "or" to indicate alternative fingerings. The notes and intervals shown are:

- Row 1: E, F, F# - Gb
- Row 2: G, G# - Ab, A
- Row 3: A# - Bb, B - Cb, C
- Row 4: C# - Db, D, D# - Eb, E
- Row 5: F, F# - Gb, G, G# - Ab
- Row 6: A, A# - Bb, B - Cb, C

PP 362-3

# OBOE

● Solid black circles indicate keys pressed.  
 ○ Open circles indicate open tone holes.



The image displays a musical score for a flute, organized into three systems. Each system consists of a treble clef staff with musical notation and a corresponding flute diagram below it. The diagrams illustrate the fingerings and key positions for each note. Chord symbols are provided below the notes on the staff.

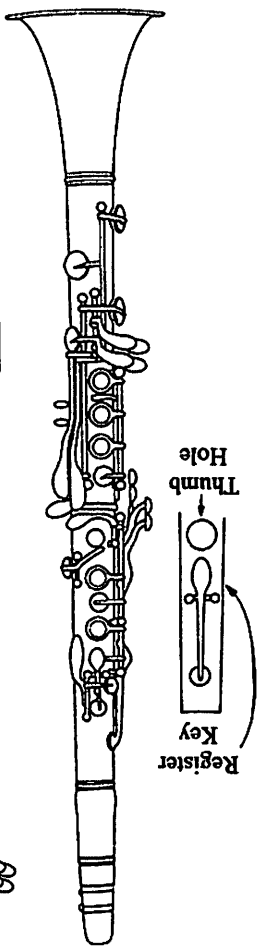
- System 1:** Contains seven diagrams. Chord symbols below the staff are: C# - D# (first), C (second), D (third), D# - E# (fourth), D (fifth), D (sixth), and C (seventh).
- System 2:** Contains seven diagrams. Chord symbols below the staff are: F# - G# (first), C (second), B - C# (third), A# - B# (fourth), A (fifth), C# - A# (sixth), and C (seventh).
- System 3:** Contains six diagrams. Chord symbols below the staff are: C# - D# (first), D (second), D# - E# (third), D (fourth), D (fifth), and F (sixth).

# CLARINET

● Solid black circles indicate keys pressed.  
 ○ Open circles indicate open tone holes.

The musical score is divided into two systems, each with four staves. The first system covers notes E, E#, F, and F#. The second system covers notes G, G#, A, and A#. Each staff includes a musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a corresponding fingerings diagram below it. The fingerings diagrams use solid black circles to indicate which keys are pressed and open circles to indicate which tone holes are open. Some diagrams include the word 'or' to indicate alternative fingerings. The notes and their corresponding fingerings are as follows:

- System 1:**
  - Staff 1: E (Finger 1)
  - Staff 2: E# (Finger 1)
  - Staff 3: F (Finger 1)
  - Staff 4: F# (Finger 1)
- System 2:**
  - Staff 1: G (Finger 2)
  - Staff 2: G# (Finger 2)
  - Staff 3: A (Finger 2)
  - Staff 4: A# (Finger 2)



The image displays a musical score for guitar, organized into two systems. Each system consists of a chord chart and a corresponding fingering diagram. The chord chart shows the chord name and its constituent notes on a six-line staff. The fingering diagram shows the same notes on a six-line staff with circles representing the fretting hand fingers (1-4) and an 'o' for the open string.

**System 1 (Left):**

- Chord 1: G# - A# (Notes: G#, A#)
- Chord 2: G - A (Notes: G, A)
- Chord 3: A (Notes: A)
- Chord 4: A# - B (Notes: A#, B)
- Chord 5: B (Notes: B)
- Chord 6: B# - C (Notes: B#, C)
- Chord 7: C (Notes: C)
- Chord 8: C# - D (Notes: C#, D)

**System 2 (Right):**

- Chord 9: C# - D# (Notes: C#, D#)
- Chord 10: C - D (Notes: C, D)
- Chord 11: D# - E# (Notes: D#, E#)
- Chord 12: E (Notes: E)
- Chord 13: E# - F# (Notes: E#, F#)
- Chord 14: F# - G# (Notes: F#, G#)
- Chord 15: G# - A# (Notes: G#, A#)
- Chord 16: A# - B# (Notes: A#, B#)

# BASS CLARINET

All fingerings also apply to the E $\flat$  Alto Clarinet

- Solid black circles indicate keys pressed.
- Open circles indicate open tone holes.



The image displays a musical score for a saxophone instrument, organized into two systems of four staves each. The notation includes notes, rests, and fingerings (indicated by numbers 1-4) on the notes. Chord symbols are placed below the staves to indicate the harmonic context. The first system covers measures 1 through 8, and the second system covers measures 9 through 16. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4.

**System 1 (Measures 1-8):**

- Measure 1: Chord G# - Ab
- Measure 2: Chord A
- Measure 3: Chord A#
- Measure 4: Chord Bb
- Measure 5: Chord B
- Measure 6: Chord B
- Measure 7: Chord B
- Measure 8: Chord B

**System 2 (Measures 9-16):**

- Measure 9: Chord C
- Measure 10: Chord C
- Measure 11: Chord C
- Measure 12: Chord C
- Measure 13: Chord C
- Measure 14: Chord C
- Measure 15: Chord C
- Measure 16: Chord C

# BASSOON

● Solid black circles indicate keys pressed. ● Cover half the tone hole.  
 ○ Open circles indicate open tone holes.

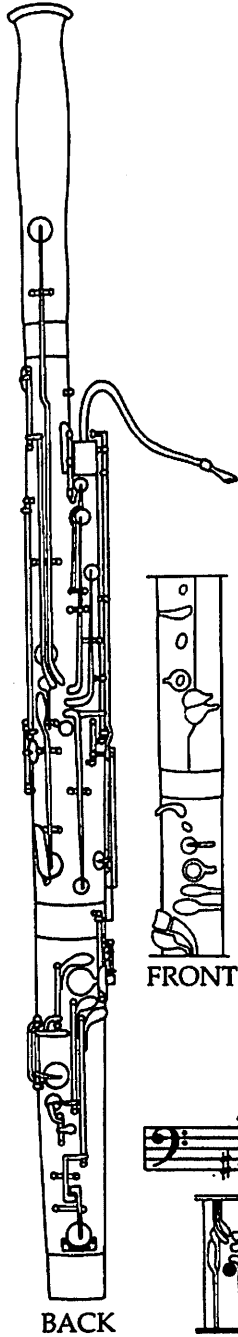


Diagram illustrating the fingering and key positions for various notes on the bassoon, organized into four systems. Each system includes a musical staff with notes and corresponding diagrams for the back and front views of the instrument.

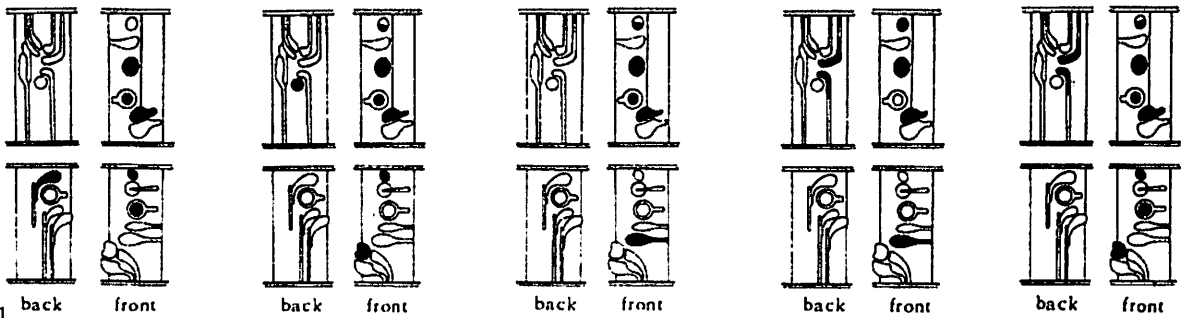
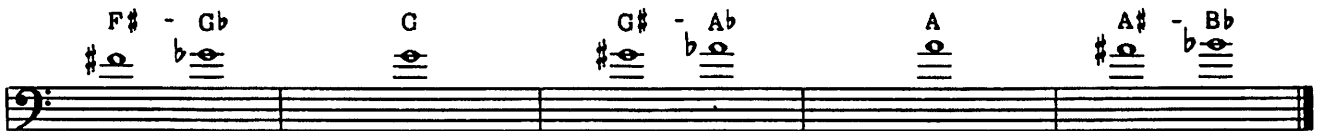
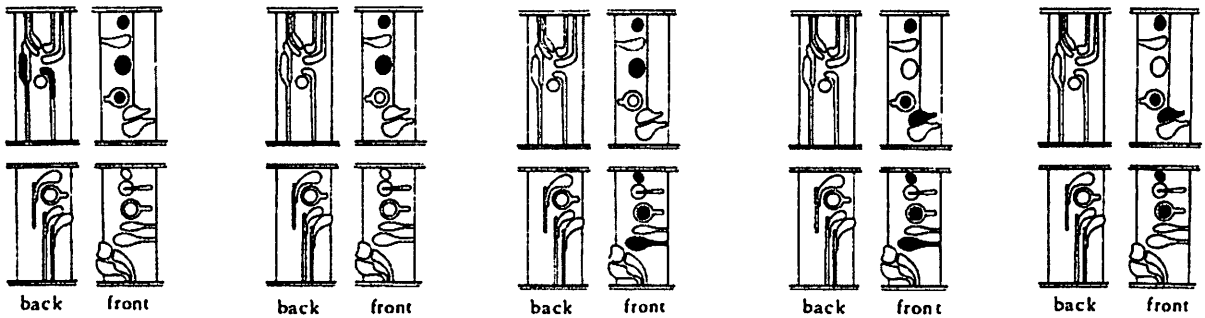
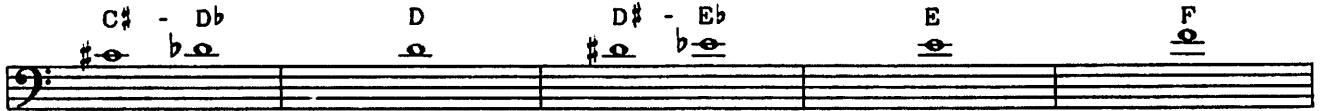
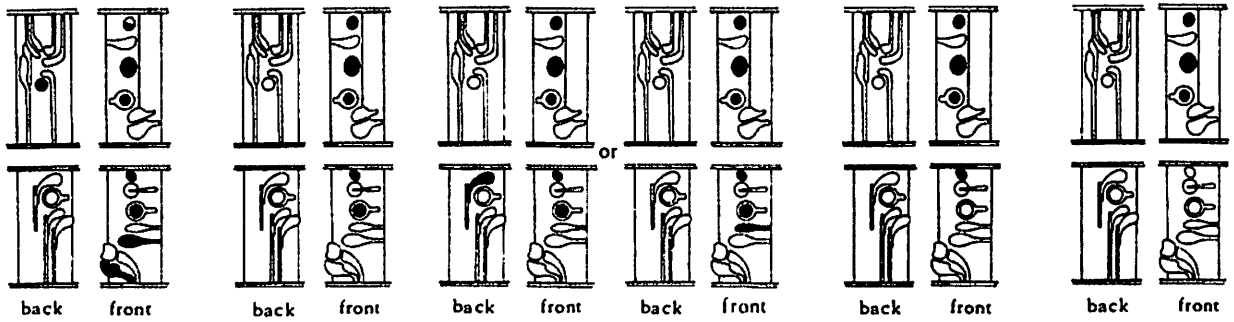
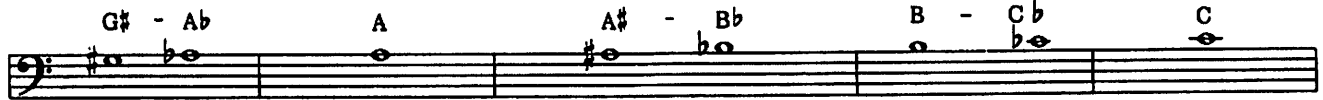
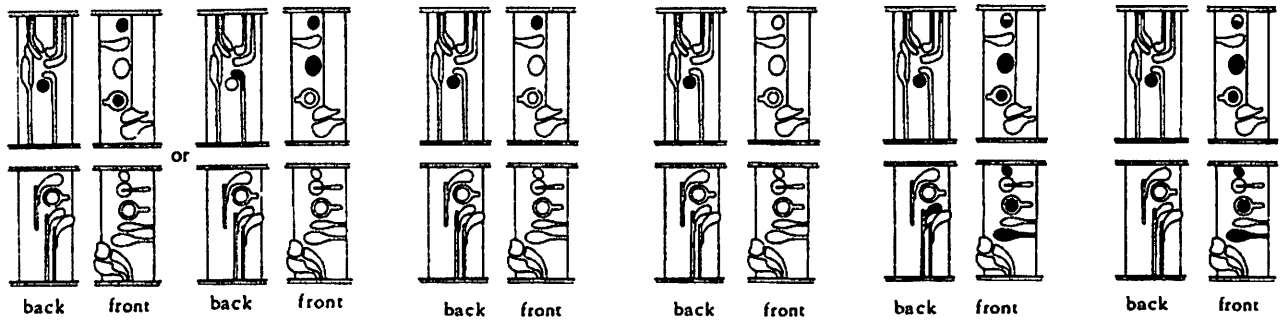
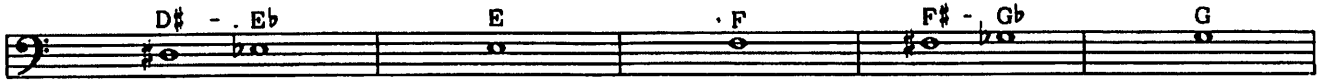
**System 1:** Notes A# - Bb, B - Cb, C, C# - Db. Includes diagrams for back and front views.

**System 2:** Notes D, D# - Eb, E, F. Includes diagrams for back and front views.

**System 3:** Notes F# - Gb, G, G# - Ab, A. Includes diagrams for back and front views.

**System 4:** Notes A# - Bb, B - Cb, C, C# - Db, D. Includes diagrams for back and front views.

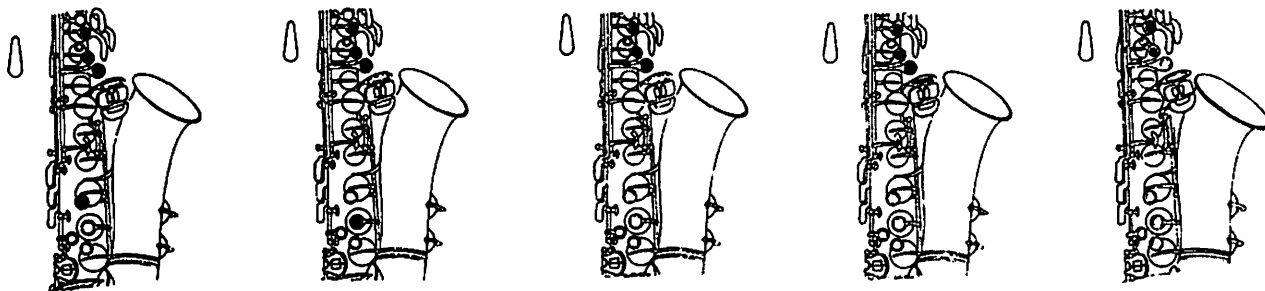
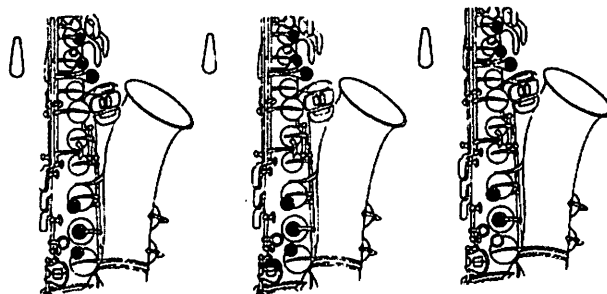
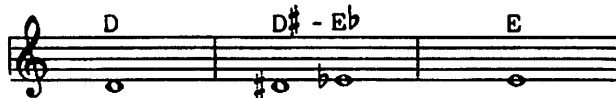
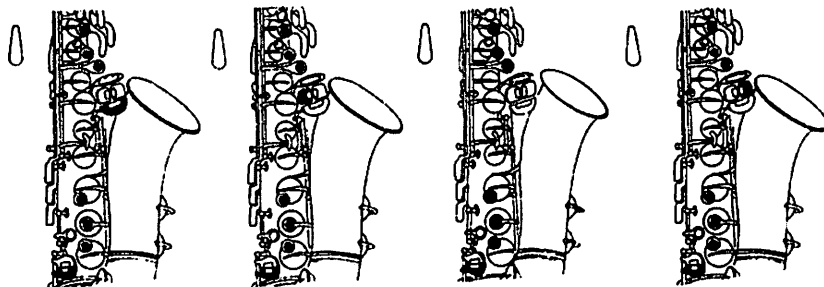
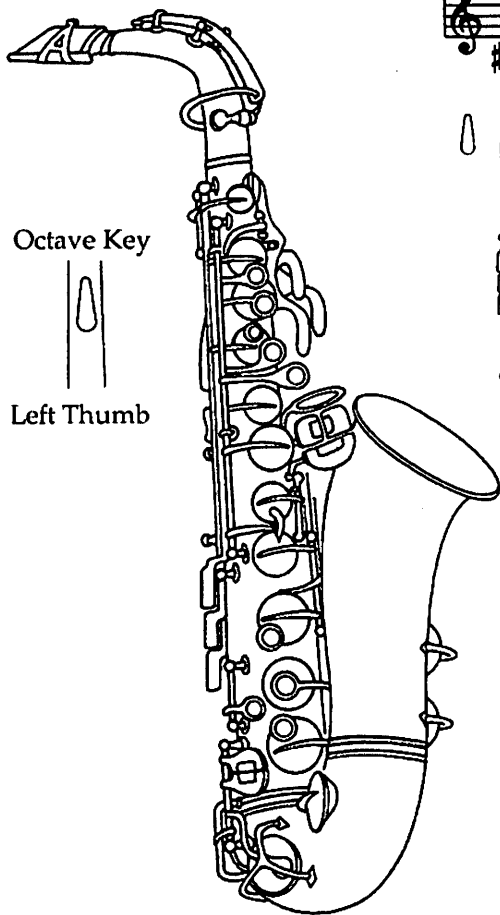
Labels 'back' and 'front' are placed below the respective diagrams in each system. A small diagram labeled 'FRONT' is also shown to the left of the second system.



PP 362-11

# ALTO SAXOPHONE

● Solid black circles indicate keys pressed.  
○ Open circles indicate open tone holes.



The musical score consists of five systems, each with a staff and a tuba diagram. The notes and their corresponding tuba diagrams are as follows:

- System 1:** Notes: C#-D, D, D#-E, E, F. Diagrams show valve positions for each note.
- System 2:** Notes: G#-Ab, A, A#-Bb, B, B#. Diagrams show valve positions for each note.
- System 3:** Notes: C, C#-D, D, E, F. Diagrams show valve positions for each note.
- System 4:** Notes: G, G#-Ab, A, A#-Bb, B. Diagrams show valve positions for each note.
- System 5:** Notes: C#-D, D, D#-E, E, F. Diagrams show valve positions for each note.

# TENOR SAXOPHONE

- Solid black circles indicate keys pressed.
- Open circles indicate open tone holes.

Left Thumb  
Octave Key

The image displays a musical score for five tubas, arranged in five horizontal staves. Each staff contains a series of notes and rests, with corresponding illustrations of a tuba instrument below each note. The notes are labeled with their respective pitch names and accidentals. The staves are organized into two groups of two staves each, with a fifth staff at the bottom.

**Staff 1 (Top):** C# - D# (Tuba 1), C# - D# (Tuba 2), D# - E# (Tuba 3), D (Tuba 4), D (Tuba 5)

**Staff 2:** G# - A# (Tuba 1), G# - A# (Tuba 2), A# - B# (Tuba 3), A (Tuba 4), A (Tuba 5)

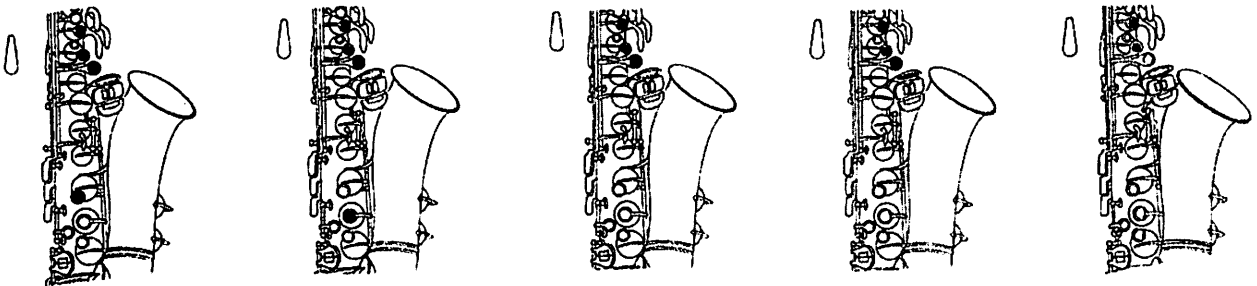
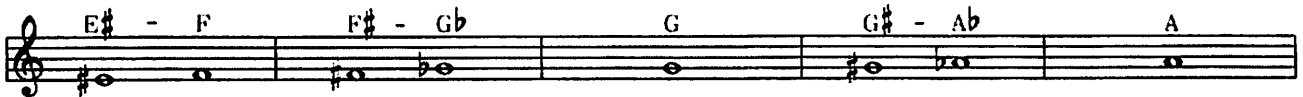
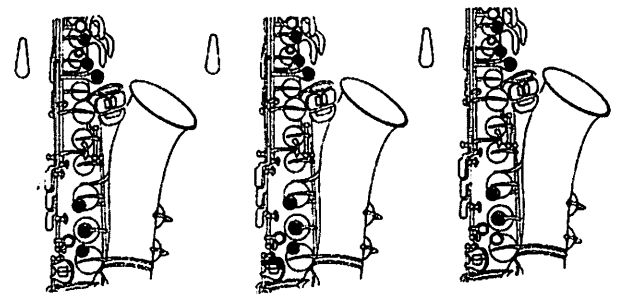
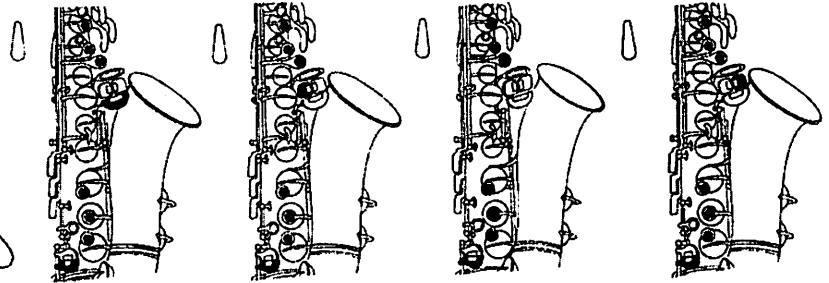
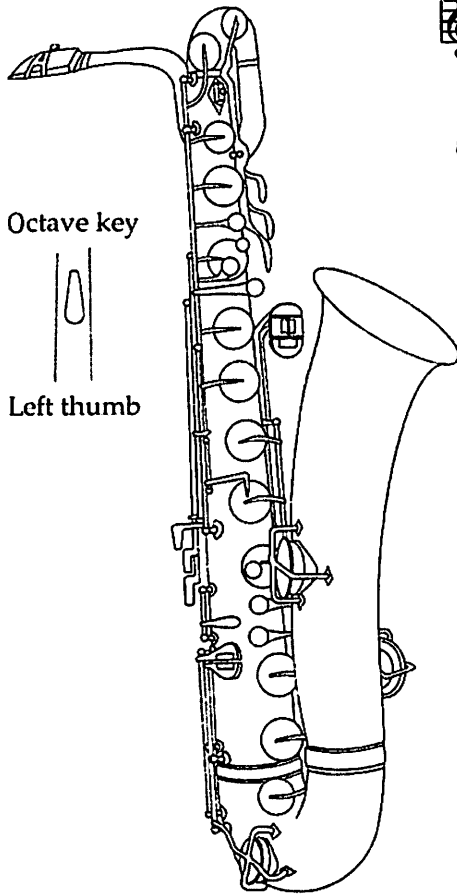
**Staff 3:** D# - E# (Tuba 1), D# - E# (Tuba 2), E# (Tuba 3), E# (Tuba 4), E# (Tuba 5)

**Staff 4:** C# - D# (Tuba 1), C# - D# (Tuba 2), C (Tuba 3), C (Tuba 4), C (Tuba 5)

**Staff 5 (Bottom):** A# - B# (Tuba 1), A# - B# (Tuba 2), C (Tuba 3), C# - D# (Tuba 4), D (Tuba 5)

# BARITONE SAXOPHONE

- Solid black circles indicate keys pressed.
- Open circles indicate open tone holes.



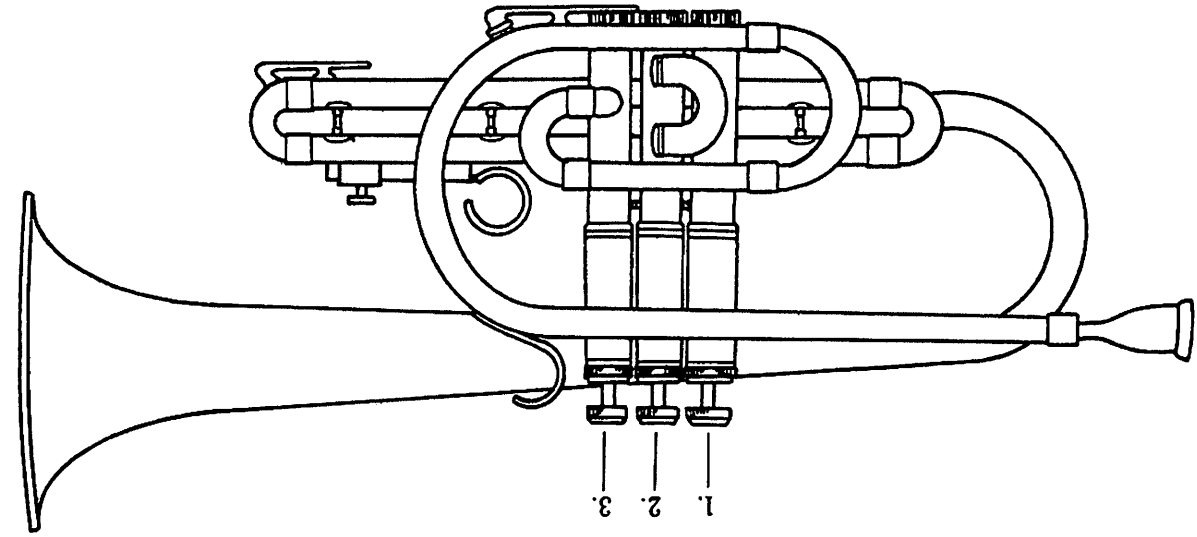


The image displays a musical score for five brass instruments, likely trumpets and trombones, arranged in two rows. Each instrument part is represented by a staff of notes and a corresponding diagram of the instrument's mouthpiece and valves. The notes are as follows:

- Staff 1 (Top):** C# - D# (first measure), C (second measure), D# - Eb (third measure), D (fourth measure), D# - Eb (fifth measure).
- Staff 2:** C# - A# (first measure), B (second measure), A# - B# (third measure), A (fourth measure), C# - A# (fifth measure).
- Staff 3:** D# - Eb (first measure), E (second measure), F# - G# (third measure), F (fourth measure), G (fifth measure).
- Staff 4:** A# - B# (first measure), B (second measure), C (third measure), C# - D# (fourth measure), D (fifth measure).

Musical staff showing notes B, C, C#, D, D#, E, and E. Each note is accompanied by a valve diagram and a fingering number: B (2), C (OPEN), C# (1-2-3), D (1-3), D# (2-3), E (1-2), and E (1-2).

Musical staff showing notes F#, G, G#, A, A#, and Bb. Each note is accompanied by a valve diagram and a fingering number: F# (1-2-3), G (1-3), G# (2-3), A (1-2), A# (1), and Bb (1).



How to read the chart: Numbers indicate valve(s) to be pressed.

# CORNET/TRUMPET

Diagram 1: OPEN

Diagram 2: 2

Diagram 3: 1

Diagram 4: 1-2

Diagram 5: 2-3

Notes: C, B, A# - Bb, A, G# - Ab

Diagram 1: OPEN

Diagram 2: 2

Diagram 3: 1

Diagram 4: OPEN

Diagram 5: 2

Notes: G, F# - Gb, F, E, D# - Eb

Diagram 1: 1

Diagram 2: 1-2

Diagram 3: OPEN

Diagram 4: 2

Diagram 5: 1

Notes: D, C# - Db, C, B, A# - Bb

Diagram 1: 1-2

Diagram 2: 2-3

Diagram 3: OPEN

Diagram 4: 2

Diagram 5: 1

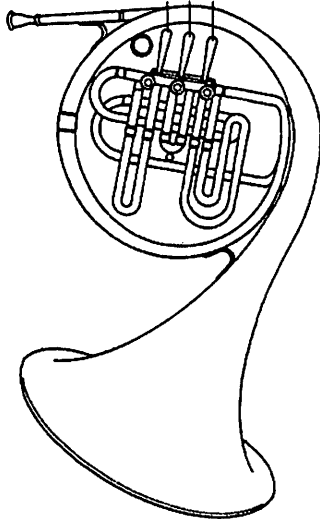
Notes: A, G# - Ab, G, F# - Gb, E# - F

# FRENCH HORN

SINGLE HORN (3 valves)

VALVES

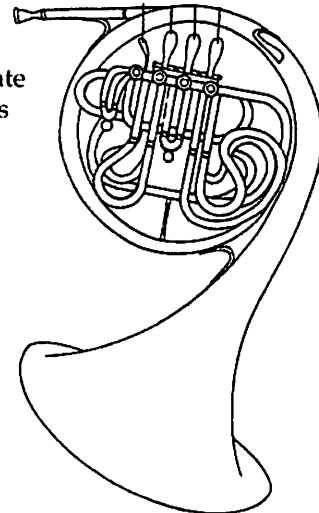
1 2 3



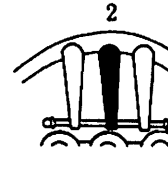
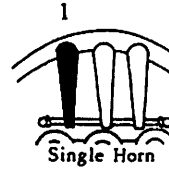
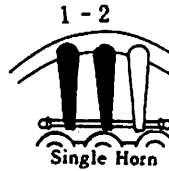
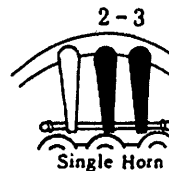
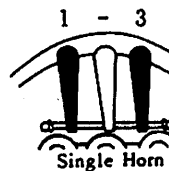
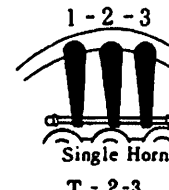
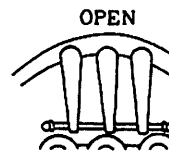
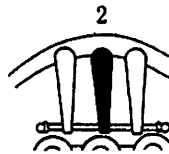
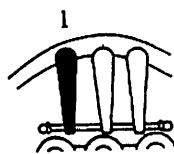
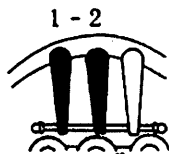
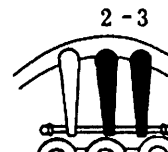
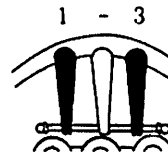
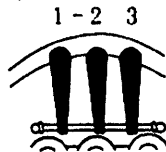
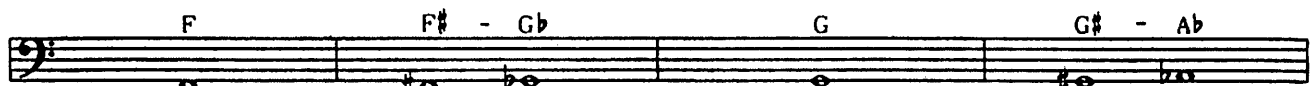
DOUBLE HORN (4 valves)

VALVES

Thumb 1 2 3



How to read the chart: Numbers indicate the valve(s) to be pressed. (T) indicates thumb valve for use on double horns.



G      G# - Ab      A      A# - Bb      B      C

OPEN      2-3      1-2      1      2      OPEN

C# - Db      D      D# - Eb      E      F      F# - Gb

1-2      1      2      OPEN      1      2

G      G# - Ab      A      A# - Bb      B      C

OPEN      2-3      1-2      1      2      OPEN

Single Horn      Single Horn      Single Horn      Single Horn      Single Horn

T - 2-3      T-1-2      T-1      T - 2      T

Double Horn      Double Horn      Double Horn      Double Horn      Double Horn

C# - Db      D      D# - Eb      E      F      F# - Gb

1-2      OPEN      2      OPEN      1      2

Single Horn      Single Horn      Single Horn      Single Horn      Single Horn      Single Horn

T - 2-3      T-1-2      T-1      T - 2      T      T - 2

Double Horn      Double Horn      Double Horn      Double Horn      Double Horn      Double Horn

G      G# - Ab      A      A# - Bb      B      C

OPEN      2-3      1-2      1      2      OPEN

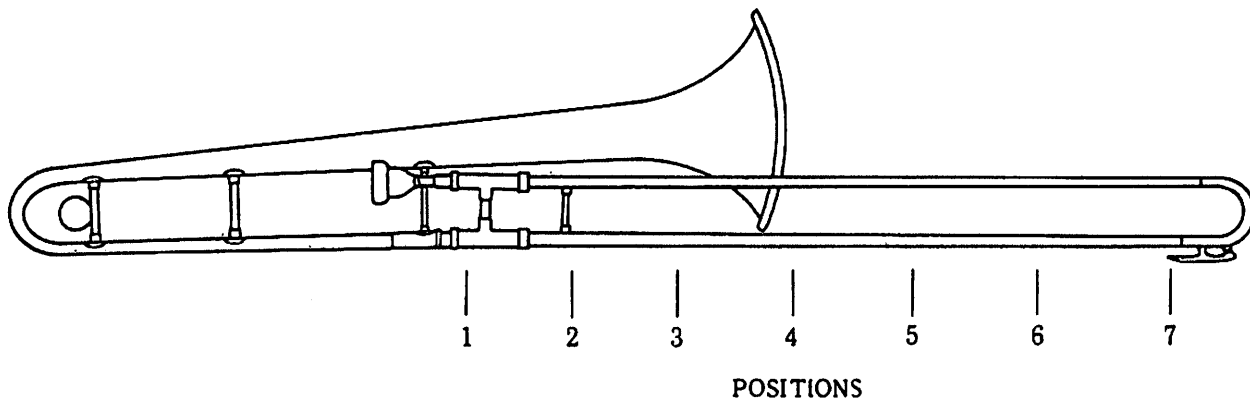
Single Horn      Single Horn      Single Horn      Single Horn      Single Horn      Single Horn

T      T - 2      T - 2-3      T      T-1-2      T-1      T - 2      T

Double Horn      Double Horn      Double Horn      Double Horn      Double Horn      Double Horn      Double Horn

# TROMBONE

How to read the chart: Numbers indicate the slide position.

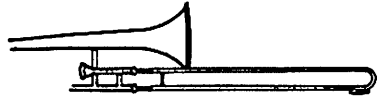


E	F	F# - Gb
7th Position	6th Position	5th Position

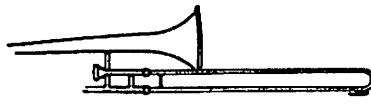
G	G# - Ab	A
4th Position	3rd Position	2nd Position

A# - Bb	B - Cb	C
1st Position	7th Position	6th Position

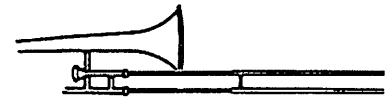
C# - Db	D	D# - Eb
5th Position	4th Position	3rd Position



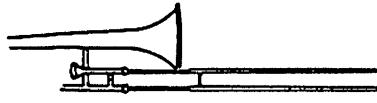
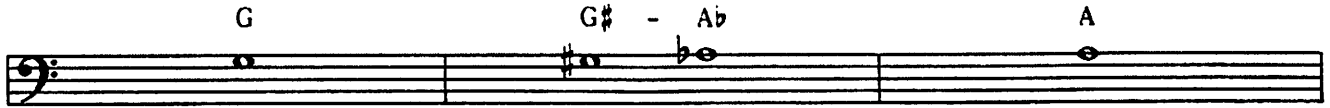
2nd Position



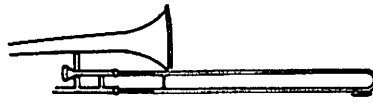
1st Position



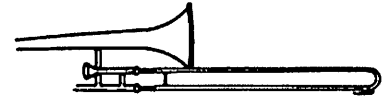
5th Position



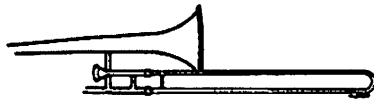
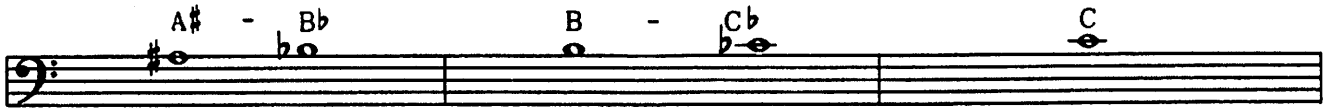
4th Position



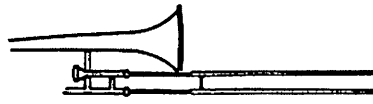
3rd Position



2nd Position



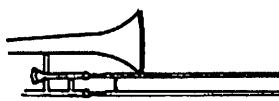
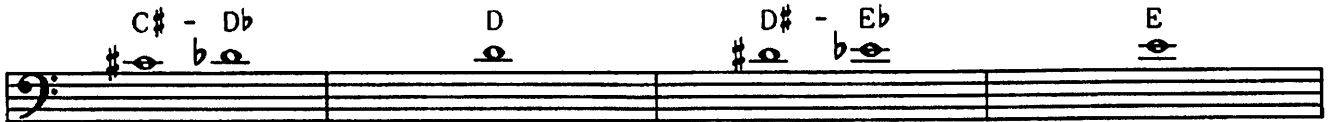
1st Position



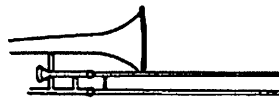
4th Position



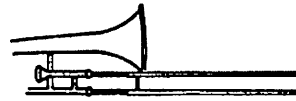
3rd Position



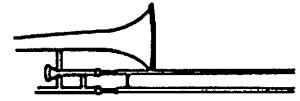
2nd Position



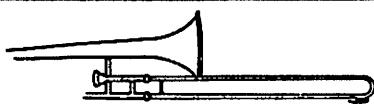
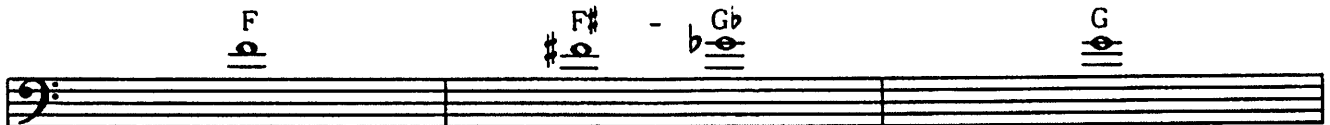
1st Position



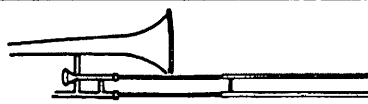
3rd Position



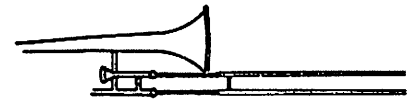
2nd Position



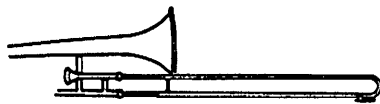
1st Position



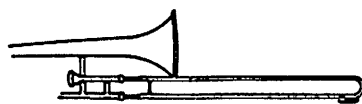
5th Position  
or  
Raised 3rd (#3)  
(Between 2nd and 3rd)



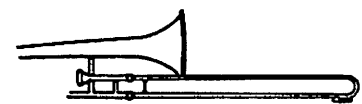
4th Position  
or  
Raised 2nd (#2)  
(Between 1st and 2nd)



3rd Position



2nd Position  
or  
(4th or 6th)



1st Position  
or  
(3rd)

# BARITONE HORN (Treble Clef)

How to read the chart: Numbers indicate valve(s) to be pressed.

1 - 2 - 3	1 - 2	2 - 3
F# - G	G	G# - Ab

1 - 2	1
A	A# - Bb

2	OPEN
B - Cb	C

1 - 2 - 3	1 - 3
C# - Db	D

2 - 3	1 - 2
D# - Eb	E

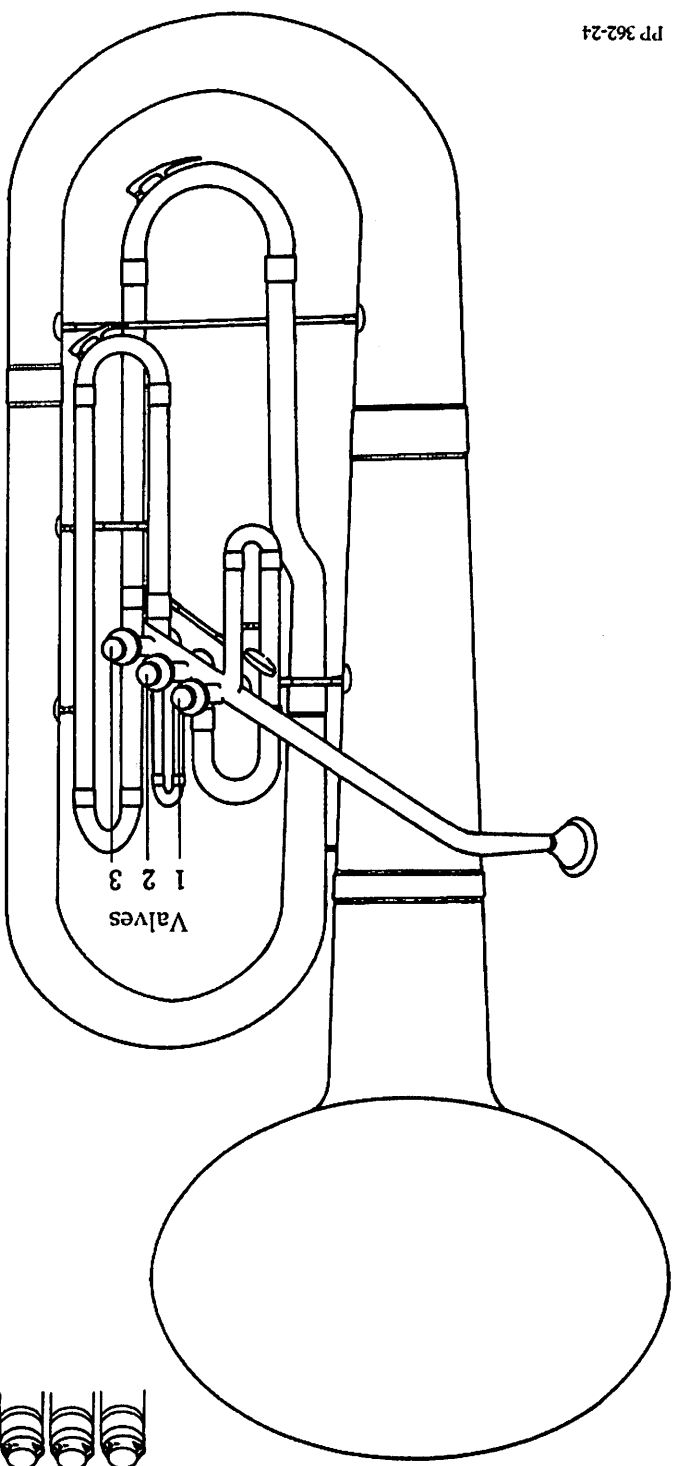




Diagram 1: Fretboard diagram for an open string (C).  
 Diagram 2: Fretboard diagram for the 2nd fret (B - C♭).  
 Diagram 1: Fretboard diagram for the 1st fret (A♯ - B♭).  
 Diagram 1-2: Fretboard diagram for the 1st and 2nd frets (A).

Diagram 2-3: Fretboard diagram for the 2nd and 3rd frets (C♯ - A♭).  
 Diagram OPEN: Fretboard diagram for an open string (G).  
 Diagram 2: Fretboard diagram for the 2nd fret (F♯ - G♭).  
 Diagram 1: Fretboard diagram for the 1st fret (E♯ - F).

Diagram OPEN: Fretboard diagram for an open string (E).  
 Diagram 2: Fretboard diagram for the 2nd fret (D♯ - E♭).  
 Diagram 1: Fretboard diagram for the 1st fret (D).  
 Diagram 1-2: Fretboard diagram for the 1st and 2nd frets (C♯ - D♭).

Diagram OPEN: Fretboard diagram for an open string (C).  
 Diagram 2: Fretboard diagram for the 2nd fret (B - C♭).  
 Diagram 1: Fretboard diagram for the 1st fret (A♯ - B♭).  
 Diagram 1-2: Fretboard diagram for the 1st and 2nd frets (A).

Diagram 2-3: Fretboard diagram for the 2nd and 3rd frets (G♯ - A♭).  
 Diagram OPEN: Fretboard diagram for an open string (G).  
 Diagram 2: Fretboard diagram for the 2nd fret (F♯ - G♭).  
 Diagram 1: Fretboard diagram for the 1st fret (E♯ - F).

# BARITONE HORN (Bass Clef)

How to read the chart: Numbers indicate valve(s) to be pressed.

Diagram showing fingerings and valve combinations for notes E, F, and F#-Gb:

- E:** Fingering: 1-2-3; Valve: 1-2-3
- F:** Fingering: 1-3; Valve: 1
- F# - Gb:** Fingering: 2-3; Valve: 3

Diagram showing fingerings and valve combinations for notes G and G#-Ab:

- G:** Fingering: 1-2; Valve: 1
- G# - Ab:** Fingering: 1; Valve: 2

Diagram showing fingerings and valve combinations for notes A and A#-B:

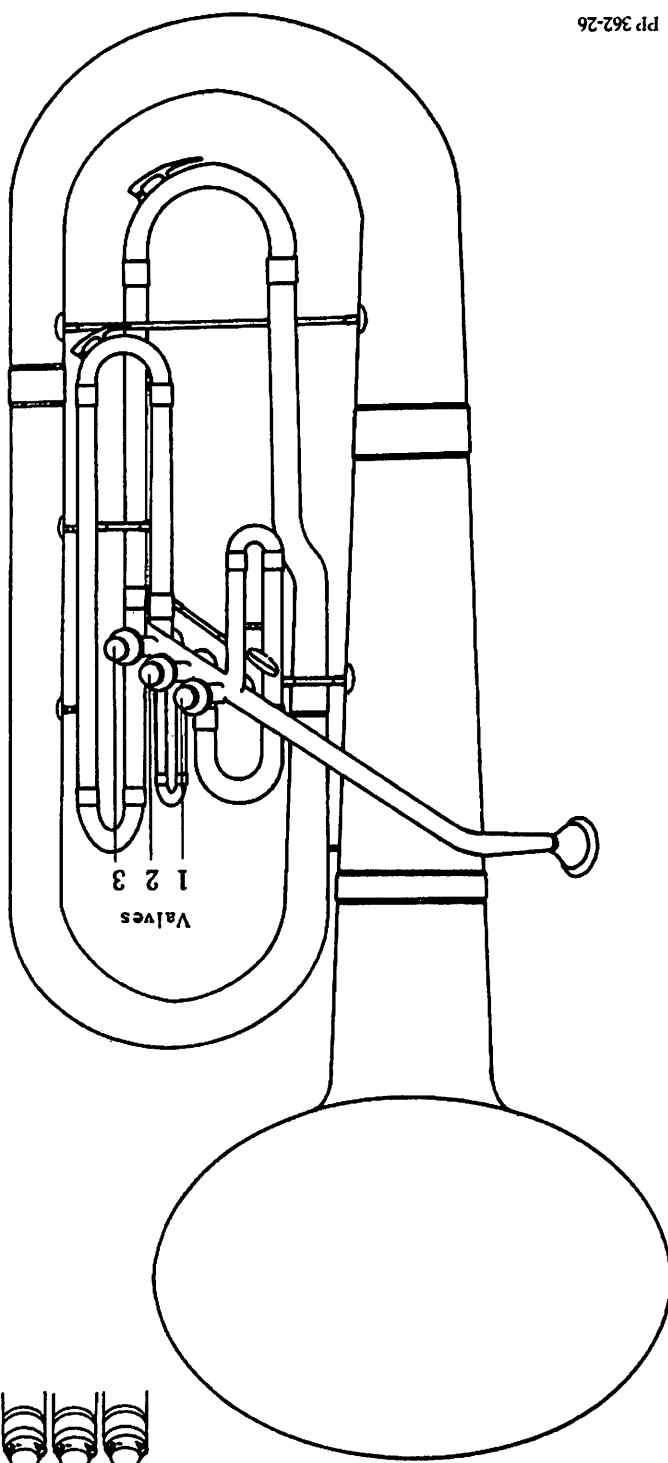
- A:** Fingering: 2; Valve: OPEN
- A# - B:** Fingering: OPEN; Valve: 2

Diagram showing fingerings and valve combinations for notes B and B-Cb:

- B - Cb:** Fingering: 1-2-3; Valve: 1-3
- C:** Fingering: 1-3; Valve: 1-3

Diagram showing fingerings and valve combinations for notes C and C#-D:

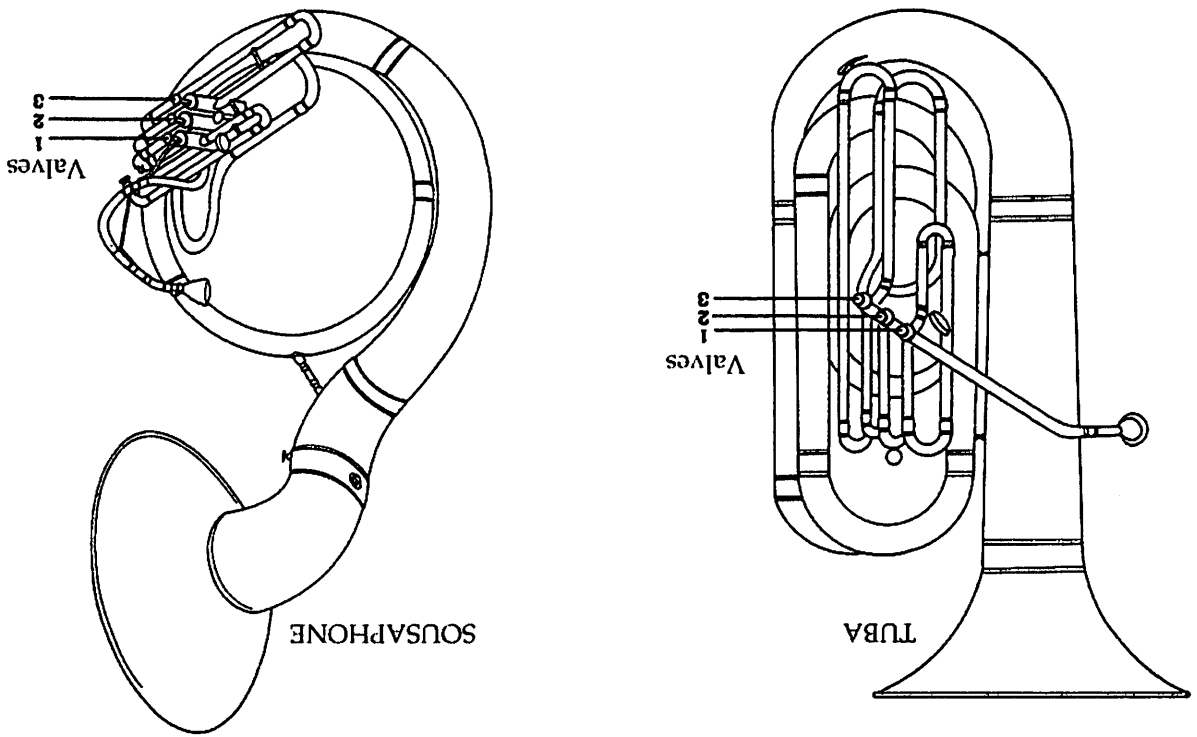
- C# - D:** Fingering: 2-3; Valve: 1-2
- D:** Fingering: 1-2; Valve: 2-3



The diagram illustrates six rows of guitar chords, each with four variations. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1 and 2. Chord names are provided for each variation.

- Row 1:**
  - Chord 1: G (Fingering: 1-2)
  - Chord 2: G# - Ab (Fingering: 1)
  - Chord 3: A (Fingering: 2)
  - Chord 4: A# - Bb (Fingering: OPEN)
- Row 2:**
  - Chord 1: D# - Eb (Fingering: 1)
  - Chord 2: D (Fingering: 2)
  - Chord 3: E (Fingering: 2)
  - Chord 4: F (Fingering: OPEN)
- Row 3:**
  - Chord 1: B - Cb (Fingering: 1-2)
  - Chord 2: C (Fingering: 1)
  - Chord 3: C# - Db (Fingering: 2)
  - Chord 4: D (Fingering: OPEN)
- Row 4:**
  - Chord 1: G (Fingering: 1-2)
  - Chord 2: G# - Ab (Fingering: 1)
  - Chord 3: A (Fingering: 2)
  - Chord 4: A# - Bb (Fingering: OPEN)
- Row 5:**
  - Chord 1: D# - Eb (Fingering: 1)
  - Chord 2: E (Fingering: 2)
  - Chord 3: F (Fingering: OPEN)
  - Chord 4: F# - Gb (Fingering: 2-3)
- Row 6:**
  - Chord 1: D# - Eb (Fingering: 1)
  - Chord 2: E (Fingering: 2)
  - Chord 3: F (Fingering: OPEN)
  - Chord 4: F# - Gb (Fingering: 2-3)

# TUBA/SOUSAPHONE



The image displays three musical staves, each representing a different note. Each staff consists of a musical staff with a treble clef and a 3/4 time signature, a fingering diagram, and a valve diagram. The notes and their corresponding diagrams are as follows:

- Staff 1 (Note D):** The musical staff shows a whole note D. The fingering diagram shows the first finger (1) on the first valve. The valve diagram shows the first valve depressed.
- Staff 2 (Note A):** The musical staff shows a whole note A. The fingering diagram shows the second finger (2) on the second valve. The valve diagram shows the second valve depressed.
- Staff 3 (Note E):** The musical staff shows a whole note E. The fingering diagram shows the first and second fingers (1-2) on the first and second valves. The valve diagram shows the first and second valves depressed.

1 - 2      1      2      OPEN

G      G# - Ab      A      A# - Bb

1      2      OPEN      2 - 3

D# - Eb      E      F      F# - Gb

1 - 2      1      2      OPEN

B - Cb      C      C# - Db      D

1 - 2      1      2      OPEN

G      G# - Ab      A      A# - Bb

1      2      OPEN      2 - 3

D# - Eb      E      F      F# - Gb

# 26 Standard American Drum Rudiments

ALL RUDIMENTS SHOULD BE PERFORMED OPEN (SLOW) TO CLOSED (FAST) TO OPEN (SLOW).

## I. Roll Rudiments

OPEN

CLOSED

Single Stroke Roll



Long Roll



5 Stroke Roll



7 Stroke Roll



9 Stroke Roll



10 Stroke Roll



11 Stroke Roll



13 Stroke Roll



15 Stroke Roll



## II. Flam Rudiments

Flam



Flam Tap



Flam Accent



Flam Paradiddle



Flamacue



Flam paradiddle-diddle



### III. Diddle Rudiments

Single Paradiddle

R L R R L R L L

Double Paradiddle

R L R L R R L R L R L L

### IV. Drag Rudiments

Ruff

L L R R R L L L R R L

Single Drag

L L R L R R L L L R L R R L R

Double Drag

L L R L L R L R L L R L L R L R R L R L R

Lesson 25

L L R L R L L L R L R R L R L

Drag Paradiddle

R L L R L R R L L R L L R R L R R L R L L

Drag Paradiddle #2

R L L R L L R R L R L L R L L R L L R R R L R R L L L

Single Ratamacue

L L R L R L L L R L R L R L L R R L R L R

Double Ratamacue

L L R L L R L R L L L R L L R L R R L R L R L R

Triple Ratamacue

L L R L L R L L R L R L L L L R L L R L R R L R R L R L R L R

**GUILTY** *of breaking rules you were never taught?*

## HEMIDEMISEMIQUAVERS

*... and other such things*

A Concise Guide to Music Notation by  
**DALE WOOD**

- ♪ *Quick reference to the elusive rules of music notation*
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✓ **TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF MUSIC NOTATION**

- ♪ Should half rests be used in 3/4 meter?  
Never. The measure cannot be equally divided in half.
- ♪ If *8va* indicates one octave higher or lower, does *16va* indicate two octaves?  
No. It should be *15 ma*, the Italian abbreviation of *quindicesima* (fifteenth).
- ♪ Does *¢* mean "cut time" (2/4) and *¢* mean "common time" (4/4)?  
No. Both are ambiguous and two-digit time signatures are preferable.
- ♪ Are there specific rules for aligning several accidentals with notes in a chord?  
Yes. Established patterns should be observed for ease of reading.
- ♪ Is it correct to write accent marks across the staff itself?  
No, with the exception of staccato and tenuto marks.

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