

RECORDER FINGERING CHART

The hole that is outside the box indicates the thumbhole on the back of the recorder.
When the circle is black, cover that hole with the correct finger.

The chart consists of ten cards, each representing a different note. Each card features a treble clef staff with a single note, a letter label, and a fingering diagram. The fingering diagram is a 2x5 grid of circles. A black dot is placed to the left of the top-left circle, representing the thumbhole. A black circle inside a card's grid indicates a hole to be covered by a finger. A white circle indicates a hole to be left open.

Note	Fingering (Black Circles)
C	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (top row); 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (bottom row)
G	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (top row); 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (bottom row)
D	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (top row); 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (bottom row)
A	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (top row); 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (bottom row)
E	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (top row); 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (bottom row)
B	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (top row); 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (bottom row)
F	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (top row); 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (bottom row)
C'	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (top row); 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (bottom row)
F#	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (top row); 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (bottom row)
D'	1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (top row); 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (bottom row)

1 - White Belt

Pitches: GAB

Hot Cross Buns

2 measures (8 beats) introduction on recording

Traditional

Hot cross buns! Hot cross buns!
 Hot cross buns! Hot cross buns!

One a pen - ny, two a pen - ny, hot cross buns!

New things to learn for the White Belt song:

half note = 2 beats

quarter note = 1 beat

time signature = 4 beats in each measure

half rest = 2 beats of silence

new notes:

G

A

B

counting:

○	—	♪	♪	1	2	3	4
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2 - Yellow Belt

Pitches: GAB

Gently Sleep

2 measures (8 beats) introduction
on recording

Musical notation for the first line of the song. It begins with a 2-measure introduction in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time, consisting of two quarter notes: G4 and A4. The main melody starts with a quarter note G4, followed by a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note G4. A breath mark (apostrophe) is placed above the first G4. The melody continues with a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, a quarter note G4, and a quarter note F#4. A second breath mark is placed above the second A4.

Gent - ly sleep, my sweet child. Gent - ly sleep, with that smile.

Traditional
lyrics by Barb Philipak

Musical notation for the second line of the song. It continues the melody from the first line with a quarter note E4, a quarter note D4, a quarter note C4, and a quarter note B3. A breath mark is placed above the E4. The melody continues with a quarter note A3, a quarter note G3, a quarter note F#3, and a quarter note E3. A second breath mark is placed above the A3.

Gent - ly sleep, lit - tle one. Gent - ly sleep, day is done.

New thing to learn for the Yellow Belt song:

' **breath mark** When you see this symbol, take a breath.
Try only to take a breath every two measures.

3 - Orange Belt

Pitches: GAB

Merrily We Roll Along

2 measures (8 beats) introduction
on recording

Traditional

Mer - ri - ly we roll a - long, roll a - long, roll a - long.

Mer - ri - ly we roll a - long, o'er the deep blue sea.

4 - Green Belt

Pitches: E GA

It's Raining

7 beats introduction
on recording

Traditional

It's rain - ing, it's pour - ing, the old man is snor - ing.

Went to bed and he bumped his head and he could - n't get up in the morn - ing.

New things to learn for the Green Belt song:

new rhythm:

two eighth notes = 1 beat
(Each single eighth note gets 1/2 beat.)

new note:

counting:

4 4

5 - Purple Belt

Old MacDonald Had A Farm

4 measures (16 beats) introduction on recording

Traditional

Old Mac - Don - ald had a farm. E - I - E - I - O. And

on that farm he had some chicks. E - I - E - I - O. With a

chick chick here. And a chick chick there. Here a chick, there a chick. Ev'-ry-where a chick chick.

Old Mac - Don - ald had a farm. E - I - E - I - O.

New things to learn for the Purple Belt song:



quarter rest = 1 beat of silence



dotted half note = 3 beats
(A dot after a note gets half the value of that note and makes it that much longer.)

new note:

6 - Blue Belt

Pitches: GABC'D'

When The Saints Go Marching In

5 beats introduction on recording

Traditional

Oh, when the saints go march - ing in, oh, when the

saints go march - ing in. Oh, I want to be in that

num - ber, when the saints go march - ing in.

New things to learn for the Blue Belt song:

A **tie** is a curved line which connects notes of the same pitch. Only the first note is played and then it is held for the total value of the connected notes.

1 2 3 - 1 2 1 2 3 4 - 1

new rhythm: whole note = 4 beats

C'

D'

new notes:

7 - Red Belt

Pitches: DEF#GAB

Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star

2 measures (8 beats) introduction
on recording

Traditional

Twin - kle, twin - kle lit - tle star, how I won - der what you are.

Up a - bove the world so high, like a dia - mond in the sky!

Twin - kle, twin - kle lit - tle star, how I won - der what you are.

New things to learn for the Red Belt song:

key signature



These sharps (#), when placed at the beginning of a line, are for all C's and F's in the song. This is called a **key signature**. However, since there are no C's in this song, you only have to remember to play every F in this song as F#.

new
note:

8 - Brown Belt

Pitches: DE GAB D'

Amazing Grace

5 beats introduction on recording

Traditional

A - maz - ing - grace, how sweet the sound, that
 saved a wretch like me. I once was lost, but
 now am found, was blind, but now I see.

New things to learn for the Brown Belt song:

new rhythms:

single eighth note = 1/2 beat

Until now, you have seen two eighth notes joined together with a beam (). Together, two eighth notes = 1 beat.

dotted quarter note = 1 1/2 beats
 Again, the dot adds half the value of that note and makes it longer.

A **fermata** placed above a note means that the note is held a little longer than its usual count.

time signature The top number tells us that there are only three beats in each measure.

counting: 1 2 3

9 - Black Belt Ode To Joy

Pitches: D GABC'D'

2 measures (8 beats) introduction
on recording

Ludwig van Beethoven

The image displays a musical score for the introduction of 'Ode to Joy' by Ludwig van Beethoven. It consists of four staves of music in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The first staff shows the beginning of the piece with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 3/4 time signature. The melody starts with a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, and C5. The second staff continues the melody with quarter notes D5, C5, B4, and A4. The third staff continues with quarter notes G4, F#4, E4, and D4. The fourth staff concludes the introduction with a quarter note C4, followed by a half note G4 and a quarter note F#4. The notation includes stems, beams, and note heads, with a key signature of one sharp and a 3/4 time signature.