THEOBALD BOEHM

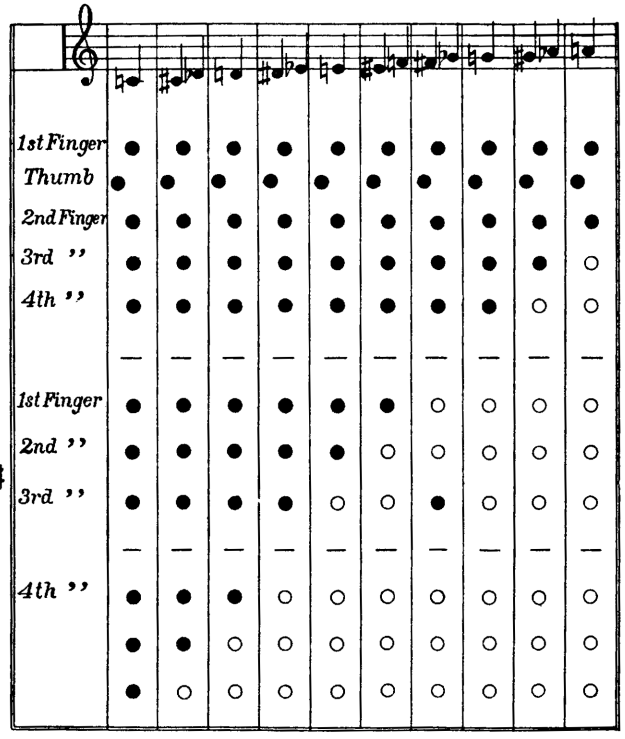
Aged 60 years

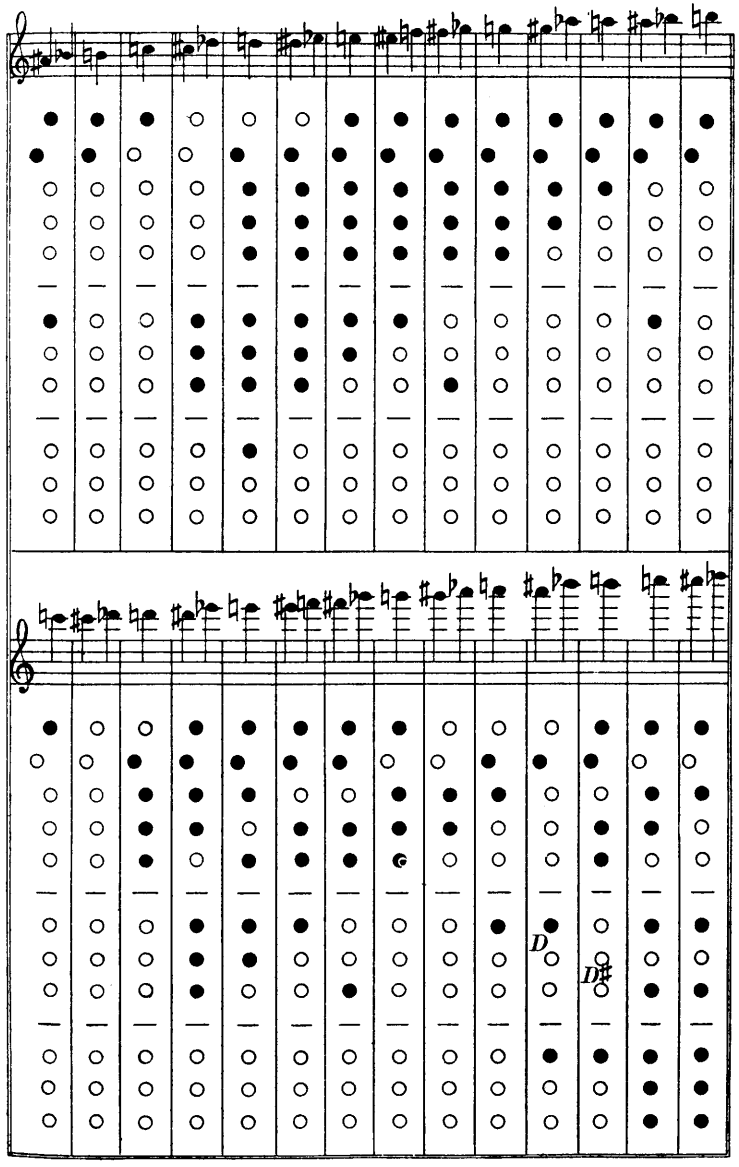
At the time of the perfection of the cylinder bore, covered hole, flute

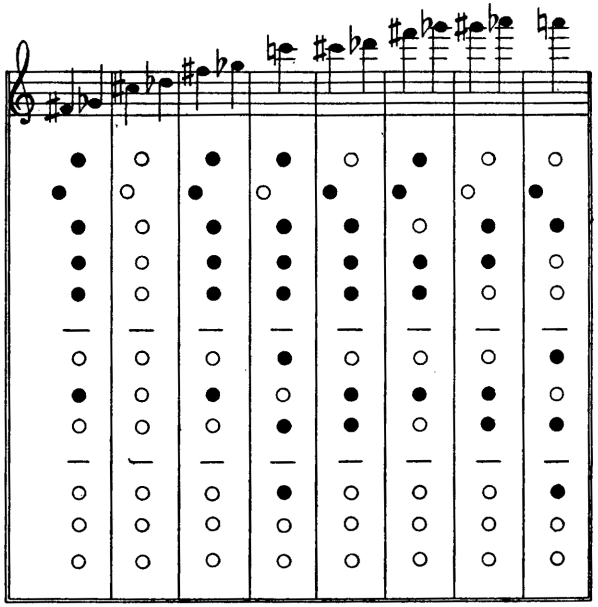
His favorite portrait

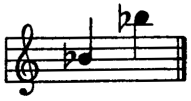
VI. TABLES OF FINGERINGS

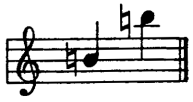
REGULAR FINGERINGS
OF THE CHROMATIC SCALE
FOR THE NEWLY CONSTRUCTED FLUTE OF
THEOBALD BOEHM







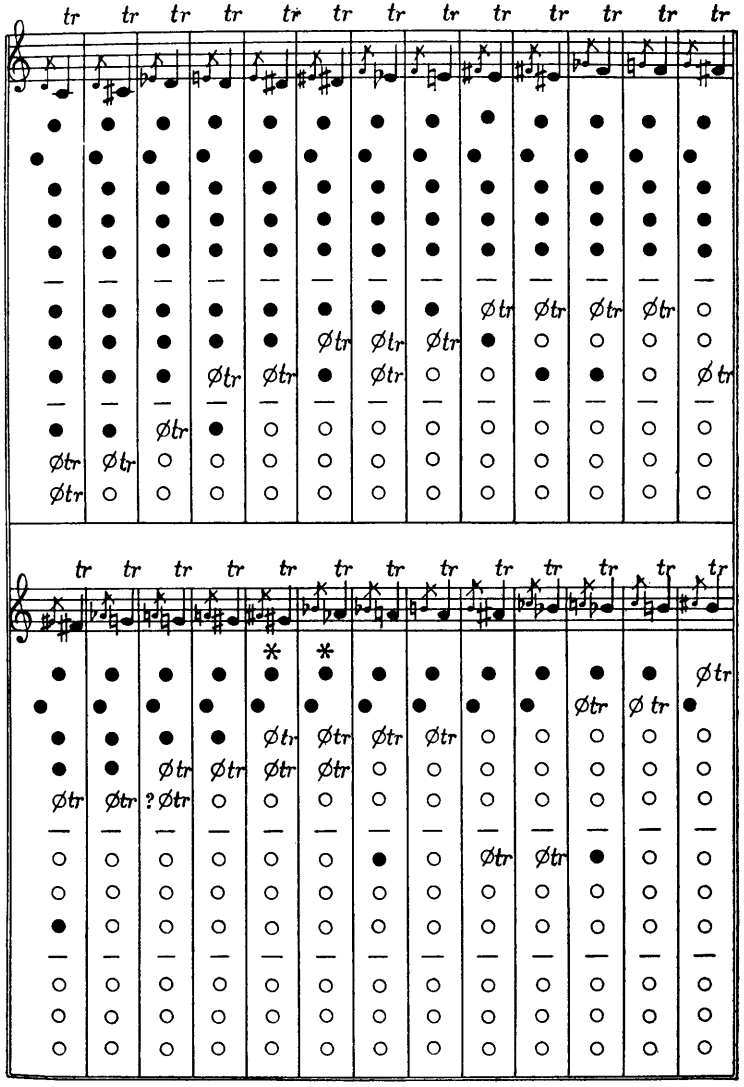
For facility in playing, the two B♭s 

can be taken with fingering for B♮. 

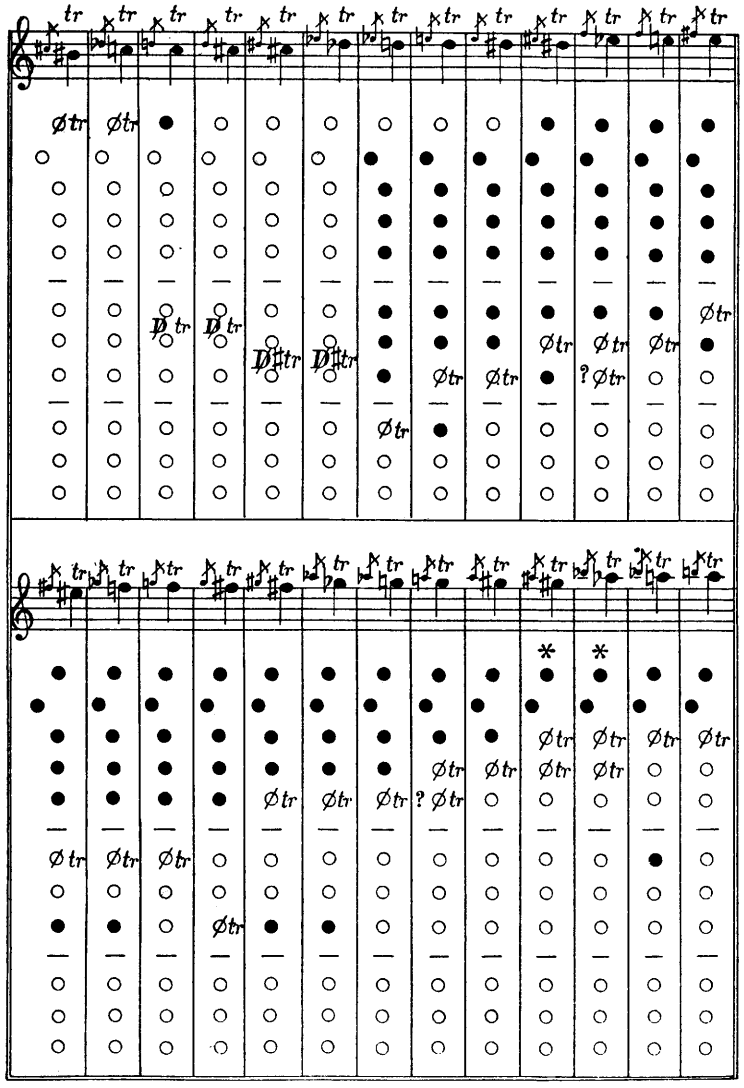
if the B key is closed by the thumb pressing on the B♭ lever.

The irregular fingerings may be used not only for facilitating certain passages, but also they may be made valuable in many cases for enharmonic differences, such as between F♯ and G♭.

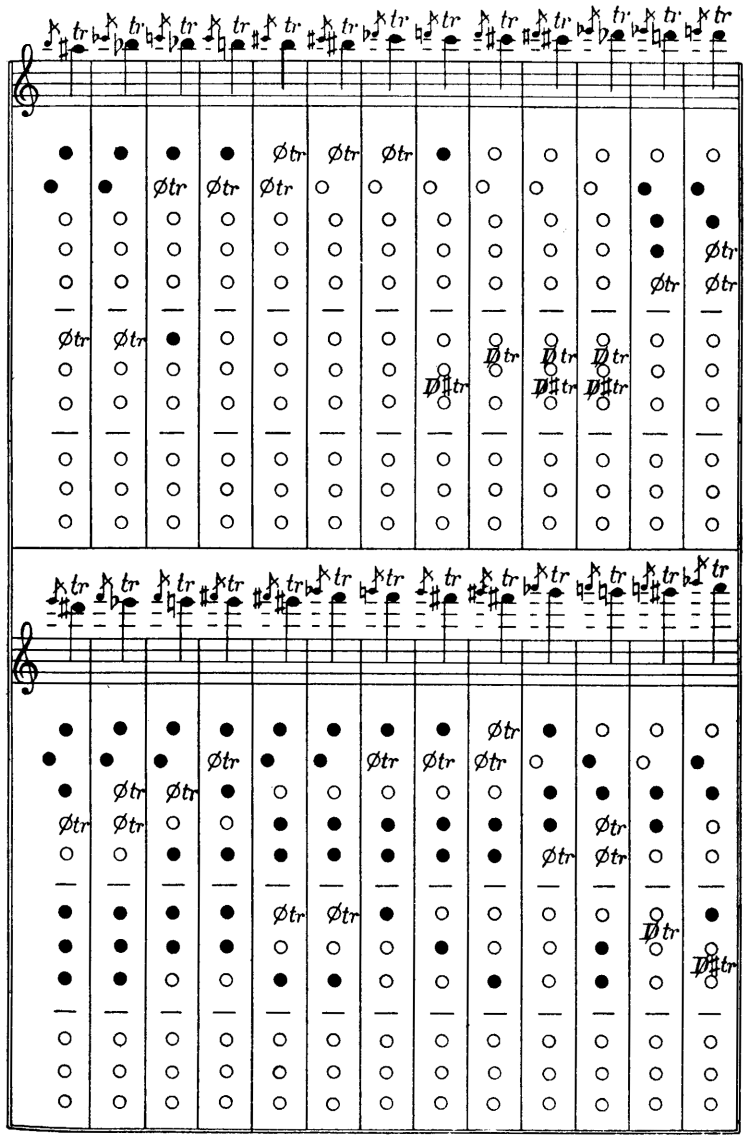
[The use of the octave-key on the ordinary flute is the same as with the bass flute, which is explained on pages 128 and 129; see also page 86.]



The trills marked with a * are to be made with the B key closed by the thumb lever. [The ? indicates that the trilling of the corresponding hole is optional.]



The trills marked with a * are to be made with the B key closed by the thumb lever. [The ? indicates that the trilling of the corresponding hole is optional.]



(c) Mechanism of the Bass Flute

Being made with G for its fundamental tone, there is required no alteration in the system of fingering, since the upper half of the key mechanism can be arranged to be played very conveniently by the left hand, through extensions of the axles, as shown in Fig. 43, and the lower half requires only slight alterations.

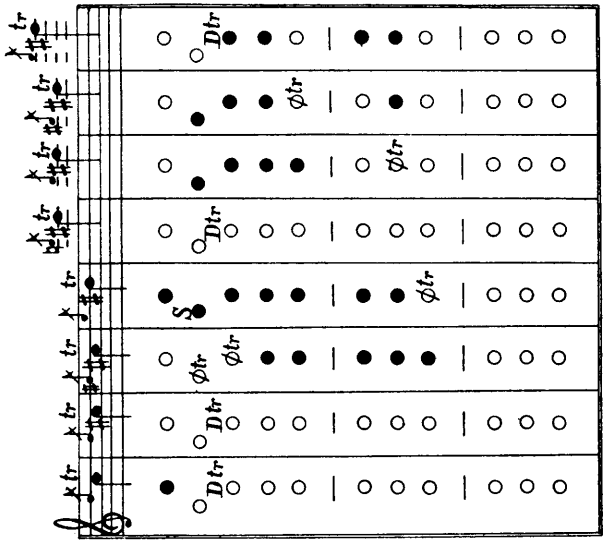
A very conveniently arranged "schleifklappe" [octave-key], marked *S* and with a * in Fig. 43, may be opened by the thumb; it serves to give freer speech and greater purity of tone to the notes $D_4\sharp$, $E_4\flat$, D_5, $D_5\sharp$, $E_5\flat$ and A_5. [This key is described and illustrated, as applied to the flute in C, on page 86.]

The trill key, marked *D* and * * in Fig. 43, is a substitute for the long D trill key in all cases where this would be used on the C flute.

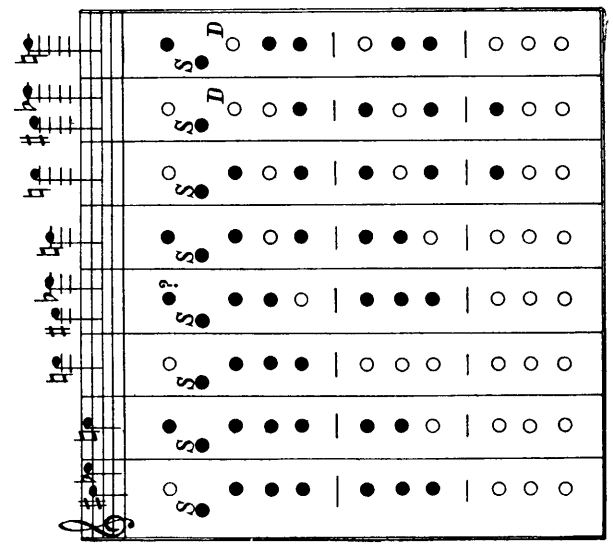
[The mechanism of the flute shown in Fig. 41 is arranged exactly as shown in the diagram Fig. 43, and explained in the preceding paragraphs. The mechanism of the flute shown in Fig. 42 is the same in general, except that there are trill keys for D and D♯, to be played by the fingers of the right hand as on the ordinary C flute, and there is no octave-key. This construction for the trill keys is the one now usually employed.]

(d) Special Fingerings for the Bass Flute

All the fingerings of the C flute from C_3 to A_5 are applicable to the bass flute; but since the C_3 sounds as G_2, of course the music for the bass flute



Supplementary Table II
Application of the Trill Key.



Supplementary Table I
Application of the Octave Key.

must be written a fourth higher, that is, be transposed. [The tables of regular fingerings for the C flute are given on page 72.]

On p. 129 are two supplementary tables of fingerings; the first shows the application of the octave-key *, Fig. 43; the second table indicates the special uses of the D trill key, * *, Fig. 43. [As mentioned above, the bass flute is usually constructed with trill keys placed as on the C flute, in which case the fingerings for the latter are directly applicable.]