

In octave passages the *third* finger should be used on the black keys.

What is the rule for fingering chords and arpeggios?

When composed of three notes, as C, E, G, the *second* finger is used if the third note is more than one degree (a third) distant from the octave to the first note; but if the third note be separated from the octave by one degree only, then the *third* and *not the second* finger should be used. Ex. (1). If a chord be composed of four notes the second and third fingers are both required. Ex. (2).

The Germans, and others, use the figures, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, instead of +, 1, 2, 3, 4.

Ex. (1.)

Example (1) shows two staves of music. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves show a C-E-G triad. The top staff has fingerings: 1 (C), 2 (E), 3 (G). The bottom staff has fingerings: 1 (C), 2 (E), 3 (G). The notation includes a treble clef, a bass clef, and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notes are C, E, and G. The fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, and 3. The notation also includes a treble clef, a bass clef, and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notes are C, E, and G. The fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, and 3. The notation also includes a treble clef, a bass clef, and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notes are C, E, and G. The fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, and 3.

Ex. (2.)

Example (2) shows two staves of music. The top staff is in treble clef and the bottom staff is in bass clef. Both staves show a C-E-G-A tetrad. The top staff has fingerings: 1 (C), 2 (E), 3 (G), 4 (A). The bottom staff has fingerings: 1 (C), 2 (E), 3 (G), 4 (A). The notation includes a treble clef, a bass clef, and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notes are C, E, G, and A. The fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4. The notation also includes a treble clef, a bass clef, and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The notes are C, E, G, and A. The fingerings are indicated by numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4.