

555. The annexed diagram is a representation of a large-holed eight-keyed flute, made by Rudall and Rose about the year 1827.

*Explanation of Diagram.*

*Open holes.*

I., II., III. The  $c''\#$ ,  $b$  and  $a$  holes, closed by 1L, 2L, and 3L.

IV., V., VI. The  $g$ ,  $f\#$  and  $e$  holes, closed by 1R, 2R, and 3R.

*Open keys.*

1. Key for making  $c'$  by the closing of the  $c''\#$  hole.

2. Key for making  $c''\#$  by the closing of the  $d$  hole.

These two keys are used by 4R.

*Closed keys.*

3. The  $d\#$  key, opened by 4R.

4. The short  $f$  key, opened by 3R.

5. The long  $f$  key, opened by 4L.

6. The  $g\#$  key, opened by 4L.

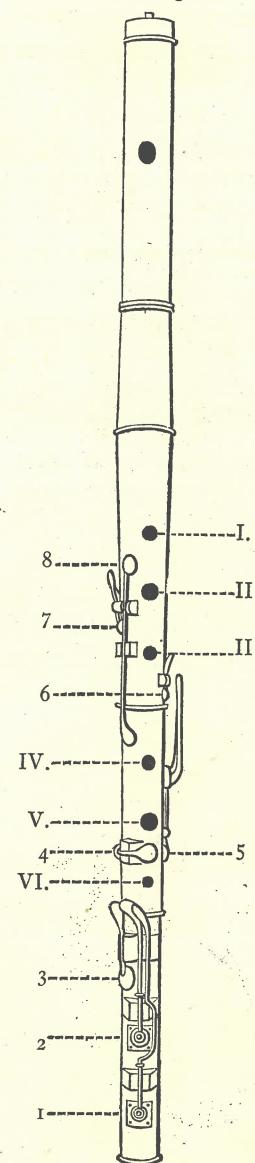
7. The  $b\flat$  key, opened by 1L.

8. The long  $c''$  key, opened by 1R.

The keys 4 and 5 are, of course, interchangeable.

The keys are indicated, in the table, only when they are to be used.

FIG. 51.



FINGERING OF THE EIGHT-KEYED FLUTE.

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Sheet music for the Eight-Keyed Flute, showing four staves of fingering diagrams. Each staff consists of a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and four measures of musical notation. Below each staff is a vertical column of fingerings. The fingerings are represented by dots and circles, where a dot indicates an open hole and a circle indicates a closed hole. The fingerings correspond to the keys labeled I through VI on the flute diagram. The first staff shows fingerings for notes from  $c''$  to  $b'$ . The second staff shows fingerings for notes from  $c''$  to  $b'$ . The third staff shows fingerings for notes from  $c''$  to  $b'$ . The fourth staff shows fingerings for notes from  $c''$  to  $b'$ .