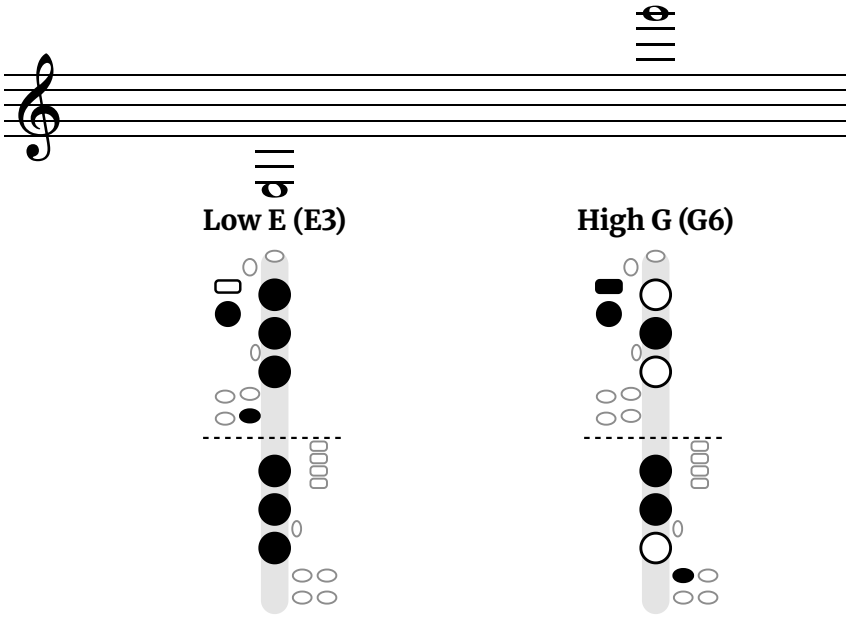
The Clarinet Fingering Chart Book

Every Note from Low E to High G, All 12 Major Scales and 28 Songs with the Fingering Under Every Note

For the B♭ clarinet



Nathan Early

Free edition
From thefingeringchart.com, November 2026. The author gives permission to print this book and to copy it for yourself and your students. It may not be sold.

The Clarinet Fingering Chart Book

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The fingerings, diagrams and teaching notes come from thefingeringchart.com, where every note can also be heard. Every fingering was checked against a published manufacturer's clarinet chart and the Woodwind Fingering Guide.

The melodies are traditional or were first published before 1929.

First edition, 2026.

Contents

How to Read the Key Diagrams **4**

Written Pitch, Note Names and Tuning **5**

The Fingering Chart **6**

Alternate Fingerings **10**

Every Note, One at a Time **12**

Same Fingers, a Twelfth Apart **32**

Crossing the Break **33**

The 12 Major Scales **35**

The Chromatic Scale **41**

Trill Chart **42**

Easy Songs **44**

- Hot Cross Buns **44**
- Mary Had a Little Lamb **45**
- Twinkle Twinkle Little Star **46**
- Ode to Joy **47**
- Jingle Bells **48**
- Happy Birthday **49**
- When the Saints Go Marching In **50**

Christmas Songs **51**

- Jolly Old Saint Nicholas **51**
- Good King Wenceslas **52**
- Away in a Manger **53**
- Up on the Housetop **54**
- Auld Lang Syne **56**
- Joy to the World **57**
- The First Noel **58**
- O Come, All Ye Faithful **60**
- O Christmas Tree **62**
- We Wish You a Merry Christmas **63**
- Deck the Halls **64**
- Angels We Have Heard on High **65**
- Hark! The Herald Angels Sing **66**
- Silent Night **68**

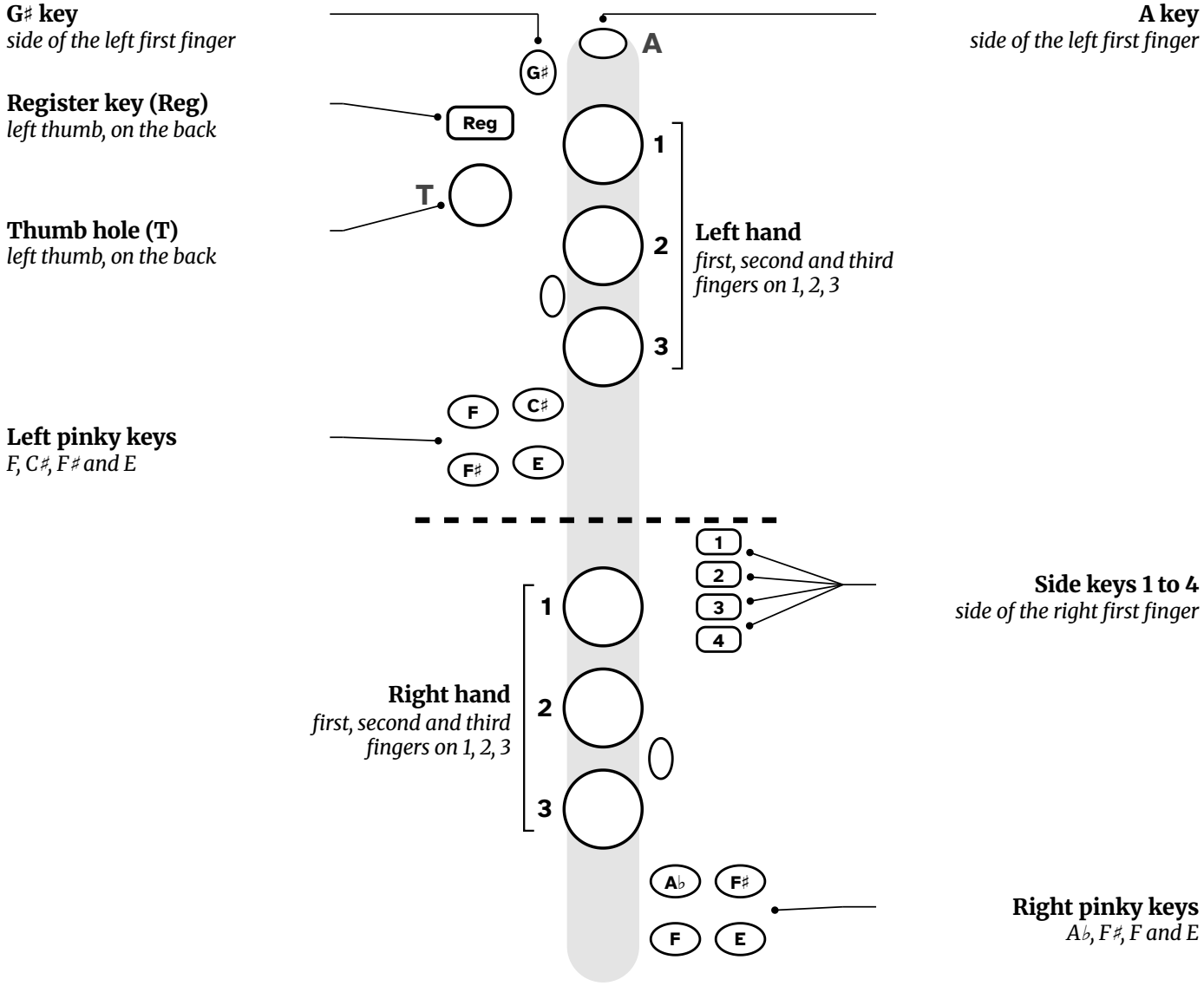
Patriotic Songs **69**

- Taps **69**
- Yankee Doodle **70**
- My Country, 'Tis of Thee **72**
- America the Beautiful **73**
- Battle Hymn of the Republic **74**
- Anchors Aweigh **76**
- The Star-Spangled Banner **78**

Every Note at a Glance **80**

How to Read the Key Diagrams

This is the diagram on every page of this book, drawn large with each key named. It shows the clarinet from the front, mouthpiece at the top.



- **Black** means cover the hole or press the key. **White** means leave it open.
- The dashed line splits the hands: left hand above it, right hand below it. The words beside each diagram name everything you cover or press, hand by hand.
- The register key is the small bar at the top left. It is outlined in black on every diagram, even when you don't press it, so you can always find it.
- On the small diagrams, small keys you don't press are drawn in light grey.
- The two small sliver keys sit beside the holes for the second and third fingers, one on each hand. A few alternate fingerings use them.

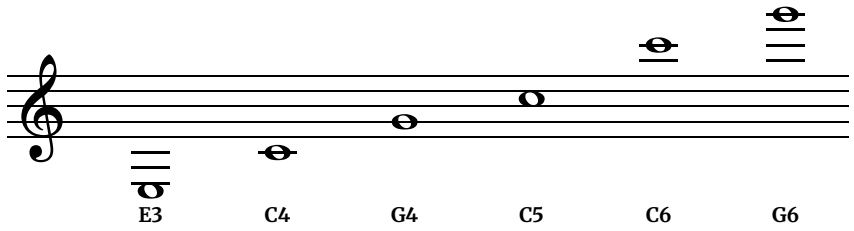
Written Pitch, Note Names and Tuning

Written pitch

This book is for the B♭ clarinet, the standard clarinet in school bands. Every note in it is written pitch, the note you read in clarinet music. Every written note sounds a whole step lower, so a written C sounds as concert B♭, written D is concert C and written G is concert F. Trumpet and soprano sax work the same way. Band directors name scales by concert pitch, so the scale pages give both names.

Note names

Notes are named with an octave number. C4 is the C on the first ledger line below the staff (clarinet players call it low C), G4 is on the second line, C5 is in the third space and C6 is the high C on the second ledger line above the staff. The lowest note, E3, sits just below the third ledger line below the staff; the highest, G6, is on the fourth ledger line above. A sharp and a flat that share a key, like F♯4 and G♭4, are the same note with the same fingering.



Reading a diagram: B4

Take B4, written on the middle line of the staff. B4 sounds as concert A4 (440 Hz). Its diagram shows Reg, the thumb hole, all three left-hand holes, the left pinky E key, and all three right-hand holes. That is the low E fingering plus the register key, which raises it a twelfth (page 32). To play it, first play low E and hold it. Then add the register key with your thumb without moving any other finger. If you get a squeak or a weak sound, a hole is not fully covered. The right-hand ring finger is the usual culprit. One of its alternates uses the right pinky instead of the left for B. Use whichever pinky leaves the other one free for the next note.

The song pages

Each note of the melody has its own column: the note on the staff, the key diagram under it, then the word you would sing on it. A dash in the word row means the word carries on from the note before (a slur, or a tie: a curved line joining two notes of the same pitch, played as one long note). Songs that are shown without words give the note names in that row instead. “Fingerings used in this song” lists every fingering you need, so you can practice them before you start.

Tuning

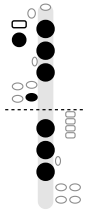
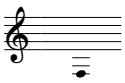
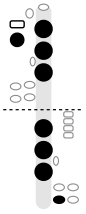
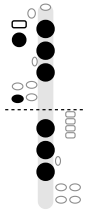
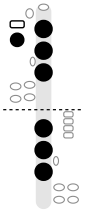
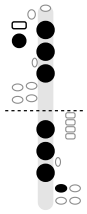
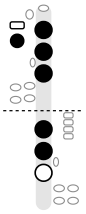
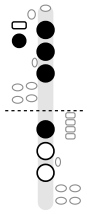
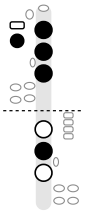
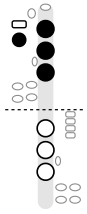
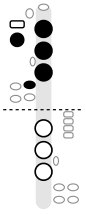
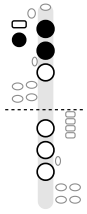
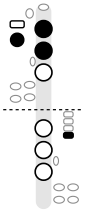
Warm up for a few minutes first: a cold clarinet plays flat. School bands tune to concert B♭, which is written C on the clarinet; orchestras tune to A, which is written B. Hold the tuning note at a medium volume with a straight tone and read the tuner once the note settles. Then move the barrel, the short piece between the mouthpiece and the upper joint: pull it out if the tuner says sharp, push it in if it says flat. About 1/8 to 3/16 inch out is a common starting point. Keep the mouthpiece pushed all the way into the barrel. If the low notes are in tune but the throat and upper notes are sharp, try a small pull at the middle joint as well.

Throat tones sound thin. Notes like G♯4, A4 and B♭4 use few fingers. The alternates that add the right hand (resonance, page 10) help the tone and pitch.

The Fingering Chart: Low Register

The holes run down the middle of each diagram, left hand above the dashed line; the thumb hole and the register key are at the upper left. Black means cover or press; white means leave it open, and the words name everything you cover or press. Notes are at written pitch for B♭ clarinet: a written C sounds as concert B♭.

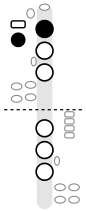
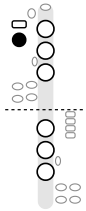
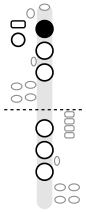
LOW REGISTER

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**E3**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3. *Alternate: Right pinky E key* *Alternate: Both pinkies: left E + right F*		**F3**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key. *Alternate: Left pinky F key*
	**F♯3 / G♭3**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky F♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3. *Alternate: Right pinky F♯ key*		**G3**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
	**G♯3 / A♭3**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky A♭ key.		**A3**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.
	**A♯3 / B♭3**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1.		**B3**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2. *Alternate: Sliver key (chromatic)*
	**C4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.		**C♯4 / D♭4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key. Right hand: nothing down.
	**D4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.		**D♯4 / E♭4**		Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: side key 4. *Alternate: Sliver key (chromatic)*

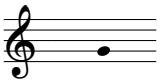
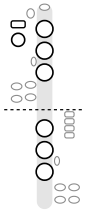
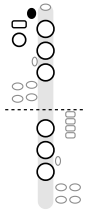
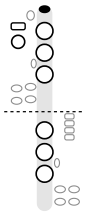
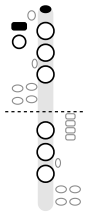
The Fingering Chart, Continued

The throat tones, G4 to B♭4, use only a few fingers. From B4 up the register key goes on and the holes close again; that change is the break (page 33).

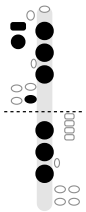
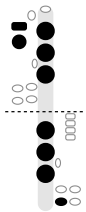
LOW REGISTER, CONTINUED

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**E4**		Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.		**F4**		Left hand: thumb. Right hand: nothing down.
	**F♯4 / G♭4**		Left hand: 1. Right hand: nothing down. *Alternate: Two side keys (chromatic)*				

THROAT TONES

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**G4**		All holes and keys open *Alternate: Right hand down (resonance)*		**G♯4 / A♭4**		Left hand: G♯ key. Right hand: nothing down. *Alternate: Right hand down (resonance)*
	**A4**		Left hand: A key. Right hand: nothing down. *Alternate: Right hand down (resonance)*		**A♯4 / B♭4**		Left hand: register key, A key. Right hand: nothing down. *Alternate: A key plus side key* *Alternate: Right hand down (resonance)*

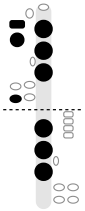
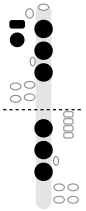
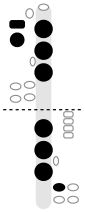
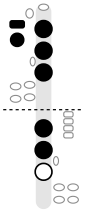
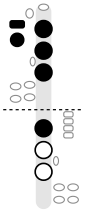
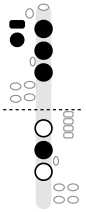
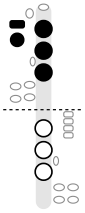
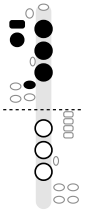
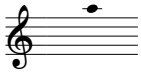
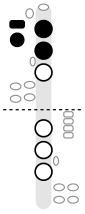
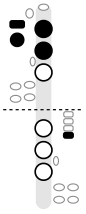
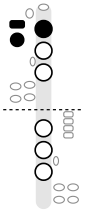
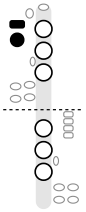
UPPER REGISTER (WITH THE REGISTER KEY)

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**B4**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3. *Alternate: Right pinky B key* *Alternate: Both pinkies: left B + right C (easy B to C)*		**C5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key. *Alternate: Left pinky C key*

The Fingering Chart, Continued

Each note from B4 to C6 uses the fingers of the note a twelfth lower plus the register key (page 32): C♯5 is low F♯ with the register key, D5 is low G with it, and so on up to C6, which is F4 with it.

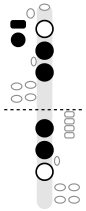
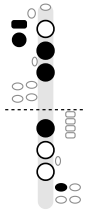
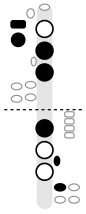
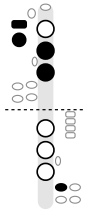
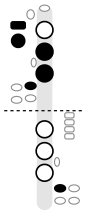
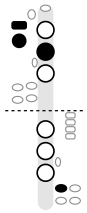
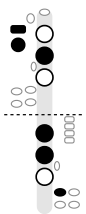
UPPER REGISTER, CONTINUED

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**C♯5 / D♭5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky F♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3. *Alternate: Right pinky C♯ key*		**D5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
	**D♯5 / E♭5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky A♭ key.		**E5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.
	**F5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1.		**F♯5 / G♭5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2. *Alternate: Sliver key (chromatic)*
	**G5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.		**G♯5 / A♭5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key. Right hand: nothing down.
	**A5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.		**A♯5 / B♭5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2. Right hand: side key 4. *Alternate: Sliver key (chromatic)*
	**B5**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 1. Right hand: nothing down.		**C6**		Left hand: thumb, register key. Right hand: nothing down.

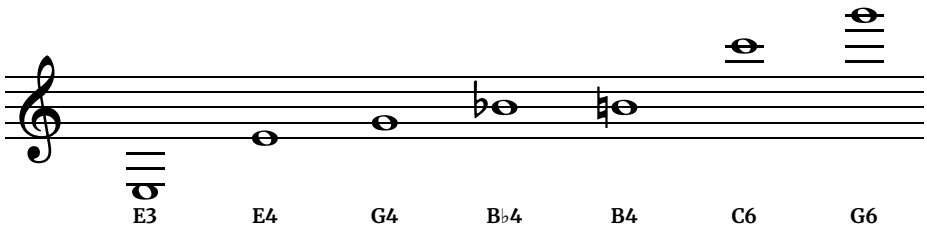
The Fingering Chart: High Notes

The notes above high C are for advanced players. All seven main fingerings leave the left first finger off its hole, which works as a vent. Keep the corners of the mouth firm and the chin flat. Biting down on the reed pinches the notes and makes them squeak.

ALTISSIMO (ADVANCED)

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Keys	Fingering
	**C♯6 / D♭6**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2. *Alternate: Side keys 3 and 4 (for trills)* **ADVANCED**		**D6**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky A♭ key. *Alternate: Side key 2 (for trills)* **ADVANCED**
	**D♯6 / E♭6**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, sliver key, pinky A♭ key. *Alternate: Middle finger instead (slightly flat)* **ADVANCED**		**E6**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky A♭ key. **ADVANCED**
	**F6**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key. Right hand: pinky A♭ key. *Alternate: All fingers down (soft slurs)* **ADVANCED**		**F♯6 / G♭6**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 2. Right hand: pinky A♭ key. *Alternate: Stable for slurs, soft playing* **ADVANCED**
	**G6**		Left hand: thumb, register key, 2. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky A♭ key. *Alternate: For slurs from clarion notes* *Alternate: Thumb off the hole* **ADVANCED**				

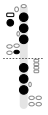
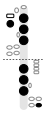
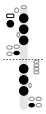
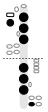
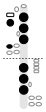
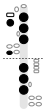
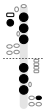
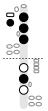
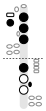
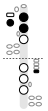
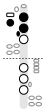
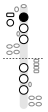
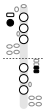
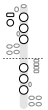
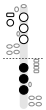
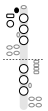
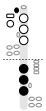
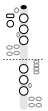
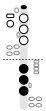
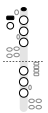
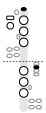
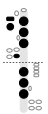
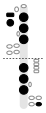
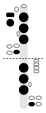
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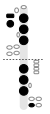
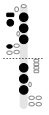
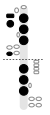
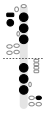
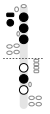
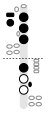
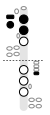
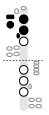
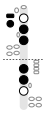
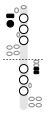
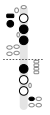
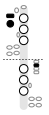
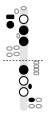
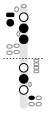
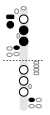
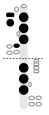
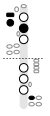
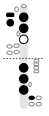
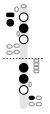
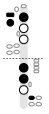
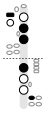
This chart covers written E3 up to G6. Notes up to B♭4 are the low (chalumeau) register and throat tones; from B4 up you add the register key. Most beginner books start the clarinet on written E, F and G at the bottom of the staff, then add C, D and the low notes before crossing the break.

Alternate Fingerings

Most players use the main fingering for long notes and the alternate in fast passages where it saves a finger move. The pinky keys give a left and a right choice for low E and F and for B4 and C5: use whichever pinky leaves the other one free for the next note. On the throat tones, the right-hand-down alternates fill out the thin sound. The chart on pages 6–9 lists them under each note; here they are side by side with the main fingering.

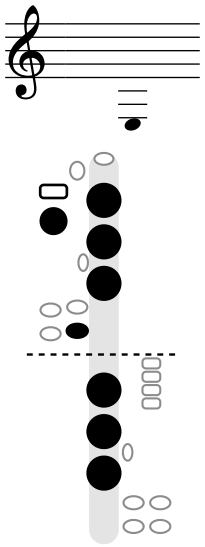
Note	Main fingering	Alternate fingering
E3	 Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	 **Right pinky E key** Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky E key.  **Both pinkies: left E + right F** Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.
F3	 Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.	 **Left pinky F key** Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky F key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
F♯3 / G♭3	 Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky F♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	 **Right pinky F♯ key** Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F♯ key.
B3	 Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2.	 **Sliver key (chromatic)** Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, sliver key.
D♯4 / E♭4	 Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: side key 4.	 **Sliver key (chromatic)** Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, sliver key. Right hand: nothing down.
F♯4 / G♭4	 Left hand: 1. Right hand: nothing down.	 **Two side keys (chromatic)** Left hand: thumb. Right hand: side key 3, side key 4.
G4	 All holes and keys open	 **Right hand down (resonance)** Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
G♯4 / A♭4	 Left hand: G♯ key. Right hand: nothing down.	 **Right hand down (resonance)** Left hand: G♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
A4	 Left hand: A key. Right hand: nothing down.	 **Right hand down (resonance)** Left hand: A key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
A♯4 / B♭4	 Left hand: register key, A key. Right hand: nothing down.	 **A key plus side key** Left hand: A key. Right hand: side key 2.  **Right hand down (resonance)** Left hand: register key, A key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
B4	 Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	 **Right pinky B key** Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky E key.  **Both pinkies: left B + right C (easy B to C)** Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key. *The same alternates as on E3, with the register key added; use them the same way.*

Alternate Fingerings, Continued

Note	Main fingering	Alternate fingering
C5	 Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.	 **Left pinky C key** Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky F key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3. *The same alternate as on F3, with the register key added; use it the same way.*
C♯5 / D♭5	 Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky F♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	 **Right pinky C♯ key** Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F♯ key. *The same alternate as on F♯3, with the register key added; use it the same way.*
F♯5 / G♭5	 Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2.	 **Sliver key (chromatic)** Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, sliver key. *The same alternate as on B3, with the register key added; use it the same way.*
A♯5 / B♭5	 Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2. Right hand: side key 4.	 **Sliver key (chromatic)** Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, sliver key. Right hand: nothing down. *The same alternate as on D♯4, with the register key added; use it the same way.*
C♯6 / D♭6	 Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.	 **Side keys 3 and 4 (for trills)** Left hand: thumb, register key. Right hand: side key 3, side key 4.
D6	 Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky A♭ key.	 **Side key 2 (for trills)** Left hand: thumb, register key. Right hand: side key 2.
D♯6 / E♭6	 Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, sliver key, pinky A♭ key.	 **Middle finger instead (slightly flat)** Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3. Right hand: 2, pinky A♭ key.
F6	 Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key. Right hand: pinky A♭ key.	 **All fingers down (soft slurs)** Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
F♯6 / G♭6	 Left hand: thumb, register key, 2. Right hand: pinky A♭ key.	 **Stable for slurs, soft playing** Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky A♭ key.
G6	 Left hand: thumb, register key, 2. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky A♭ key.	 **For slurs from clarion notes** Left hand: thumb, register key, 1. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky A♭ key.  **Thumb off the hole** Left hand: register key, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky A♭ key.

Low E · E3

Sounds as concert D

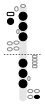


Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key.
Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

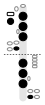
The lowest standard note on the clarinet is E, written just below the third ledger line below the staff.

Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3. Cover every hole fully; small leaks make low notes squeak.

Alternate fingerings

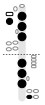


Right pinky E key: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky E key.



Both pinkies: left E + right F: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.

Half step above: F3

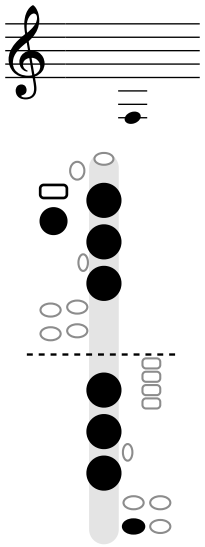


Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.

In this book: Songs: Yankee Doodle (70), Battle Hymn of the Republic (74).

Low F · F3

Sounds as concert E♭

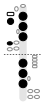


Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3.
Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.

Low F on the clarinet is the F written on the third ledger line below the staff.

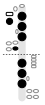
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.

Alternate fingering



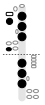
Left pinky F key: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky F key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

Half step below: E3



Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

Half step above: F♯3 / G♭3

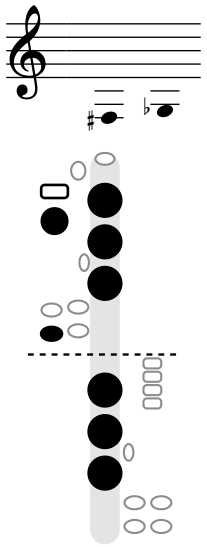


Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky F♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

In this book: Songs: Yankee Doodle (70), Battle Hymn of the Republic (74).

Low F♯ · F♯3 / G♭3

Sounds as concert E

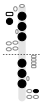


Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky F♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

Low F♯ on the clarinet is the F♯ written on the third ledger line below the staff. It is the same note as G♭, so the same fingering works for both.

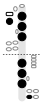
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky F♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

Alternate fingering



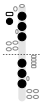
Right pinky F♯ key: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F♯ key.

Half step below: F3



Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.

Half step above: G3

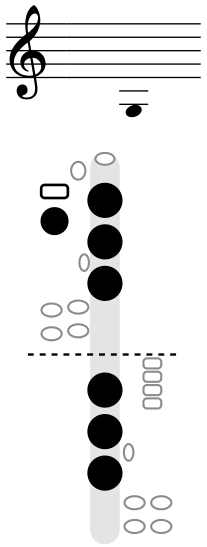


Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

In this book: Not used in the songs or one-octave scales; it is on the chart on page 6.

Low G · G3

Sounds as concert F

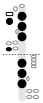


Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

Low G on the clarinet is the G written just below the second ledger line below the staff.

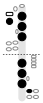
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

Half step below: F♯3 / G♭3



Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky F♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

Half step above: G♯3 / A♭3

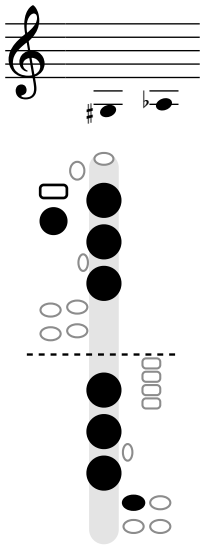


Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky A♭ key.

In this book: Songs: every song except Hot Cross Buns (44), Mary Had a Little Lamb (45), Twinkle Twinkle Little Star (46), Ode to Joy (47), Jingle Bells (48), When the Saints Go Marching In (50), Up on the Housetop (54), Joy to the World (57), The First Noel (58), Deck the Halls (64), My Country, 'Tis of Thee (72), America the Beautiful (73).

Low A♭ · G♯3 / A♭3

Sounds as concert G♭

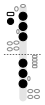


Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky A♭ key.

Low A♭ on the clarinet is the A♭ written on the second ledger line below the staff. It is the same note as G♯, so the same fingering works for both.

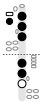
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky A♭ key.

Half step below: G3



Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

Half step above: A3

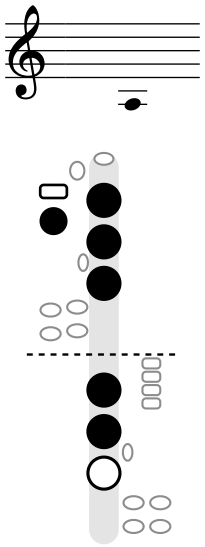


Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.

In this book: Scales: concert G♭ (38).

Low A · A3

Sounds as concert G

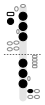


Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.

Low A on the clarinet is the A written on the second ledger line below the staff.

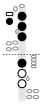
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.

Half step below: G♯3 / A♭3



Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky A♭ key.

Half step above: A♯3 / B♭3

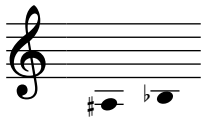


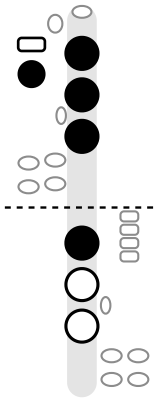
Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1.

In this book: Songs: Happy Birthday (49), Jolly Old Saint Nicholas (51), Good King Wenceslas (52), Away in a Manger (53), Auld Lang Syne (56), O Come, All Ye Faithful (60), We Wish You a Merry Christmas (63), Hark! The Herald Angels Sing (66), Silent Night (68), Yankee Doodle (70), Battle Hymn of the Republic (74), Anchors Aweigh (76). Scales: concert G (38).

Low B♭ · A♯3 / B♭3

Sounds as concert A♭



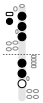


Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3.
Right hand: 1.

Low B♭ on the clarinet is the B♭ written just below the first ledger line below the staff. It is the same note as A♯, so the same fingering works for both.

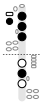
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1.

Half step below: A3



Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.

Half step above: B3

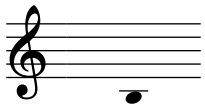


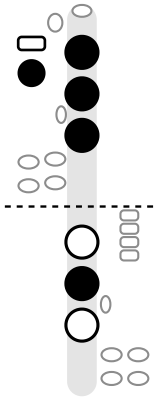
Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2.

In this book: Scales: concert A♭ (36), G♭ (38).

Low B · B3

Sounds as concert A



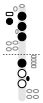


Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3.
Right hand: 2.

Low B on the clarinet is the B written just below the first ledger line below the staff.

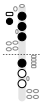
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2.

Alternate fingering



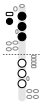
Sliver key (chromatic): Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, sliver key.

Half step below: A♯3 / B♭3



Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1.

Half step above: C4

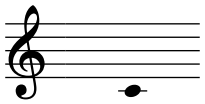


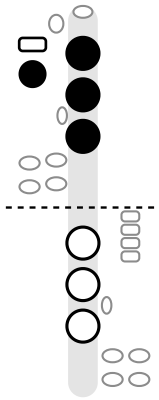
Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.

In this book: Songs: every song except Hot Cross Buns (44), Mary Had a Little Lamb (45), Twinkle Twinkle Little Star (46), Ode to Joy (47), Jingle Bells (48), When the Saints Go Marching In (50), Up on the Housetop (54), Auld Lang Syne (56), Joy to the World (57), The First Noel (58), Angels We Have Heard on High (65), Taps (69), America the Beautiful (73). Scales: concert G (38), A (39).

Low C · C4

Sounds as concert B♭



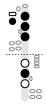


Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.

Low C on the clarinet is the C written on the first ledger line below the staff.

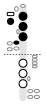
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.

Half step below: B3



Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2.

Half step above: C♯4 / D♭4



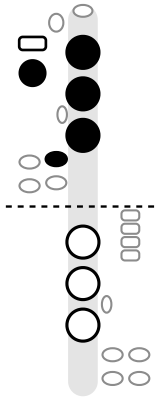
Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key. Right hand: nothing down.

In this book: Songs: every song except America the Beautiful (73), The Star-Spangled Banner (78). Scales: concert B♭ (35), A♭ (36), G♭ (38). Chromatic scale (41).

Low C♯ · C♯4 / D♭4

Sounds as concert B



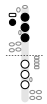


Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key. Right hand: nothing down.

Low C♯ on the clarinet is the C♯ written on the first ledger line below the staff. It is the same note as D♭, so the same fingering works for both.

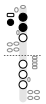
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key. Right hand: nothing down. Finger C and add the C♯/G♯ key with the left pinky.

Half step below: C4



Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.

Half step above: D4

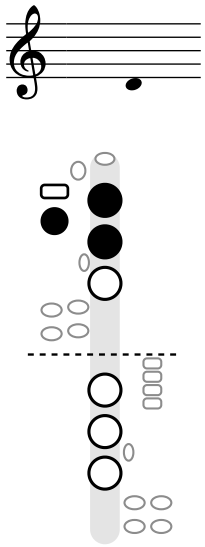


Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.

In this book: Songs: Anchors Aweigh (76), The Star-Spangled Banner (78). Scales: concert G (38), G♭ (38), A (39), B or C♭ (40). Chromatic scale (41).

Low D · D4

Sounds as concert C

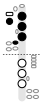


Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.

Low D on the clarinet is the D written just below the staff.

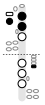
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.

Half step below: C♯4 / D♭4



Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key. Right hand: nothing down.

Half step above: D♯4 / E♭4

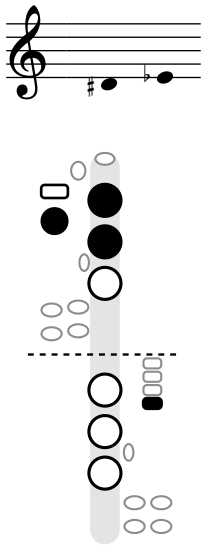


Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: side key 4.

In this book: Songs: every song except Taps (69). Scales: concert B♭ (35), A♭ (36), C (37), G (38). Chromatic scale (41).

Low E♭ · D♯4 / E♭4

Sounds as concert D♭

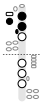


Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: side key 4.

Low E♭ on the clarinet is the E♭ written on the bottom line. It is the same note as D♯, so the same fingering works for both.

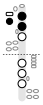
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: side key 4.

Alternate fingering



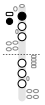
Sliver key (chromatic): Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, sliver key. Right hand: nothing down.

Half step below: D4



Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.

Half step above: E4

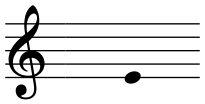


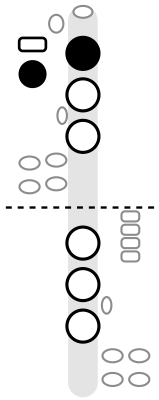
Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.

In this book: Scales: concert A♭ (36), D♭ (37), G♭ (38), A (39), B or C♭ (40). Chromatic scale (41).

E · E4

Sounds as concert D



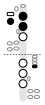


Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.

E on the clarinet is the E written on the bottom line.

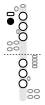
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.

Half step below: D♯4 / E♭4



Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: side key 4.

Half step above: F4

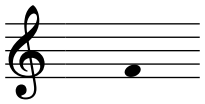


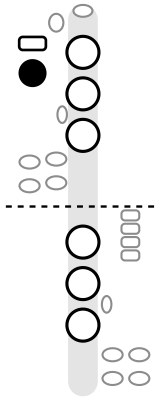
Left hand: thumb. Right hand: nothing down.

In this book: Songs: every song. Scales: concert B♭ (35), C (37), G (38), D (39), A (39). Chromatic scale (41).

F · F4

Sounds as concert E♭



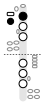


Left hand: thumb. Right hand: nothing down.

F on the clarinet is the F written in the first space.

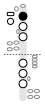
Fingering: Left hand: thumb. Right hand: nothing down.

Half step below: E4



Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.

Half step above: F♯4 / G♭4



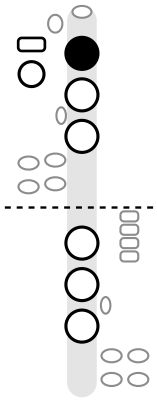
Left hand: 1. Right hand: nothing down.

In this book: Songs: every song except Hot Cross Buns (44), Mary Had a Little Lamb (45), Jolly Old Saint Nicholas (51), Auld Lang Syne (56), Silent Night (68), Taps (69), Battle Hymn of the Republic (74), Anchors Aweigh (76), The Star-Spangled Banner (78). Scales: concert B♭ (35), E♭ (35), A♭ (36), D♭ (37), G♭ (38), B or C♭ (40). Chromatic scale (41).

F♯ · F♯4 / G♭4

Sounds as concert E



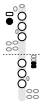


Left hand: 1.
Right hand: nothing down.

F♯ on the clarinet is written in the first space. It is the same note as G♭, so the same fingering works for both.

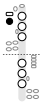
Fingering: Left hand: 1. Right hand: nothing down. Thumb comes off the hole; only the first finger stays down.

Alternate fingering



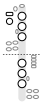
Two side keys (chromatic): Left hand: thumb. Right hand: side key 3, side key 4.

Half step below: F4



Left hand: thumb. Right hand: nothing down.

Half step above: G4

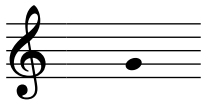


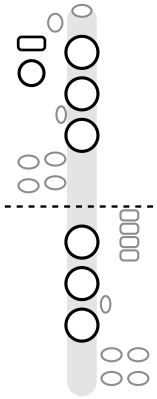
All holes and keys open

In this book: Songs: Deck the Halls (64), Silent Night (68), Anchors Aweigh (76), The Star-Spangled Banner (78). Scales: concert C (37), G (38), D (39), A (39), B or C♭ (40), E (40). Chromatic scale (41).

G · G4

Sounds as concert F



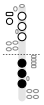


All holes and keys open

G on the clarinet is the G written on the second line.

Fingering: All holes and keys open Open G: nothing pressed, but keep your fingers close to the holes.

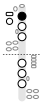
Alternate fingering



Right hand down (resonance): Left hand: nothing down. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

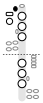
Tuning: Throat tones tend to sound thin and can run sharp. Many players add a few right-hand fingers (a resonance fingering) to make the sound fuller; check the pitch with a tuner when you do.

Half step below: F♯4 / G♭4



Left hand: 1. Right hand: nothing down.

Half step above: G♯4 / A♭4



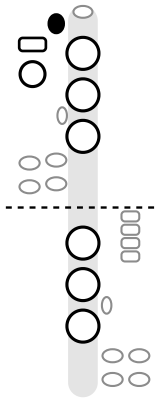
Left hand: G♯ key. Right hand: nothing down.

In this book: Songs: every song except Hot Cross Buns (44), Jolly Old Saint Nicholas (51), Yankee Doodle (70), Battle Hymn of the Republic (74). Scales: concert B♭ (35), E♭ (35), F (36), A♭ (36), C (37), D♭ (37), G♭ (38). Chromatic scale (41).

A♭ · G♯4 / A♭4

Sounds as concert G♭



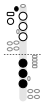


Left hand: G♯ key. Right hand: nothing down.

A♭ on the clarinet is the A♭ written in the second space. It is the same note as G♯, so the same fingering works for both.

Fingering: Left hand: G♯ key. Right hand: nothing down. Press the side of the first finger against the G♯ key.

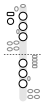
Alternate fingering



Right hand down (resonance): Left hand: G♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

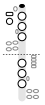
Tuning: Throat tones tend to sound thin and can run sharp. Many players add a few right-hand fingers (a resonance fingering) to make the sound fuller; check the pitch with a tuner when you do.

Half step below: G4



All holes and keys open

Half step above: A4

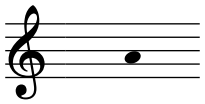


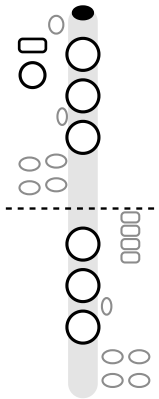
Left hand: A key. Right hand: nothing down.

In this book: Scales: concert D♭ (37), G (38), G♭ (38), D (39), A (39), B or C♭ (40), E (40). Chromatic scale (41).

A · A4

Sounds as concert G



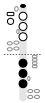


Left hand: A key. Right hand: nothing down.

A on the clarinet is the A written in the second space.

Fingering: Left hand: A key. Right hand: nothing down. Roll the first finger up to the A key instead of lifting it.

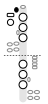
Alternate fingering



Right hand down (resonance): Left hand: A key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

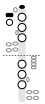
Tuning: Throat tones tend to sound thin and can run sharp. Many players add a few right-hand fingers (a resonance fingering) to make the sound fuller; check the pitch with a tuner when you do.

Half step below: G♯4 / A♭4



Left hand: G♯ key. Right hand: nothing down.

Half step above: A♯4 / B♭4

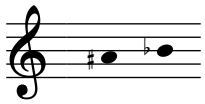


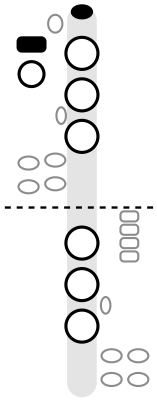
Left hand: register key, A key. Right hand: nothing down.

In this book: Songs: Twinkle Twinkle Little Star (46), Up on the Housetop (54), Auld Lang Syne (56), Joy to the World (57), The First Noel (58), O Christmas Tree (62), Deck the Halls (64), Angels We Have Heard on High (65), Hark! The Herald Angels Sing (66), Silent Night (68), My Country, 'Tis of Thee (72), America the Beautiful (73), Anchors Aweigh (76), The Star-Spangled Banner (78). Scales: concert B♭ (35), E♭ (35), F (36), A♭ (36), C (37), G (38), D (39). Chromatic scale (41).

B♭ · A♯4 / B♭4

Sounds as concert A♭



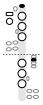


Left hand: register key, A key.
Right hand: nothing down.

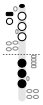
B♭ on the clarinet is written on the middle line. It is the same note as A♯, so the same fingering works for both.

Fingering: Left hand: register key, A key. Right hand: nothing down. Press the A key and the register key together; the thumb hole stays open.

Alternate fingerings



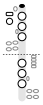
A key plus side key: Left hand: A key. Right hand: side key 2.



Right hand down (resonance): Left hand: register key, A key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

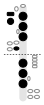
Tuning: Throat tones tend to sound thin and can run sharp. Many players add a few right-hand fingers (a resonance fingering) to make the sound fuller; check the pitch with a tuner when you do.

Half step below: A4



Left hand: A key. Right hand: nothing down.

Half step above: B4

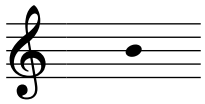


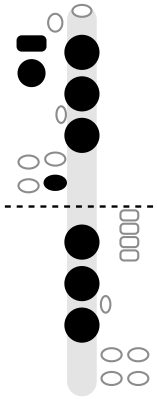
Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

In this book: Scales: concert E♭ (35), A♭ (36), D♭ (37), A (39), B or C♭ (40), E (40). Chromatic scale (41).

B · B4

Sounds as concert A



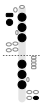


Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key.
Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

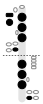
B on the clarinet is the B written on the middle line.

Fingering: Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3. Crossing the break: keep right-hand fingers down and seal every hole. Same as low E plus the register key.

Alternate fingerings

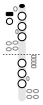


Right pinky B key: Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky E key.



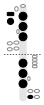
Both pinkies: left B + right C (easy B to C): Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.

Half step below: A♯4 / B♭4



Left hand: register key, A key. Right hand: nothing down.

Half step above: C5

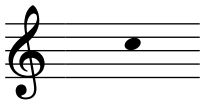


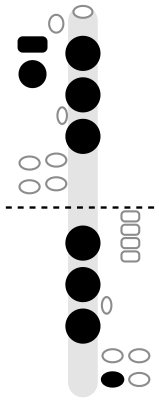
Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.

In this book: Songs: Joy to the World (57), The First Noel (58), Deck the Halls (64), Silent Night (68), America the Beautiful (73), Anchors Aweigh (76), The Star-Spangled Banner (78). Scales: concert B♭ (35), F (36), C (37), D (39), A (39), E (40). Chromatic scale (41).

C · C5

Sounds as concert B♭



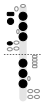


Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3.
Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.

C on the clarinet is the C written in the third space.

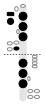
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key. Same as low F plus the register key.

Alternate fingering



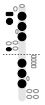
Left pinky C key: Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky F key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

Half step below: B4



Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

Half step above: C♯5 / D♭5



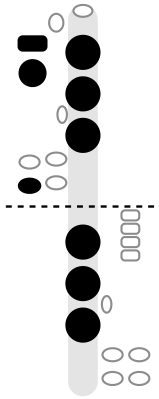
Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky F♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

In this book: Songs: Joy to the World (57), The First Noel (58), Deck the Halls (64), Silent Night (68), America the Beautiful (73), The Star-Spangled Banner (78). Scales: concert B♭ (35), E♭ (35), F (36), D♭ (37), B or C♭ (40). Chromatic scale (41).

C♯ · C♯5 / D♭5

Sounds as concert B



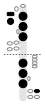


Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky F♯ key.
Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

C♯ on the clarinet is written in the third space. It is the same note as D♭, so the same fingering works for both.

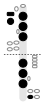
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky F♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3. Same as low F♯ plus the register key.

Alternate fingering



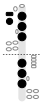
Right pinky C♯ key: Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F♯ key.

Half step below: C5



Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.

Half step above: D5

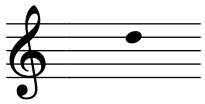


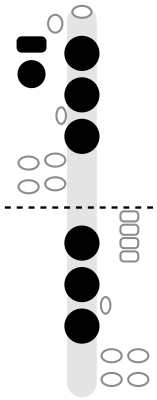
Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

In this book: Songs: America the Beautiful (73). Scales: concert C (37), D (39), B or C♭ (40), E (40).

D · D5

Sounds as concert C



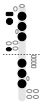


Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3.
Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

D on the clarinet is the D written on the fourth line.

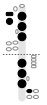
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3. Same as low G plus the register key.

Half step below: C♯5 / D♭5



Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky F♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

Half step above: D♯5 / E♭5



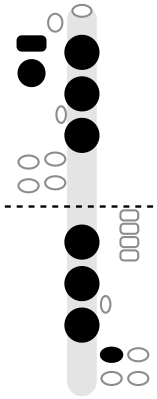
Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky A♭ key.

In this book: Songs: America the Beautiful (73), The Star-Spangled Banner (78). Scales: concert E♭ (35), F (36), C (37), D♭ (37).

E♭ · D♯5 / E♭5

Sounds as concert D♭



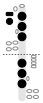


Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3.
Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky A♭ key.

E♭ on the clarinet is written in the top space. It is the same note as D♯, so the same fingering works for both.

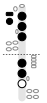
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky A♭ key.

Half step below: D5



Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

Half step above: E5

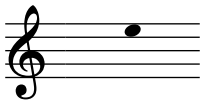


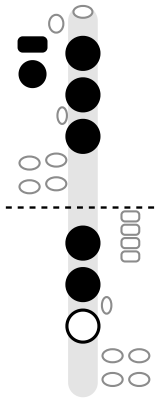
Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.

In this book: Scales: concert D♭ (37), D (39), E (40).

High E · E5

Sounds as concert D



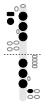


Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3.
Right hand: 1, 2.

High E on the clarinet is the E written in the top space.

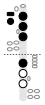
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.

Half step below: D♯5 / E♭5



Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky A♭ key.

Half step above: F5



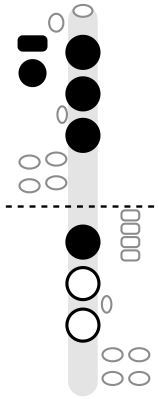
Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1.

In this book: Songs: America the Beautiful (73). Scales: concert E♭ (35), F (36), D (39).

High F · F5

Sounds as concert E♭



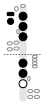


Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3.
Right hand: 1.

High F on the clarinet is the F written on the top line.

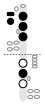
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1.

Half step below: E5



Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.

Half step above: F♯5 / G♭5

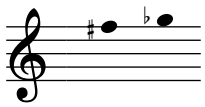


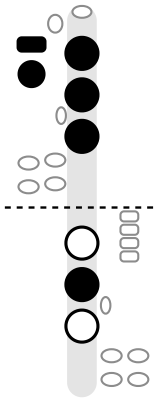
Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2.

In this book: Scales: concert E♭ (35), E (40).

High F♯ · F♯5 / G♭5

Sounds as concert E



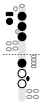


Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3.
Right hand: 2.

High F♯ on the clarinet is the F♯ written on the top line. It is the same note as G♭, so the same fingering works for both.

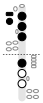
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2.

Alternate fingering



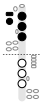
Sliver key (chromatic): Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, sliver key.

Half step below: F5



Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1.

Half step above: G5



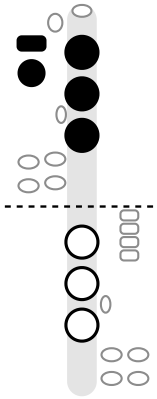
Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.

In this book: Scales: concert F (36), E (40).

High G · G5

Sounds as concert F



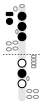


Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3.
Right hand: nothing down.

High G on the clarinet is the G written just above the staff.

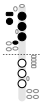
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.

Half step below: F♯5 / G♭5



Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2.

Half step above: G♯5 / A♭5

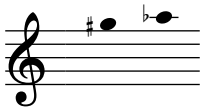


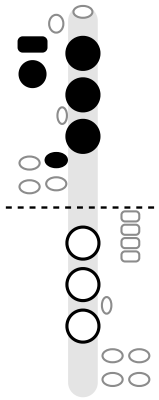
Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key. Right hand: nothing down.

In this book: Scales: concert F (36).

High A♭ · G♯5 / A♭5

Sounds as concert G♭



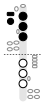


Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key. Right hand: nothing down.

High A♭ on the clarinet is the A♭ written on the first ledger line above the staff. It is the same note as G♯, so the same fingering works for both.

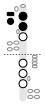
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key. Right hand: nothing down. Same as C♯4 plus the register key.

Half step below: G5



Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.

Half step above: A5

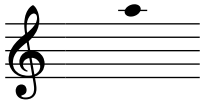


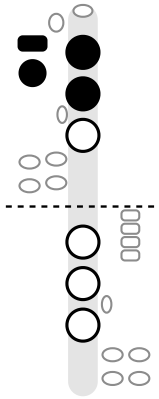
Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.

In this book: Not used in the songs or one-octave scales; it is on the chart on page 8.

High A · A5

Sounds as concert G





Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.

High A on the clarinet is the A written on the first ledger line above the staff.

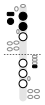
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.

Half step below: G♯5 / A♭5



Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key. Right hand: nothing down.

Half step above: A♯5 / B♭5

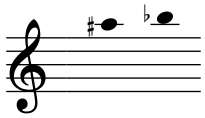


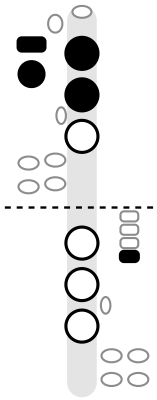
Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2. Right hand: side key 4.

In this book: Not used in the songs or one-octave scales; it is on the chart on page 8.

High B♭ · A♯5 / B♭5

Sounds as concert A♭



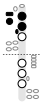


Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2.
Right hand: side key 4.

High B♭ on the clarinet is the B♭ written just above the first ledger line above the staff. It is the same note as A♯, so the same fingering works for both.

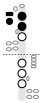
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2. Right hand: side key 4.

Alternate fingering



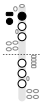
Sliver key (chromatic): Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, sliver key. Right hand: nothing down.

Half step below: A5



Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2.
Right hand: nothing down.

Half step above: B5

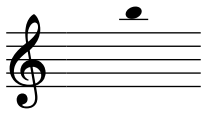


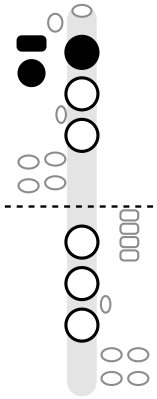
Left hand: thumb, register key, 1.
Right hand: nothing down.

In this book: Not used in the songs or one-octave scales; it is on the chart on page 8.

High B · B5

Sounds as concert A



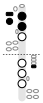


Left hand: thumb, register key, 1.
Right hand: nothing down.

High B on the clarinet is the B written just above the first ledger line above the staff.

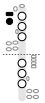
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, register key, 1. Right hand: nothing down.

Half step below: A♯5 / B♭5



Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2.
Right hand: side key 4.

Half step above: C6

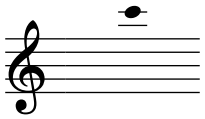


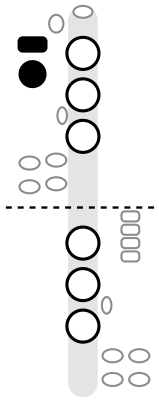
Left hand: thumb, register key.
Right hand: nothing down.

In this book: Not used in the songs or one-octave scales; it is on the chart on page 8.

High C · C6

Sounds as concert B♭



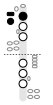


Left hand: thumb, register key.
Right hand: nothing down.

High C on the clarinet is the C written on the second ledger line above the staff.

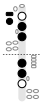
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, register key. Right hand: nothing down.

Half step below: B5



Left hand: thumb, register key, 1.
Right hand: nothing down.

Half step above: C♯6 / D♭6

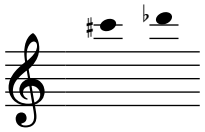


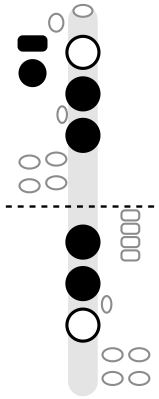
Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3.
Right hand: 1, 2.

In this book: Not used in the songs or one-octave scales; it is on the chart on page 8.

High C♯ · C♯6 / D♭6

Sounds as concert B



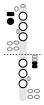


Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3.
Right hand: 1, 2.

High C♯ on the clarinet is the C♯ written on the second ledger line above the staff. It is the same note as D♭, so the same fingering works for both.

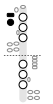
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2. Lift the left first finger to open the vent for altissimo notes.

Alternate fingering



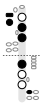
Side keys 3 and 4 (for trills): Left hand: thumb, register key. Right hand: side key 3, side key 4.

Half step below: C6



Left hand: thumb, register key.
Right hand: nothing down.

Half step above: D6

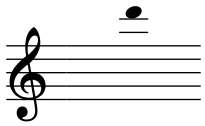


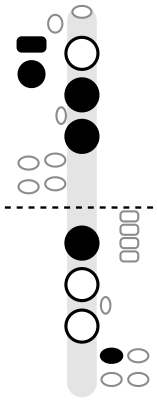
Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3.
Right hand: 1, pinky A♭ key.

In this book: Not used in the songs or one-octave scales; it is on the chart on page 9.

High D · D6

Sounds as concert C



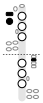


Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3.
Right hand: 1, pinky A♭ key.

High D on the clarinet is the D written just above the second ledger line above the staff.

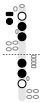
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky A♭ key.

Alternate fingering



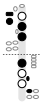
Side key 2 (for trills): Left hand: thumb, register key. Right hand: side key 2.

Half step below: C♯6 / D♭6



Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3.
Right hand: 1, 2.

Half step above: D♯6 / E♭6

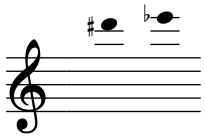


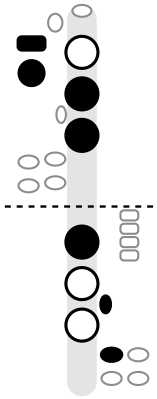
Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3.
Right hand: 1, sliver key, pinky A♭ key.

In this book: Not used in the songs or one-octave scales; it is on the chart on page 9.

High E♭ · D♯6 / E♭6

Sounds as concert D♭



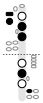


Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3.
Right hand: 1, sliver key, pinky A♭ key.

High E♭ on the clarinet is the E♭ written on the third ledger line above the staff. It is the same note as D♯, so the same fingering works for both.

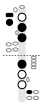
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, sliver key, pinky A♭ key.

Alternate fingering



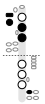
Middle finger instead (slightly flat): Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3. Right hand: 2, pinky A♭ key.

Half step below: D6



Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3.
Right hand: 1, pinky A♭ key.

Half step above: E6

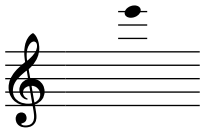


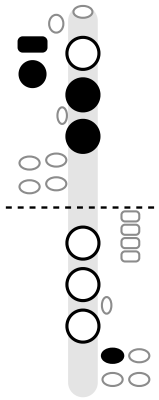
Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3.
Right hand: pinky A♭ key.

In this book: Not used in the songs or one-octave scales; it is on the chart on page 9.

Very High E · E6

Sounds as concert D



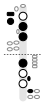


Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3.
Right hand: pinky A♭ key.

Very high E on the clarinet is the E written on the third ledger line above the staff.

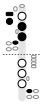
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky A♭ key.

Half step below: D♯6 / E♭6



Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, sliver key, pinky A♭ key.

Half step above: F6

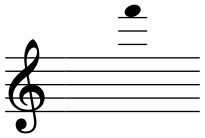


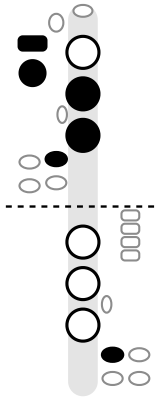
Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key. Right hand: pinky A♭ key.

In this book: Not used in the songs or one-octave scales; it is on the chart on page 9.

Very High F · F6

Sounds as concert E♭



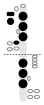


Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key.
Right hand: pinky A♭ key.

Very high F on the clarinet is the F written just above the third ledger line above the staff.

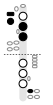
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key. Right hand: pinky A♭ key.

Alternate fingering



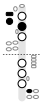
All fingers down (soft slurs): Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.

Half step below: E6



Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3. Right hand: pinky A♭ key.

Half step above: F♯6 / G♭6

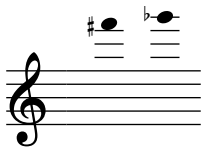


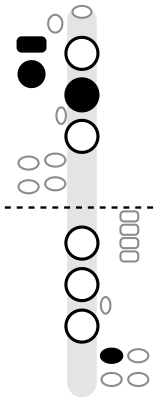
Left hand: thumb, register key, 2. Right hand: pinky A♭ key.

In this book: Not used in the songs or one-octave scales; it is on the chart on page 9.

Very High F♯ · F♯6 / G♭6

Sounds as concert E



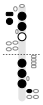


Left hand: thumb, register key, 2.
Right hand: pinky A♭ key.

Very high F♯ on the clarinet is the F♯ written just above the third ledger line above the staff. It is the same note as G♭, so the same fingering works for both.

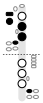
Fingering: Left hand: thumb, register key, 2. Right hand: pinky A♭ key.

Alternate fingering



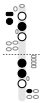
Stable for slurs, soft playing: Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky A♭ key.

Half step below: F6



Left hand: thumb, register key, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key. Right hand: pinky A♭ key.

Half step above: G6

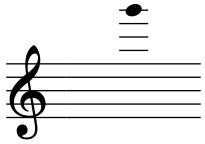


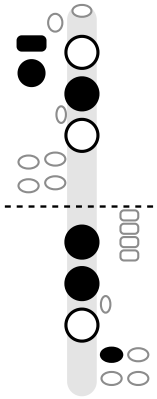
Left hand: thumb, register key, 2. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky A♭ key.

In this book: Not used in the songs or one-octave scales; it is on the chart on page 9.

High G · G6

Sounds as concert F



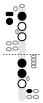


Left hand: thumb, register key, 2.
Right hand: 1, 2, pinky A♭ key.

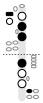
The highest note on this chart is G, written on the fourth ledger line above the staff. Advanced players can sometimes go higher, but notes above this vary a lot from player to player and instrument to instrument.

Fingering: Left hand: thumb, register key, 2. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky A♭ key.

Alternate fingerings

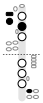


For slurs from clarion notes: Left hand: thumb, register key, 1. Right hand: 1, 2, pinky A♭ key.



Thumb off the hole: Left hand: register key, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, pinky A♭ key.

Half step below: F♯6 / G♭6

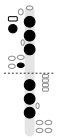
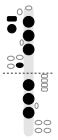
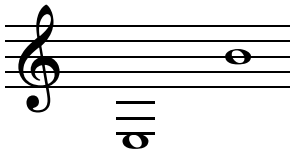
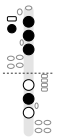
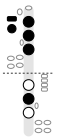
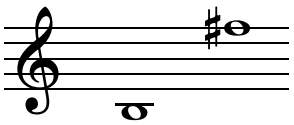
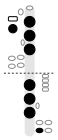
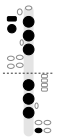
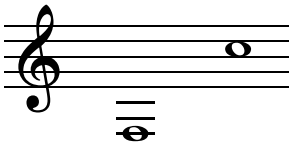
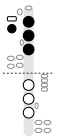
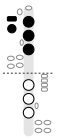
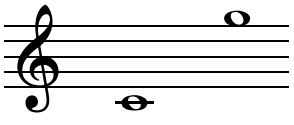
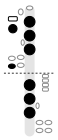
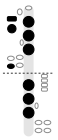
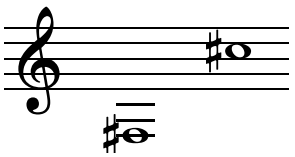
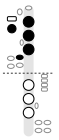
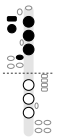
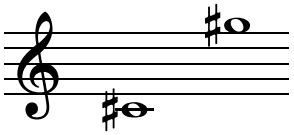
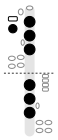
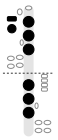
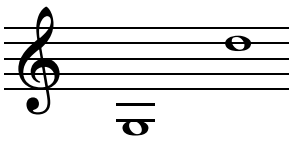
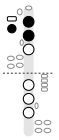
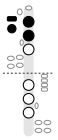
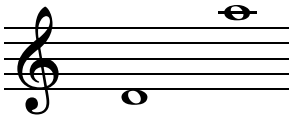
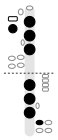
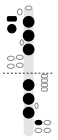
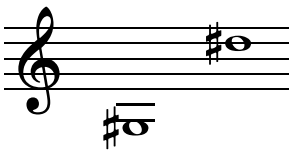
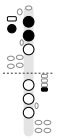
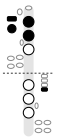
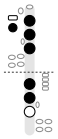
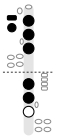
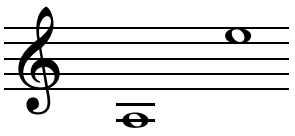
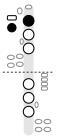
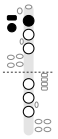
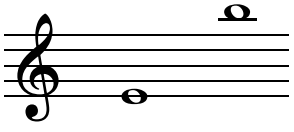
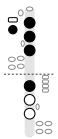
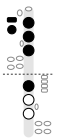
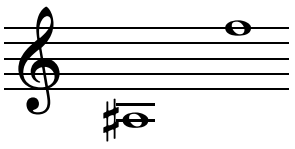
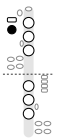


Left hand: thumb, register key, 2. Right hand: pinky A♭ key.

In this book: Not used in the songs or one-octave scales; it is on the chart on page 9.

Same Fingers, a Twelfth Apart

From low E up to F4, every note has a twin a twelfth higher (an octave plus a fifth): the same fingers, plus the register key under your left thumb. B4 is low E with the register key, C5 is low F with it, and so on up to high C, which is F4 with the register key. Learn the low notes well and the upper register comes almost free.

 **E3**	 **B4**		 **B3**	 **F♯5**	
 **F3**	 **C5**		 **C4**	 **G5**	
 **F♯3**	 **C♯5**		 **C♯4**	 **G♯5**	
 **G3**	 **D5**		 **D4**	 **A5**	
 **G♯3**	 **D♯5**		 **D♯4**	 **A♯5**	
 **A3**	 **E5**		 **E4**	 **B5**	
 **A♯3**	 **F5**		 **F4**	**C6**	

The register key raises a note by a twelfth rather than an octave because of the clarinet's tube, which is closed at the reed end. The throat tones, G4 to B♭4, fill the gap below B4 with fingerings of their own, and the notes above high C have their own fingerings too. Sharps are shown; each is also its flat (C♯4 is D♭4).

Crossing the Break

What the break is

The break is the move from the throat tones (written G, G♯, A and B♭ in the middle of the staff) up to B and C on the middle line and third space. Throat B♭ uses two keys and leaves almost the whole clarinet open. B, a half step higher, closes every hole and adds the register key. The sound changes at the same spot: the notes above the break are brighter.

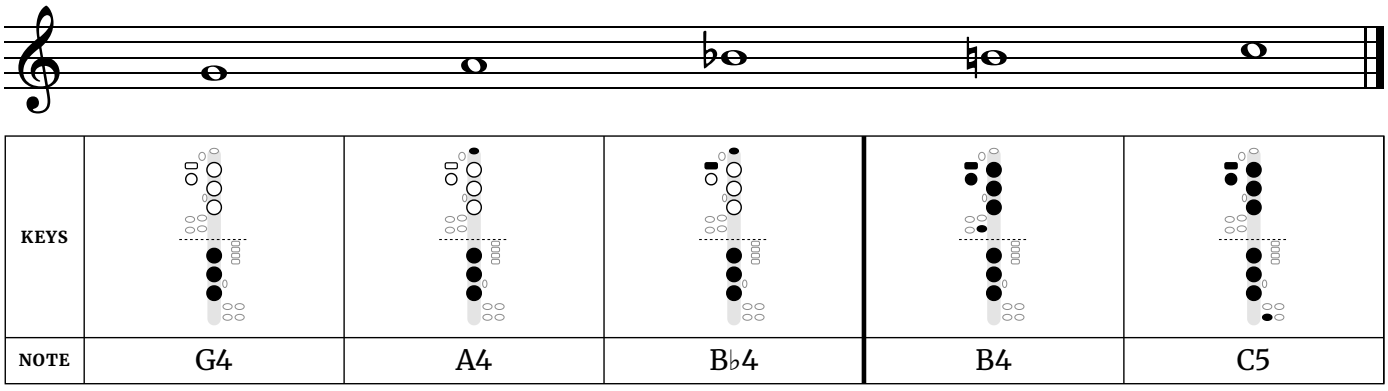
Why it happens

The register key raises a note by a twelfth, not an octave (page 32). Low E plus the register key is B, and low F plus the register key is C. The throat tones fill the gap between the top of the low register and B, using the A key and the register key near the top of the clarinet.

Keep the right hand down

"Right hand down" means leaving your right-hand fingers on their holes while you play the throat tones. Those holes are below the open holes that make the throat notes, so the pitch hardly changes. When you cross to B or C, the right hand is already in place and only the left hand moves: going from G to C takes eight fingers normally and four with the right hand down. Use it in passages that cross the break, and use the same fingering going up and coming down. The rest of the time, play the plain open G.

RIGHT HAND DOWN *The heavy line is the break.*



Seal every hole

- B uses every hole, so one finger slightly off its ring keeps the note from sounding. The right ring finger's hole is the largest and the one that leaks most often.
- Keep your fingers curved, relaxed and close to the rings, and rest the pinkies on top of their keys. Fingers that lift high off the keys cause squeaks.
- Rock the left thumb onto the register key by bending its top joint. Don't slide it off the thumb hole.
- Touch the A key with the side of the left first finger so you can roll on and off it.

Air

The notes above the break push back harder than the throat tones. Use fast, narrow air, more like blowing out one candle across the room than fogging a window. Keep your tongue high, as in "ee," and keep your lips and jaw still while your fingers change.

Free at thefingeringchart.com

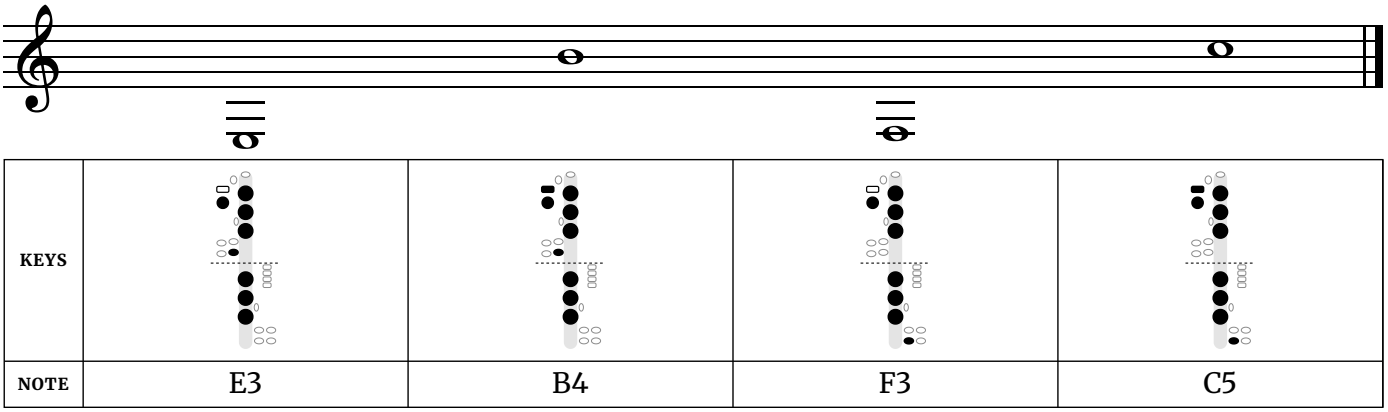
A Slow Drill for the Break

Set a metronome to 60. Slur everything after the first note and hold each note for four beats.

1. G4 to A4 and back, four times. Roll the left first finger onto the A key without lifting the thumb.
2. A4 to B♭4 and back, four times. Add the register key with the thumb while the first finger stays on A.
3. Play G4, A4 and B♭4 again with the right hand down, as on the page before.
4. Play low E3, then add the register key to get B4. Then F3 to C5. Only the thumb moves (the strip below).
5. A4 to B4 with the right hand already down: put the left-hand fingers down and keep the thumb on the register key. Only the left hand moves. Four times, then back down.
6. B♭4 to B4 the same way, with a small push of air on the change.
7. G4 to C5 with the right hand down. Only four left-hand fingers move.
8. The whole line, G4, A4, B♭4, B4, C5 and back down, two beats each, in one breath.
9. Take the right hand off and play the same line with a plain open G.

If step 5 squeaks, go back to step 4 and check that low E3 sounds clean. A fuzzy low E points to a leak or a finger off its hole, not to the break. If low E and F won't sound cleanly however you finger them, a pad may be leaking; have the clarinet checked.

TWELFTH SLURS *Same fingers; add the register key.*



KEYS				
NOTE	E3	B4	F3	C5

Common mistakes

- Biting or squeezing the reed when the fingers move. A moving embouchure squeaks.
- Playing B4 with the slow air you used for throat A. B4 needs faster air from the start.
- Using right hand down on every G. Save it for passages that cross the break.
- A reed that is too soft or worn out. It can't hold up the notes above the break.

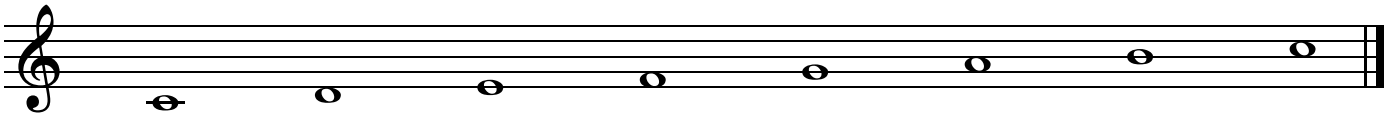
Songs in this book that cross the break: Joy to the World (57), The First Noel (58), Deck the Halls (64), Silent Night (68), America the Beautiful (73), Anchors Aweigh (76), The Star-Spangled Banner (78).

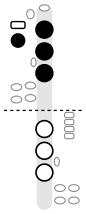
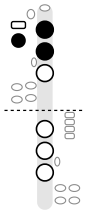
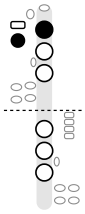
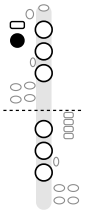
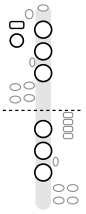
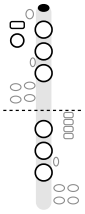
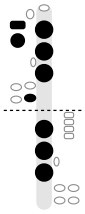
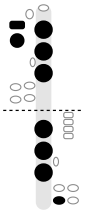
The 12 Major Scales

Band directors usually call scales by their concert name, so the whole band plays the same pitches. On clarinet the note you read is different from the concert pitch, so each scale shows both. They are in the order school bands usually learn them. The heavy line marks the break: from there up, the register key goes on and the holes close again.

Concert B♭ major · written C major

When the band plays concert B♭ major, you play C major (no sharps or flats in the key signature).

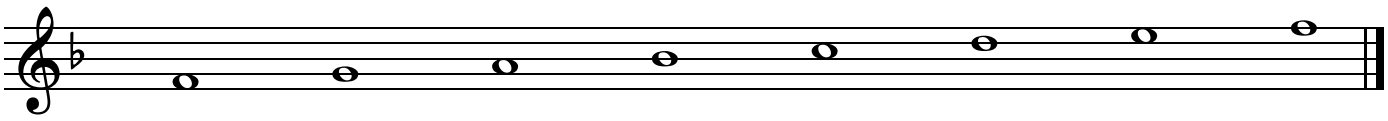


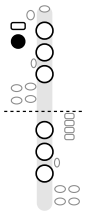
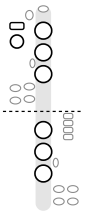
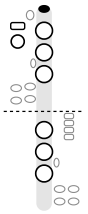
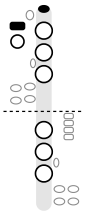
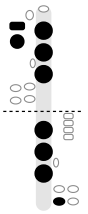
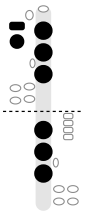
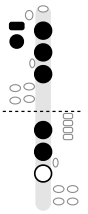
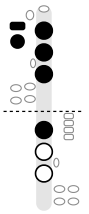
KEYS								
NOTE	C4	D4	E4	F4	G4	A4	B4	C5

The break (heavy line): Keep right-hand fingers down and seal every hole. More on page 33.

Concert E♭ major · written F major

When the band plays concert E♭ major, you play F major (1 flat in the key signature).



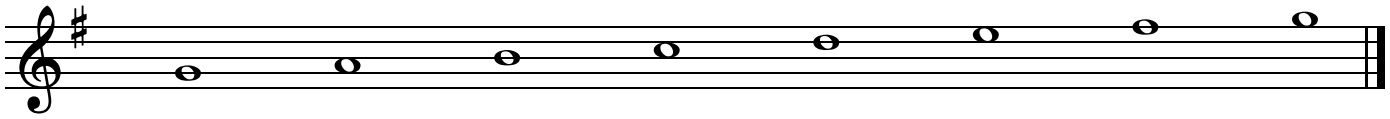
KEYS								
NOTE	F4	G4	A4	B♭4	C5	D5	E5	F5

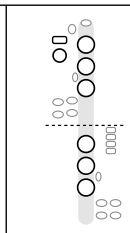
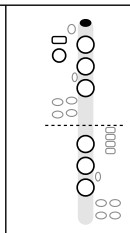
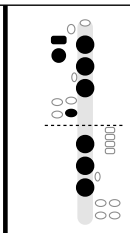
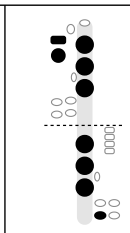
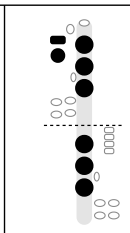
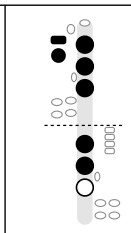
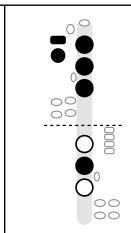
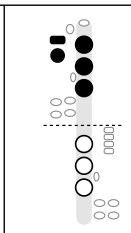
The break (heavy line): Keep right-hand fingers down and seal every hole. More on page 33.

Free at thefingeringchart.com

Concert F major · written G major

When the band plays concert F major, you play G major (1 sharp in the key signature).

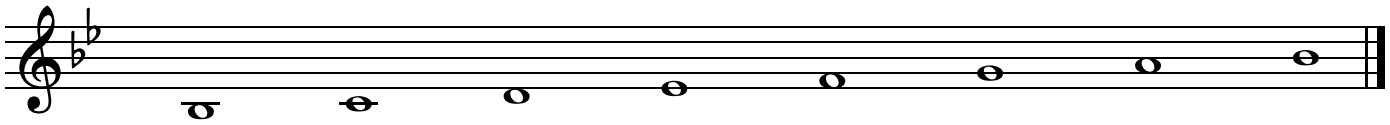


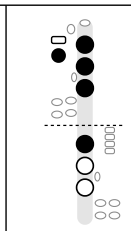
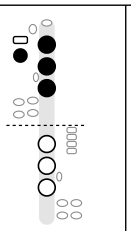
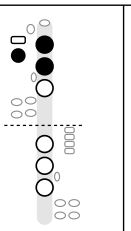
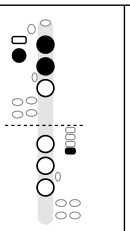
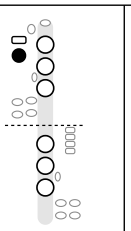
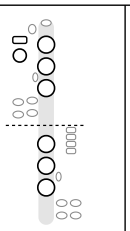
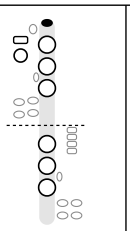
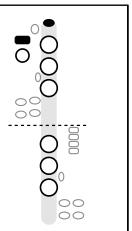
KEYS								
NOTE	G4	A4	B4	C5	D5	E5	F♯5	G5

The break (heavy line): Keep right-hand fingers down and seal every hole. More on page 33.

Concert A♭ major · written B♭ major

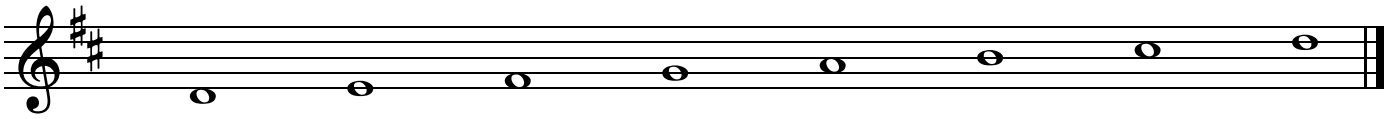
When the band plays concert A♭ major, you play B♭ major (2 flats in the key signature).

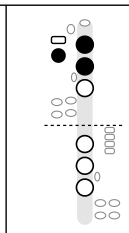
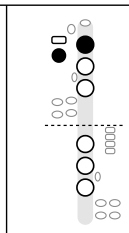
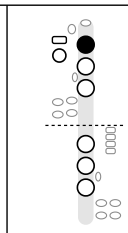
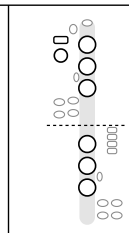
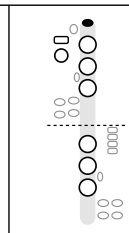
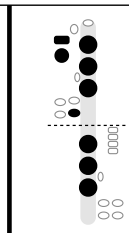
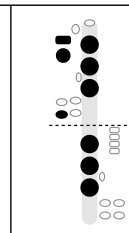
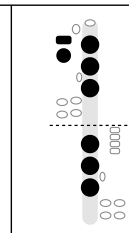


KEYS								
NOTE	B♭3	C4	D4	E♭4	F4	G4	A4	B♭4

Concert C major · written D major

When the band plays concert C major, you play D major (2 sharps in the key signature).

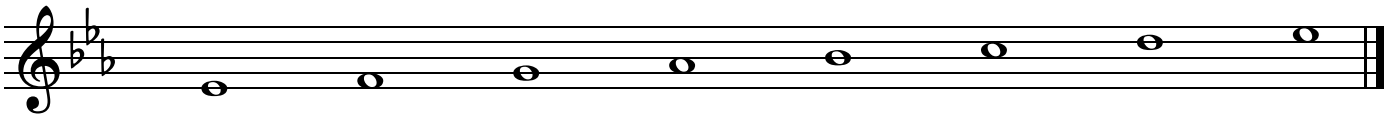


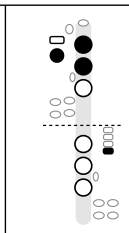
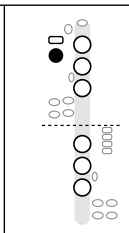
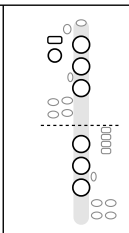
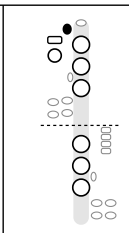
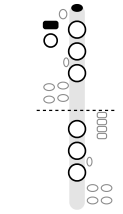
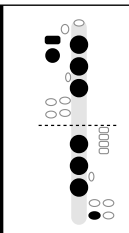
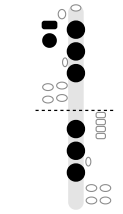
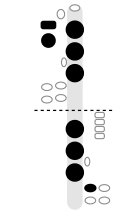
KEYS								
NOTE	D4	E4	F♯4	G4	A4	B4	C♯5	D5

The break (heavy line): Keep right-hand fingers down and seal every hole. More on page 33.

Concert D♭ major · written E♭ major

When the band plays concert D♭ major, you play E♭ major (3 flats in the key signature).

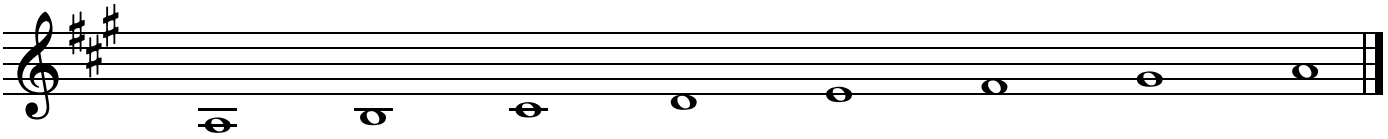


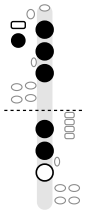
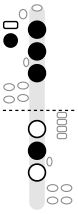
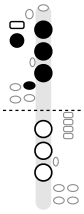
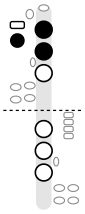
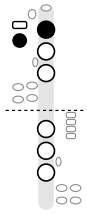
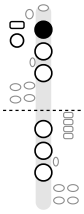
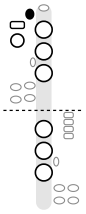
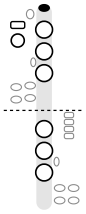
KEYS								
NOTE	E♭4	F4	G4	A♭4	B♭4	C5	D5	E♭5

The break (heavy line): Keep right-hand fingers down and seal every hole. More on page 33.

Concert G major · written A major

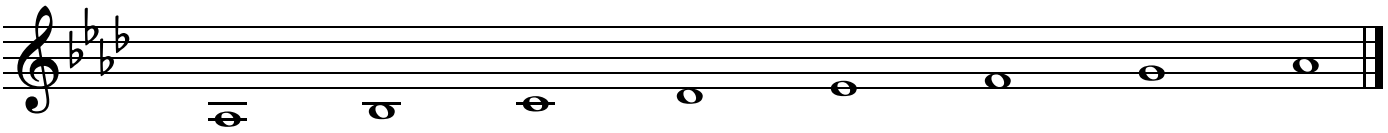
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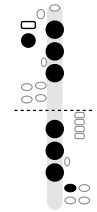
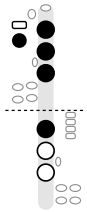
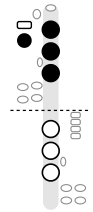
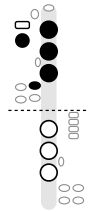
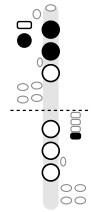
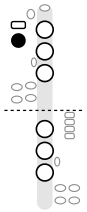
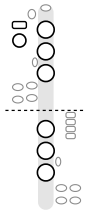
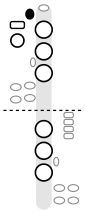


KEYS								
NOTE	A3	B3	C♯4	D4	E4	F♯4	G♯4	A4

Concert G♭ major · written A♭ major

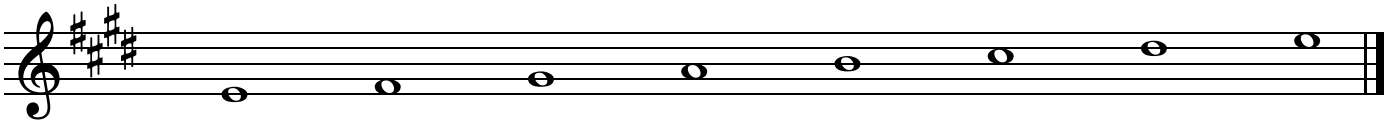
When the band plays concert G♭ major, you play A♭ major (4 flats in the key signature).

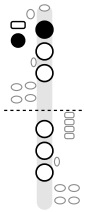
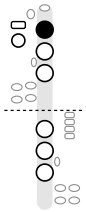
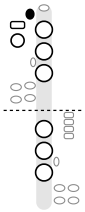
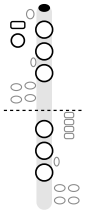
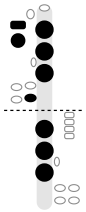
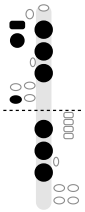
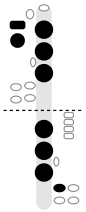
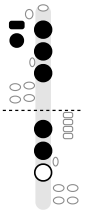


KEYS								
NOTE	A♭3	B♭3	C4	D♭4	E♭4	F4	G4	A♭4

Concert D major · written E major

When the band plays concert D major, you play E major (4 sharps in the key signature).

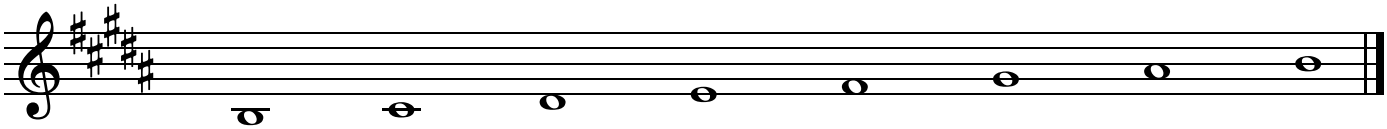


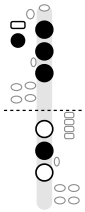
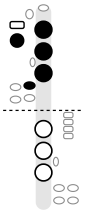
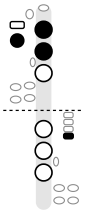
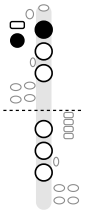
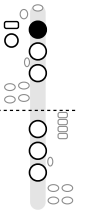
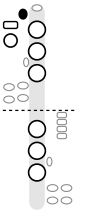
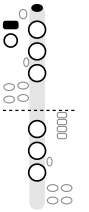
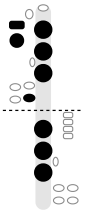
KEYS								
NOTE	E4	F♯4	G♯4	A4	B4	C♯5	D♯5	E5

The break (heavy line): Keep right-hand fingers down and seal every hole. More on page 33.

Concert A major · written B major

When the band plays concert A major, you play B major (5 sharps in the key signature).

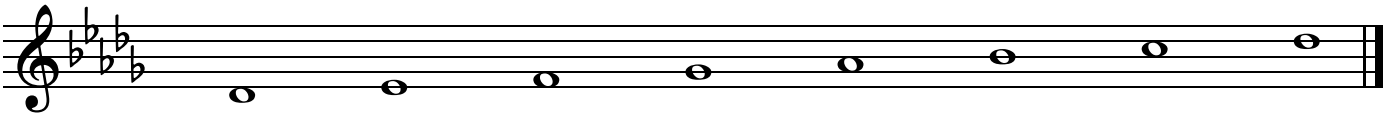


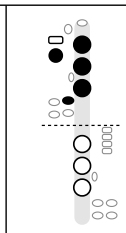
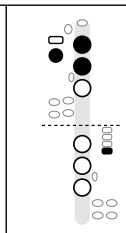
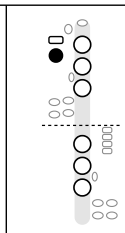
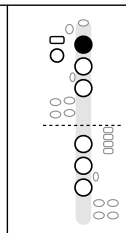
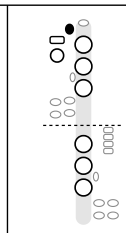
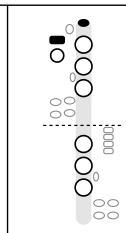
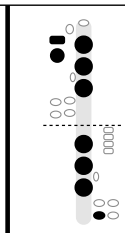
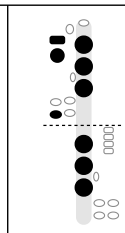
KEYS								
NOTE	B3	C♯4	D♯4	E4	F♯4	G♯4	A♯4	B4

The break (heavy line): Keep right-hand fingers down and seal every hole. More on page 33.

Concert B (C♭) major · written D♭ major

When the band plays concert B (C♭) major, you play D♭ major (5 flats in the key signature).

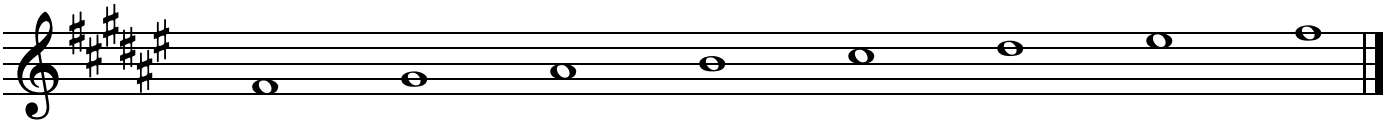


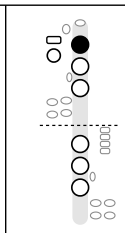
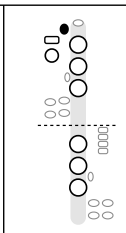
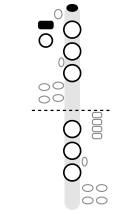
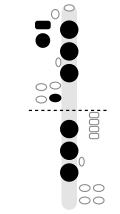
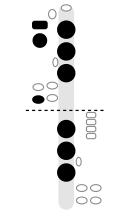
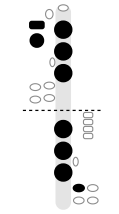
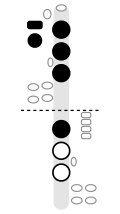
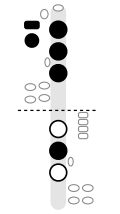
KEYS								
NOTE	D♭4	E♭4	F4	G♭4	A♭4	B♭4	C5	D♭5

The break (heavy line): Keep right-hand fingers down and seal every hole. More on page 33.

Concert E major · written F♯ major

When the band plays concert E major, you play F♯ major (6 sharps in the key signature).



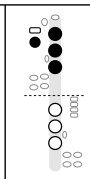
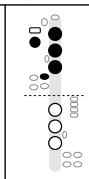
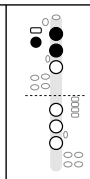
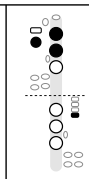
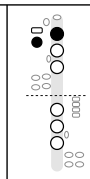
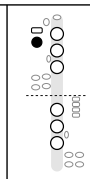
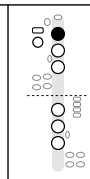
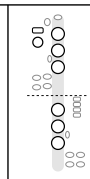
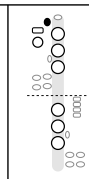
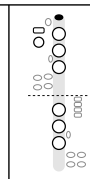
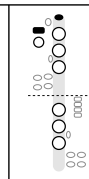
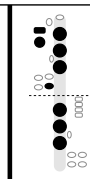
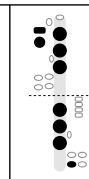
KEYS								
NOTE	F♯4	G♯4	A♯4	B4	C♯5	D♯5	E♯5	F♯5

The break (heavy line): Keep right-hand fingers down and seal every hole. More on page 33.

The Chromatic Scale

All twelve notes from C4, which is concert B♭, up to the next C, one half step at a time. Going up, the in-between notes are written as sharps; coming down they are usually written as flats (A♯ going up is the same note and fingering as B♭ coming down). The heavy line is the break.



KEYS													
NOTE	C4	C♯4	D4	D♯4	E4	F4	F♯4	G4	G♯4	A4	A♯4	B4	C5

How to Practice a Scale

Play it slowly enough that every note is correct the first time, with a metronome. Tongue each note, then slur the whole octave in one breath. Raise the tempo only after three clean runs in a row.

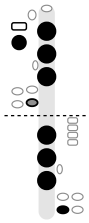
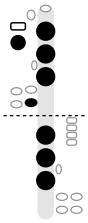
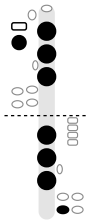
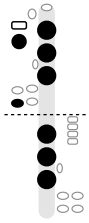
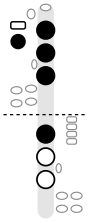
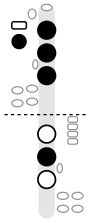
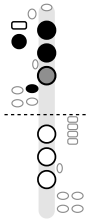
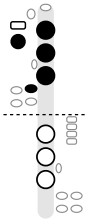
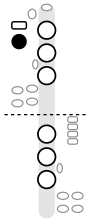
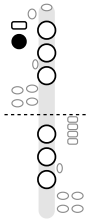
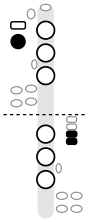
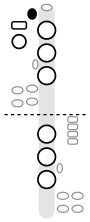
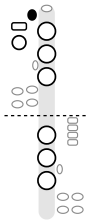
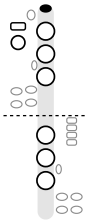
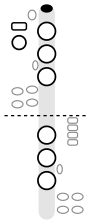
Which Scales First

Start with written C major, which sounds concert B♭, then F major (concert E♭) and G major (concert F). Add D major later. These are the keys the band plays first. One clarinet tip: once C major is solid in the low register, play G major from G4. It crosses the break between A and B, so keep the right hand down on A to make the move smaller.

Trill Chart

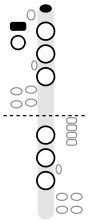
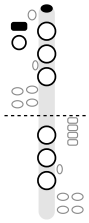
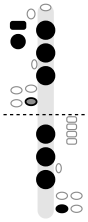
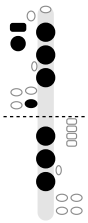
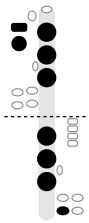
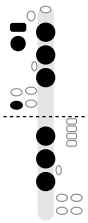
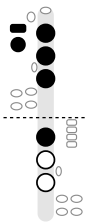
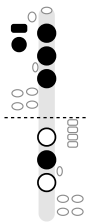
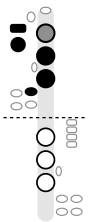
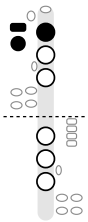
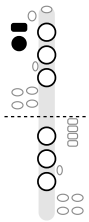
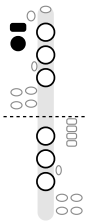
These are special fingerings for the clarinet trills that are awkward or out of tune with the normal fingerings. Finger the lower note as shown. Keep the black keys down the whole time and move only the grey ones, as fast and evenly as you can. A grey key that starts pressed is lifted for the upper note; a grey key that starts open is pressed for the upper note. Other trills can usually be played with the normal fingerings for both notes.

● Hold down ◉ Move this key to trill ○ Open

Trill	Keys	How to play it	Trill	Keys	How to play it	Trill	Keys	How to play it
E3 to F3		Hold low F with the right pinky and trill the left pinky E key.	**E3 to F♯3**		Hold low E with the left pinky and trill the right pinky F♯/C♯ key.	**F3 to G♭3**		Hold low F with the right pinky and trill the left pinky F♯ key.
F♯3 to G♯3		Hold low F♯ with the left pinky and trill the right pinky A♭/E♭ key.	**A♯3 to B3**		Finger B♭ and trill the small B/F♯ sliver key between the right middle and ring fingers.	**B3 to C♯4**		Finger B and trill the C♯/G♯ key with the left pinky.
C♯4 to D4		Hold C♯ and trill the left ring finger, keeping the pinky key down.	**C♯4 to D♯4**		Hold C♯ and trill the lowest side key.	**F4 to G♭4**		Finger F and trill the two lowest side keys together.
F4 to G4		Finger F and trill the G♯ key with the side of the left index finger.	**F♯4 to G♯4**		Play F♯ with the thumb and the two lowest side keys, then trill the G♯ key.	**G♯4 to A4**		Hold G♯ and trill the second side key from the top.
G♯4 to A♯4		Hold G♯ and trill the top side key.	**A4 to B♭4**		Hold A and trill the second side key from the top.	**A4 to B4**		Hold A and trill the top side key; B comes out as a throat tone, so you avoid crossing the break.

Trill Chart, Continued

● Hold down ◉ Move this key to trill ○ Open

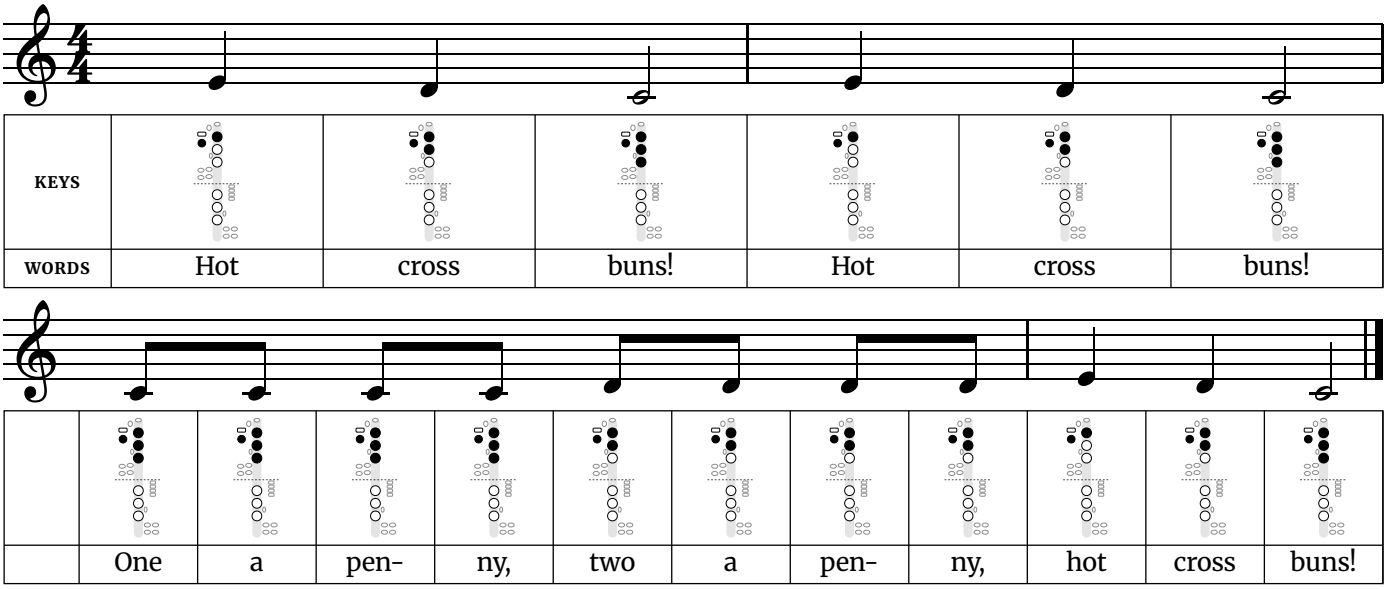
Trill	Keys	How to play it	Trill	Keys	How to play it	Trill	Keys	How to play it
A♯4 to B4		Hold B♭ (A key and register key) and trill the second side key from the top.	**B♭4 to C5**		Hold B♭ (A key and register key) and trill the top two side keys together.	**B4 to C5**		Hold C with the right pinky and trill the left pinky B key.
B4 to C♯5		Hold B with the left pinky and trill the right pinky F♯/C♯ key.	**C5 to D♭5**		Hold C with the right pinky and trill the left pinky C♯ key.	**C♯5 to D♯5**		Hold C♯ with the left pinky and trill the right pinky A♭/E♭ key.
F5 to G♭5		Finger F and trill the small B/F♯ sliver key between the right middle and ring fingers.	**F♯5 to G♯5**		Finger F♯ and trill the C♯/G♯ key with the left pinky.	**G♯5 to A♯5**		Hold G♯ and trill the left index finger.
B5 to C♯6		Hold B and trill the two lowest side keys together.	**C6 to D♭6**		Finger high C and trill the two lowest side keys together.	**C6 to D6**		Finger high C and trill the second side key from the top.

What a trill is

A trill is a fast, even alternation between the written note and the note just above it in the key. In band music it is marked with tr above the note, sometimes with a small sharp, flat or natural beside it to show which upper note to use. Most of the time the normal fingerings for the two notes work fine. This chart covers the trills where moving between the normal fingerings means lifting or pressing several fingers at once, which makes the trill uneven or slow. Play it as fast as you can keep both notes even and clear; an uneven fast trill sounds worse than a slower even one.

Hot Cross Buns

Written in C major (sounds in concert B♭ major) · 4/4 time. A three-note song most band and recorder books start with.



Fingerings used in this song
C4 — Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.
D4 — Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.
E4 — Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.

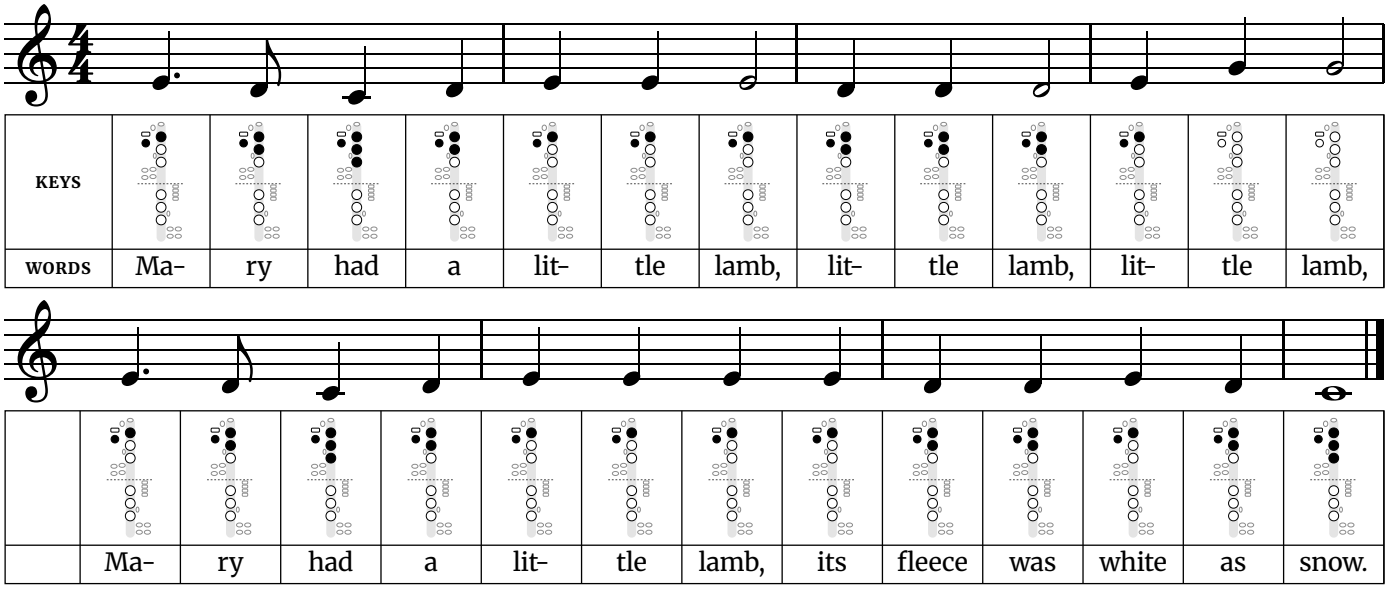
Tip: The widest jump is a major third, from C4 to E4. Every phrase walks down three notes and back. Use it to get clean finger changes between neighboring notes before you worry about speed.

Hardest finger change: Going from C4 (cover or press: left thumb over the thumb hole, left first finger, left second finger and left third finger) to E4 (cover or press: left thumb over the thumb hole and left first finger), 2 keys or holes change. Move all the fingers together, and keep them close to the instrument so nothing has far to travel. Practice just those two notes back and forth, slowly, before playing the whole line.

Traditional English street cry; the words were printed in 1767.

Mary Had a Little Lamb

Written in C major (sounds in concert B♭ major) · 4/4 time. Uses four notes: three next to each other and a jump up to G.



Fingerings used in this song	
C4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.	**E4** – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.
D4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.	**G4** – All holes and keys open

Tip: The widest jump is a minor third, from G4 to E4. The tune adds one note to Hot Cross Buns and repeats a single pitch several times. Keep the repeated notes even, tonguing each one without stopping the air.

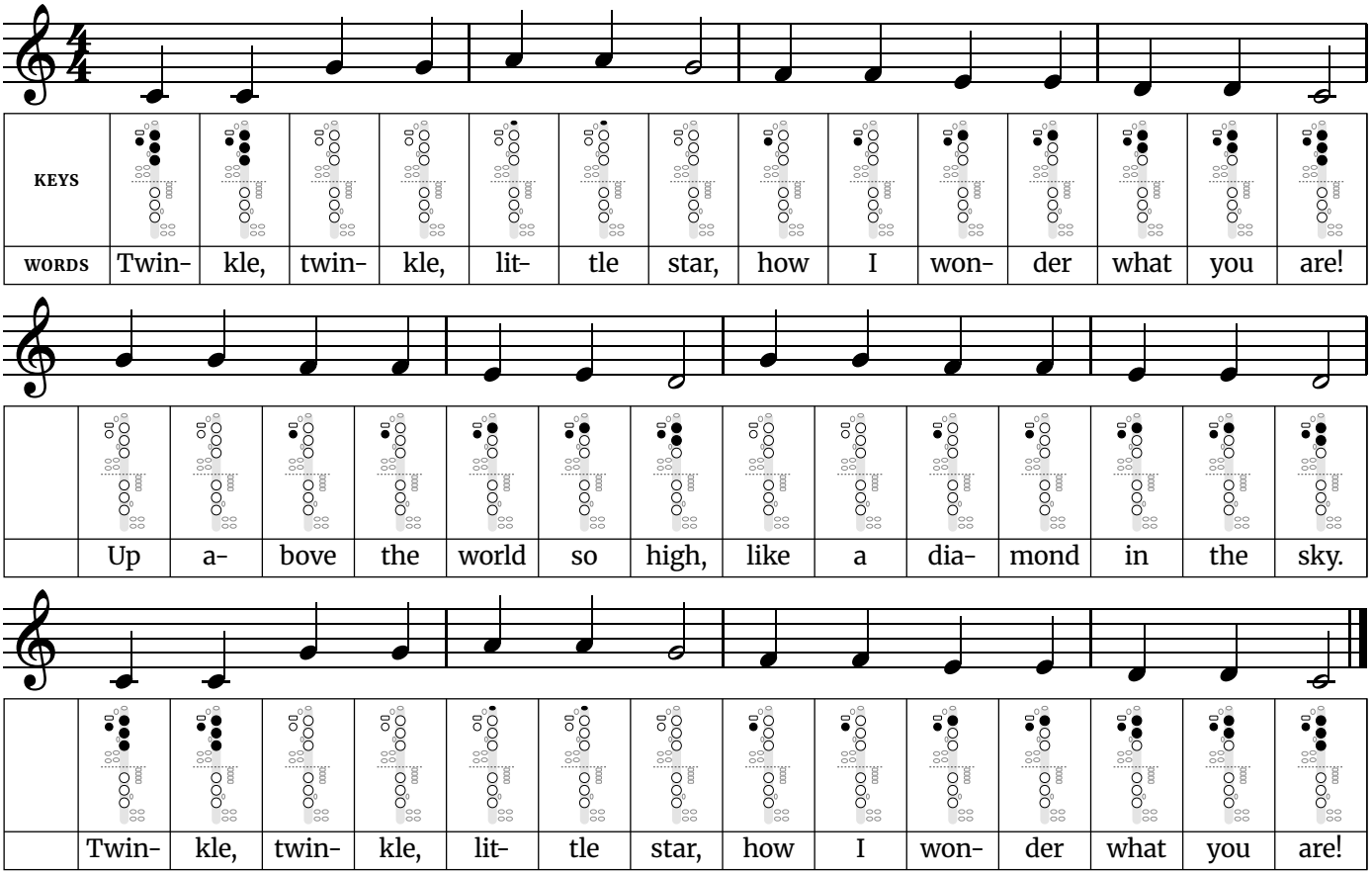
Hardest finger change: Going from E4 (cover or press: left thumb over the thumb hole and left first finger) to G4 (nothing pressed: every key stays open), 2 keys or holes change. Move all the fingers together, and keep them close to the instrument so nothing has far to travel. Practice just those two notes back and forth, slowly, before playing the whole line.

Words: Sarah Josepha Hale (1830). Music: traditional American.

Free at thefingeringchart.com

Twinkle Twinkle Little Star

Written in C major (sounds in concert B♭ major) · 4/4 time. Six notes of the major scale, with a leap from the first note to the fifth.



Fingerings used in this song	
C4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.	**F4** – Left hand: thumb. Right hand: nothing down.
D4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.	**G4** – All holes and keys open
E4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.	**A4** – Left hand: A key. Right hand: nothing down.

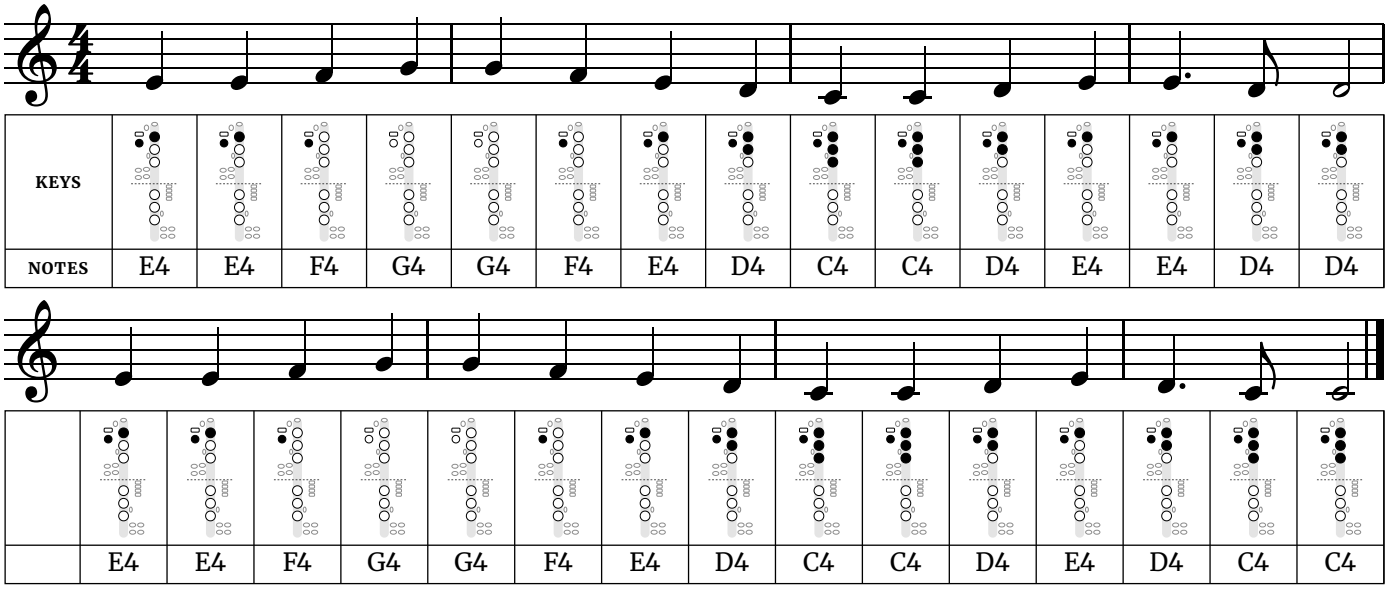
Tip: The widest jump is a fifth, from C4 to G4. The opening jump is a fifth, the first real leap in this set of songs. Hear the second note in your head before you play it, then come down the scale one step at a time.

Hardest finger change: Going from C4 (cover or press: left thumb over the thumb hole, left first finger, left second finger and left third finger) to G4 (nothing pressed: every key stays open), 4 keys or holes change. Move all the fingers together, and keep them close to the instrument so nothing has far to travel. Practice just those two notes back and forth, slowly, before playing the whole line.

Words: Jane Taylor (1806). Music: the French song "Ah! vous dirai-je, maman" (1761).

Ode to Joy

Written in C major (sounds in concert B♭ major) · 4/4 time. Beethoven's melody from the Ninth Symphony, using the first five notes of the scale.



KEYS															
NOTES	E4	E4	F4	G4	G4	F4	E4	D4	C4	C4	D4	E4	E4	D4	D4

	E4	E4	F4	G4	G4	F4	E4	D4	C4	C4	D4	E4	D4	C4	C4

Fingerings used in this song	
C4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.	**F4** – Left hand: thumb. Right hand: nothing down.
D4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.	**G4** – All holes and keys open
E4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.	

Tip: The widest jump is a whole step, from G4 to F4. Almost the whole melody moves by step, which makes it a good test of even fingers. Watch the rhythm at the end of each phrase, where one note is held longer.

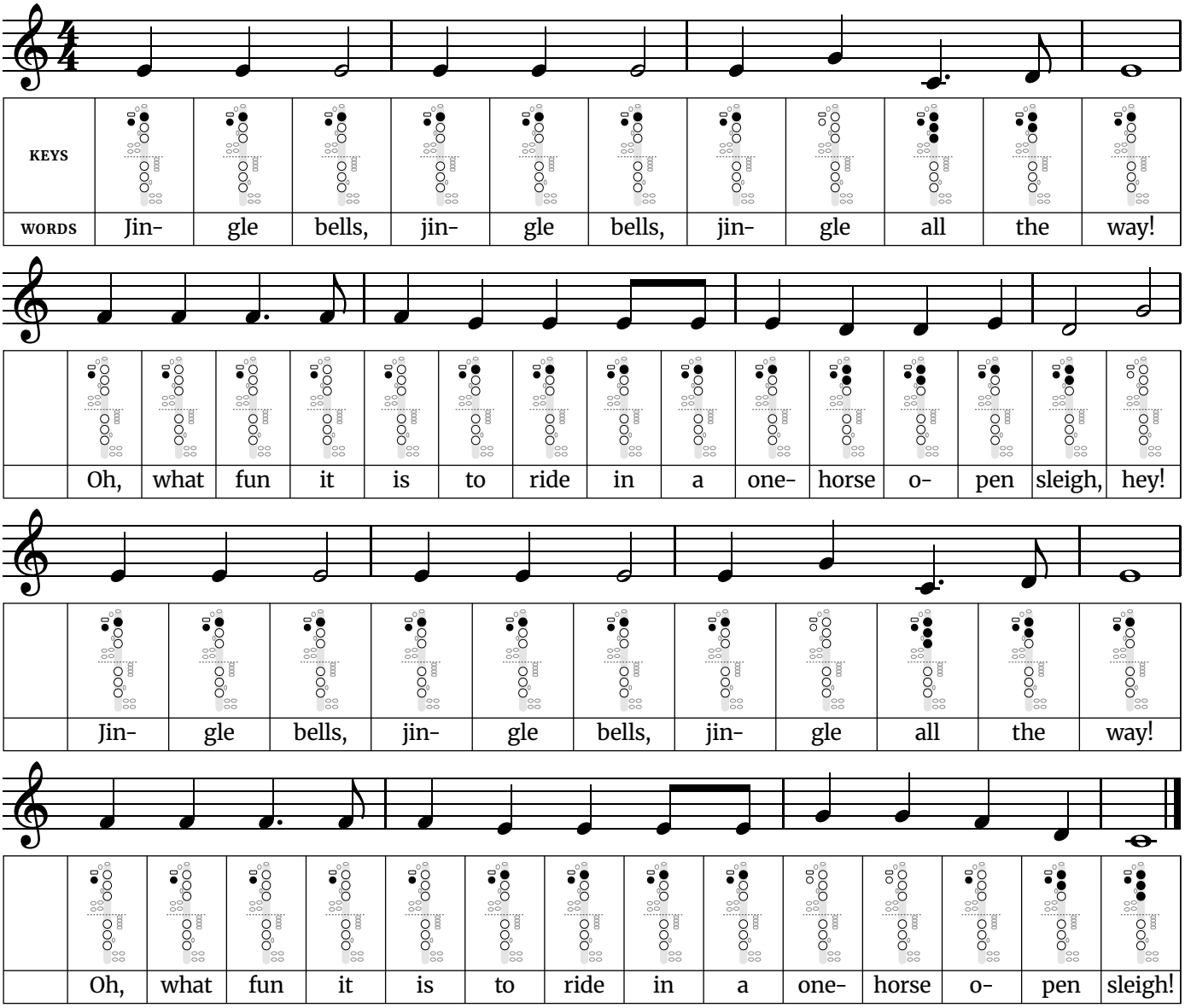
Hardest finger change: Going from E4 (cover or press: left thumb over the thumb hole and left first finger) to F4 (cover or press: left thumb over the thumb hole), 1 key or hole change. Move all the fingers together, and keep them close to the instrument so nothing has far to travel. Practice just those two notes back and forth, slowly, before playing the whole line.

Music: Ludwig van Beethoven, from the Ninth Symphony (1824).

Free at thefingeringchart.com

Jingle Bells

Written in C major (sounds in concert B♭ major) · 4/4 time. The chorus, using the first five notes of the scale.



Fingerings used in this song	
C4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.	**F4** – Left hand: thumb. Right hand: nothing down.
D4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.	**G4** – All holes and keys open
E4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.	

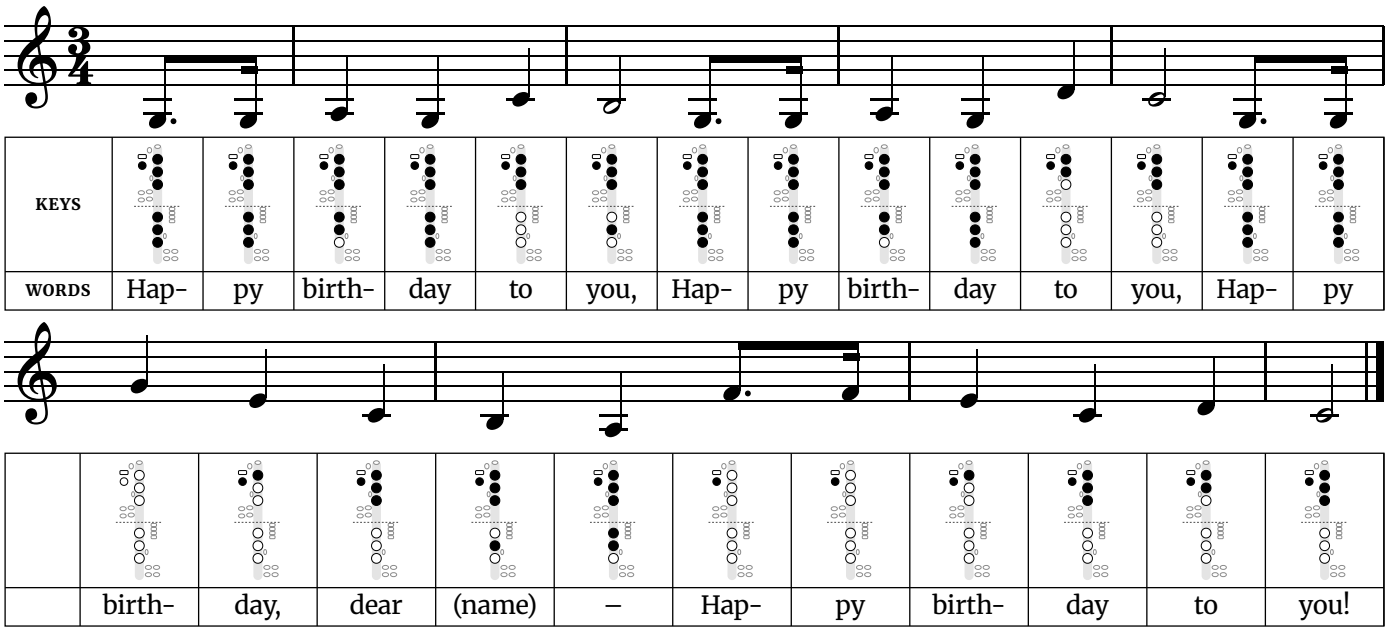
Tip: The widest jump is a fifth, from G4 to C4. The chorus repeats one note three times in a row more than once. Light, short tonguing keeps it bouncing; heavy tonguing makes it sound like marching.

Hardest finger change: Going from G4 (nothing pressed: every key stays open) to C4 (cover or press: left thumb over the thumb hole, left first finger, left second finger and left third finger), 4 keys or holes change. Move all the fingers together, and keep them close to the instrument so nothing has far to travel. Practice just those two notes back and forth, slowly, before playing the whole line.

Words and music by James Lord Pierpont (1857).

Happy Birthday

Written in C major (sounds in concert B♭ major) · 3/4 time. Covers an octave, from the low fifth up to the high fifth.



Fingerings used in this song	
G3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	**D4** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.
A3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.	**E4** – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.
B3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2.	**F4** – Left hand: thumb. Right hand: nothing down.
C4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.	**G4** – All holes and keys open

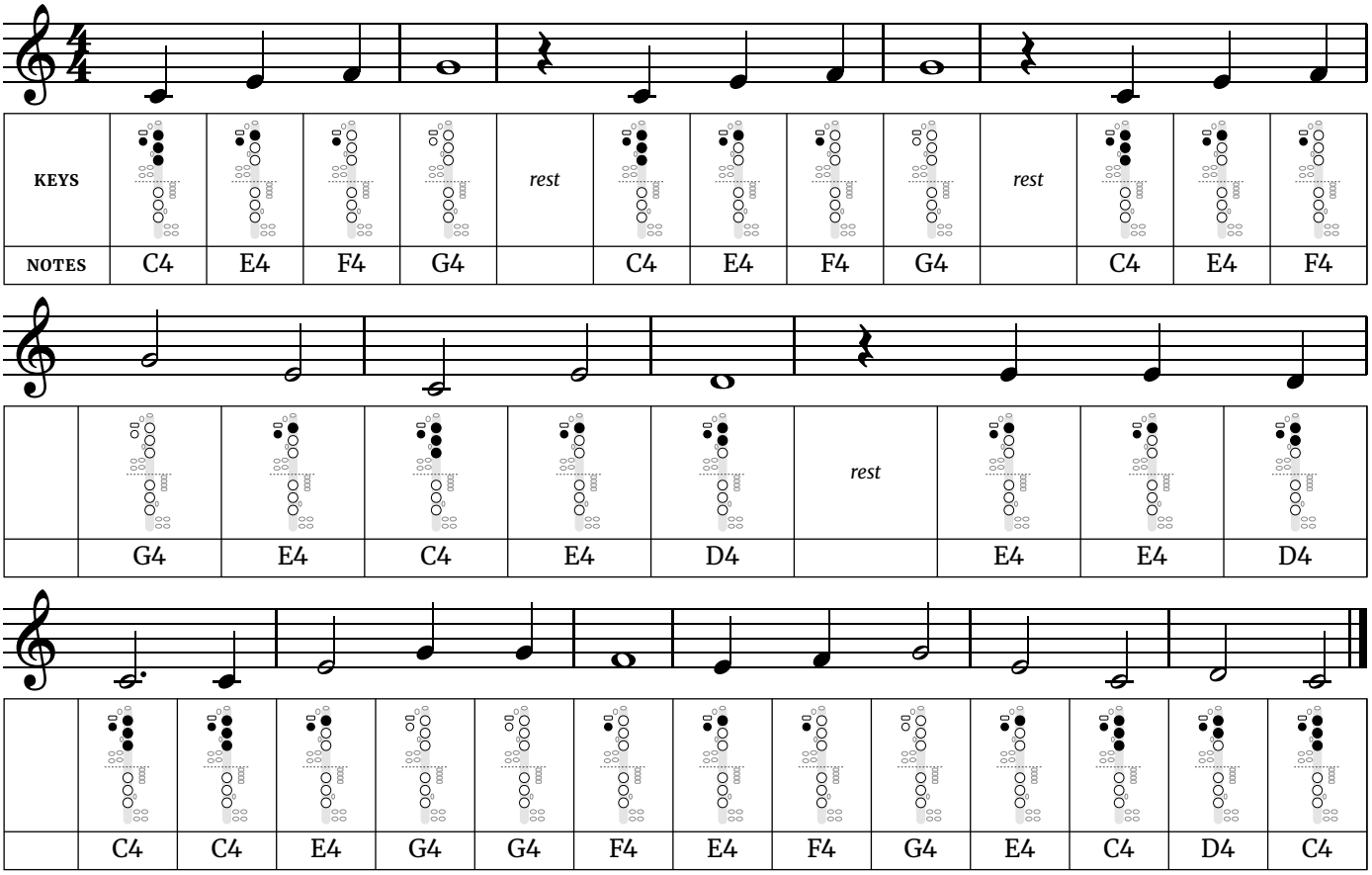
Tip: The widest jump is an octave, from G3 to G4. The third phrase has the widest leap in this set, an octave. Practice the two notes of the octave on their own, slowly, before playing the phrase.

Hardest finger change: Going from G3 (cover or press: left thumb over the thumb hole, left first finger, left second finger, left third finger, right first finger, right second finger and right third finger) to G4 (nothing pressed: every key stays open), 7 keys or holes change. Move all the fingers together, and keep them close to the instrument so nothing has far to travel. Practice just those two notes back and forth, slowly, before playing the whole line.

Music: "Good Morning to All" by Mildred J. Hill and Patty Smith Hill (1893). Words: traditional.

When the Saints Go Marching In

Written in C major (sounds in concert B♭ major) · 4/4 time. Built on the first five notes of the scale.



Fingerings used in this song	
C4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.	**F4** – Left hand: thumb. Right hand: nothing down.
D4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.	**G4** – All holes and keys open
E4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.	

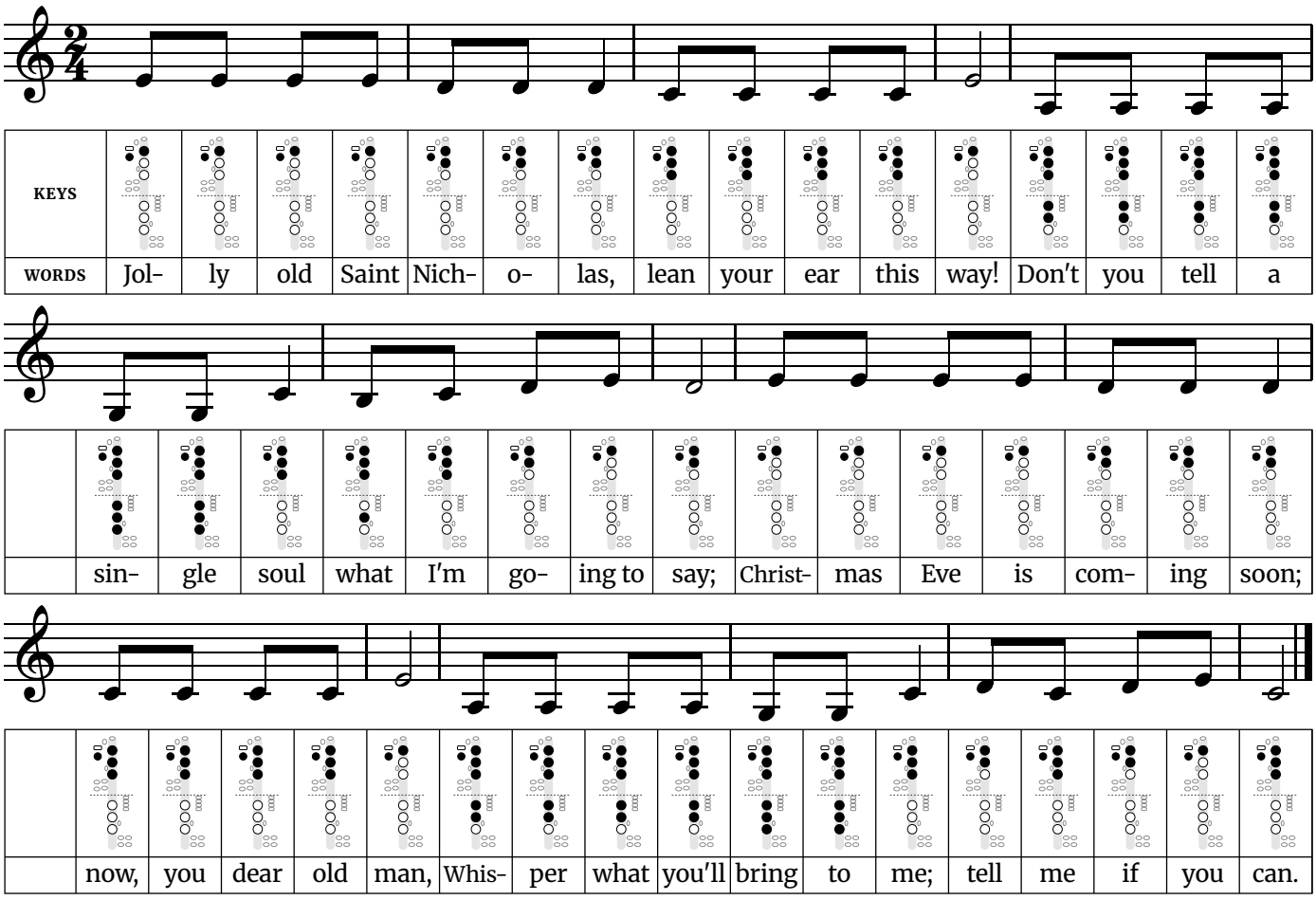
Tip: The widest jump is a fifth, from G4 to C4. Each phrase starts after a rest, on the second beat. Count the rest out loud a few times so the first note comes in on time.

Hardest finger change: Going from G4 (nothing pressed: every key stays open) to C4 (cover or press: left thumb over the thumb hole, left first finger, left second finger and left third finger), 4 keys or holes change. Move all the fingers together, and keep them close to the instrument so nothing has far to travel. Practice just those two notes back and forth, slowly, before playing the whole line.

Traditional American spiritual.

Jolly Old Saint Nicholas

Easy · Written in C major (sounds in concert B♭ major) · 2/4 time · 6 notes, G3 to E4



Fingerings used in this song	
G3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	**C4** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.
A3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.	**D4** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.
B3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2.	**E4** – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.

Tip: Each phrase opens with the same note four times. Players tend to rush repeated notes, so keep them even and let the last note of each phrase ring for its full length.

The widest jump is a fifth, down from E4 to A3 in line 3.

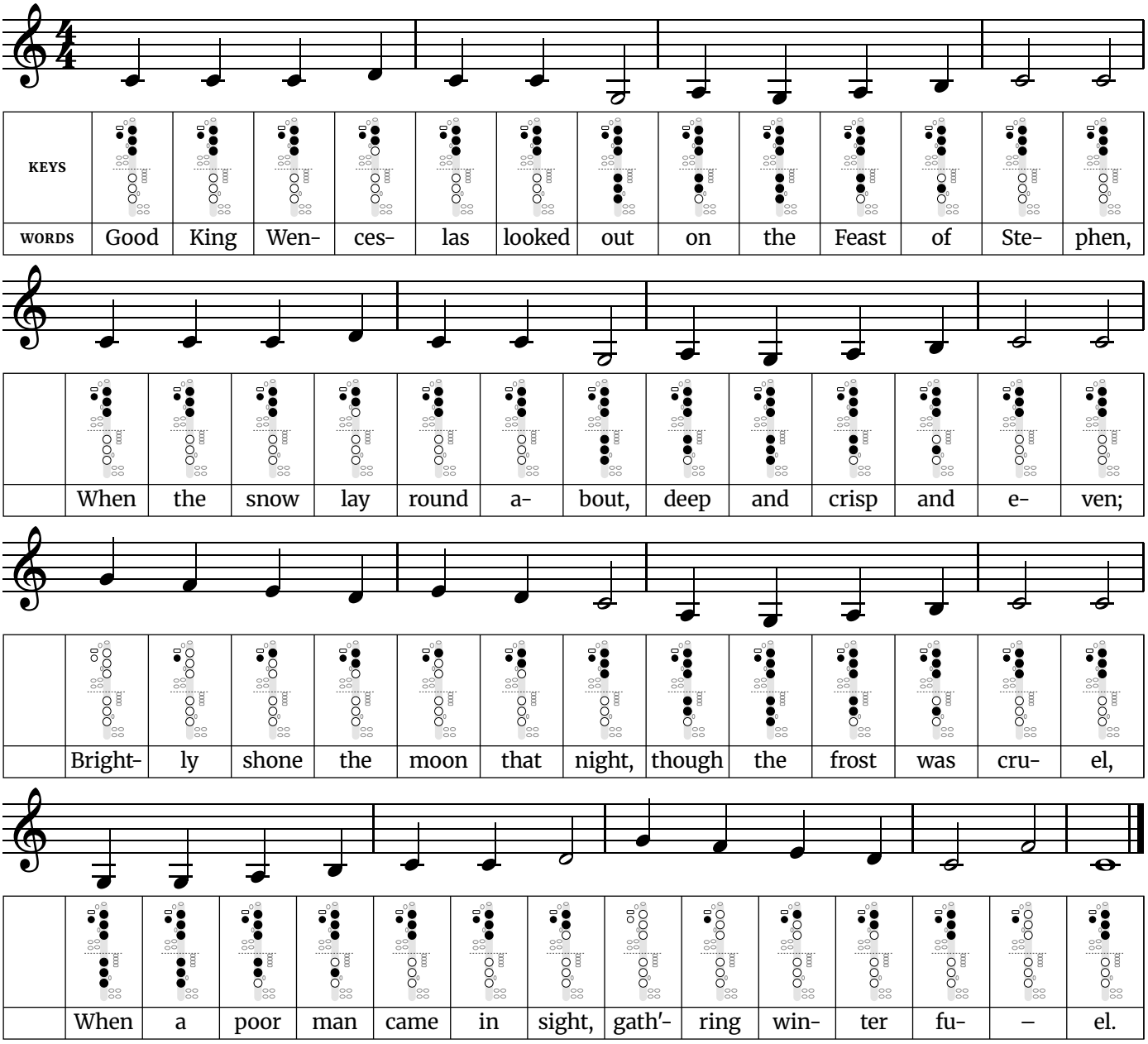
The busiest finger change is E4 to A3, where 4 keys or holes move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.

Words: Emily Huntington Miller (1865). Music: attributed to James R. Murray (1874).

Free at thefingeringchart.com

Good King Wenceslas

Easy · Written in C major (sounds in concert B♭ major) · 4/4 time · 8 notes, G3 to G4



Fingerings used in this song	
G3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	**D4** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.
A3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.	**E4** – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.
B3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2.	**F4** – Left hand: thumb. Right hand: nothing down.
C4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.	**G4** – All holes and keys open

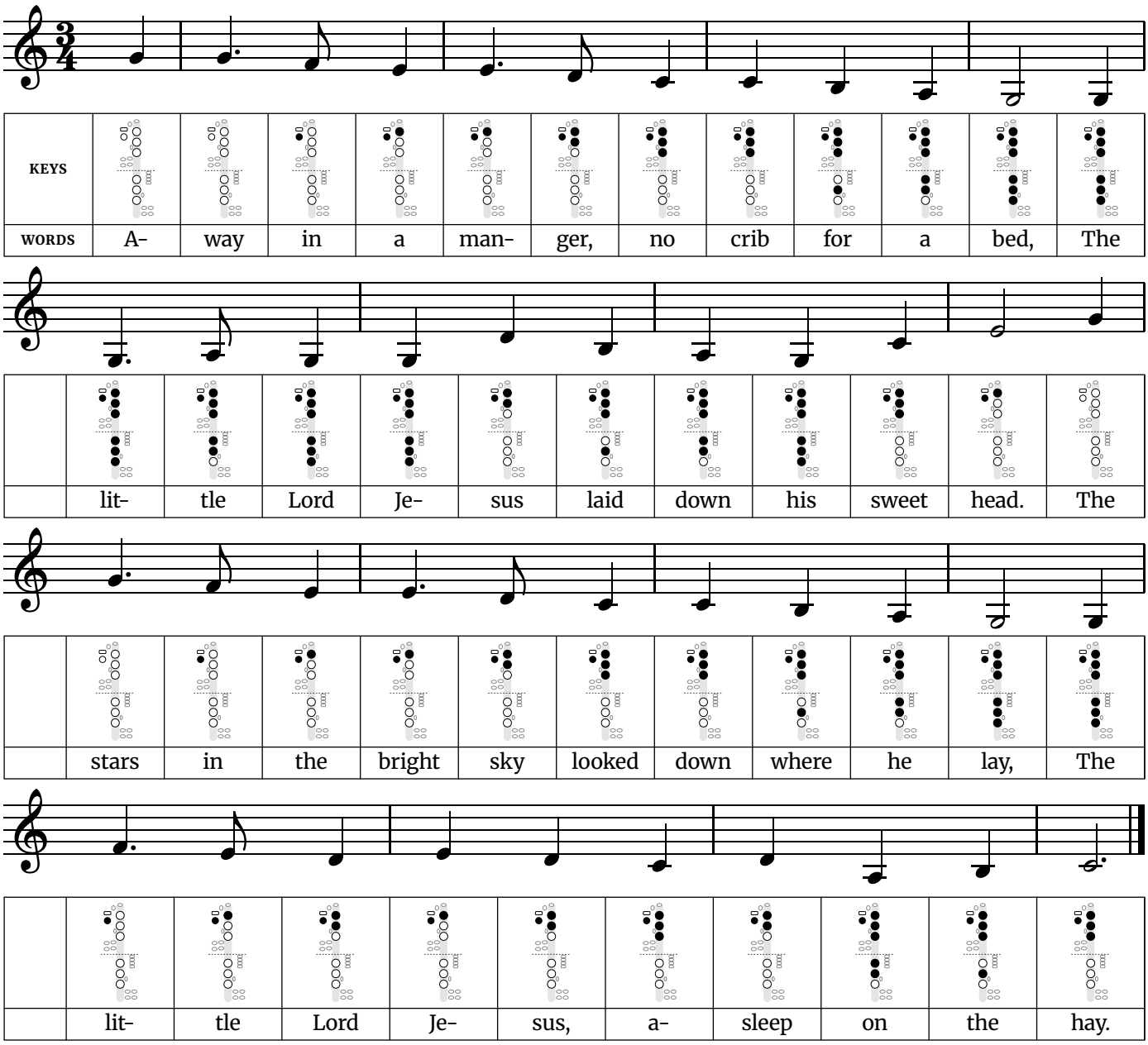
Tip: Nearly every note is a quarter note or longer, so the rhythm is the easiest of the Christmas songs. Play it like a sturdy march and give each half note its full two beats.

The widest jump is a fifth, up from C4 to G4 in line 3.

Words: John Mason Neale (1853). Music: "Tempus adest floridum", from Piae Cantiones (1582).

Away in a Manger

Easy · Written in C major (sounds in concert B♭ major) · 3/4 time · 8 notes, G3 to G4



Fingerings used in this song	
G3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	**D4** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.
A3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.	**E4** – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.
B3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2.	**F4** – Left hand: thumb. Right hand: nothing down.
C4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.	**G4** – All holes and keys open

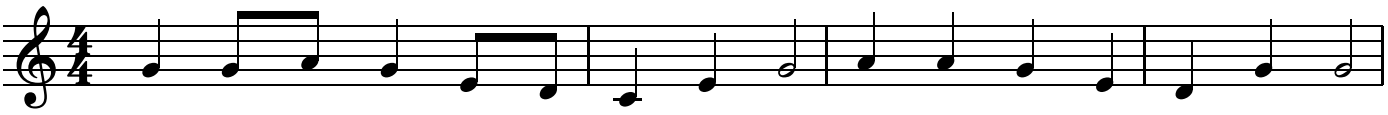
Tip: It is a slow waltz with a long note at the end of every phrase. Hold those for all their beats and breathe after them, never in the middle of a phrase.

The widest jump is a minor seventh, up from G3 to F4 in line 4.

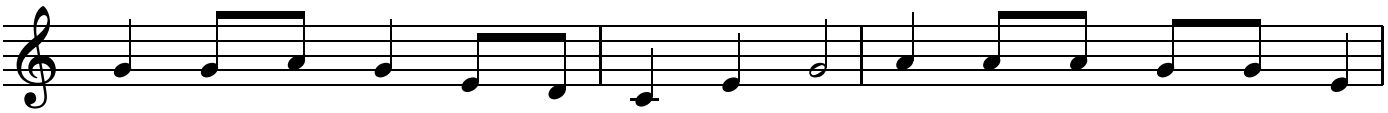
Words: anonymous (1880s, American). Music: "Mueller" by James Ramsey Murray (1887).

Up on the Housetop

Easy · Written in C major (sounds in concert B♭ major) · 4/4 time · 6 notes, C4 to A4



KEYS																
WORDS	Up	on	the	house-	top	–	rein-	deer	pause,	out	jumps	good	old	San-	ta	Claus;

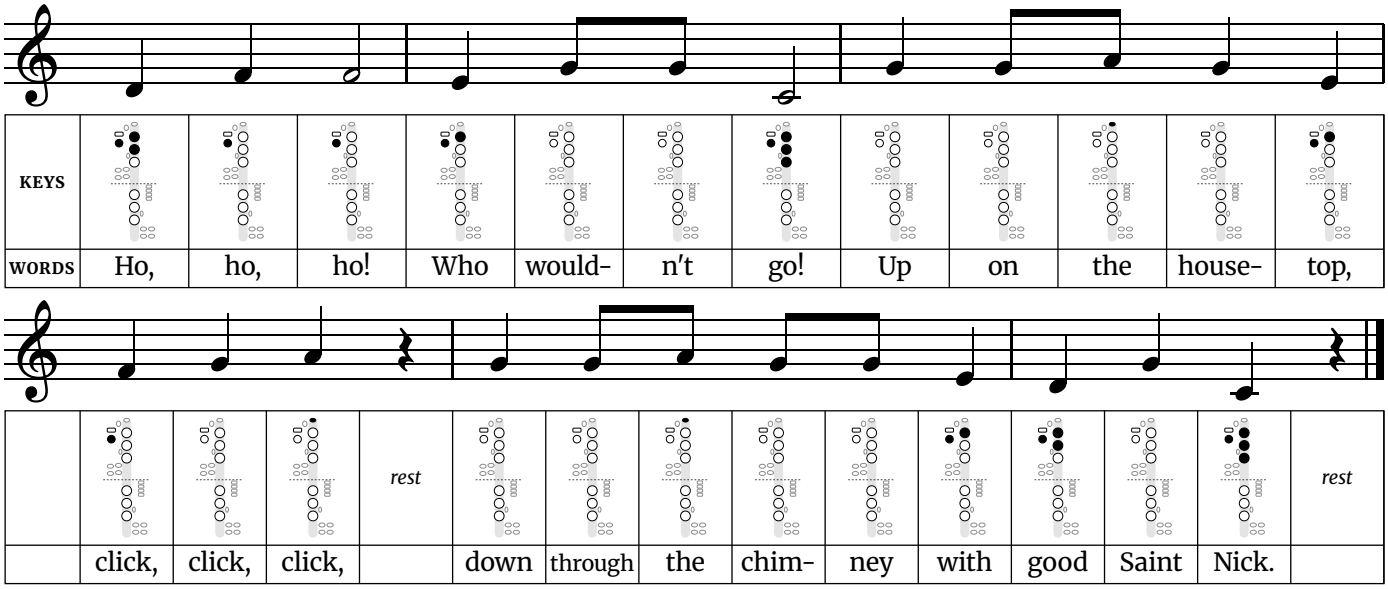


	Down	through	the	chim-	ney	with	lots	of	toys,	all	for	the	lit-	tle	ones'	



	Christ-	mas	joys.	Ho,	ho,	ho!	Who	would-	n't	go!	

Up on the Housetop *(continued)*



Fingerings used in this song	
C4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.	**F4** – Left hand: thumb. Right hand: nothing down.
D4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.	**G4** – All holes and keys open
E4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.	**A4** – Left hand: A key. Right hand: nothing down.

Tip: Pairs of quick notes ("on the", "lit-tle") sit in the middle of the verse phrases. Tongue them lightly without speeding up, then give the three "Ho, ho, ho" notes their full length.

The widest jump is a fifth, down from G4 to C4 in line 5.

The busiest finger change is G4 to C4, where 4 keys or holes move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.

Words and music: Benjamin Hanby (1864).

Free at thefingeringchart.com

Auld Lang Syne

Medium · Written in C major (sounds in concert B♭ major) · 4/4 time · 7 notes, G3 to A4



Fingerings used in this song	
G3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	**E4** – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.
A3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.	**G4** – All holes and keys open
C4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.	**A4** – Left hand: A key. Right hand: nothing down.
D4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.	

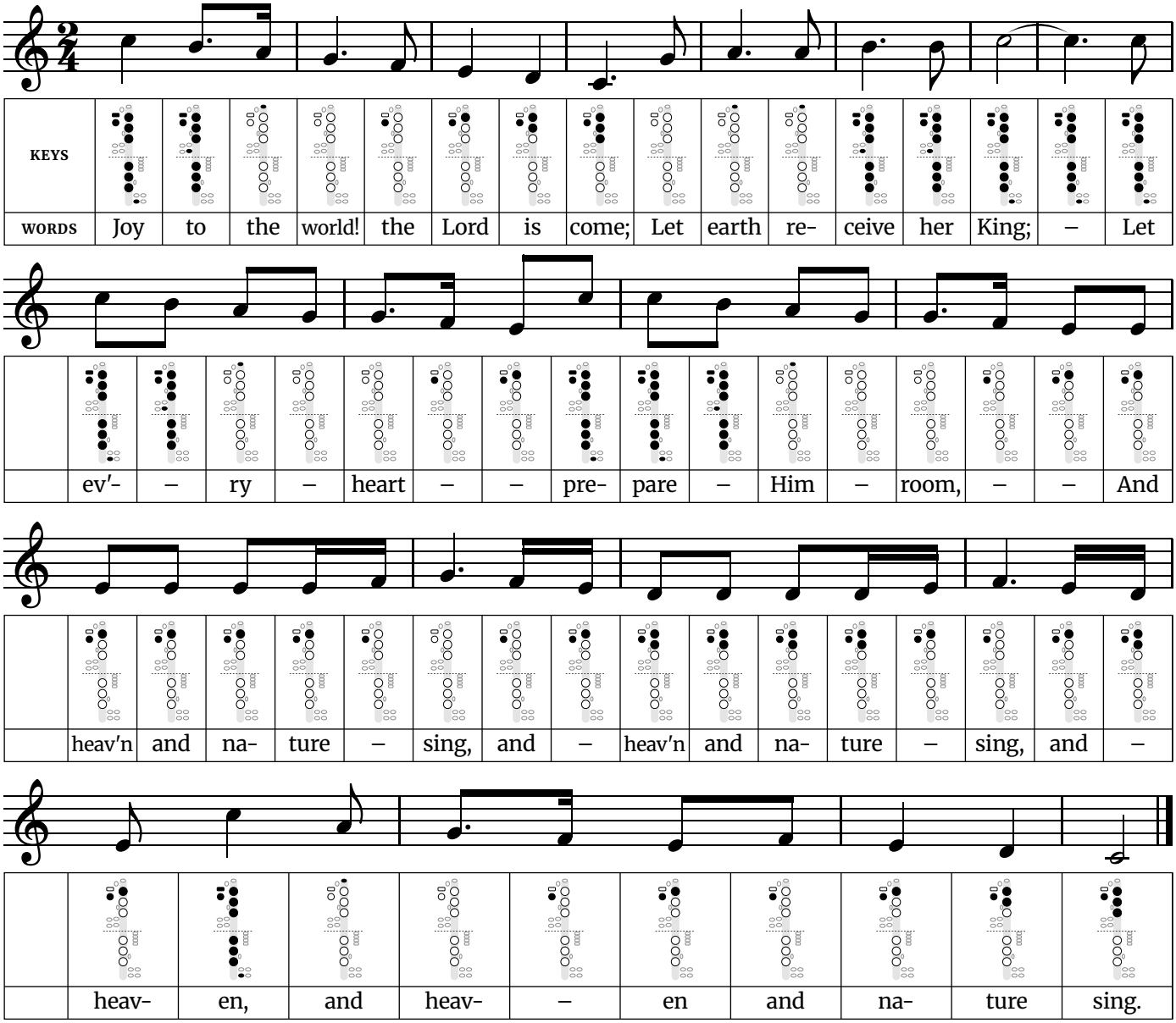
Tip: The tune uses only five pitch names (a pentatonic scale), so nothing falls outside the key. The long-short dotted rhythm comes back in almost every bar; keep the short note crisp and late.

The widest jump is a sixth, up from C4 to A4 in line 2.

Words: Robert Burns (1788). Music: traditional Scottish.

Joy to the World

Medium · Written in C major (sounds in concert B♭ major) · 2/4 time · 8 notes, C4 to C5



Fingerings used in this song	
C4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.	**G4** – All holes and keys open
D4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.	**A4** – Left hand: A key. Right hand: nothing down.
E4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.	**B4** – Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
F4 – Left hand: thumb. Right hand: nothing down.	**C5** – Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.

Tip: The first phrase walks straight down the scale, one note at a time, which makes it a good test of clean finger changes. Later the repeated “and heaven and nature sing” notes need light, even tonguing.

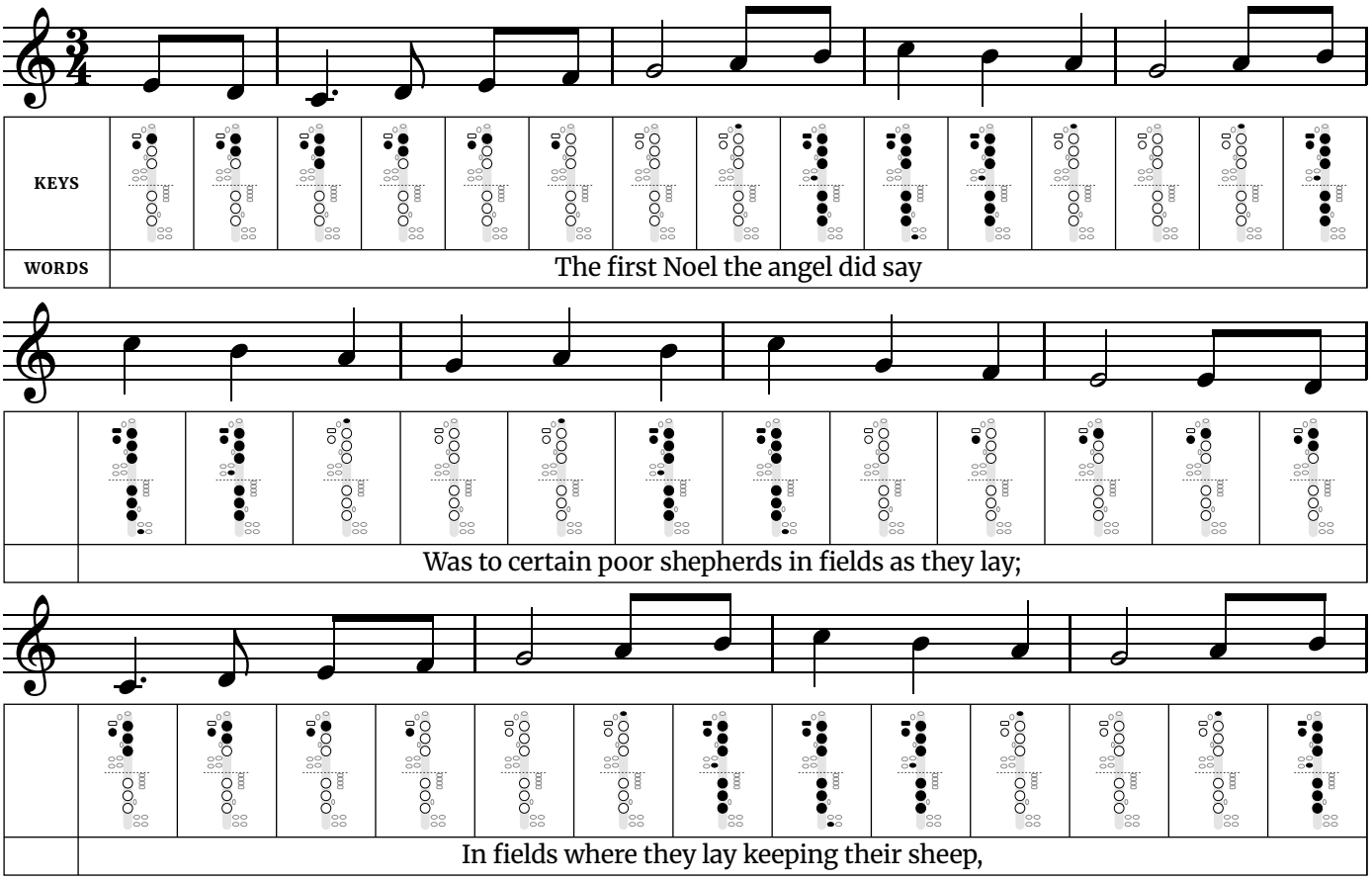
The widest jump is a minor sixth, up from E4 to C5 in line 4.

Words: Isaac Watts (1719). Music: “Antioch”, arranged by Lowell Mason.

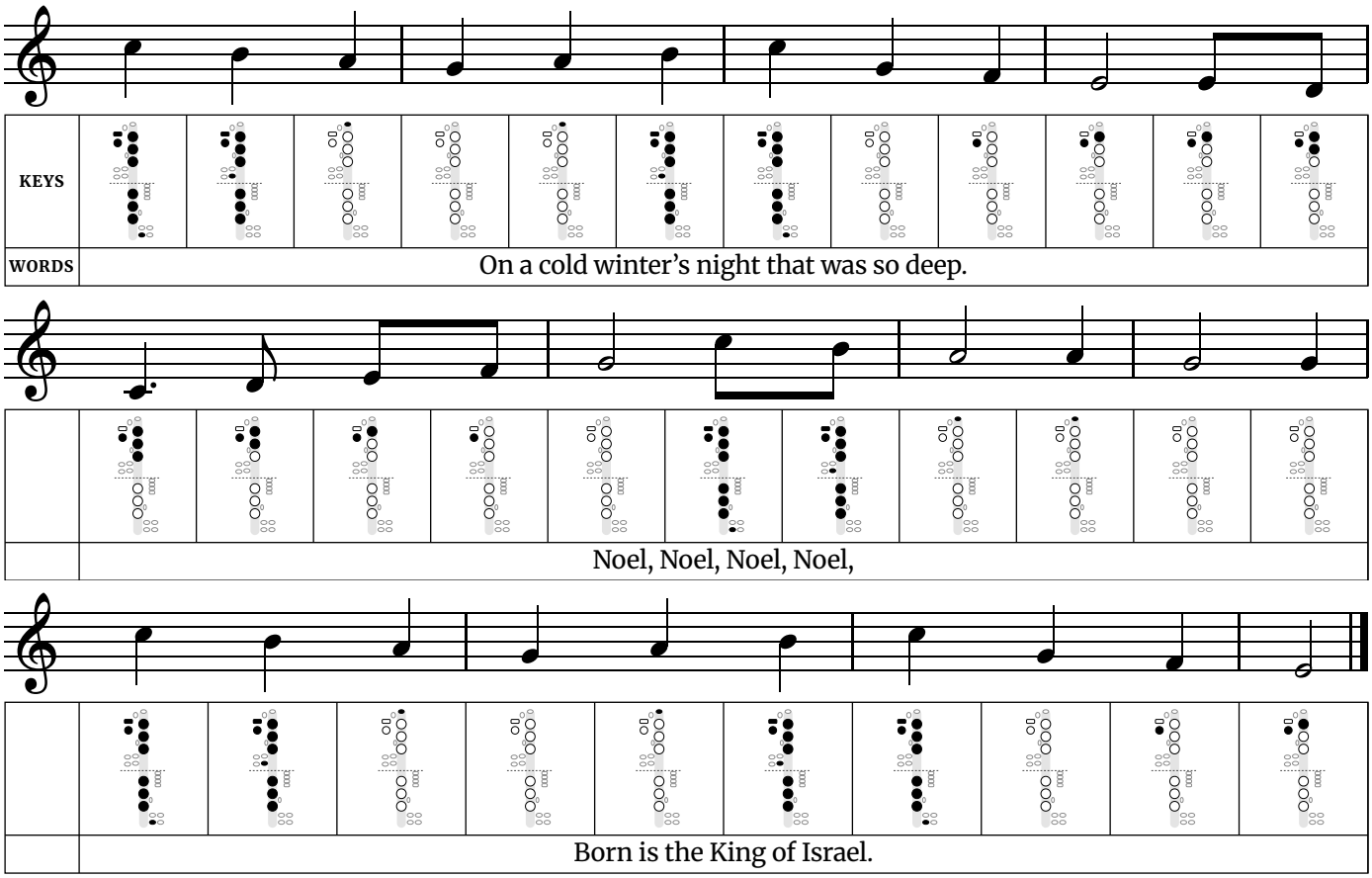
Free at thefingeringchart.com

The First Noel

Medium · Written in C major (sounds in concert B♭ major) · 3/4 time · 8 notes, C4 to C5



The First Noel *(continued)*



Fingerings used in this song	
C4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.	**G4** – All holes and keys open
D4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.	**A4** – Left hand: A key. Right hand: nothing down.
E4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.	**B4** – Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
F4 – Left hand: thumb. Right hand: nothing down.	**C5** – Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.

Tip: Every second phrase ends on the same note, so it is easy to lose your place; follow the words. The two quick notes that start most phrases are a pickup: play them lightly into the strong beat.

The busiest finger change is A4 to B4, where 10 keys or holes move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.

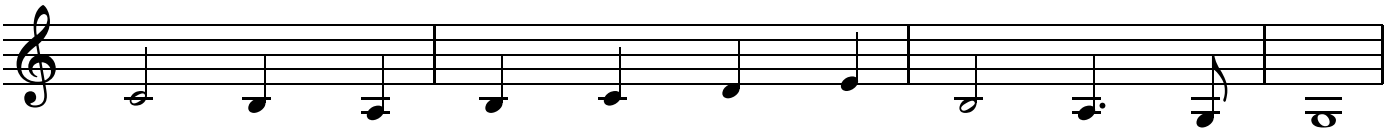
Words and music: traditional English (Cornish), first printed in the 1820s.

O Come, All Ye Faithful

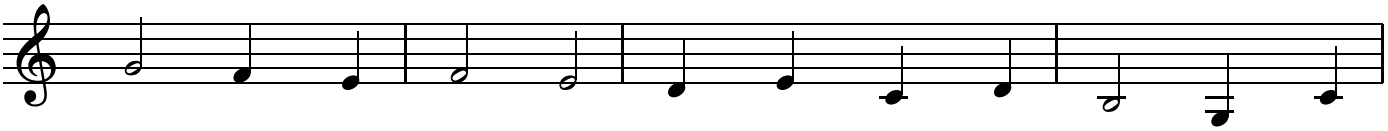
Medium · Written in C major (sounds in concert B♭ major) · 4/4 time · 8 notes, G3 to G4



KEYS												
WORDS	O	come,	all	ye	faith-	ful,	joy-	ful	and	tri-	um-	phant!	O

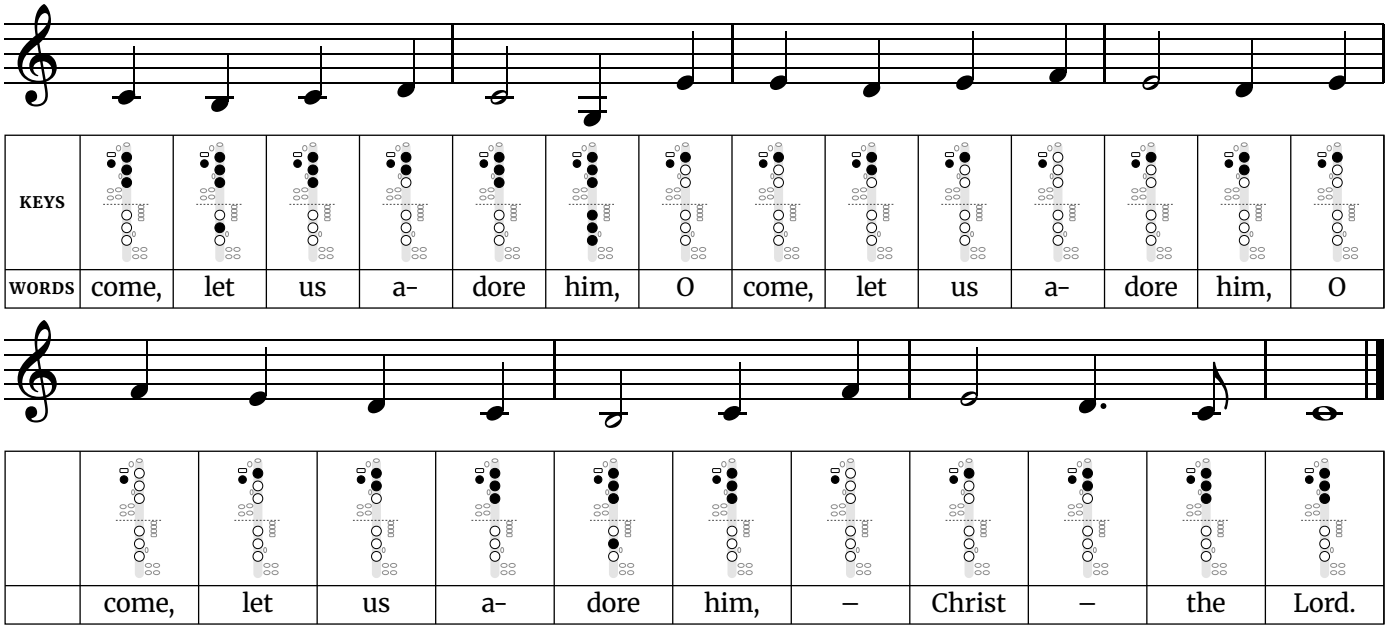


	come	ye,	O	come	–	ye	to	Beth-	–	le-	hem;	



	Come	and	be-	hold	him,	born	the	King	of	an-	gels;	O

O Come, All Ye Faithful *(continued)*



Fingerings used in this song	
G3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	**D4** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.
A3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.	**E4** – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.
B3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2.	**F4** – Left hand: thumb. Right hand: nothing down.
C4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.	**G4** – All holes and keys open

Tip: The three "O come, let us adore him" phrases each start a little higher than the one before. Save some air and some volume for the third.

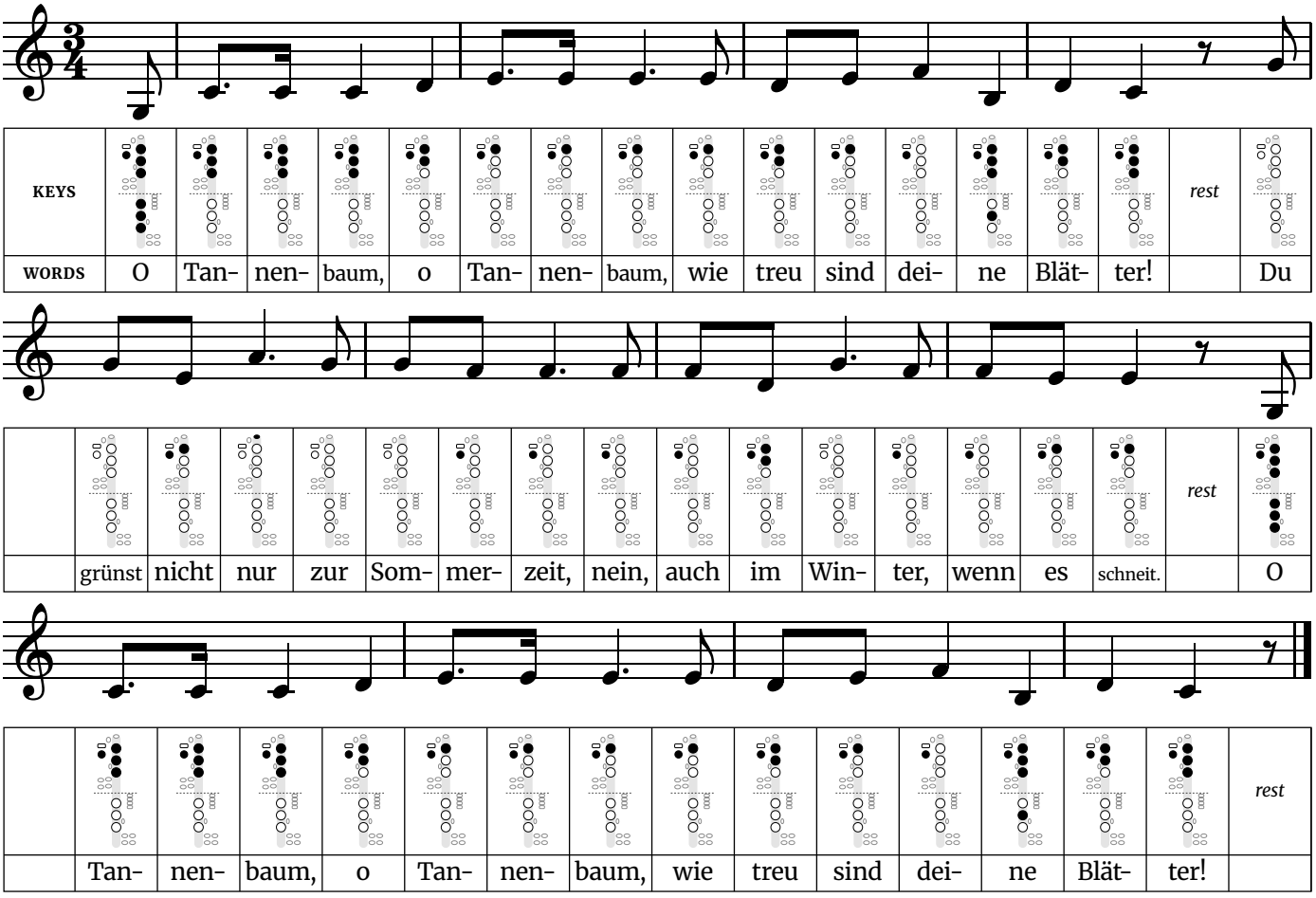
The widest jump is an octave, up from G3 to G4 in line 3.

The busiest finger change is G3 to G4, where 7 keys or holes move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.

Words: Latin hymn "Adeste Fideles", English by Frederick Oakeley (1841, current wording printed 1852). Music: attributed to John Francis Wade.

O Christmas Tree

Medium · Written in C major (sounds in concert B♭ major) · 3/4 time · 8 notes, G3 to A4



Fingerings used in this song	
G3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	**E4** – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.
B3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2.	**F4** – Left hand: thumb. Right hand: nothing down.
C4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.	**G4** – All holes and keys open
D4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.	**A4** – Left hand: A key. Right hand: nothing down.

Tip: The long-short dotted rhythm at the start of each phrase gives the carol its lilt. Make the short note quick and light so it does not turn into two even notes.

The widest jump is a sixth, down from E4 to G3 in line 2.

The busiest finger change is E4 to G3, where 5 keys or holes move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.

Words: Ernst Anschütz (1824), shown in the original German. Music: traditional German.

We Wish You a Merry Christmas

Medium · Written in C major (sounds in concert B♭ major) · 3/4 time · 8 notes, G3 to G4



Fingerings used in this song	
G3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	**D4** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.
A3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.	**E4** – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.
B3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2.	**F4** – Left hand: thumb. Right hand: nothing down.
C4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.	**G4** – All holes and keys open

Tip: It moves quickly in three, with a jump of a sixth at the start of the second phrase and a drop of a full octave in the last phrase. Think of the landing note before you leave the first one.

The widest jump is an octave, down from G4 to G3 in line 4.

Music: English traditional (West Country). Words not shown.

Deck the Halls

Harder · Written in C major (sounds in concert B♭ major) · 4/4 time · 10 notes, B3 to C5



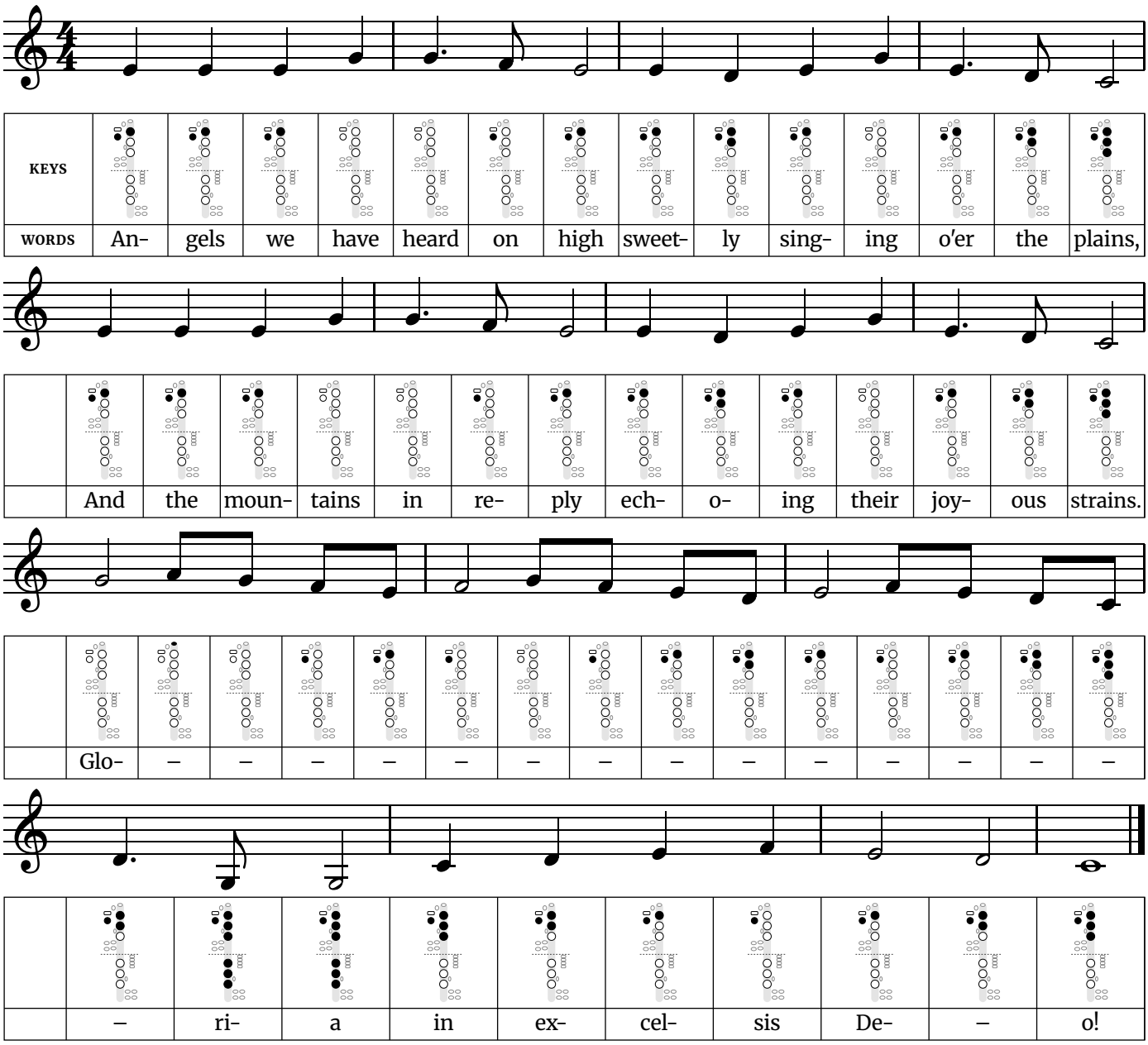
Fingerings used in this song		
B3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2.	**F4** – Left hand: thumb. Right hand: nothing down.	**B4** – Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
C4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.	**F♯4** – Left hand: 1. Right hand: nothing down.	**C5** – Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.
D4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.	**G4** – All holes and keys open	
E4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.	**A4** – Left hand: A key. Right hand: nothing down.	

Tip: The third phrase climbs to the highest note of the carol in one long run of fa-las. Take a full breath before it and play it as one phrase.

Words: Thomas Oliphant (1862), as revised in 1877. Music: Welsh traditional ("Nos Galan").

Angels We Have Heard on High

Harder · Written in C major (sounds in concert B♭ major) · 4/4 time · 7 notes, G3 to A4



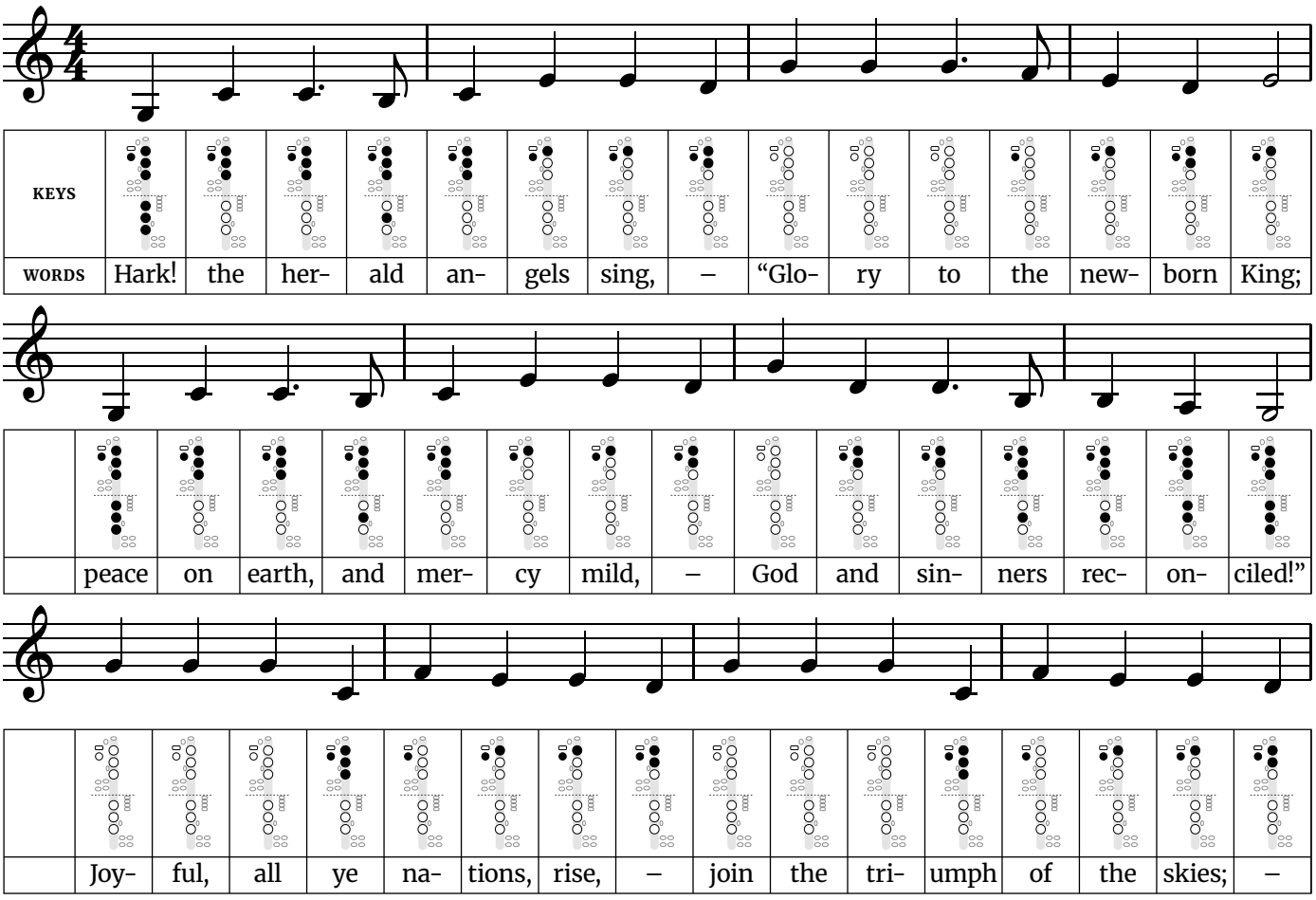
Fingerings used in this song	
G3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	**F4** – Left hand: thumb. Right hand: nothing down.
C4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.	**G4** – All holes and keys open
D4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.	**A4** – Left hand: A key. Right hand: nothing down.
E4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.	

Tip: The Gloria run is the hard part: 16 notes on one syllable. Slur it, learn it slowly in groups of four, and take a full breath just before it starts.

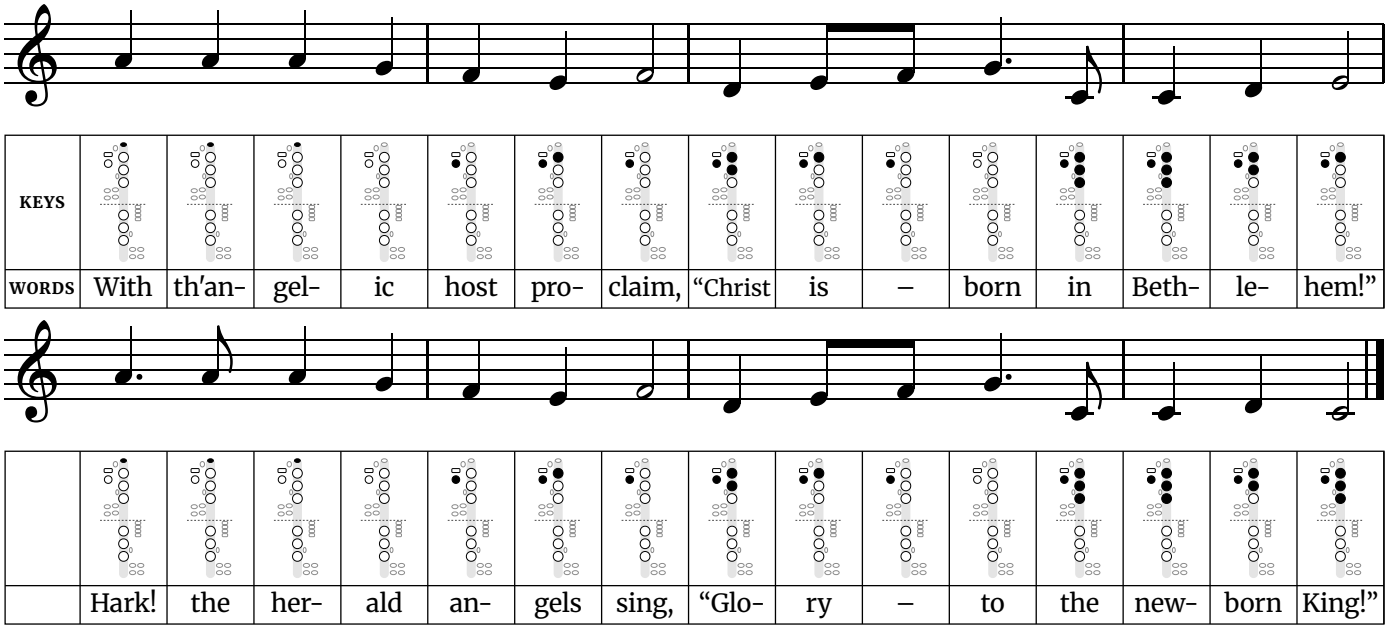
Words: James Chadwick (1862), after the French carol "Les Anges dans nos campagnes". Music: "Gloria", French traditional. The Gloria is printed once, as in the 1891 Parish Choir setting.

Hark! The Herald Angels Sing

Harder · Written in C major (sounds in concert B♭ major) · 4/4 time · 9 notes, G3 to A4



Hark! The Herald Angels Sing *(continued)*



Fingerings used in this song		
G3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	**C4** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.	**F4** – Left hand: thumb. Right hand: nothing down.
A3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.	**D4** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.	**G4** – All holes and keys open
B3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2.	**E4** – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.	**A4** – Left hand: A key. Right hand: nothing down.

Tip: It is long, with five phrases and no rests to speak of. Breathe at the commas in the words, and save air for the last two phrases, which sit highest.

The widest jump is an octave, up from G3 to G4 in line 3.

The busiest finger change is G3 to G4, where 7 keys or holes move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.

Words: Charles Wesley (1739), altered by George Whitefield. Music: Felix Mendelssohn (1840).

Christmas Songs

Silent Night

Harder · Written in G major (sounds in concert F major) · 6/8 time · 11 notes, G3 to C5



KEYS														
WORDS	Si-	lent	night,	–	ho-	ly	night,	–	All	is	calm,	all	is	bright,



	'Round	yon	vir-	gin	moth-	er	and	child,	–	Ho-	ly	in-	fant	so	ten-	der	and	mild,



	Sleep	in	heav-	en-	ly	peace,	–		Sleep	–	in	heav-	en-	ly	peace.	–	
								rest									*rest*

Fingerings used in this song		
G3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	**D4** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.	**A4** – Left hand: A key. Right hand: nothing down.
A3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.	**E4** – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.	**B4** – Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
B3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2.	**F♯4** – Left hand: 1. Right hand: nothing down.	**C5** – Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.
C4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.	**G4** – All holes and keys open	

Tip: This has the widest range of the Christmas songs and the slowest tempo. The work is in the air, not the fingers: play each phrase in one breath and keep the long notes steady to the very end.

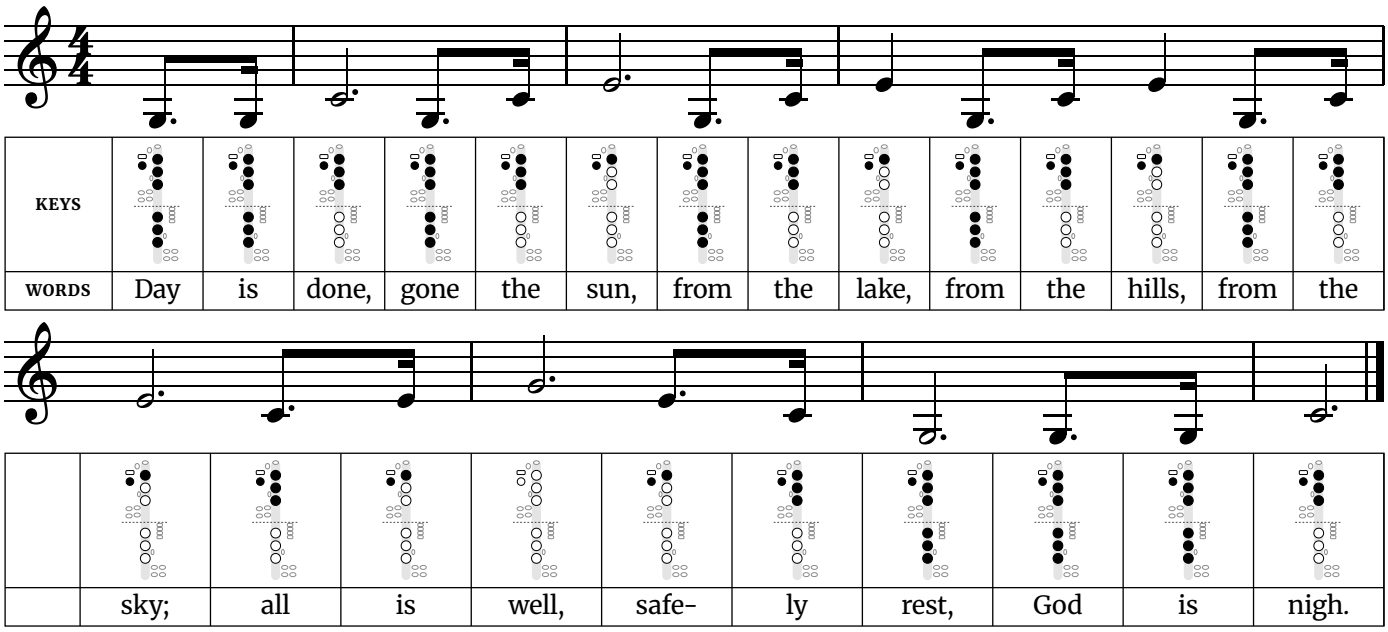
The widest jump is a minor seventh, up from B3 to A4 in line 3.

The busiest finger change is A4 to C5, where 10 keys or holes move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.

Words: Joseph Mohr (1816), English by John Freeman Young (1859). Music: Franz Xaver Gruber (1818).

Taps

Easy · Written in C major (sounds in concert B♭ major) · 4/4 time · 4 notes, G3 to G4



Fingerings used in this song	
G3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	**E4** – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.
C4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.	**G4** – All holes and keys open

Tip: Taps is played slowly and freely, so let each long note ring for its full length before you move on. Keep the short pickup notes light, keep the volume steady through each held note, and don't hurry it.

The widest jump is a sixth, down from E4 to G3 in line 1.

The busiest finger change is E4 to G3, where 5 keys or holes move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.

Music: arranged by Daniel Butterfield (1862). Words: traditional, not official.

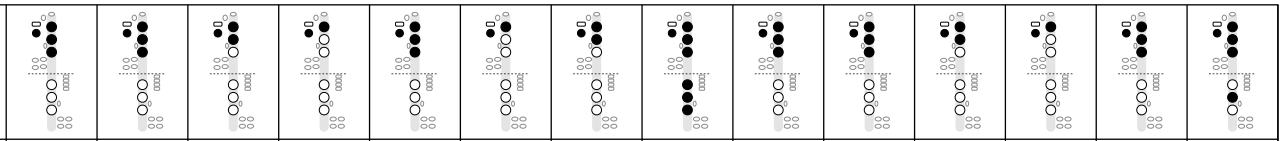
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Patriotic Songs

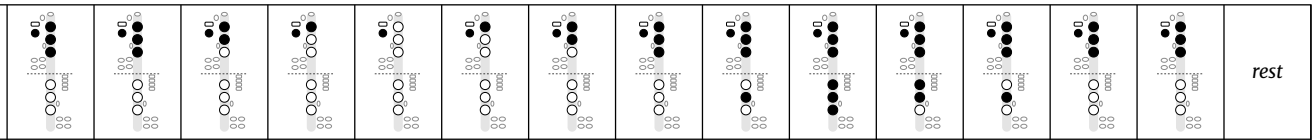
Yankee Doodle

Easy · Written in C major (sounds in concert B♭ major) · 2/4 time · 9 notes, E3 to F4

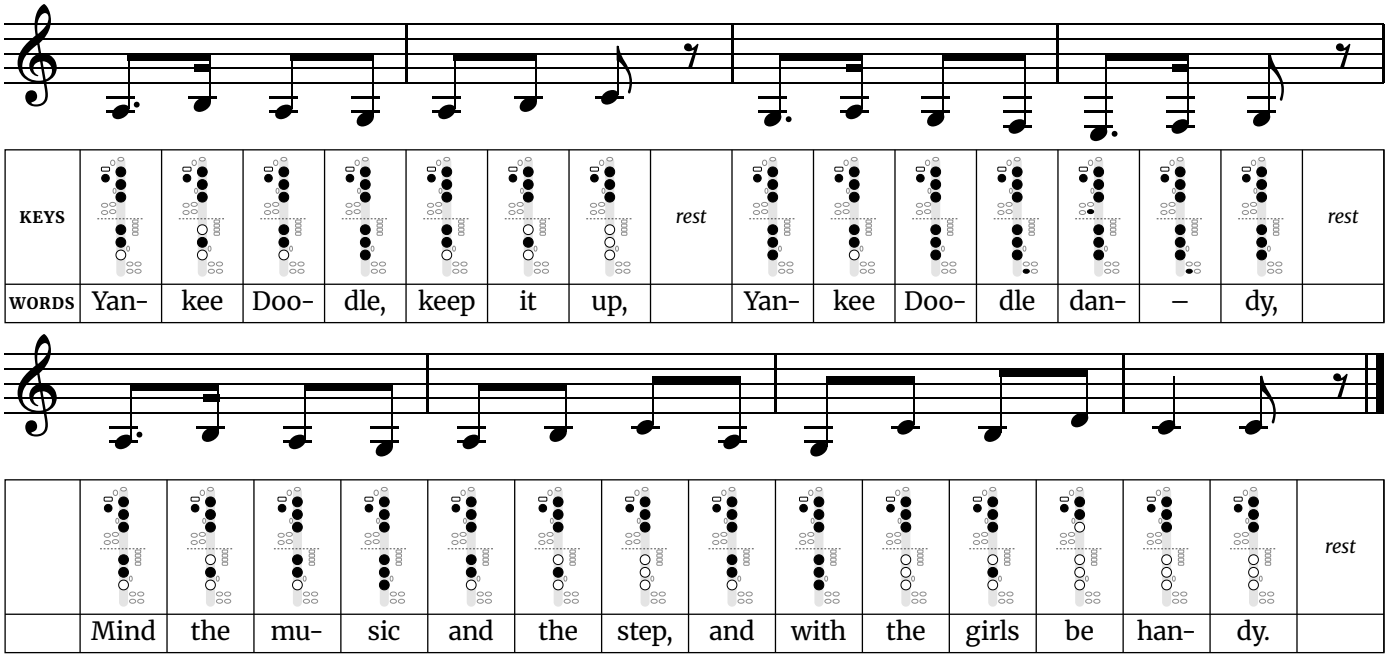


KEYS														
WORDS	Yan-	kee	Doo-	dle	went	to	town,	a-	rid-	ing	on	a	po-	ny;



															*rest*
	Stuck	a	fea-	ther	in	his	cap	and	called	it	mac-	a-	ro-	ni.	

Yankee Doodle *(continued)*



Fingerings used in this song		
E3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	**A3** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.	**D4** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.
F3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.	**B3** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2.	**E4** – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.
G3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	**C4** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.	**F4** – Left hand: thumb. Right hand: nothing down.

Tip: The verse moves in steady eighth notes. Tongue every note separately and keep them even, and keep the dotted pairs in the chorus short-long-short, like a march.

The widest jump is a fifth, down from D4 to G3 in line 1.

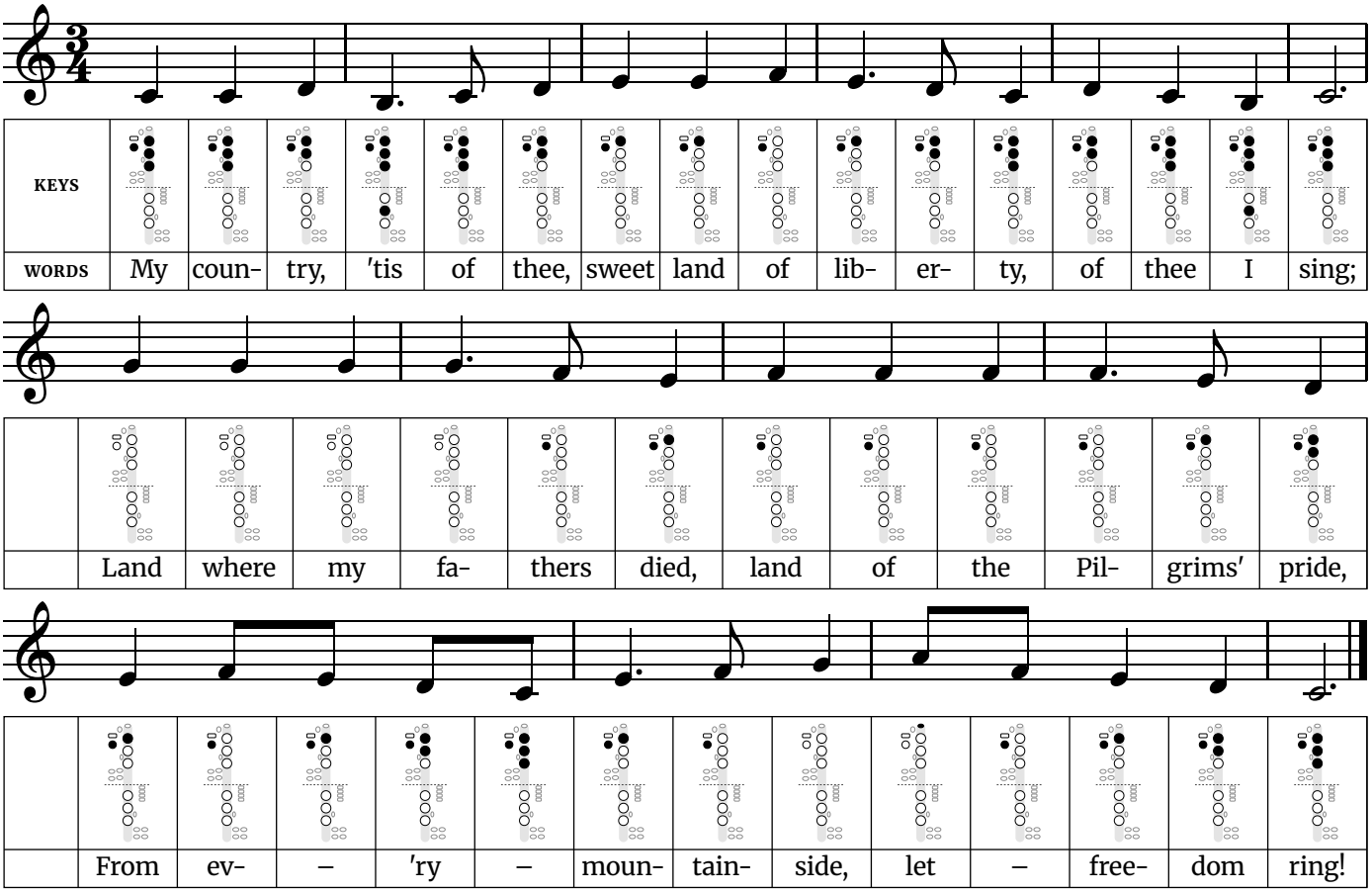
The busiest finger change is D4 to G3, where 4 keys or holes move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.

Music: traditional (known by the 1750s). Words: traditional verse; chorus as printed in The Everyday Song Book (1927).

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My Country, 'Tis of Thee

Easy · Written in C major (sounds in concert B♭ major) · 3/4 time · 7 notes, B3 to A4



Fingerings used in this song	
B3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2.	**F4** – Left hand: thumb. Right hand: nothing down.
C4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.	**G4** – All holes and keys open
D4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.	**A4** – Left hand: A key. Right hand: nothing down.
E4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.	

Tip: This is a slow waltz with three beats to a bar. The dotted quarter and eighth pairs ("coun-try", "lib-er-ty") are the main rhythm, so count them carefully. Give the last note of each phrase all three beats.

The widest jump is a fifth, up from C4 to G4 in line 2.

The busiest finger change is C4 to G4, where 4 keys or holes move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.

Words: Samuel Francis Smith (1831). Music: the tune of "God Save the King" (anonymous, 1740s).

America the Beautiful

Medium · Written in C major (sounds in concert B♭ major) · 4/4 time · 10 notes, D4 to E5



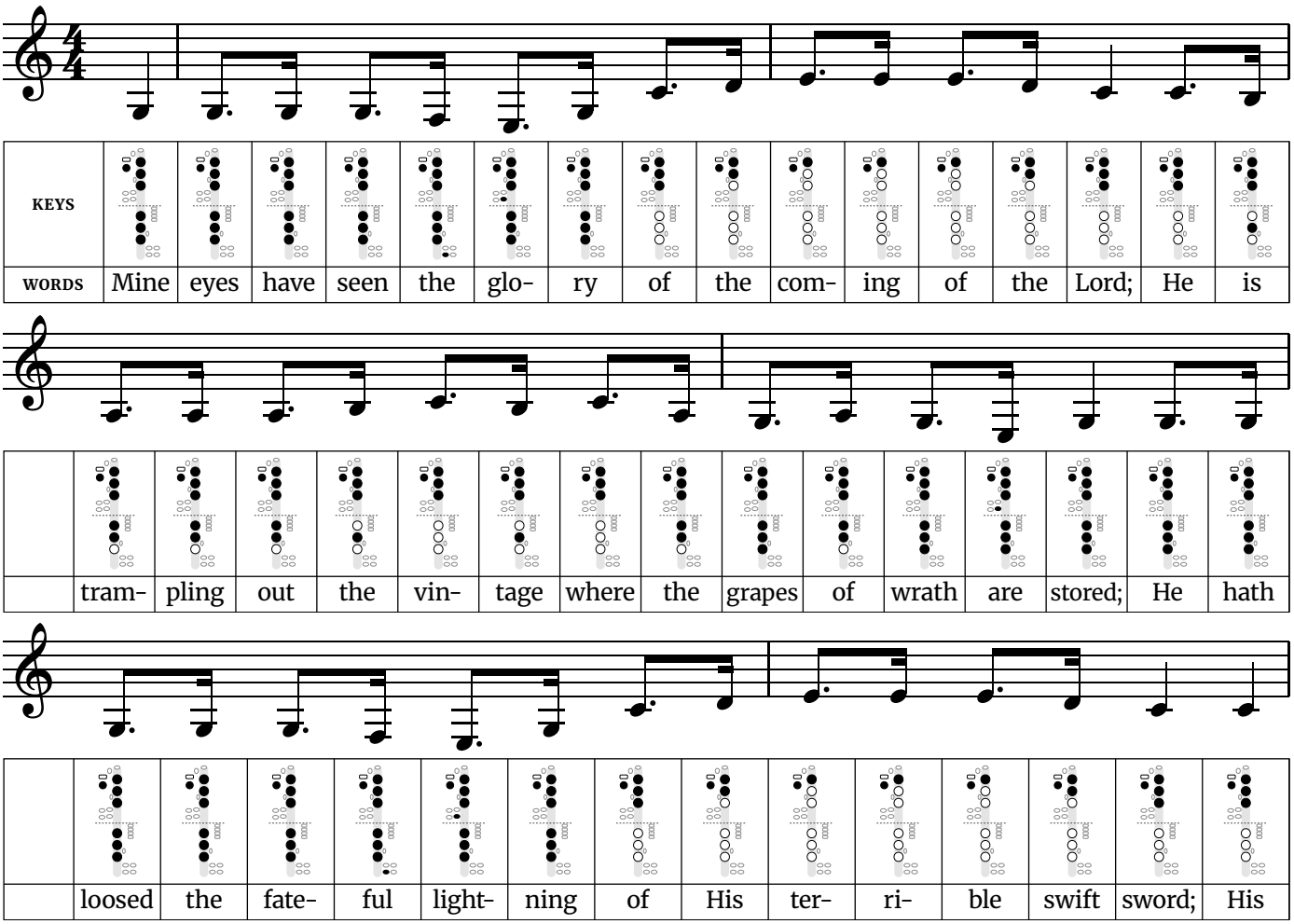
Fingerings used in this song		
D4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.	**A4** – Left hand: A key. Right hand: nothing down.	**D5** – Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
E4 – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.	**B4** – Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	**E5** – Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.
F4 – Left hand: thumb. Right hand: nothing down.	**C5** – Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.	
G4 – All holes and keys open	**C♯5** – Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky F♯ key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	

Tip: Every phrase starts with the same short-long pattern (“O beau-ti-ful”). Keep the eighth note short, then breathe at the end of each phrase so the next one starts on time.

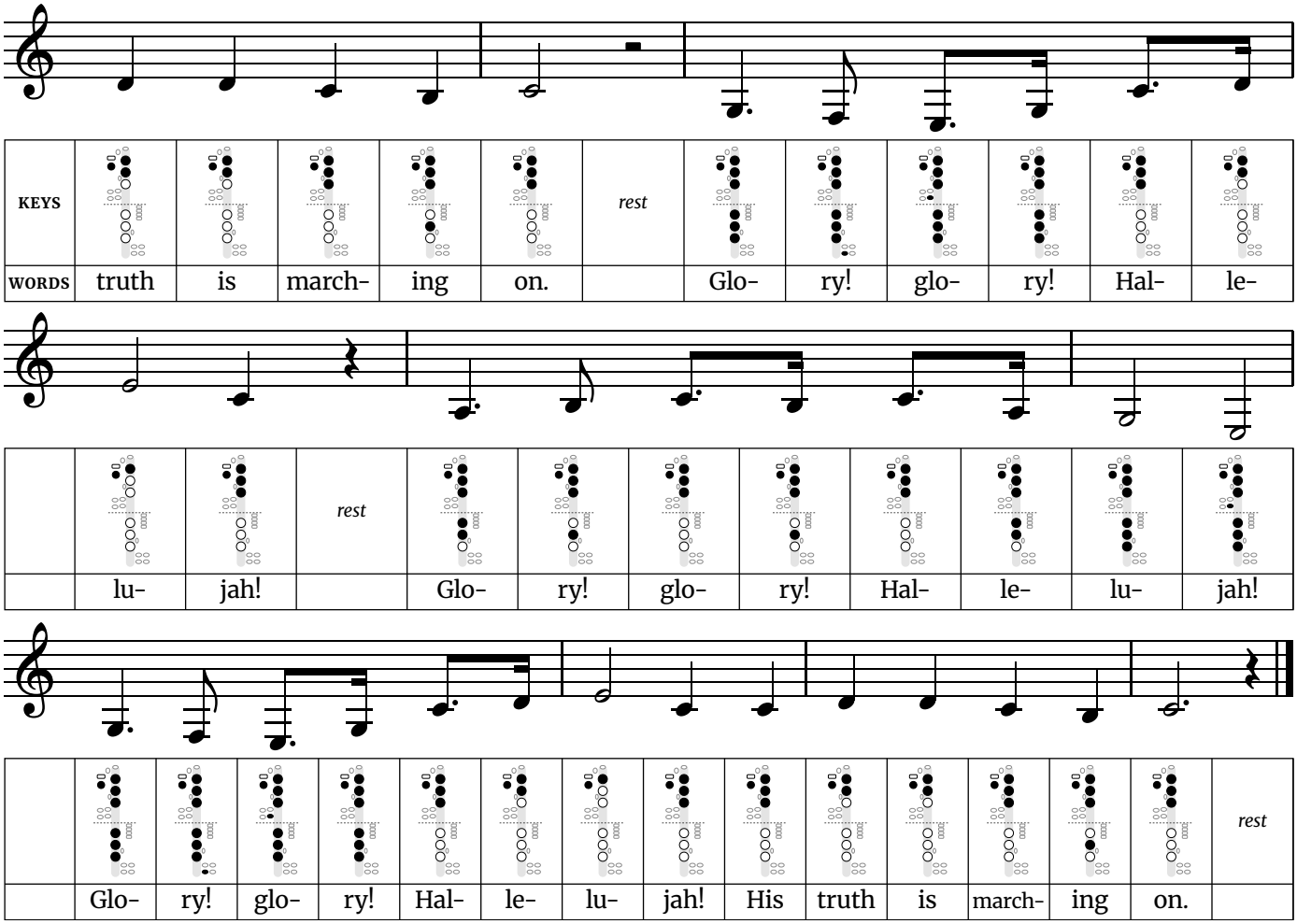
Words: Katharine Lee Bates (1895, revised 1911). Music: “Materna” by Samuel A. Ward (1882).

Battle Hymn of the Republic

Medium · Written in C major (sounds in concert B♭ major) · 4/4 time · 8 notes, E3 to E4



Battle Hymn of the Republic *(continued)*



Fingerings used in this song	
E3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	**B3** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2.
F3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.	**C4** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.
G3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	**D4** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.
A3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.	**E4** – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.

Tip: The verse is almost all dotted-eighth and sixteenth pairs. Make the long note of each pair three times as long as the short one, not a lazy swing. Then let the Glory, glory, hallelujah chorus broaden out.

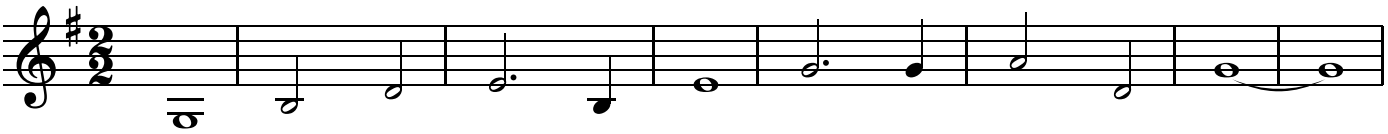
The busiest finger change is G3 to C4, where 3 keys or holes move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.

Words: Julia Ward Howe (1861). Music: "John Brown's Body", from a camp-meeting tune credited to William Steffe (1856).

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Anchors Aweigh

Harder · Written in G major (sounds in concert F major) · 2/2 time · 11 notes, G3 to B4

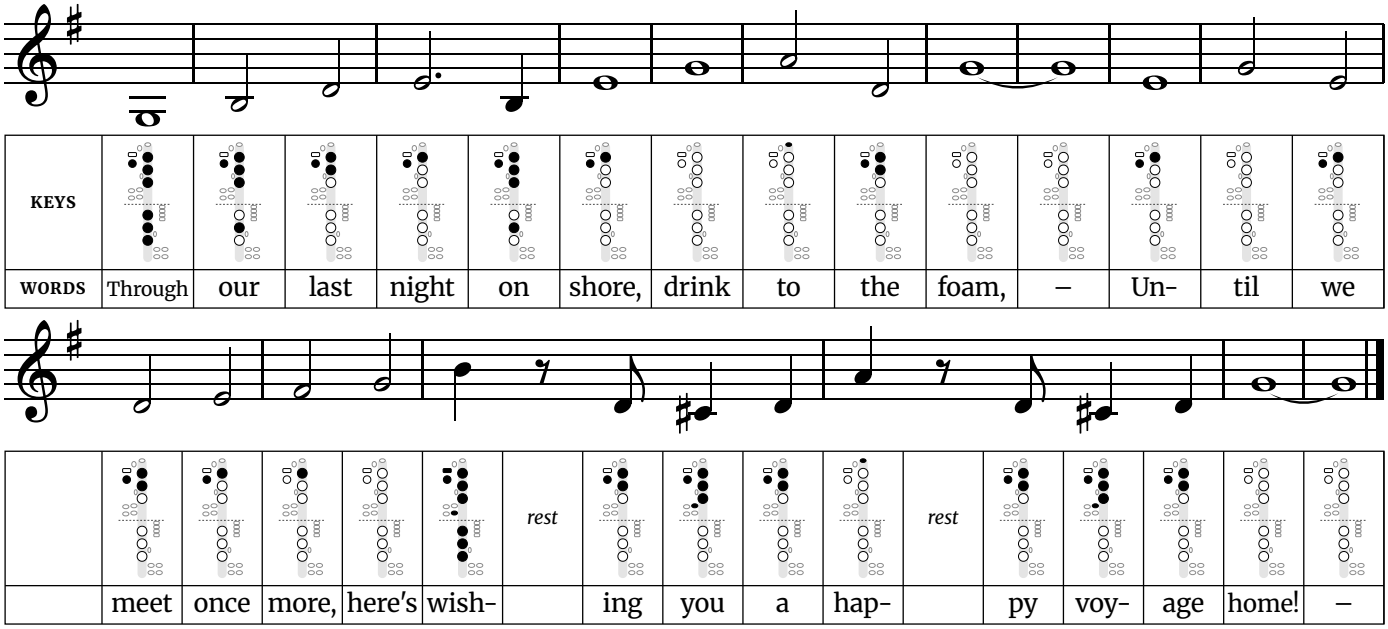


KEYS												
WORDS	An-	chors	a-	weigh,	my	boys,	An-	–	chors	a-	weigh!	–



	Fare-	well	to	col-	lege	joys,	we	sail	at	break	of	day-	ay-	ay-	ay.

Anchors Aweigh *(continued)*



Fingerings used in this song		
G3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	**C♯4** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key. Right hand: nothing down.	**G4** – All holes and keys open
A3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2.	**D4** – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.	**A4** – Left hand: A key. Right hand: nothing down.
B3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2.	**E4** – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.	**B4** – Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
C4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: nothing down.	**F♯4** – Left hand: 1. Right hand: nothing down.	

Tip: It is a march counted in two big beats per bar, so the whole notes are long. Hold “boys”, “aweigh” and “foam” for their full length. Then tongue the quick notes near the end (“here’s wishing you a happy voyage”) lightly.

One note falls outside the key: C♯4 in line 2, fingered with left thumb over the thumb hole, left first finger, left second finger, left third finger and left pinky C♯/G♯ key.

The widest jump is a sixth, down from B4 to D4 in line 4.

Music: Charles A. Zimmermann (1906). Words of this verse: 1926 revision of Alfred Hart Miles’s 1906 lyrics.

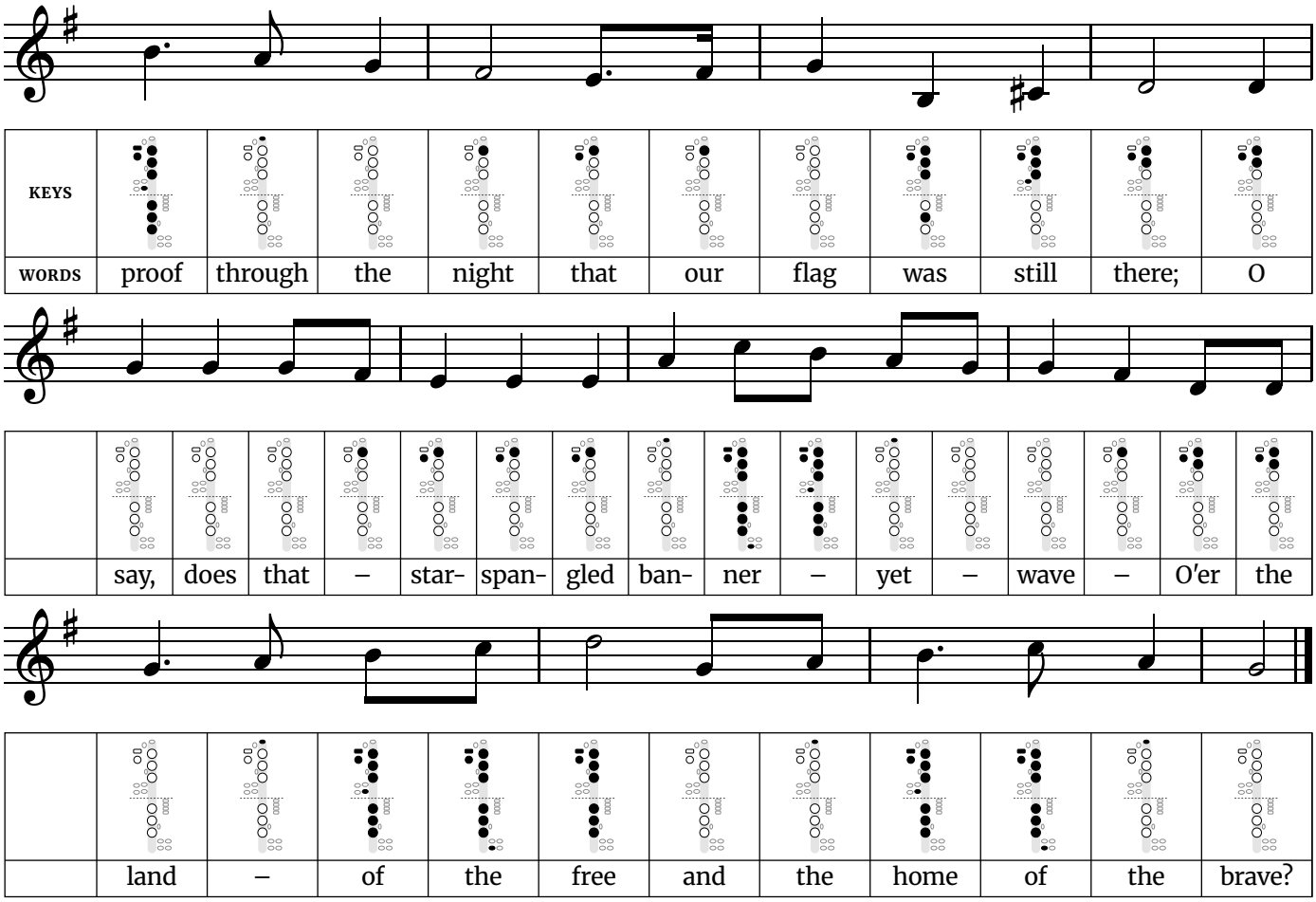
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The Star-Spangled Banner

Harder · Written in G major (sounds in concert F major) · 3/4 time · 11 notes, G3 to D5



The Star-Spangled Banner *(continued)*



Fingerings used in this song		
G3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.	**E4** – Left hand: thumb, 1. Right hand: nothing down.	**B4** – Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3, pinky E key. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
B3 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 2.	**F♯4** – Left hand: 1. Right hand: nothing down.	**C5** – Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3, pinky F key.
C♯4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2, 3, pinky C♯ key. Right hand: nothing down.	**G4** – All holes and keys open	**D5** – Left hand: thumb, register key, 1, 2, 3. Right hand: 1, 2, 3.
D4 – Left hand: thumb, 1, 2. Right hand: nothing down.	**A4** – Left hand: A key. Right hand: nothing down.	

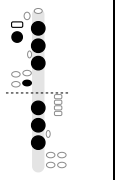
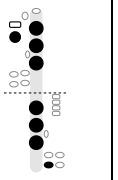
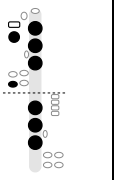
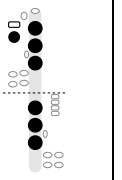
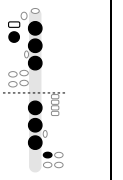
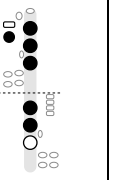
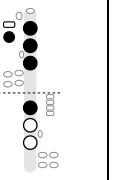
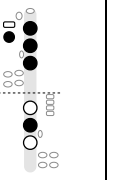
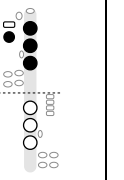
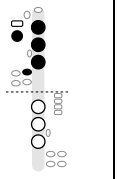
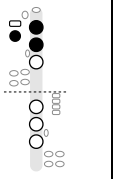
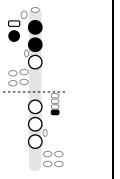
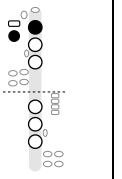
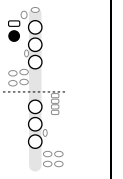
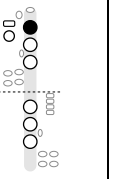
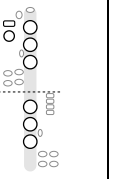
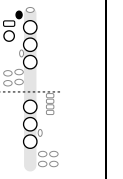
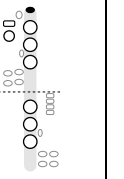
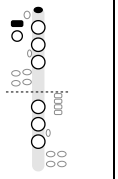
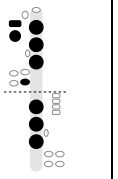
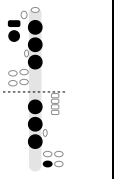
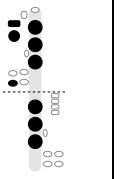
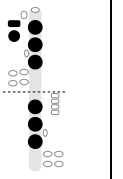
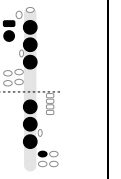
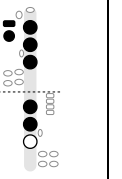
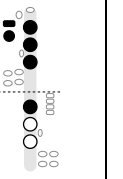
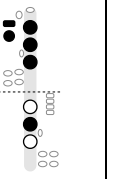
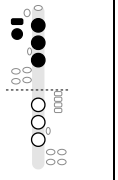
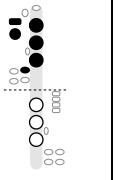
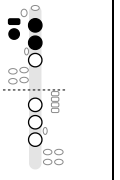
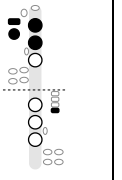
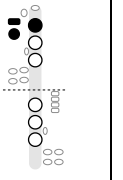
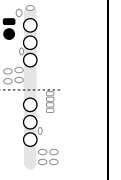
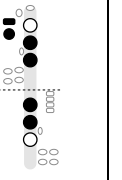
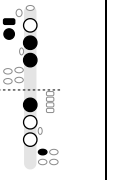
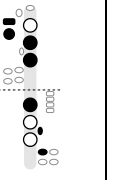
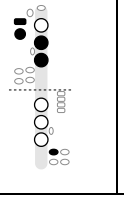
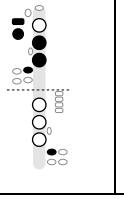
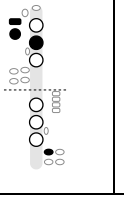
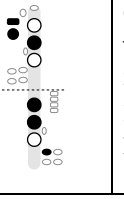
Tip: The anthem covers the widest range of the patriotic songs, so practice the high part ("And the rockets' red glare") and the last phrase slowly before playing it straight through. Take a full breath before each of those phrases.

One note falls outside the key: C♯4 in line 1, fingered with left thumb over the thumb hole, left first finger, left second finger, left third finger and left pinky C♯/G♯ key.

The widest jump is a tenth, up from G3 to B4 in line 4.

Words: Francis Scott Key (1814). Music: "To Anacreon in Heaven" by John Stafford Smith (c. 1773). Service version of 1918.

Every Note at a Glance

E3 	**F3** 	**F♯3 / G♭3** 	**G3** 	**G♯3 / A♭3** 	**A3** 	**A♯3 / B♭3** 	**B3** 	**C4** 
C♯4 / D♭4 	**D4** 	**D♯4 / E♭4** 	**E4** 	**F4** 	**F♯4 / G♭4** 	**G4** 	**G♯4 / A♭4** 	**A4** 
A♯4 / B♭4 	**B4** 	**C5** 	**C♯5 / D♭5** 	**D5** 	**D♯5 / E♭5** 	**E5** 	**F5** 	**F♯5 / G♭5** 
G5 	**G♯5 / A♭5** 	**A5** 	**A♯5 / B♭5** 	**B5** 	**C6** 	**C♯6 / D♭6** 	**D6** 	**D♯6 / E♭6** 
E6 	**F6** 	**F♯6 / G♭6** 	**G6** 	Written pitch for B♭ clarinet. Black: press or cover. White: leave it open. Key names: page 4.				