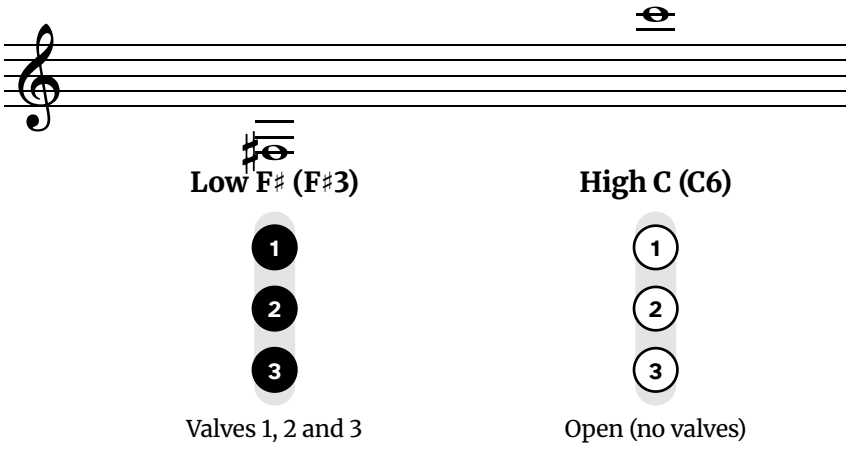
The Trumpet Fingering Chart Book

Every Note from Low F♯ to High C, All 12 Major Scales and 28 Songs with the Fingering Under Every Note



Nathan Early

Free edition
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The Trumpet 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 trumpet chart.

The melodies are traditional or were first published before 1929.

First edition, 2026.

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How to Read This Book



Valve 1: nearest the mouthpiece, under your first finger

Valve 2: the middle valve, under your second finger

Valve 3: farthest away, under your ring finger

The diagram above is D4: **Valves 1 and 3**. A black circle means press that valve; an open circle means leave it up.

The diagrams

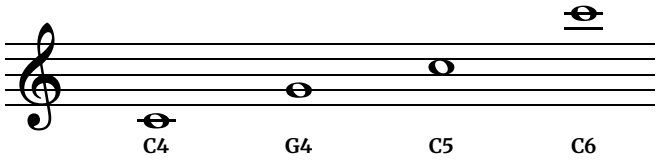
Each diagram shows three valve circles stacked in a column, numbered 1, 2 and 3, with valve 1 at the top. When no valve is filled, the words under the diagram read "Open (no valves)". Trumpet uses only seven valve combinations for the whole range, so many diagrams look identical: written C4, G4, C5, E5 and G5 are all open. Your lips and air pick which one sounds (page 24 shows which notes go together). Some notes have an alternate fingering, such as 3 instead of 1 and 2 for A4, that helps in fast passages or for tuning.

Written pitch

Every note in this book is written pitch, the note you read in trumpet music. Trumpet is in B♭: 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. Band directors name scales by concert pitch, so the scale pages give both names. The same fingerings work for cornet and flugelhorn.

Note names

Notes are named with an octave number. C4 is the C on the first ledger line below the staff (trumpet 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. A sharp and a flat that share a key, like F♯4 and G♭4, are the same note with the same fingering.



The song pages

Each note of the melody has its own column: the note on the staff, the valve 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: the Slides and Your Lips

A few fingerings are out of tune on almost every trumpet. The notes below are the ones the chart marks. Check them with a tuner while you play.

Valves 1 and 3, and all three valves: push the third valve slide out

Push the third valve slide out with the left ring finger for those notes. Practice the motion at home until it happens without thinking.

F♯3 / G♭3	❶ ❷ ❸	Valves 1, 2 and 3	Lowest standard note. It plays very sharp: push the third valve slide out farther than for low G.
G3	❶ ○ ❸	Valves 1 and 3	Push the third valve slide out to bring this note down in tune.
C♯4 / D♭4	❶ ❷ ❸	Valves 1, 2 and 3	This note is very sharp. Push the third valve slide out farther than for low D.
D4	❶ ○ ❸	Valves 1 and 3	Push the third valve slide out to bring this note down in tune.

Valves 1 and 2: slightly sharp

Valves 1 and 2 together are often slightly sharp. Most players lip it down; on trumpet a small push of the first slide helps on long notes.

❶ ❷ **A3** ③	❶ ❷ **E4** ③	❶ ❷ **A4** ③	❶ ❷ **C♯5 / D♭5** ③	❶ ❷ **A5** ③

Open on the top space: can sit a little flat

E5	① ○ ③	Open (no valves)	Open fingering on the top space. It can sit a little flat; listen and adjust.

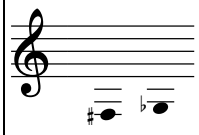
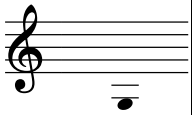
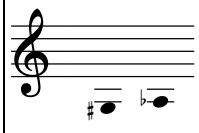
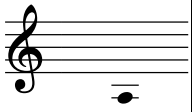
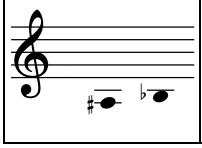
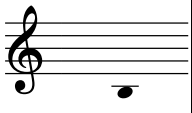
Worked example: D4

Written D4 is a good test note. It sits just under the lowest line of the staff. Its diagram shows valves 1 and 3 filled. Press the first and third valves together, keep the second up, and play with the same relaxed setting you use for C4. The sound is concert C4, middle C, about 262 Hz. D4 with 1 and 3 is one of the notes that tends to play sharp on most trumpets. That is why the third valve slide has a finger ring: push the slide out a little with your left ring finger while you play D4, and check the result on a tuner. Low C♯ (1, 2 and 3) needs the slide out even more. Once D4 is in tune, slur it to F4 (valve 1) and back without moving the slide.

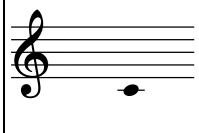
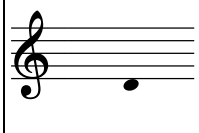
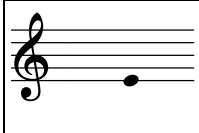
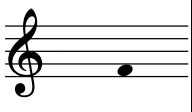
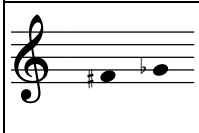
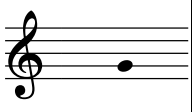
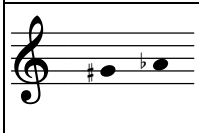
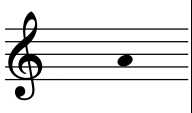
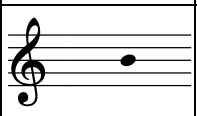
The Fingering Chart: Low and Middle Notes

Valve 1 is the one nearest your mouthpiece, under the first finger of your right hand. A filled circle means press that valve; an open circle means leave it up. Notes are shown at written pitch for B♭ trumpet: a written C sounds as concert B♭.

LOW NOTES

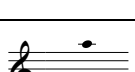
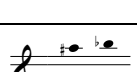
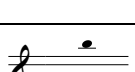
Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Valves	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Valves	Fingering
	**F♯3 / G♭3**		Valves 1, 2 and 3		**G3**		Valves 1 and 3
	**G♯3 / A♭3**		Valves 2 and 3		**A3**		Valves 1 and 2 *Alternate: Valve 3*
	**A♯3 / B♭3**		Valve 1		**B3**		Valve 2

MIDDLE NOTES

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Valves	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Valves	Fingering
	**C4**		Open (no valves)		**C♯4 / D♭4**		Valves 1, 2 and 3
	**D4**		Valves 1 and 3		**D♯4 / E♭4**		Valves 2 and 3
	**E4**		Valves 1 and 2 *Alternate: Valve 3*		**F4**		Valve 1
	**F♯4 / G♭4**		Valve 2		**G4**		Open (no valves) *Alternate: Valves 1 and 3*
	**G♯4 / A♭4**		Valves 2 and 3		**A4**		Valves 1 and 2 *Alternate: Valve 3*
	**A♯4 / B♭4**		Valve 1		**B4**		Valve 2

The Fingering Chart: High Notes

HIGH NOTES

Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Valves	Fingering	Note (Written Pitch)	Note Name	Valves	Fingering
	**C5**	○ ○ ○	Open (no valves) *Alternate: Valves 2 and 3*		**C♯5 / D♭5**	● ● ○	Valves 1 and 2
	**D5**	● ○ ○	Valve 1 *Alternate: Valves 1 and 3*		**D♯5 / E♭5**	○ ● ○	Valve 2 *Alternate: Valves 2 and 3*
	**E5**	○ ○ ○	Open (no valves) *Alternate: Valves 1 and 2* *Alternate: Valve 3*		**F5**	● ○ ○	Valve 1
	**F♯5 / G♭5**	○ ● ○	Valve 2		**G5**	○ ○ ○	Open (no valves) *Alternate: Valves 1 and 3*
	**G♯5 / A♭5**	○ ● ●	Valves 2 and 3 **ADVANCED**		**A5**	● ● ○	Valves 1 and 2 *Alternate: Valve 3* **ADVANCED**
	**A♯5 / B♭5**	● ○ ○	Valve 1 **ADVANCED**		**B5**	○ ● ○	Valve 2 **ADVANCED**
	**C6**	○ ○ ○	Open (no valves) **ADVANCED**				

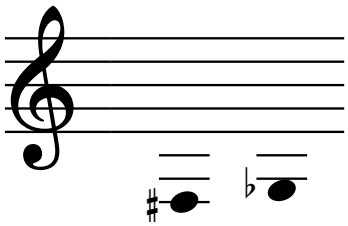
ALTERNATE FINGERINGS

Some notes have an alternate fingering, such as 3 instead of 1 and 2 for A4, that helps in fast passages or for tuning. Use the main fingering unless you have a reason to change.

Note	Main	Alternate	Note	Main	Alternate
A3	Valves 1 and 2	○ ○ ● Valve 3	**D5**	Valve 1	● ○ ● Valves 1 and 3
E4	Valves 1 and 2	○ ○ ● Valve 3	**D♯5 / E♭5**	Valve 2	○ ● ● Valves 2 and 3
G4	Open (no valves)	● ○ ● Valves 1 and 3	**E5**	Open (no valves)	● ● ○ Valves 1 and 2 ○ ○ ● Valve 3
A4	Valves 1 and 2	○ ○ ● Valve 3	**G5**	Open (no valves)	● ○ ● Valves 1 and 3
C5	Open (no valves)	○ ● ● Valves 2 and 3	**A5**	Valves 1 and 2	○ ○ ● Valve 3

Low F♯ · F♯3 / G♭3

Sounds as concert E





Valves 1, 2 and 3

The lowest standard note on the trumpet is G♭, written just below the second ledger line below the staff.

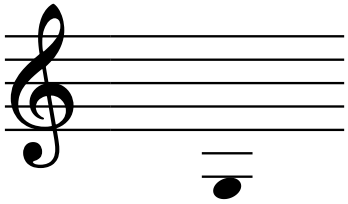
Fingering: Valves 1, 2 and 3. Lowest standard note. It plays very sharp: push the third valve slide out farther than for low G.

Half step above: G3  Valves 1 and 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





Valves 1 and 3

Low G on the trumpet is the G written just below the second ledger line below the staff (G3 in octave numbers).

Fingering: Valves 1 and 3. Push the third valve slide out to bring this note down in tune.

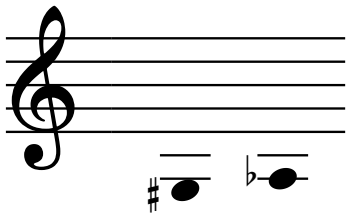
Half step below: F♯3 / G♭3  Valves 1, 2 and 3

Half step above: G♯3 / A♭3  Valves 2 and 3

In this book: Songs: Happy Birthday (37), Jolly Old Saint Nicholas (39), Good King Wenceslas (40), Away in a Manger (41), Auld Lang Syne (44), O Come, All Ye Faithful (48), O Christmas Tree (50), We Wish You a Merry Christmas (51), Angels We Have Heard on High (53), Hark! The Herald Angels Sing (54), Silent Night (56), Anchors Aweigh (63), The Star-Spangled Banner (64). Scales: Concert F (26).

Low A♭ · G♯3 / A♭3

Sounds as concert G♭





Valves 2 and 3

Low A♭ on the trumpet is the A♭ written on the second ledger line below the staff (A♭3 in octave numbers). It is the same note as G♯, so the same fingering works for both.

Fingering: Valves 2 and 3.

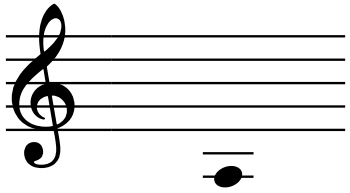
Half step below: G3 ❶ ② ❸ Valves 1 and 3

Half step above: A3 ❶ ❷ ③ Valves 1 and 2

In this book: Scales: Concert G♭ (28).

Low A · A3

Sounds as concert G





Valves 1 and 2

Low A on the trumpet is the A written on the second ledger line below the staff (A3 in octave numbers).

Fingering: Valves 1 and 2.

Alternate fingering: ① ② ❸ Valve 3

Tuning: Valves 1 and 2 together are often slightly sharp. Most players lip it down; on trumpet a small push of the first slide helps on long notes.

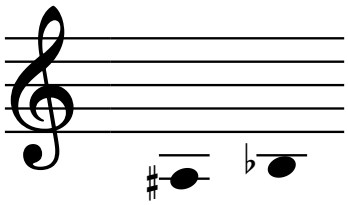
Half step below: G♯3 / A♭3 ① ❷ ❸ Valves 2 and 3

Half step above: A♯3 / B♭3 ❶ ② ③ Valve 1

In this book: Songs: Happy Birthday (37), Jolly Old Saint Nicholas (39), Good King Wenceslas (40), Away in a Manger (41), Auld Lang Syne (44), O Come, All Ye Faithful (48), We Wish You a Merry Christmas (51), Hark! The Herald Angels Sing (54), Silent Night (56), Anchors Aweigh (63). Scales: Concert F (26), Concert G (28).

Low B♭ · A♯3 / B♭3

Sounds as concert A♭





Valve 1

Low B♭ on the trumpet is the B♭ written just below the first ledger line below the staff (B♭3 in octave numbers). It is the same note as A♯, so the same fingering works for both.

Fingering: Valve 1.

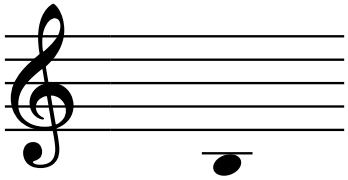
Half step below: A3  Valves 1 and 2

Half step above: B3  Valve 2

In this book: Scales: Concert A♭ (26), Concert G♭ (28).

Low B · B3

Sounds as concert A





Valve 2

Low B on the trumpet is the B written just below the first ledger line below the staff (B3 in octave numbers).

Fingering: Valve 2.

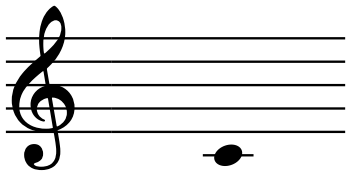
Half step below: A♯3 / B♭3  Valve 1

Half step above: C4  Open (no valves)

In this book: Songs: Happy Birthday (37), Jolly Old Saint Nicholas (39), Good King Wenceslas (40), Away in a Manger (41), O Come, All Ye Faithful (48), O Christmas Tree (50), We Wish You a Merry Christmas (51), Deck the Halls (52), Hark! The Herald Angels Sing (54), Silent Night (56), My Country, 'Tis of Thee (59), Anchors Aweigh (63), The Star-Spangled Banner (64). Scales: Concert F (26), Concert G (28), Concert A (29).

Low C · C4

Sounds as concert B♭





Open (no valves)

Low C on the trumpet is the C written on the first ledger line below the staff (C4 in octave numbers).

Fingering: Open (no valves). Open, no valves. One of the first notes most beginners learn.

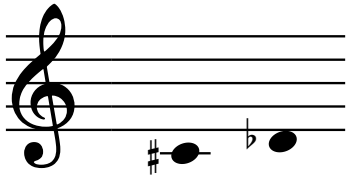
Half step below: B3 ① ② ③ Valve 2

Half step above: C♯4 / D♭4 ❶ ❷ ❸ Valves 1, 2 and 3

In this book: Songs: every song except Taps (57), Yankee Doodle (58), Battle Hymn of the Republic (60), America the Beautiful (62), The Star-Spangled Banner (64). Scales: Concert B♭ (25), Concert F (26), Concert A♭ (26), Concert G♭ (28). Chromatic scale (31).

Low C♯ · C♯4 / D♭4

Sounds as concert B





Valves 1, 2 and 3

Low C♯ on the trumpet is the C♯ written on the first ledger line below the staff (C♯4 in octave numbers). It is the same note as D♭, so the same fingering works for both.

Fingering: Valves 1, 2 and 3. This note is very sharp. Push the third valve slide out farther than for low D.

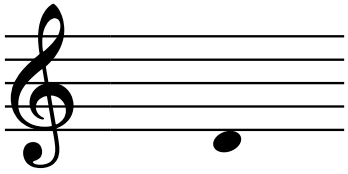
Half step below: C4 ① ② ③ Open (no valves)

Half step above: D4 ❶ ② ❸ Valves 1 and 3

In this book: Songs: Anchors Aweigh (63), The Star-Spangled Banner (64). Scales: Concert G (28), Concert G♭ (28), Concert A (29), Concert B (30). Chromatic scale (31).

Low D · D4

Sounds as concert C





Valves 1 and 3

Low D on the trumpet is the D written just below the staff (D4 in octave numbers).

Fingering: Valves 1 and 3. Push the third valve slide out to bring this note down in tune.

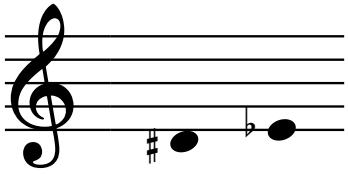
Half step below: C♯4 / D♭4 ❶❷❸ Valves 1, 2 and 3

Half step above: D♯4 / E♭4 ①❷❸ Valves 2 and 3

In this book: Songs: every song except Taps (57), Yankee Doodle (58), Battle Hymn of the Republic (60). Scales: Concert B♭ (25), Concert F (26), Concert A♭ (26), Concert C (27), Concert G (28). Chromatic scale (31).

Low E♭ · D♯4 / E♭4

Sounds as concert D♭





Valves 2 and 3

Low E♭ on the trumpet is the E♭ written on the bottom line (E♭4 in octave numbers). It is the same note as D♯, so the same fingering works for both.

Fingering: Valves 2 and 3.

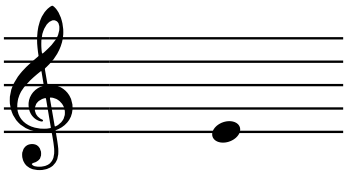
Half step below: D4 ❶②❸ Valves 1 and 3

Half step above: E4 ❶❷③ Valves 1 and 2

In this book: Scales: Concert A♭ (26), Concert D♭ (27), Concert G♭ (28), Concert A (29), Concert B (30). Chromatic scale (31).

Low E · E4

Sounds as concert D





Valves 1 and 2

Low E on the trumpet is the E written on the bottom line (E4 in octave numbers).

Fingering: Valves 1 and 2.

Alternate fingering: ① ② ③ Valve 3

Tuning: Valves 1 and 2 together are often slightly sharp. Most players lip it down; on trumpet a small push of the first slide helps on long notes.

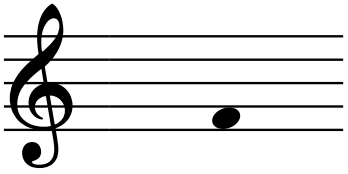
Half step below: D♯4 / E♭4 ① ② ③ Valves 2 and 3

Half step above: F4 ① ② ③ Valve 1

In this book: Songs: every song except Taps (57). Scales: Concert B♭ (25), Concert F (26), Concert C (27), Concert G (28), Concert D (29), Concert A (29). Chromatic scale (31).

Low F · F4

Sounds as concert E♭





Valve 1

Low F on the trumpet is the F written in the first space (F4 in octave numbers).

Fingering: Valve 1.

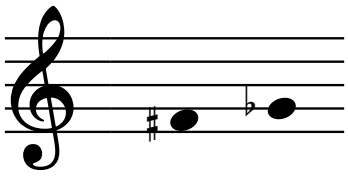
Half step below: E4 ① ② ③ Valves 1 and 2

Half step above: F♯4 / G♭4 ① ② ③ Valve 2

In this book: Songs: every song except Hot Cross Buns (32), Mary Had a Little Lamb (33), Jolly Old Saint Nicholas (39), Auld Lang Syne (44), Silent Night (56), Taps (57), Anchors Aweigh (63), The Star-Spangled Banner (64). Scales: Concert B♭ (25), Concert E♭ (25), Concert A♭ (26), Concert D♭ (27), Concert G♭ (28), Concert B (30). Chromatic scale (31).

F♯ · F♯4 / G♭4

Sounds as concert E





Valve 2

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

Fingering: Valve 2.

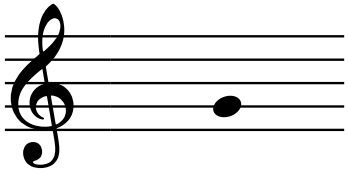
Half step below: F4  Valve 1

Half step above: G4  Open (no valves)

In this book: Songs: Deck the Halls (52), Silent Night (56), Anchors Aweigh (63), The Star-Spangled Banner (64). Scales: Concert F (26), Concert C (27), Concert G (28), Concert D (29), Concert A (29), Concert B (30), Concert E (30). Chromatic scale (31).

G · G4

Sounds as concert F





Open (no valves)

G on the trumpet is the G written on the second line (G4 in octave numbers).

Fingering: Open (no valves). Open, the same as low C. Faster air and firmer lips raise the pitch.

Alternate fingering:  Valves 1 and 3

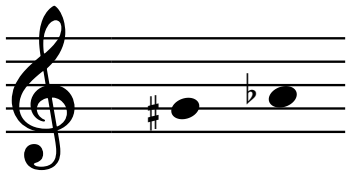
Half step below: F♯4 / G♭4  Valve 2

Half step above: G♯4 / A♭4  Valves 2 and 3

In this book: Songs: every song except Hot Cross Buns (32), Jolly Old Saint Nicholas (39). Scales: Concert B♭ (25), Concert E♭ (25), Concert F (26), Concert A♭ (26), Concert C (27), Concert D♭ (27), Concert G♭ (28). Chromatic scale (31).

A♭ · G♯4 / A♭4

Sounds as concert G♭





Valves 2 and 3

A♭ on the trumpet is the A♭ written in the second space (A♭4 in octave numbers). It is the same note as G♯, so the same fingering works for both.

Fingering: Valves 2 and 3.

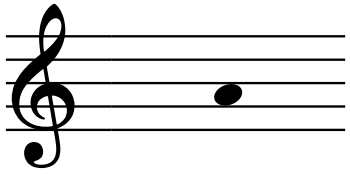
Half step below: G4 ① ② ③ Open (no valves)

Half step above: A4 ❶ ❷ ③ Valves 1 and 2

In this book: Scales: Concert D♭ (27), Concert G (28), Concert G♭ (28), Concert D (29), Concert A (29), Concert B (30), Concert E (30). Chromatic scale (31).

A · A4

Sounds as concert G





Valves 1 and 2

A on the trumpet is the A written in the second space (A4 in octave numbers).

Fingering: Valves 1 and 2.

Alternate fingering: ① ② ❸ Valve 3

Tuning: Valves 1 and 2 together are often slightly sharp. Most players lip it down; on trumpet a small push of the first slide helps on long notes.

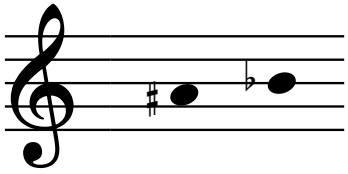
Half step below: G♯4 / A♭4 ① ❷ ❸ Valves 2 and 3

Half step above: A♯4 / B♭4 ❶ ② ③ Valve 1

In this book: Songs: Twinkle Twinkle Little Star (34), Up on the Housetop (42), Auld Lang Syne (44), Joy to the World (45), The First Noel (46), O Christmas Tree (50), Deck the Halls (52), Angels We Have Heard on High (53), Hark! The Herald Angels Sing (54), Silent Night (56), Yankee Doodle (58), My Country, 'Tis of Thee (59), Battle Hymn of the Republic (60), America the Beautiful (62), Anchors Aweigh (63), The Star-Spangled Banner (64). Scales: Concert B♭ (25), Concert E♭ (25), Concert

B♭ · A♯4 / B♭4

Sounds as concert A♭





Valve 1

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

Fingering: Valve 1.

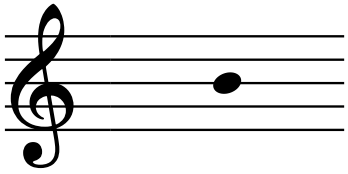
Half step below: A4  Valves 1 and 2

Half step above: B4  Valve 2

In this book: Scales: Concert E♭ (25), Concert A♭ (26), Concert D♭ (27), Concert A (29), Concert B (30), Concert E (30). Chromatic scale (31).

B · B4

Sounds as concert A





Valve 2

B on the trumpet is the B written on the middle line (B4 in octave numbers).

Fingering: Valve 2.

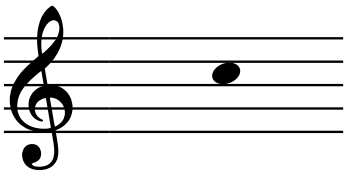
Half step below: A♯4 / B♭4  Valve 1

Half step above: C5  Open (no valves)

In this book: Songs: Joy to the World (45), The First Noel (46), Deck the Halls (52), Silent Night (56), Yankee Doodle (58), Battle Hymn of the Republic (60), America the Beautiful (62), Anchors Aweigh (63), The Star-Spangled Banner (64). Scales: Concert B♭ (25), Concert C (27), Concert D (29), Concert A (29), Concert E (30). Chromatic scale (31).

C · C5

Sounds as concert B♭





Open (no valves)

C on the trumpet is the C written in the third space (C5 in octave numbers).

Fingering: Open (no valves). Open, the same as low C and G, one step higher in the overtone series.

Alternate fingering:  Valves 2 and 3

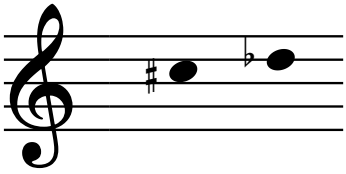
Half step below: B4  Valve 2

Half step above: C♯5 / D♭5  Valves 1 and 2

In this book: Songs: Joy to the World (45), The First Noel (46), Deck the Halls (52), Silent Night (56), Taps (57), Yankee Doodle (58), Battle Hymn of the Republic (60), America the Beautiful (62), The Star-Spangled Banner (64). Scales: Concert B♭ (25), Concert E♭ (25), Concert D♭ (27), Concert B (30). Chromatic scale (31).

C♯ · C♯5 / D♭5

Sounds as concert B





Valves 1 and 2

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

Fingering: Valves 1 and 2.

Tuning: Valves 1 and 2 together are often slightly sharp. Most players lip it down; on trumpet a small push of the first slide helps on long notes.

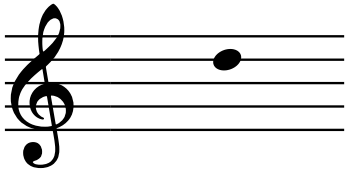
Half step below: C5  Open (no valves)

Half step above: D5  Valve 1

In this book: Songs: America the Beautiful (62). Scales: Concert C (27), Concert D (29), Concert B (30), Concert E (30).

High D · D5

Sounds as concert C





Valve 1

High D on the trumpet is the D written on the fourth line (D5 in octave numbers).

Fingering: Valve 1.

Alternate fingering: ❶ ② ❸ Valves 1 and 3

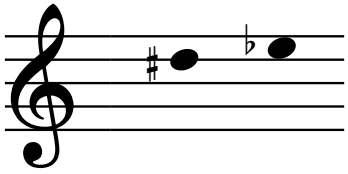
Half step below: C♯5 / D♭5 ❶ ❷ ③ Valves 1 and 2

Half step above: D♯5 / E♭5 ① ❷ ③ Valve 2

In this book: Songs: Yankee Doodle (58), Battle Hymn of the Republic (60), America the Beautiful (62), The Star-Spangled Banner (64). Scales: Concert E♭ (25), Concert C (27), Concert D♭ (27).

E♭ · D♯5 / E♭5

Sounds as concert D♭





Valve 2

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

Fingering: Valve 2.

Alternate fingering: ① ❷ ❸ Valves 2 and 3

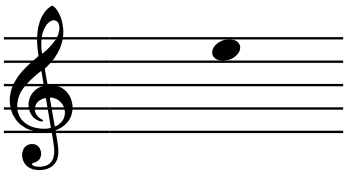
Half step below: D5 ❶ ② ③ Valve 1

Half step above: E5 ① ② ③ Open (no valves)

In this book: Scales: Concert D♭ (27), Concert D (29), Concert E (30).

High E · E5

Sounds as concert D





Open (no valves)

High E on the trumpet is the E written in the top space (E5 in octave numbers).

Fingering: Open (no valves). Open fingering on the top space. It can sit a little flat; listen and adjust.

Alternate fingerings: ❶❷③ Valves 1 and 2 ①②❸ Valve 3

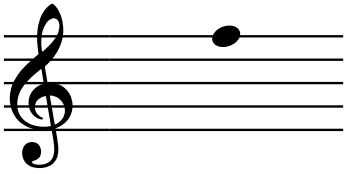
Half step below: D♯5 / E♭5 ①❷③ Valve 2

Half step above: F5 ❶②③ Valve 1

In this book: Songs: Taps (57), Yankee Doodle (58), Battle Hymn of the Republic (60), America the Beautiful (62). Scales: Concert E♭ (25), Concert D (29).

High F · F5

Sounds as concert E♭





Valve 1

High F on the trumpet is the F written on the top line (F5 in octave numbers).

Fingering: Valve 1.

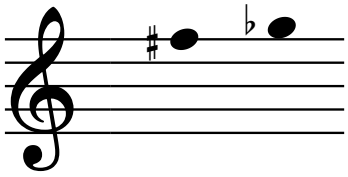
Half step below: E5 ①②③ Open (no valves)

Half step above: F♯5 / G♭5 ①❷③ Valve 2

In this book: Songs: Yankee Doodle (58). Scales: Concert E♭ (25), Concert E (30).

High F♯ · F♯5 / G♭5

Sounds as concert E



High F♯ on the trumpet is the F♯ written on the top line (F♯5 in octave numbers). It is the same note as G♭, so the same fingering works for both.

Fingering: Valve 2.

Half step below: F5 (1) (2) (3) Valve 1

Half step above: G5 (1) (2) (3) Open (no valves)

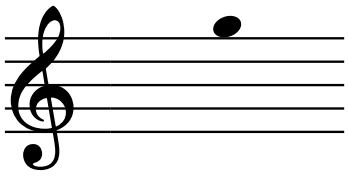
In this book: Scales: Concert E (30).



Valve 2

High G · G5

Sounds as concert F



High G on the trumpet is the G written just above the staff (G5 in octave numbers).

Fingering: Open (no valves).

Alternate fingering: (1) (2) (3) Valves 1 and 3

Half step below: F♯5 / G♭5 (1) (2) (3) Valve 2

Half step above: G♯5 / A♭5 (1) (2) (3) Valves 2 and 3

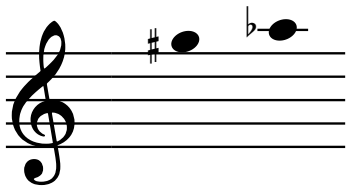
In this book: Songs: Taps (57).



Open (no valves)

High A♭ · G♯5 / A♭5

Sounds as concert G♭





Valves 2 and 3

High A♭ on the trumpet is the A♭ written on the first ledger line above the staff (A♭5 in octave numbers). It is the same note as G♯, so the same fingering works for both.

Fingering: Valves 2 and 3.

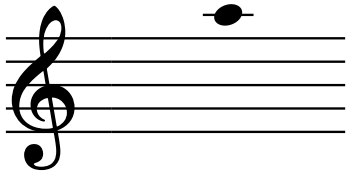
Half step below: G5 ① ② ③ Open (no valves)

Half step above: A5 ❶ ❷ ❸ Valves 1 and 2

In this book: Not used in the songs or one-octave scales; it is on the chart on page 7.

High A · A5

Sounds as concert G





Valves 1 and 2

High A on the trumpet is the A written on the first ledger line above the staff (A5 in octave numbers).

Fingering: Valves 1 and 2.

Alternate fingering: ① ② ❸ Valve 3

Tuning: Valves 1 and 2 together are often slightly sharp. Most players lip it down; on trumpet a small push of the first slide helps on long notes.

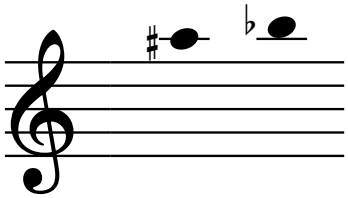
Half step below: G♯5 / A♭5 ① ❷ ❸ Valves 2 and 3

Half step above: A♯5 / B♭5 ❶ ② ③ Valve 1

In this book: Not used in the songs or one-octave scales; it is on the chart on page 7.

High B♭ · A♯5 / B♭5

Sounds as concert A♭





Valve 1

High B♭ on the trumpet is the B♭ written just above the first ledger line above the staff (B♭5 in octave numbers). It is the same note as A♯, so the same fingering works for both.

Fingering: Valve 1.

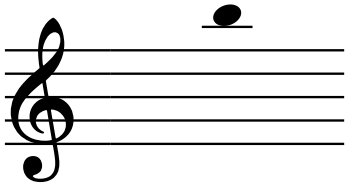
Half step below: A5  Valves 1 and 2

Half step above: B5  Valve 2

In this book: Not used in the songs or one-octave scales; it is on the chart on page 7.

High B · B5

Sounds as concert A





Valve 2

High B on the trumpet is the B written just above the first ledger line above the staff (B5 in octave numbers).

Fingering: Valve 2.

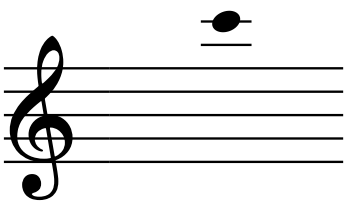
Half step below: A♯5 / B♭5  Valve 1

Half step above: C6  Open (no valves)

In this book: Not used in the songs or one-octave scales; it is on the chart on page 7.

High C · C6

Sounds as concert B♭



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

Fingering: Open (no valves).

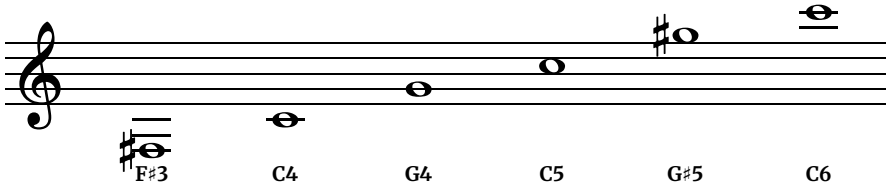
Half step below: B5  Valve 2

In this book: Not used in the songs or one-octave scales; it is on the chart on page 7.



Open (no valves)

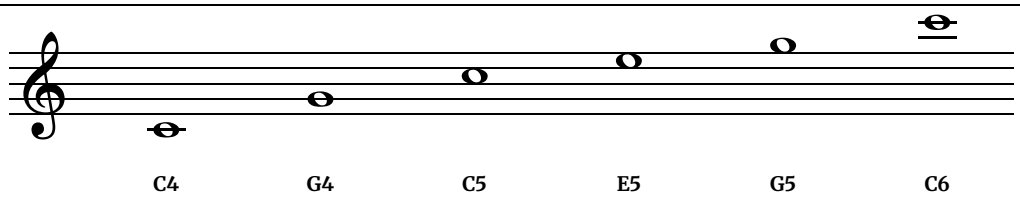
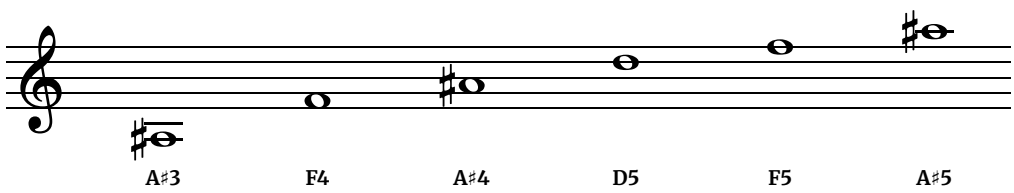
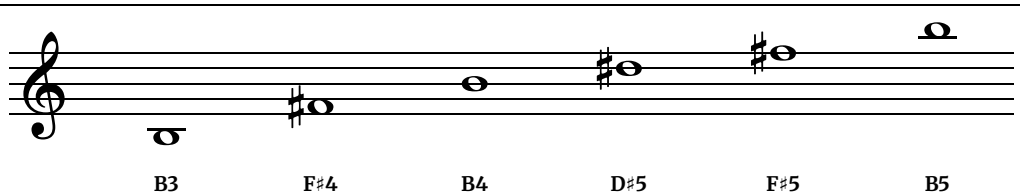
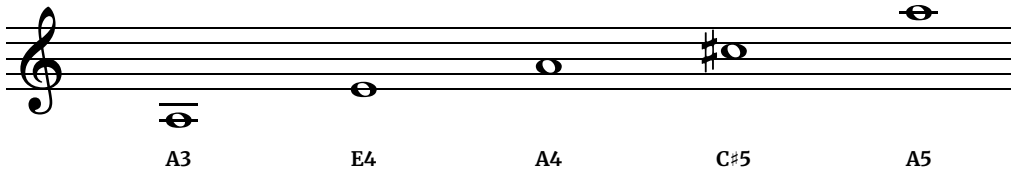
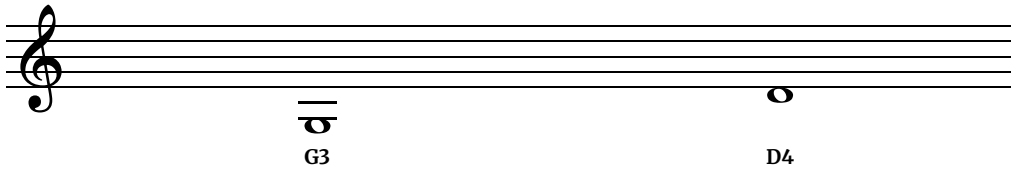
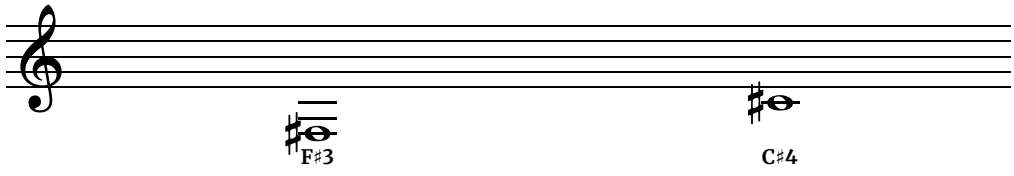
Range and Where to Start



Written F♯3 is the lowest note and C6 the highest. Trumpet is in B♭: every written note sounds a whole step lower, so written C is concert B♭ and the low F♯ sounds as E3, about 165 Hz. Band books start trumpets low, usually somewhere between written C4 and the G on the second line. Those first notes use the easiest partials and let you build an embouchure without pinching. From there most players add low notes down to F♯ and then work toward the top of the staff. The notes from G♯5 up to C6 are marked Advanced on the chart, since they need a strong embouchure that takes time to build.

Same Fingering, Different Notes

A trumpet with no valves pressed can still play a whole series of notes, called partials, by changing lip tension and air speed. Each valve combination lengthens the tubing and shifts that whole series lower. So written C4, G4 and C5 are all open, and the player chooses between them with the embouchure.

Open (no valves)	
Valve 1	
Valve 2	
Valves 1 and 2	
Valves 2 and 3	
Valves 1 and 3	
Valves 1, 2 and 3	

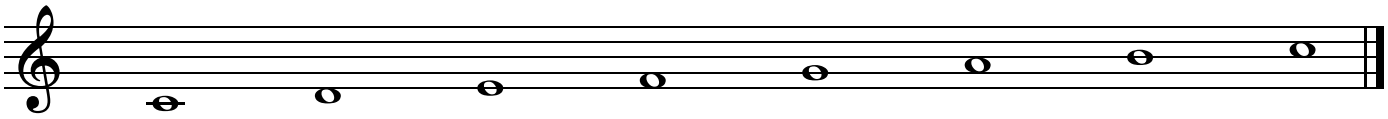
Only the main fingerings are shown. Sharps are shown here; each one is also its flat (C♯4 is D♭4). When notes share a fingering, sing or buzz the pitch first so your lips are ready for the right one.

The 12 Major Scales

Band directors usually call scales by their concert name, so the whole band plays the same pitches. On trumpet 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.

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).

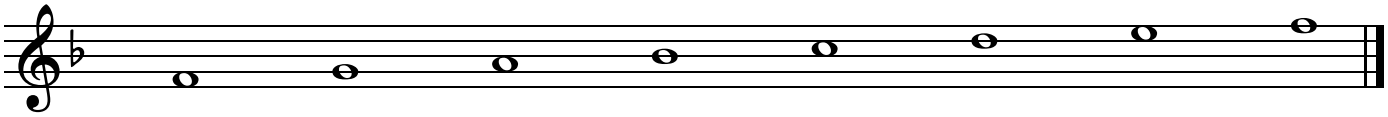


VALVES	1 2 3	1 2 **3**	1 **2** 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 **2** 3	1 **2** 3	1 2 3
NOTE	C4	D4	E4	F4	G4	A4	B4	C5

D4: Push the third valve slide out to bring this note down in tune.

Concert E♭ major · written F major

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



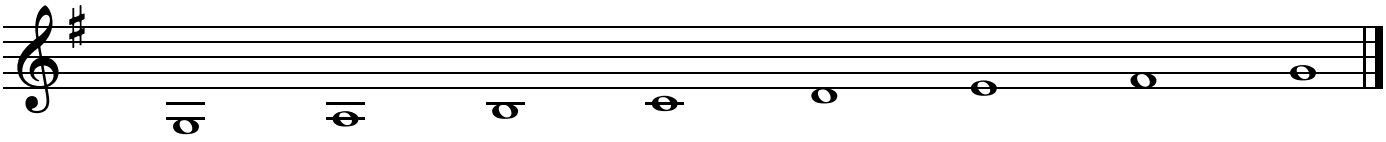
VALVES	**1** 2 3	1 2 3	1 **2** 3	**1** 2 3	1 2 3	**1** 2 3	1 2 3	**1** 2 3
NOTE	F4	G4	A4	B♭4	C5	D5	E5	F5

E5: Open fingering on the top space. It can sit a little flat; listen and adjust.

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Concert F major · written G major

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

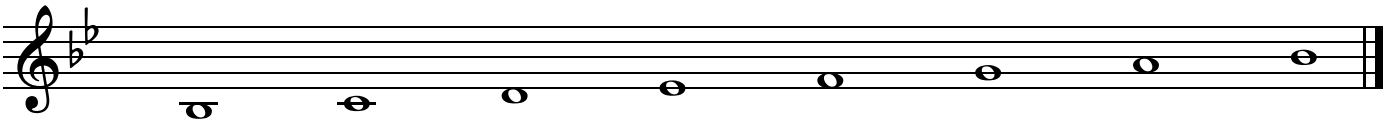


VALVES	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
NOTE	G3	A3	B3	C4	D4	E4	F♯4	G4

G3: Push the third valve slide out to bring this note down in tune. **D4:** Push the third valve slide out to bring this note down in tune.

Concert A♭ major · written B♭ major

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

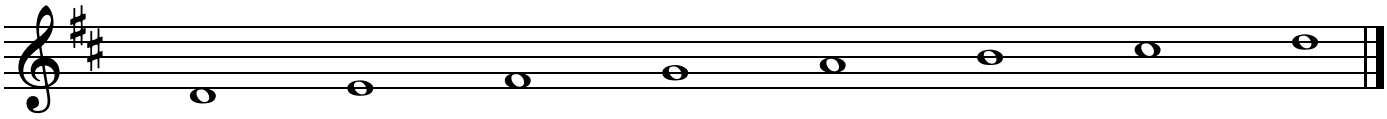


VALVES	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
NOTE	B♭3	C4	D4	E♭4	F4	G4	A4	B♭4

D4: Push the third valve slide out to bring this note down in tune.

Concert C major · written D major

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

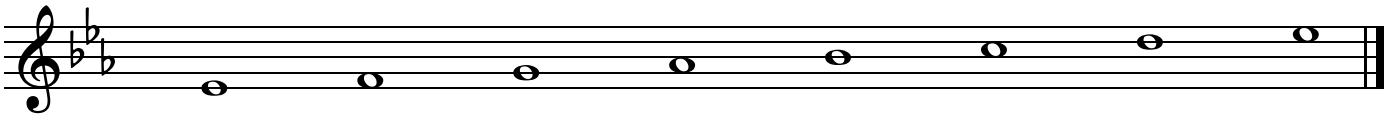


VALVES	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
NOTE	D4	E4	F♯4	G4	A4	B4	C♯5	D5

D4: Push the third valve slide out to bring this note down in tune.

Concert D♭ major · written E♭ major

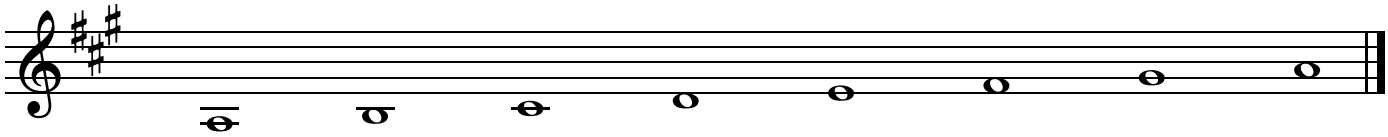
When the band plays concert D♭ major, you play E♭ major (3 flats in the key signature).



VALVES	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
NOTE	E♭4	F4	G4	A♭4	B♭4	C5	D5	E♭5

Concert G major · written A major

When the band plays concert G major, you play A major (3 sharps in the key signature).

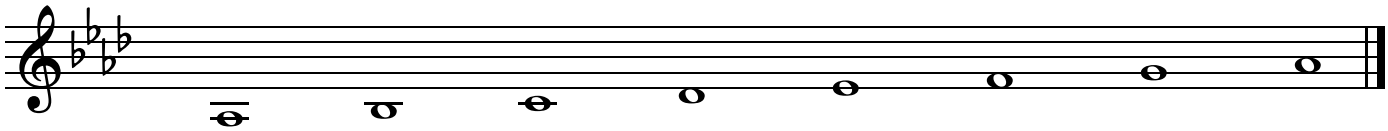


VALVES	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
NOTE	A3	B3	C♯4	D4	E4	F♯4	G♯4	A4

C♯4: This note is very sharp. Push the third valve slide out farther than for low D. **D4:** Push the third valve slide out to bring this note down in tune.

Concert G♭ major · written A♭ major

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

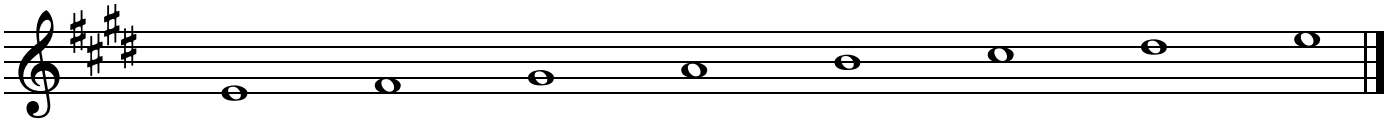


VALVES	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
NOTE	A♭3	B♭3	C4	D♭4	E♭4	F4	G4	A♭4

D♭4: This note is very sharp. Push the third valve slide out farther than for low D.

Concert D major · written E major

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

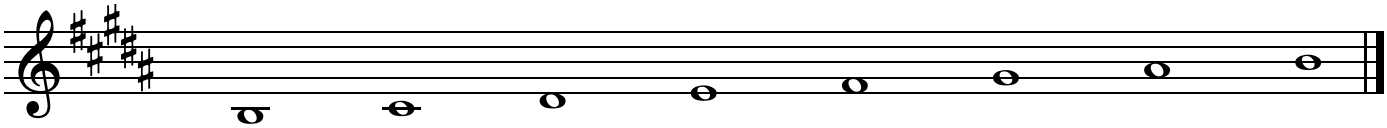


VALVES	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
NOTE	E4	F♯4	G♯4	A4	B4	C♯5	D♯5	E5

E5: Open fingering on the top space. It can sit a little flat; listen and adjust.

Concert A major · written B major

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

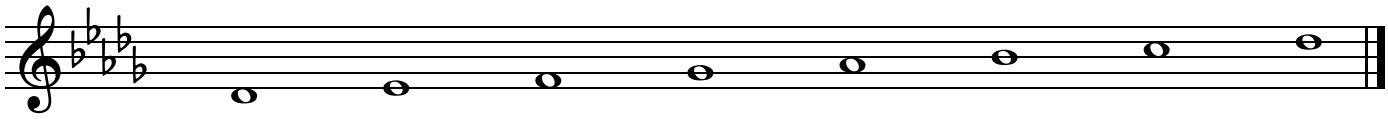


VALVES	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
NOTE	B3	C♯4	D♯4	E4	F♯4	G♯4	A♯4	B4

C♯4: This note is very sharp. Push the third valve slide out farther than for low D.

Concert B major · written D♭ major

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

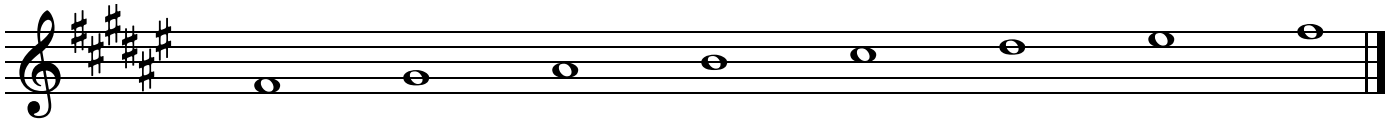


VALVES	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
NOTE	D♭4	E♭4	F4	G♭4	A♭4	B♭4	C5	D♭5

D♭4: This note is very sharp. Push the third valve slide out farther than for low D.

Concert E major · written F♯ major

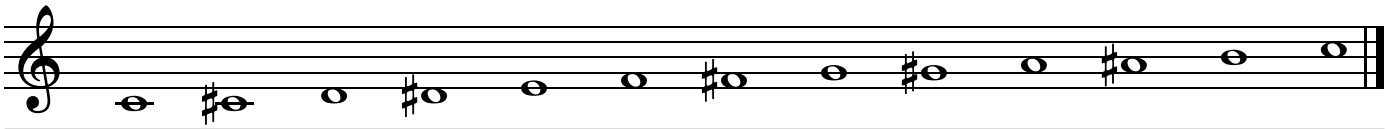
When the band plays concert E major, you play F♯ major (6 sharps in the key signature).



VALVES	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
NOTE	F♯4	G♯4	A♯4	B4	C♯5	D♯5	E♯5	F♯5

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).



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

How to Practice a Scale

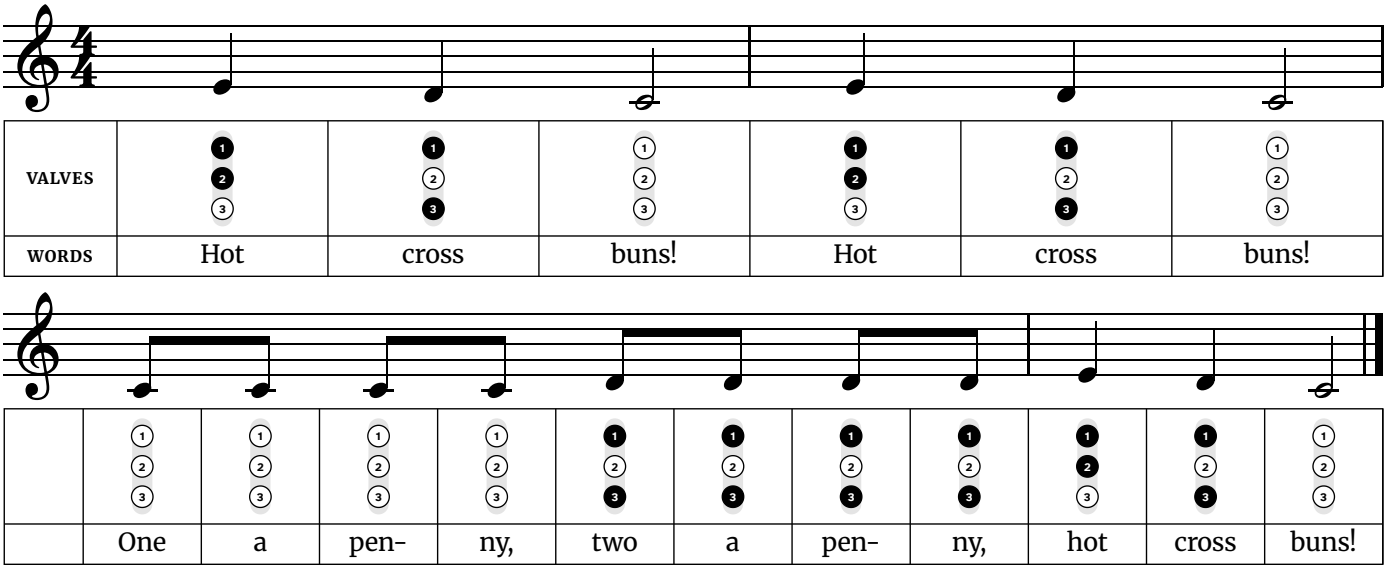
Play it slowly enough that every note is correct the first time, with a metronome. Tongue each note, then slur the whole octave in one breath. Raise the tempo only after three clean runs in a row.

Which Scales First

When the director calls concert B♭, trumpets play written C major; concert E♭ is written F major, and concert F is written G major. Concert A♭, written B♭ major, is usually the next one a band asks for. Learn written C major one octave first; it covers low C to the C in the third space. Practice it slurred as well as tongued. Slurring shows you where the partials change, which is where notes crack.

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 – Open (no valves)
D4 – Valves 1 and 3
E4 – Valves 1 and 2

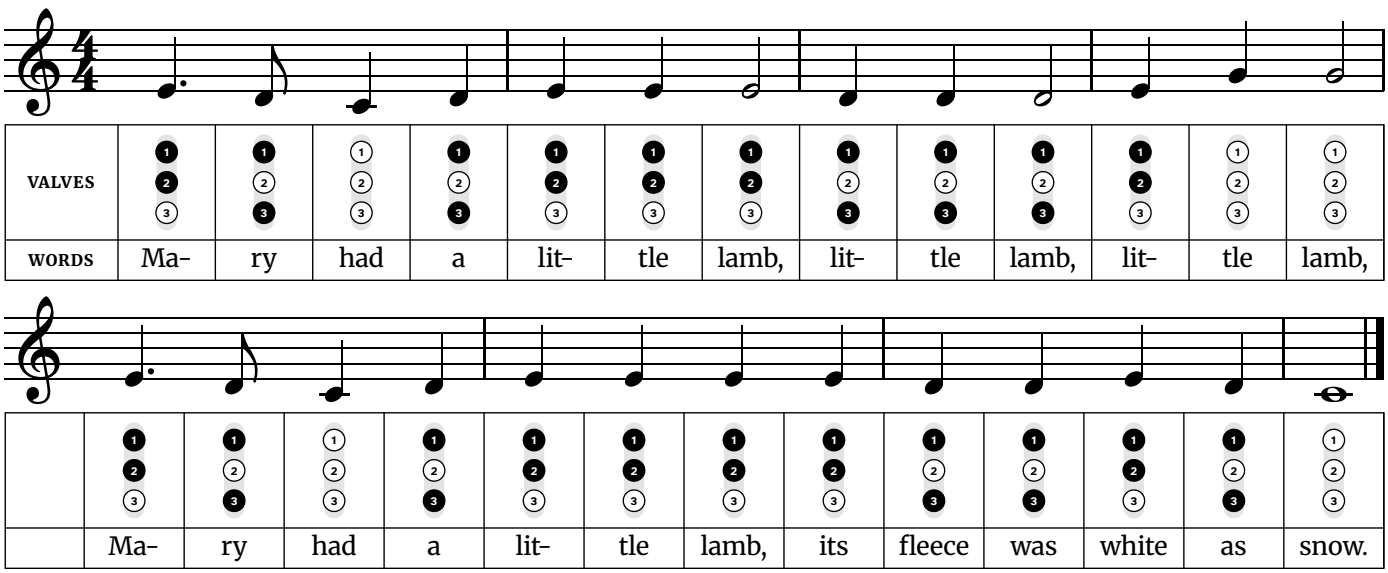
Tip: The widest jump is a major third, from C4 to E4. Every phrase walks down three notes and back. Use it to get clean finger changes between neighboring notes before you worry about speed.

Hardest finger change: Going from E4 (valves 1 and 2) to D4 (valves 1 and 3), 2 valves change. Press and lift the valves at exactly the same moment, with the fingertips staying on the valve caps. 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 next to each other, plus one jump up.



Fingerings used in this song
C4 – Open (no valves)
D4 – Valves 1 and 3
E4 – Valves 1 and 2
G4 – Open (no valves)

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.

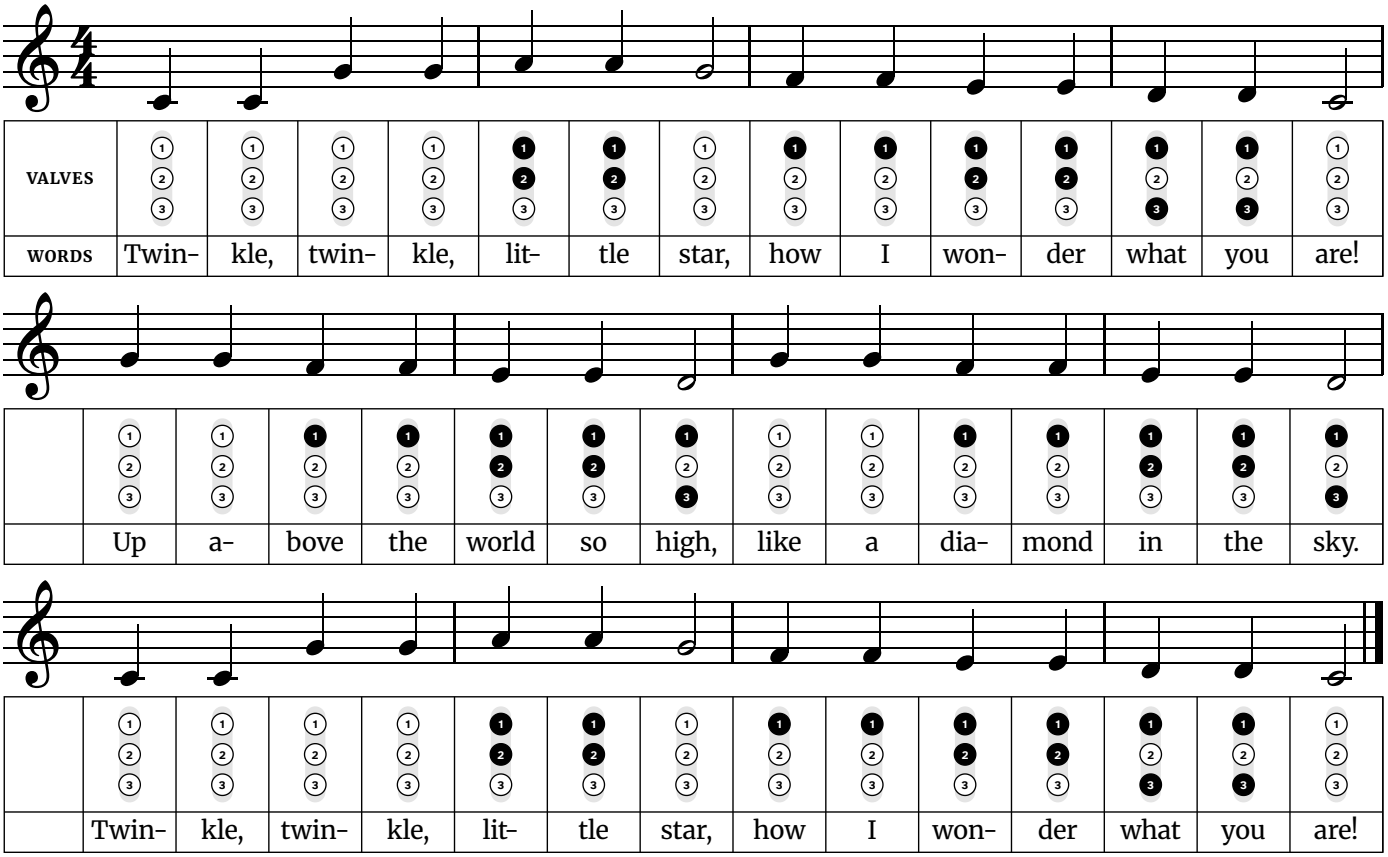
C4 and G4 have the same fingering: open (no valves). Only your air and lips change between them, so listen for the jump in pitch rather than waiting for your fingers to do it.

Hardest finger change: Going from E4 (valves 1 and 2) to D4 (valves 1 and 3), 2 valves change. Press and lift the valves at exactly the same moment, with the fingertips staying on the valve caps. Practice just those two notes back and forth, slowly, before playing the whole line.

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

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 – Open (no valves)	**F4** – Valve 1
D4 – Valves 1 and 3	**G4** – Open (no valves)
E4 – Valves 1 and 2	**A4** – Valves 1 and 2

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.

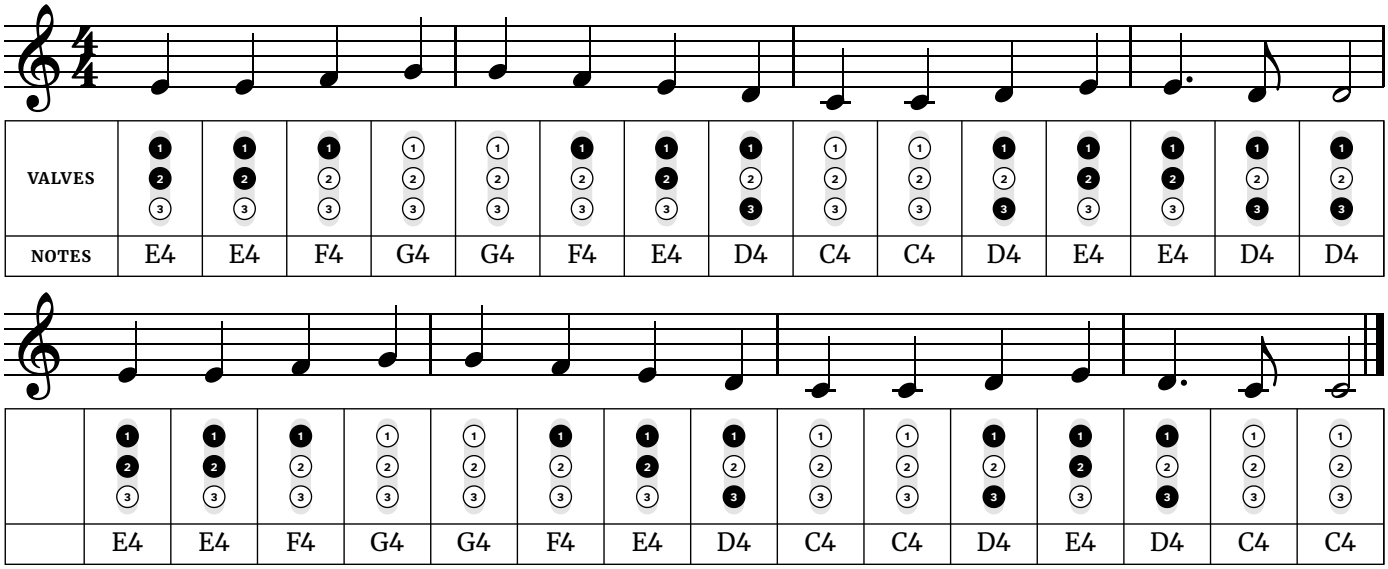
C4 and G4 have the same fingering: open (no valves). Only your air and lips change between them, so listen for the jump in pitch rather than waiting for your fingers to do it.

Hardest finger change: Going from G4 (open, no valves) to A4 (valves 1 and 2), 2 valves change. Press and lift the valves at exactly the same moment, with the fingertips staying on the valve caps. 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.



Fingerings used in this song	
C4 – Open (no valves)	**F4** – Valve 1
D4 – Valves 1 and 3	**G4** – Open (no valves)
E4 – Valves 1 and 2	

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.

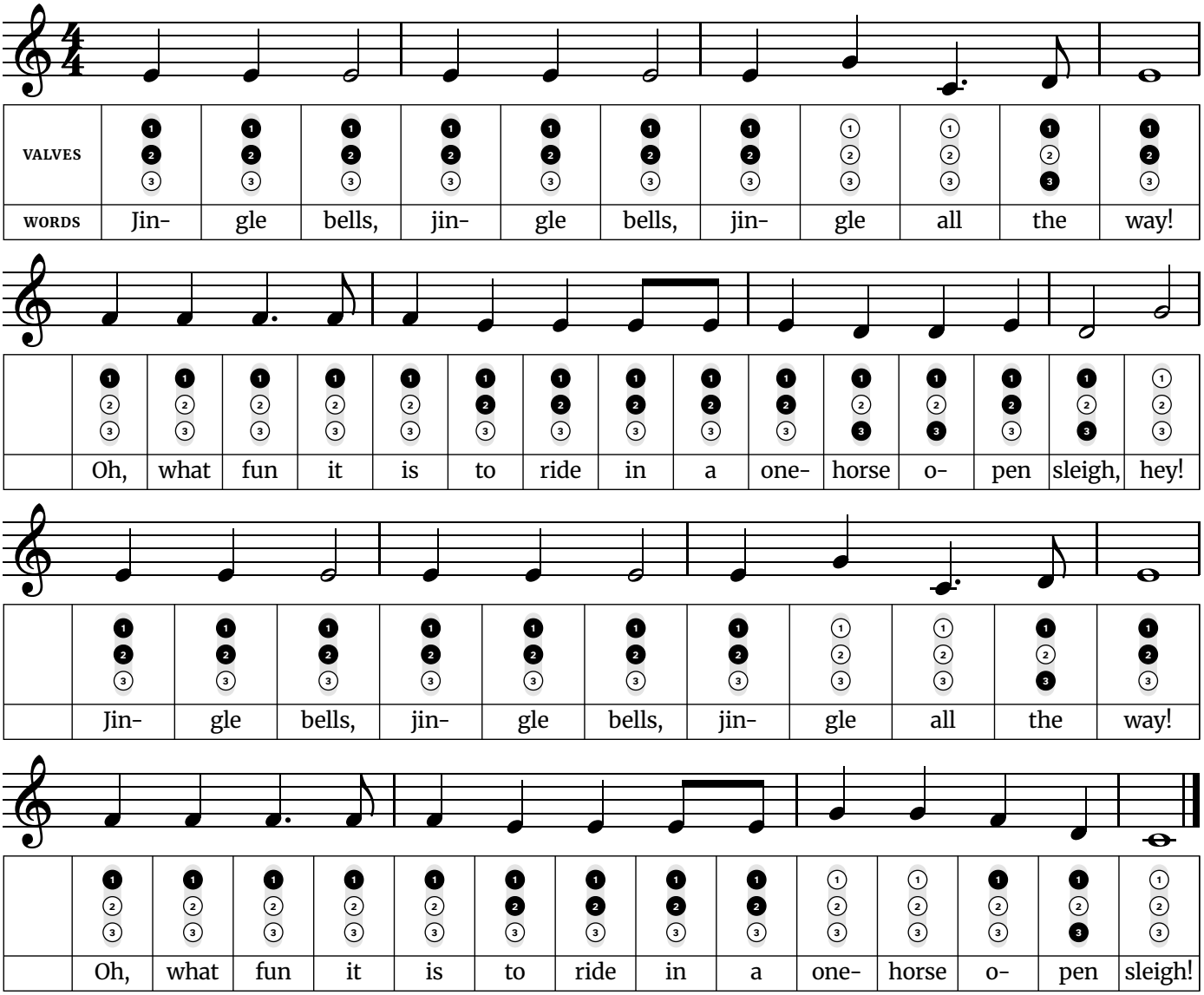
C4 and G4 have the same fingering: open (no valves). Only your air and lips change between them, so listen for the jump in pitch rather than waiting for your fingers to do it.

Hardest finger change: Going from E4 (valves 1 and 2) to D4 (valves 1 and 3), 2 valves change. Press and lift the valves at exactly the same moment, with the fingertips staying on the valve caps. Practice just those two notes back and forth, slowly, before playing the whole line.

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

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 – Open (no valves)	**F4** – Valve 1
D4 – Valves 1 and 3	**G4** – Open (no valves)
E4 – Valves 1 and 2	

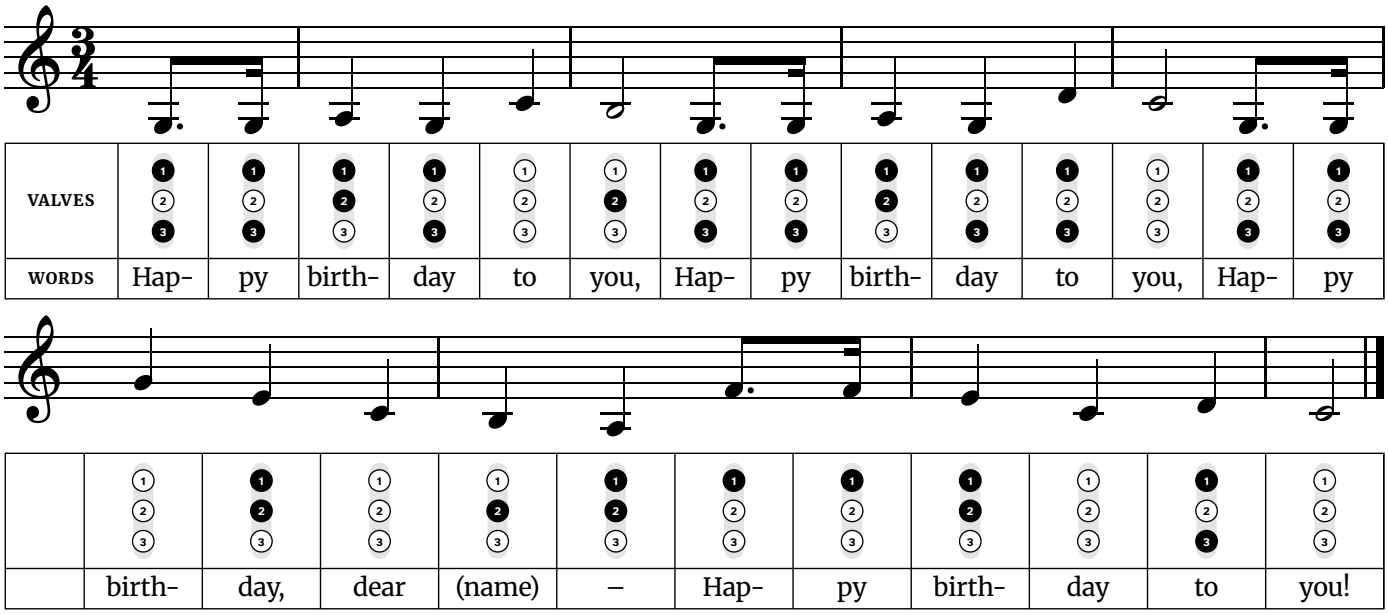
Tip: The widest jump is a fifth, from G4 to C4. The chorus repeats one note three times in a row more than once. Light, short tonguing keeps it bouncing; heavy tonguing makes it sound like marching.

C4 and G4 have the same fingering: open (no valves). Only your air and lips change between them, so listen for the jump in pitch rather than waiting for your fingers to do it.

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 – Valves 1 and 3	**D4** – Valves 1 and 3
A3 – Valves 1 and 2	**E4** – Valves 1 and 2
B3 – Valve 2	**F4** – Valve 1
C4 – Open (no valves)	**G4** – Open (no valves)

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.

G3 and D4 have the same fingering: valves 1 and 3. Only your air and lips change between them, so listen for the jump in pitch rather than waiting for your fingers to do it.

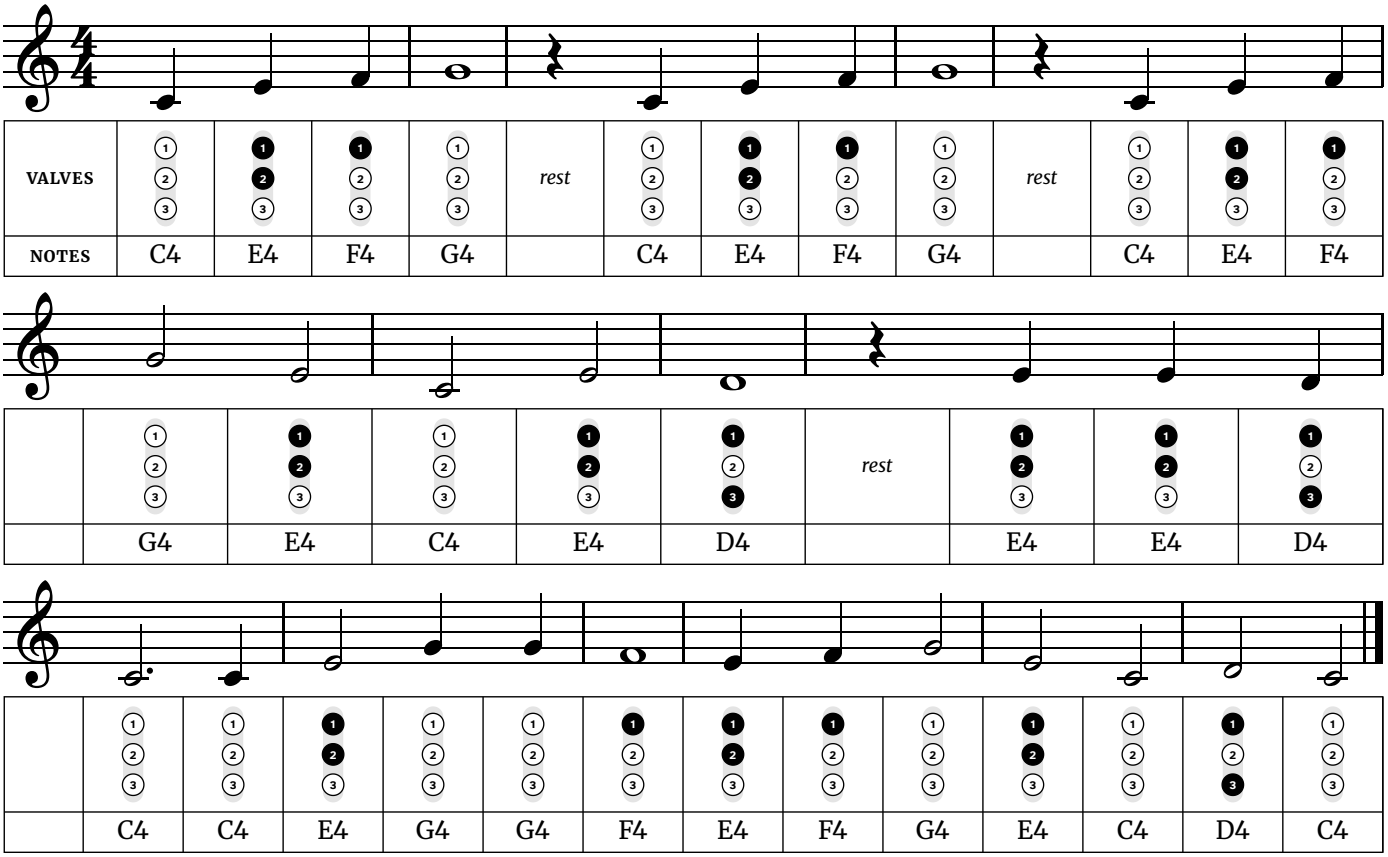
Hardest finger change: Going from B3 (valve 2) to G3 (valves 1 and 3), 3 valves change. Press and lift the valves at exactly the same moment, with the fingertips staying on the valve caps. Practice just those two notes back and forth, slowly, before playing the whole line.

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

Free at thefingeringchart.com

When the Saints Go Marching In

Written in C major (sounds in concert B♭ major) · 4/4 time. A classic for brass, built on the first five notes of the scale.



VALVES	0	1 2	1	0	*rest*	0	1 2	1	0	*rest*	0	1 2	1
NOTES	C4	E4	F4	G4		C4	E4	F4	G4		C4	E4	F4

	0	1 2	0	1 2	1 2 3	*rest*	1 2	1 2	1 2 3
	G4	E4	C4	E4	D4		E4	E4	D4

	0	0	1 2	0	0	1	1 2	1	0	1 2	0	1 2 3	0
	C4	C4	E4	G4	G4	F4	E4	F4	G4	E4	C4	D4	C4

Fingerings used in this song	
C4 – Open (no valves)	**F4** – Valve 1
D4 – Valves 1 and 3	**G4** – Open (no valves)
E4 – Valves 1 and 2	

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.

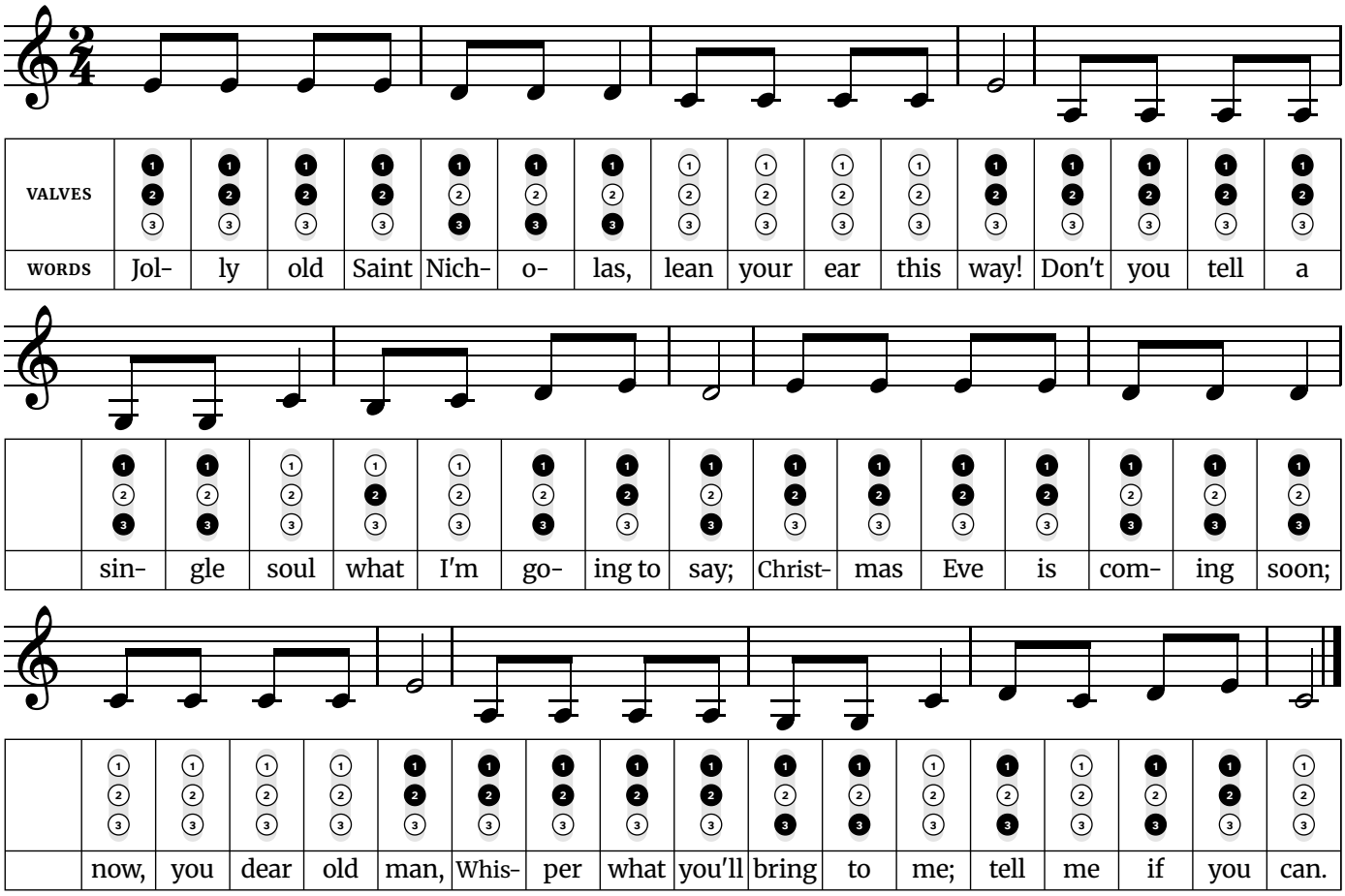
C4 and G4 have the same fingering: open (no valves). Only your air and lips change between them, so listen for the jump in pitch rather than waiting for your fingers to do it.

Hardest finger change: Going from C4 (open, no valves) to E4 (valves 1 and 2), 2 valves change. Press and lift the valves at exactly the same moment, with the fingertips staying on the valve caps. 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 – Valves 1 and 3	**C4** – Open (no valves)
A3 – Valves 1 and 2	**D4** – Valves 1 and 3
B3 – Valve 2	**E4** – Valves 1 and 2

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.

G3 and D4 have the same fingering: valves 1 and 3. Only your air and lips change between them, so listen for the jump in pitch rather than waiting for your fingers to do it.

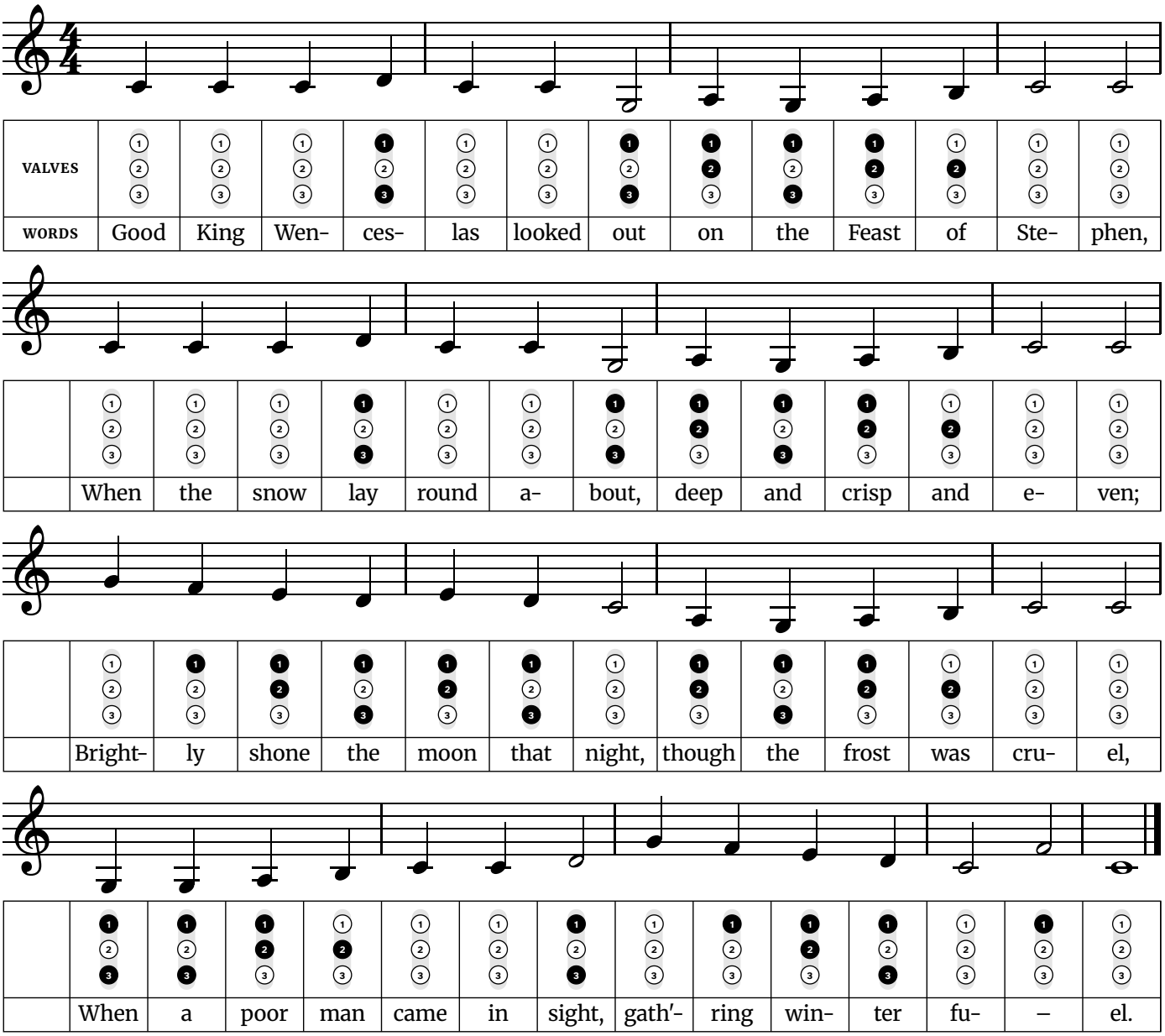
The widest jump is a fifth, down from E4 to A3 in line 3.

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



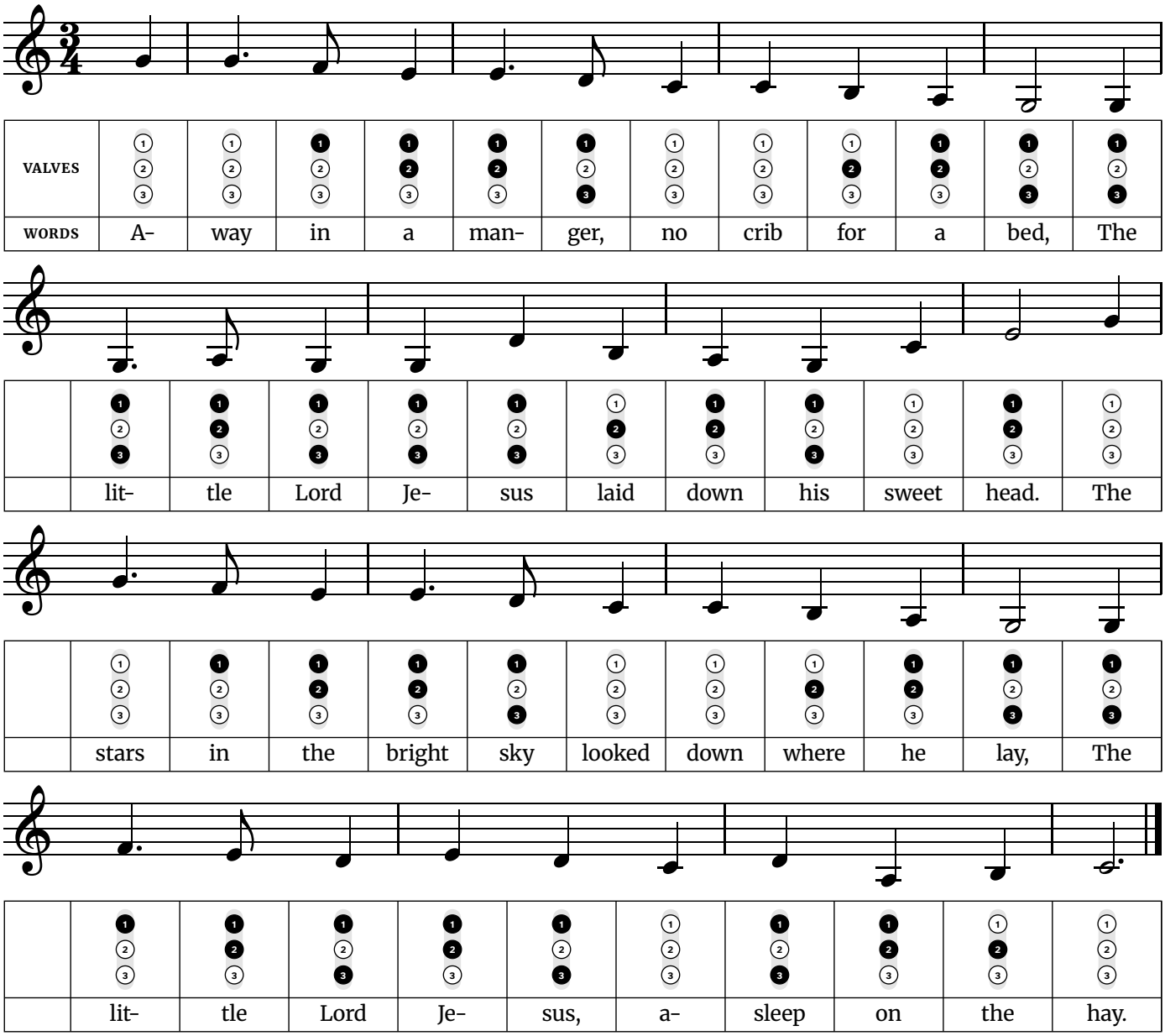
Fingerings used in this song	
G3 – Valves 1 and 3	**D4** – Valves 1 and 3
A3 – Valves 1 and 2	**E4** – Valves 1 and 2
B3 – Valve 2	**F4** – Valve 1
C4 – Open (no valves)	**G4** – Open (no valves)

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.

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 – Valves 1 and 3	**D4** – Valves 1 and 3
A3 – Valves 1 and 2	**E4** – Valves 1 and 2
B3 – Valve 2	**F4** – Valve 1
C4 – Open (no valves)	**G4** – Open (no valves)

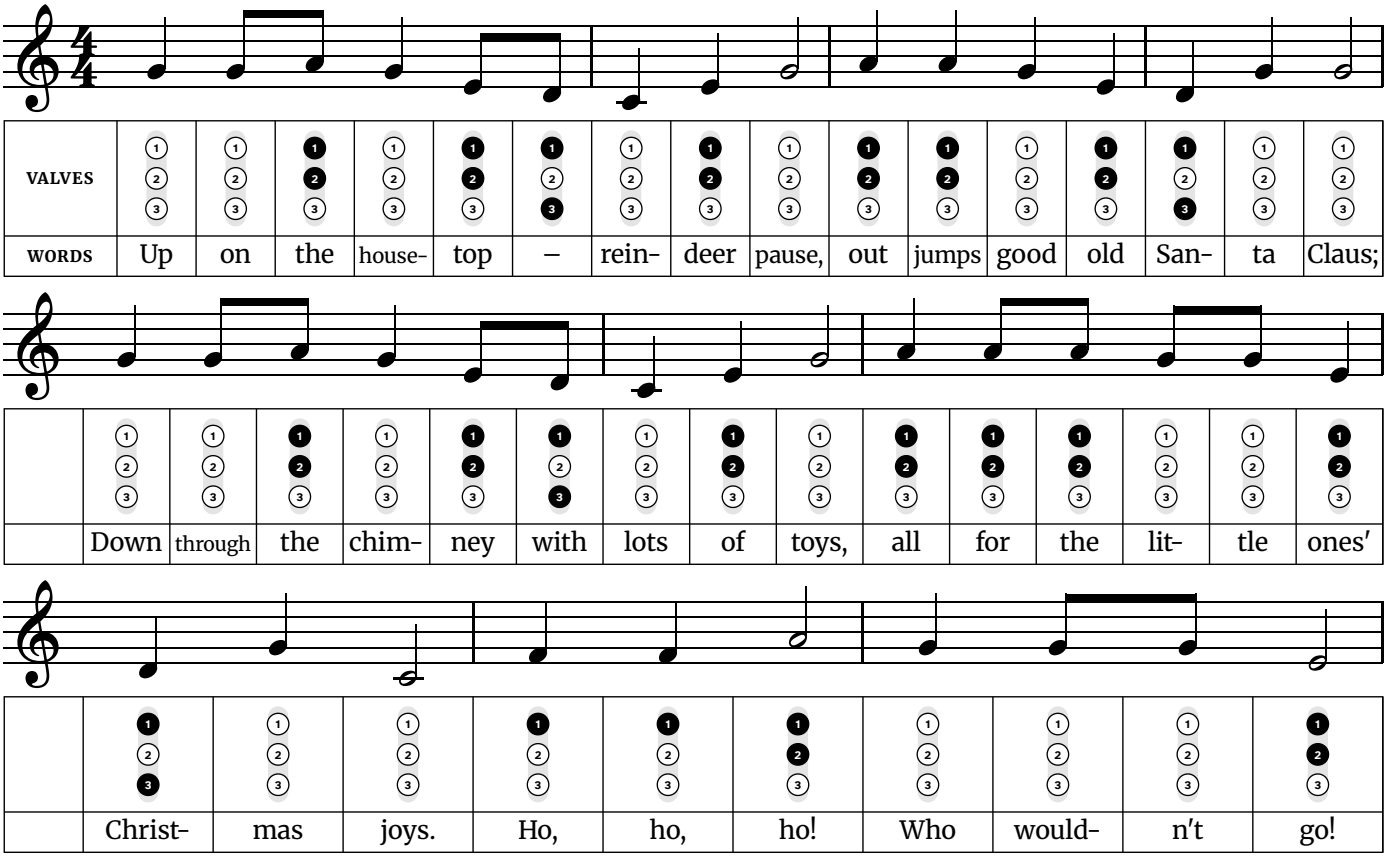
Tip: It is a slow waltz with a long note at the end of every phrase. Hold those for all their beats and breathe after them, never in the middle of a phrase.

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

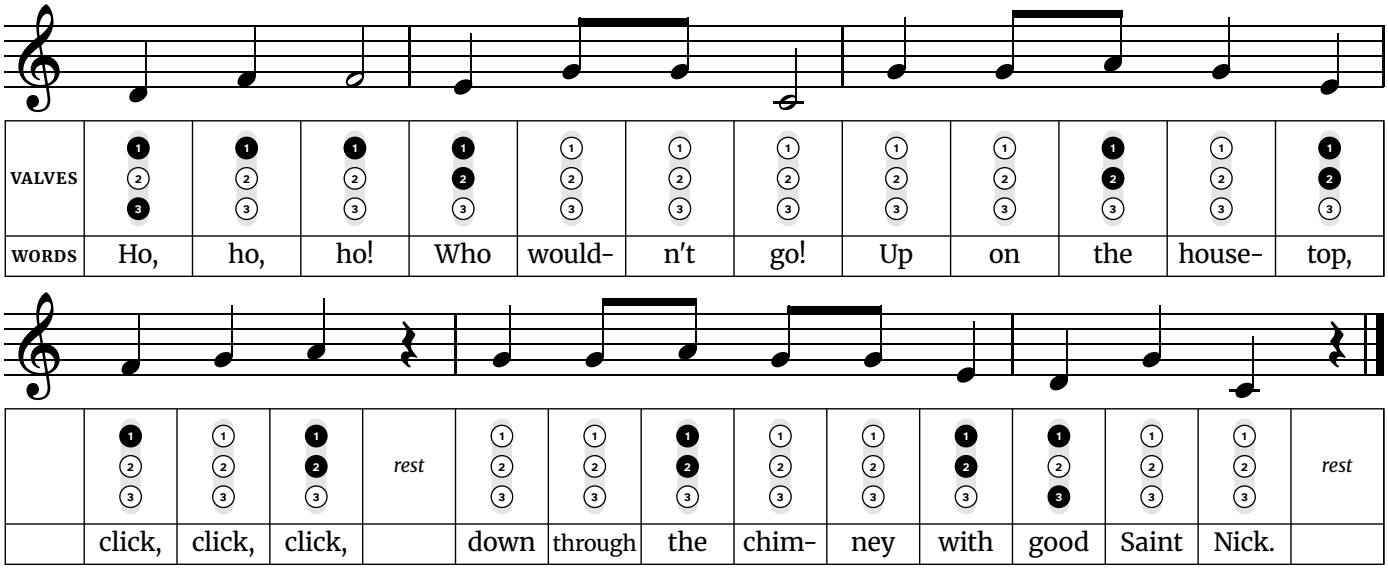
Free at thefingeringchart.com

Up on the Housetop

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



Up on the Housetop *(continued)*



Fingerings used in this song	
C4 – Open (no valves)	**F4** – Valve 1
D4 – Valves 1 and 3	**G4** – Open (no valves)
E4 – Valves 1 and 2	**A4** – Valves 1 and 2

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.

C4 and G4 have the same fingering: open (no valves). Only your air and lips change between them, so listen for the jump in pitch rather than waiting for your fingers to do it.

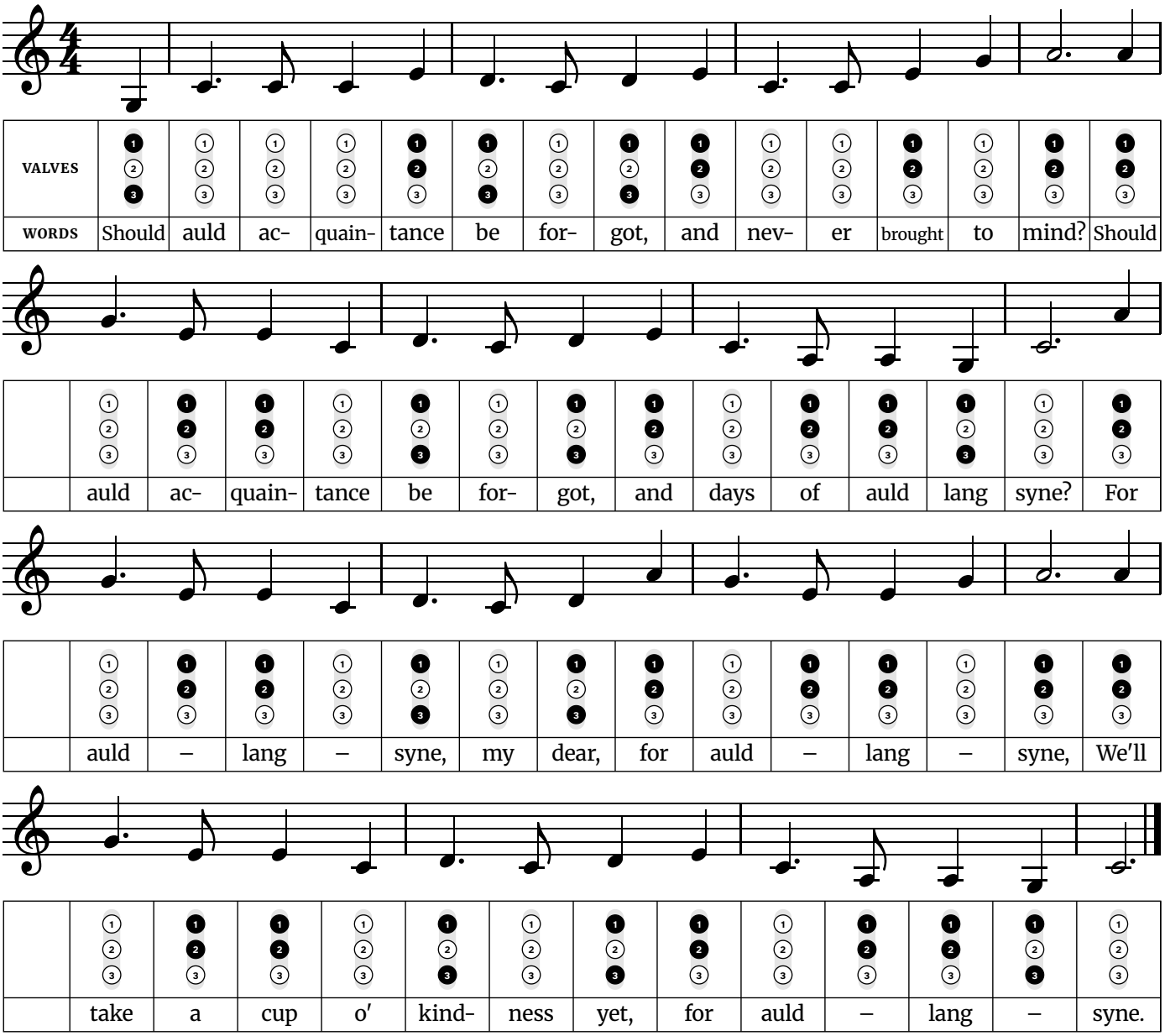
The widest jump is a fifth, down from G4 to C4 in line 5.

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



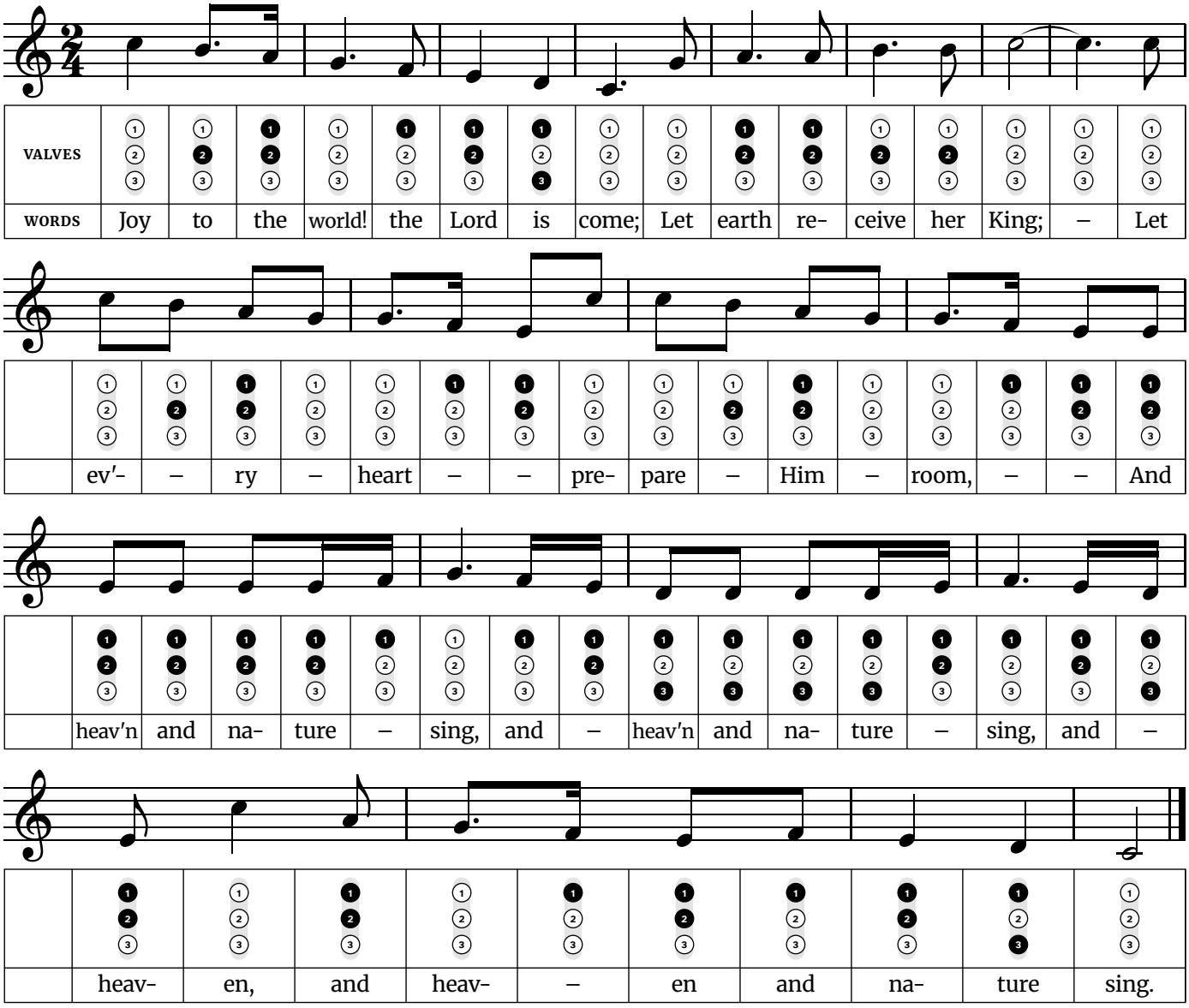
Fingerings used in this song	
G3 – Valves 1 and 3	**E4** – Valves 1 and 2
A3 – Valves 1 and 2	**G4** – Open (no valves)
C4 – Open (no valves)	**A4** – Valves 1 and 2
D4 – Valves 1 and 3	

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.

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 – Open (no valves)	**G4** – Open (no valves)
D4 – Valves 1 and 3	**A4** – Valves 1 and 2
E4 – Valves 1 and 2	**B4** – Valve 2
F4 – Valve 1	**C5** – Open (no valves)

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.

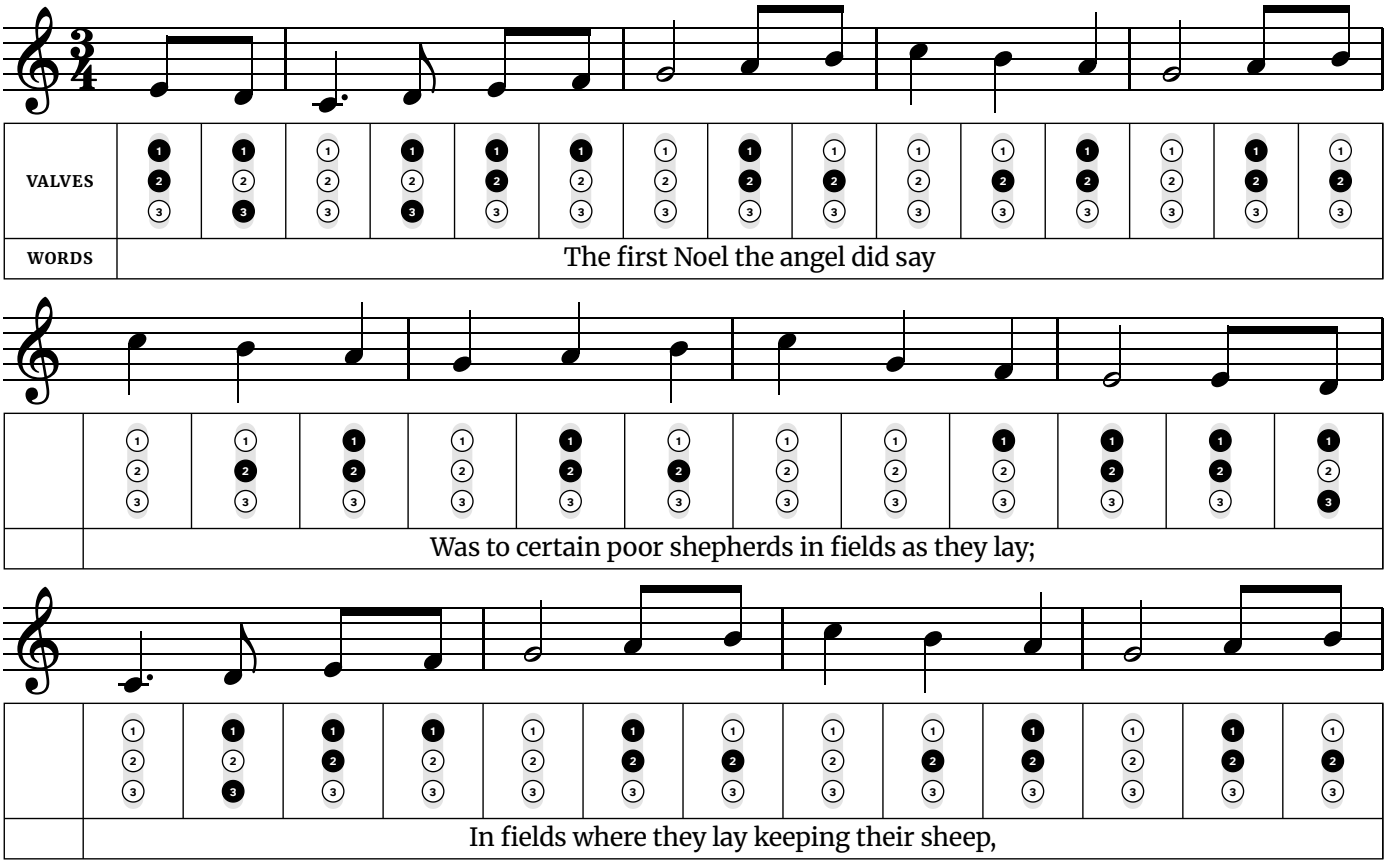
C4, G4 and C5 have the same fingering: open (no valves). Only your air and lips change between them, so listen for the jump in pitch rather than waiting for your fingers to do it.

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

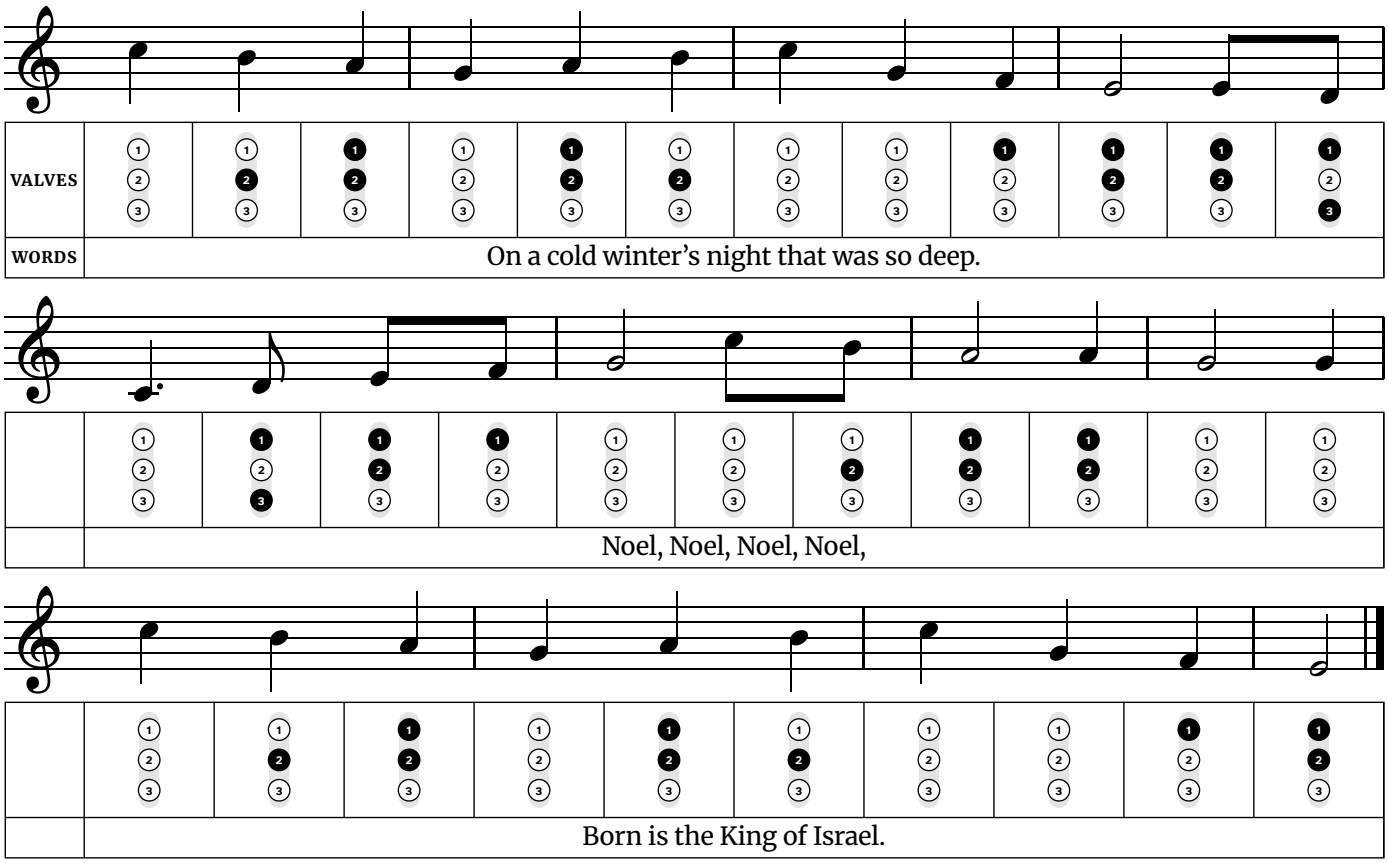
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The First Noel

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 – Open (no valves)	**G4** – Open (no valves)
D4 – Valves 1 and 3	**A4** – Valves 1 and 2
E4 – Valves 1 and 2	**B4** – Valve 2
F4 – Valve 1	**C5** – Open (no valves)

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.

C4, G4 and C5 have the same fingering: open (no valves). Only your air and lips change between them, so listen for the jump in pitch rather than waiting for your fingers to do it.

The busiest finger change is E4 to D4, where 2 valves move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.

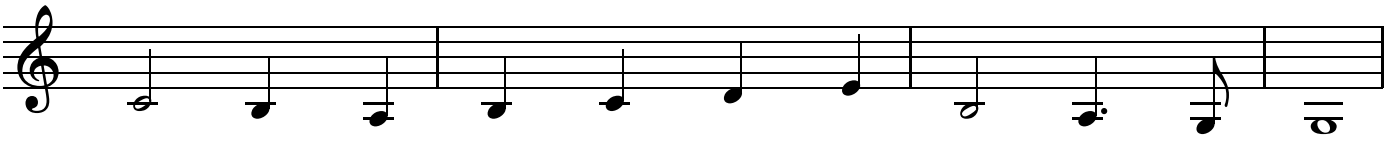
Words and music: traditional English (Cornish), first printed in the 1820s.

O Come, All Ye Faithful

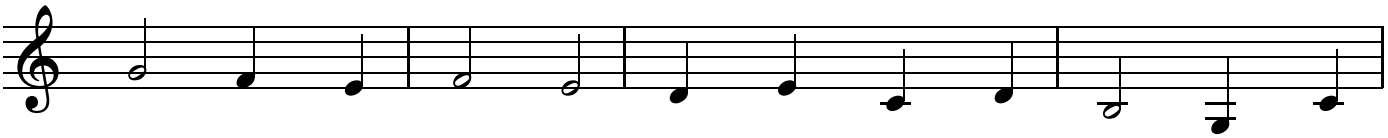
Medium · Written in C major (sounds in concert B♭ major) · 4/4 time · 8 notes, G3 to G4



VALVES	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
WORDS	O	come,	all	ye	faith-	ful,	joy-	ful	and	tri-	um-	phant!	O

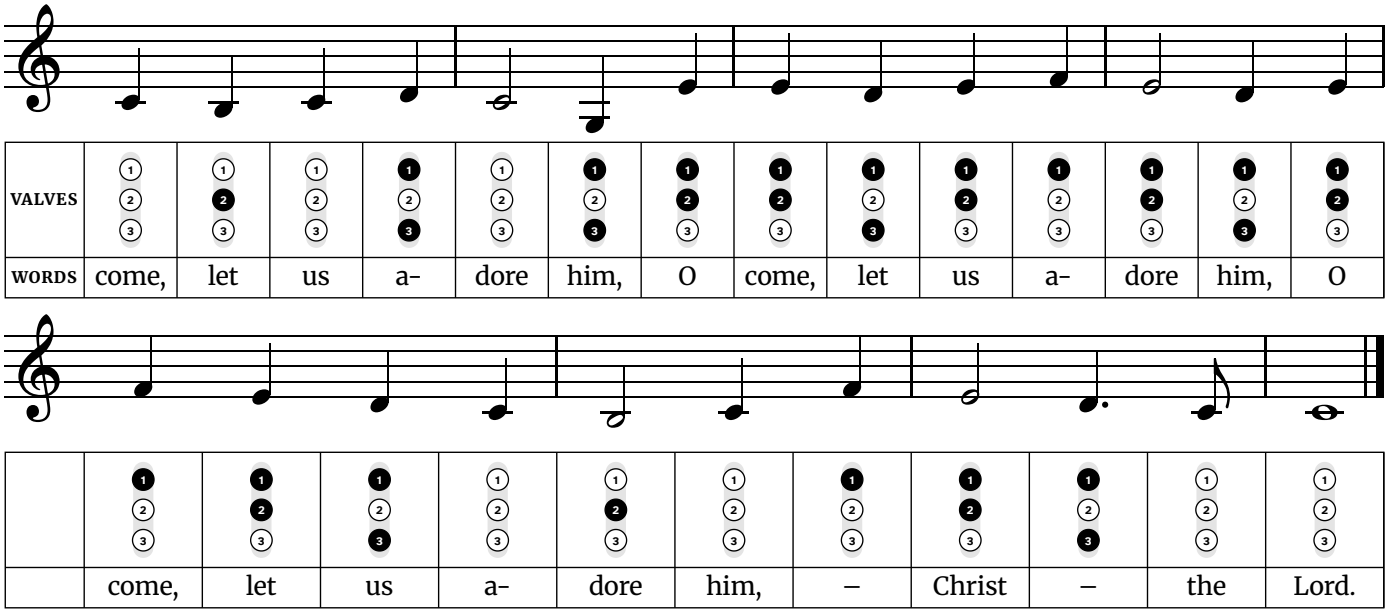


	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
	come	ye,	O	come	–	ye	to	Beth-	–	le-	hem;	



	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
	Come	and	be-	hold	him,	born	the	King	of	an-	gels;	O

O Come, All Ye Faithful *(continued)*



Fingerings used in this song	
G3 – Valves 1 and 3	**D4** – Valves 1 and 3
A3 – Valves 1 and 2	**E4** – Valves 1 and 2
B3 – Valve 2	**F4** – Valve 1
C4 – Open (no valves)	**G4** – Open (no valves)

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.

G3 and D4 have the same fingering: valves 1 and 3. Only your air and lips change between them, so listen for the jump in pitch rather than waiting for your fingers to do it.

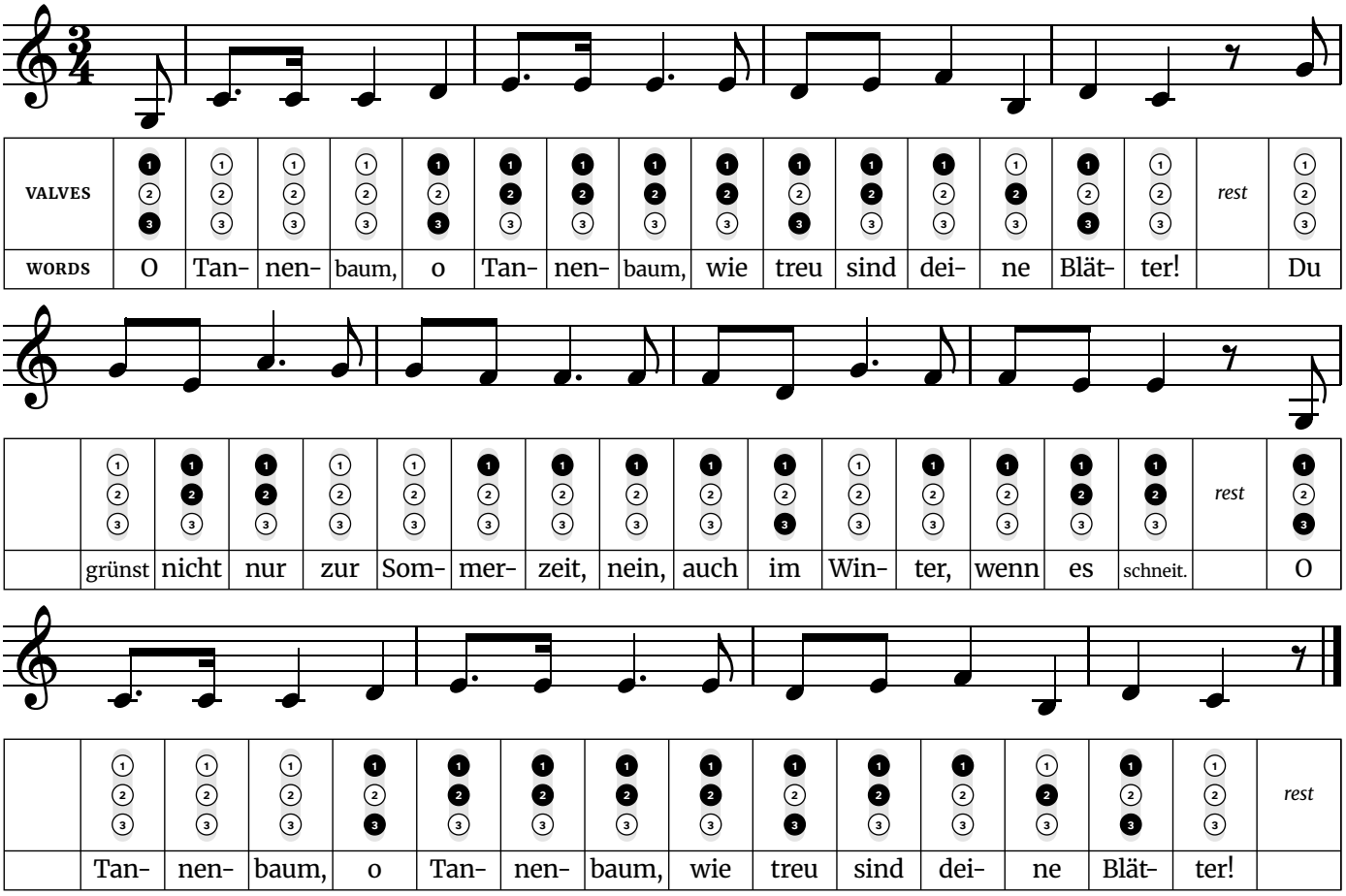
The widest jump is an octave, up from G3 to G4 in line 3.

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

Free at thefingeringchart.com

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 – Valves 1 and 3	**E4** – Valves 1 and 2
B3 – Valve 2	**F4** – Valve 1
C4 – Open (no valves)	**G4** – Open (no valves)
D4 – Valves 1 and 3	**A4** – Valves 1 and 2

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.

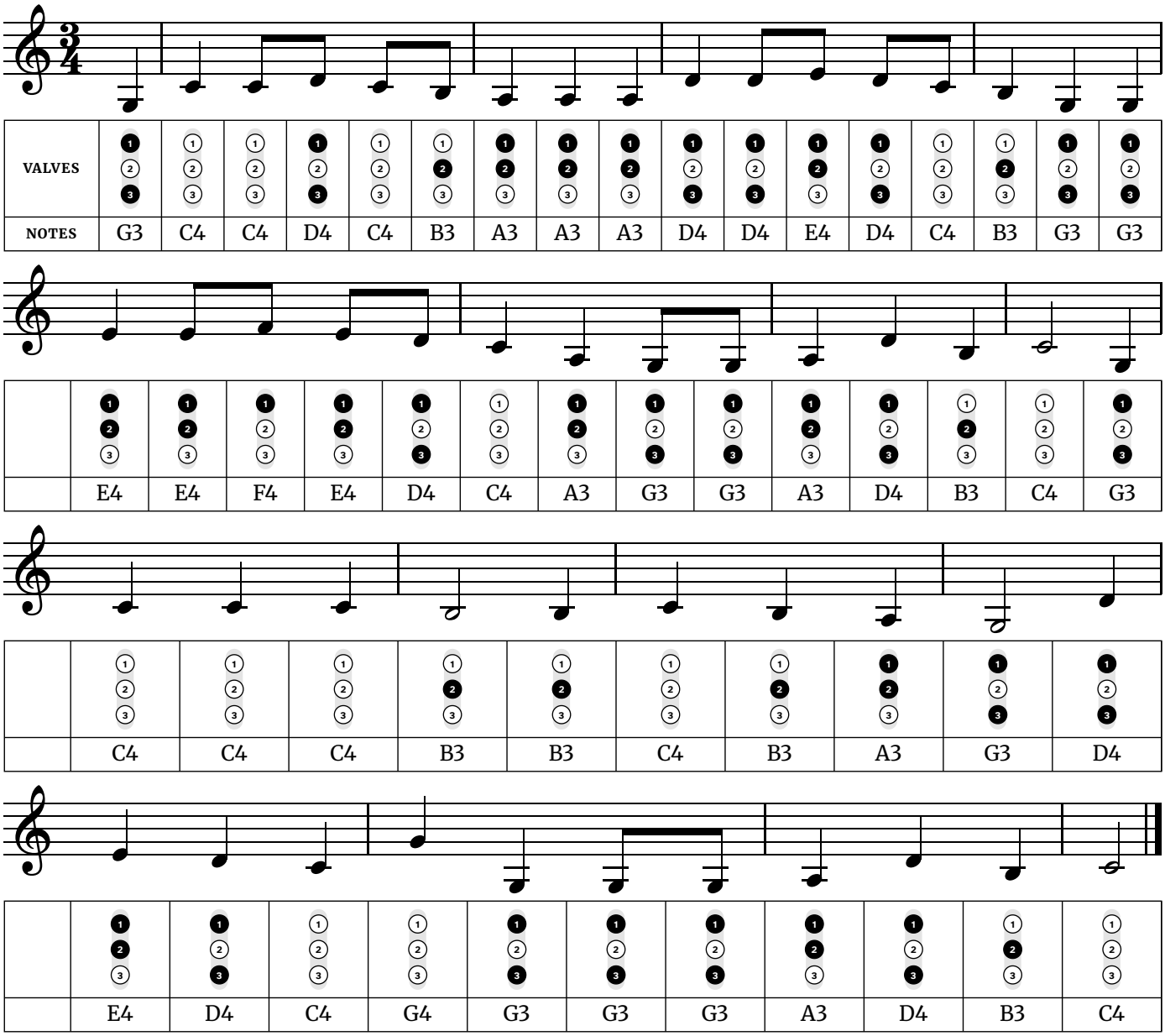
G3 and D4 have the same fingering: valves 1 and 3. Only your air and lips change between them, so listen for the jump in pitch rather than waiting for your fingers to do it.

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

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



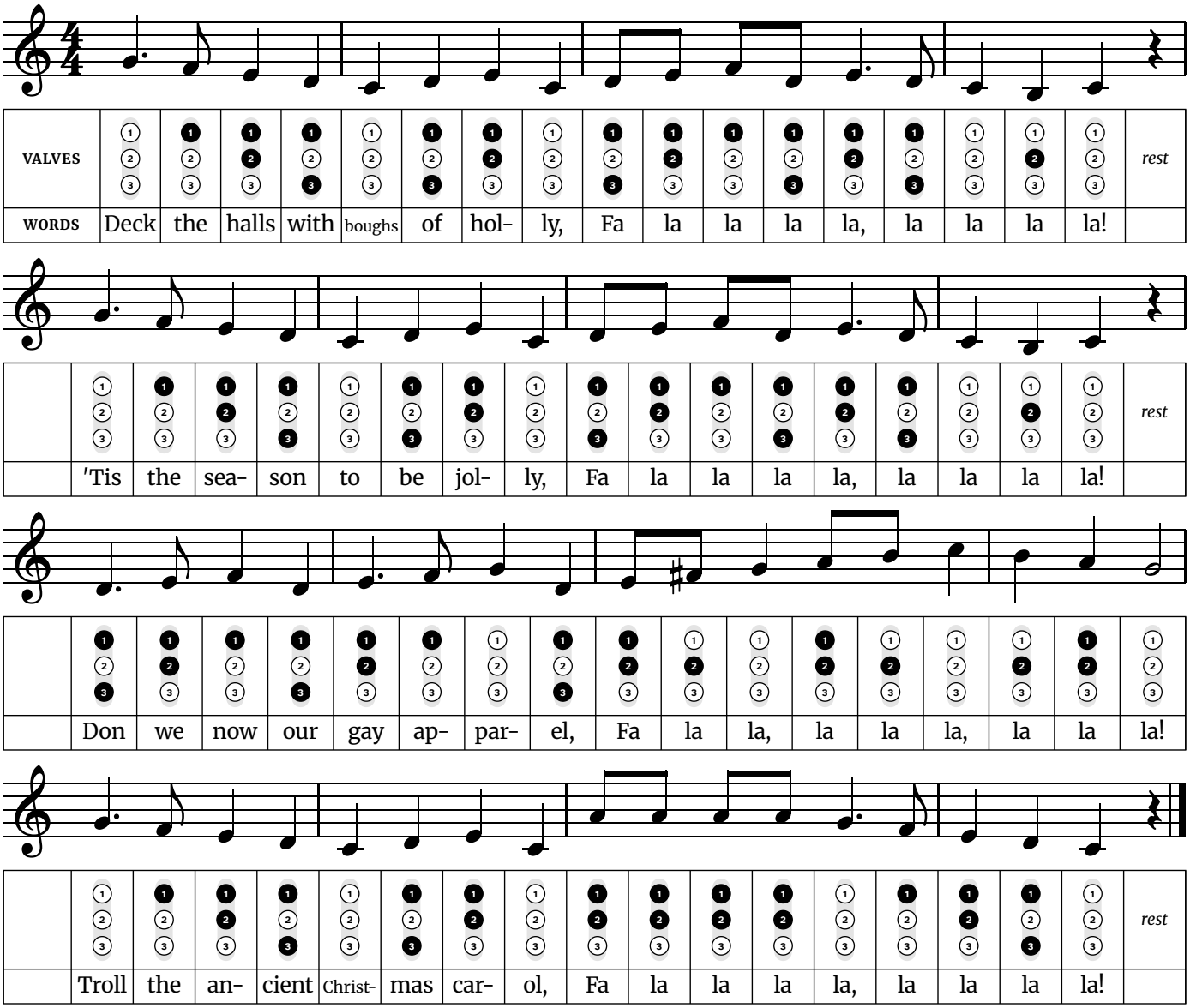
Fingerings used in this song	
G3 – Valves 1 and 3	**D4** – Valves 1 and 3
A3 – Valves 1 and 2	**E4** – Valves 1 and 2
B3 – Valve 2	**F4** – Valve 1
C4 – Open (no valves)	**G4** – Open (no valves)

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.

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 – Valve 2	**F4** – Valve 1	**B4** – Valve 2
C4 – Open (no valves)	**F♯4** – Valve 2	**C5** – Open (no valves)
D4 – Valves 1 and 3	**G4** – Open (no valves)	
E4 – Valves 1 and 2	**A4** – Valves 1 and 2	

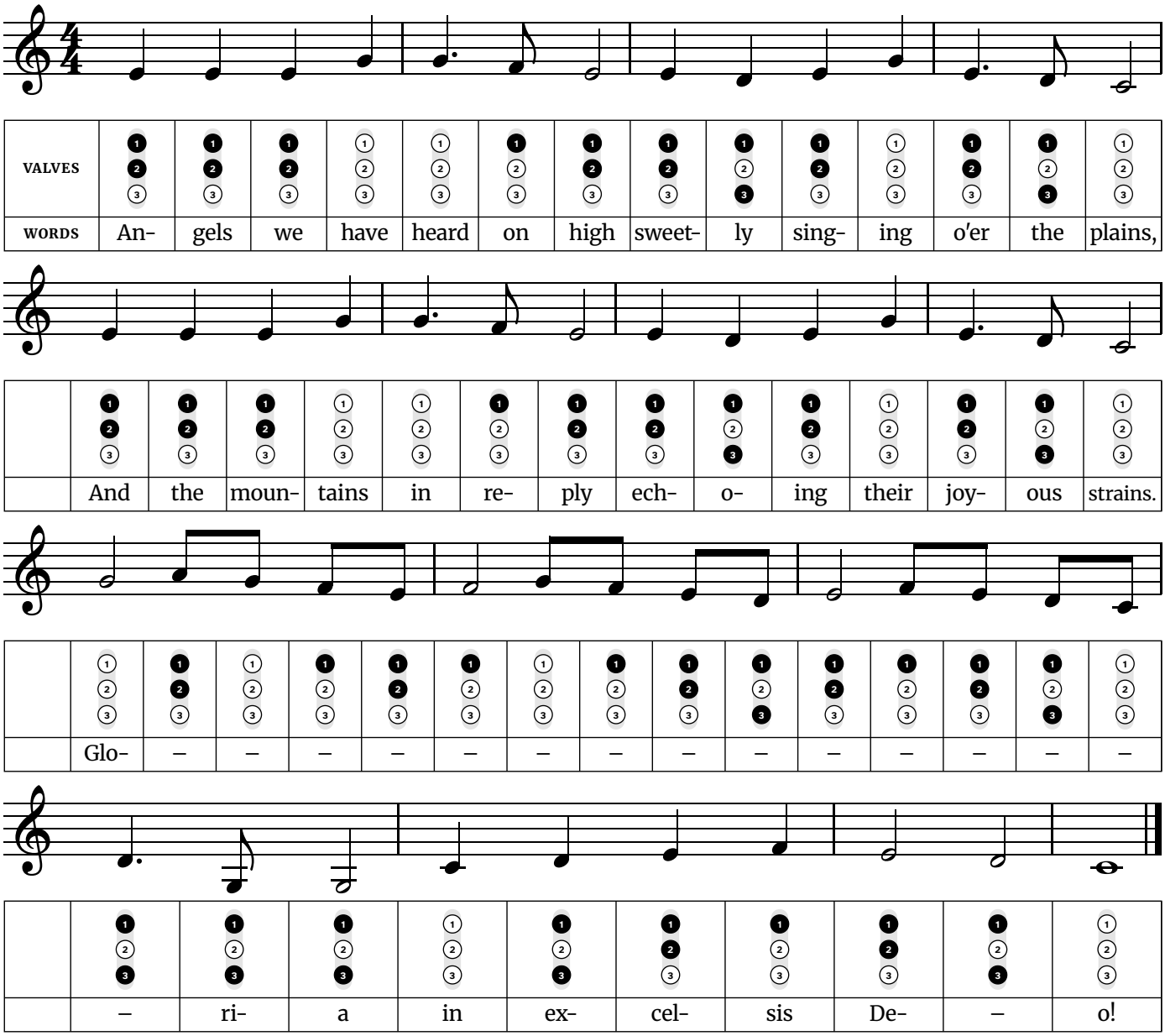
Tip: The third phrase climbs to the highest note of the carol in one long run of fa-las. Take a full breath before it and play it as one phrase.

One note falls outside the key: F♯4 in line 3, played with valve 2.

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



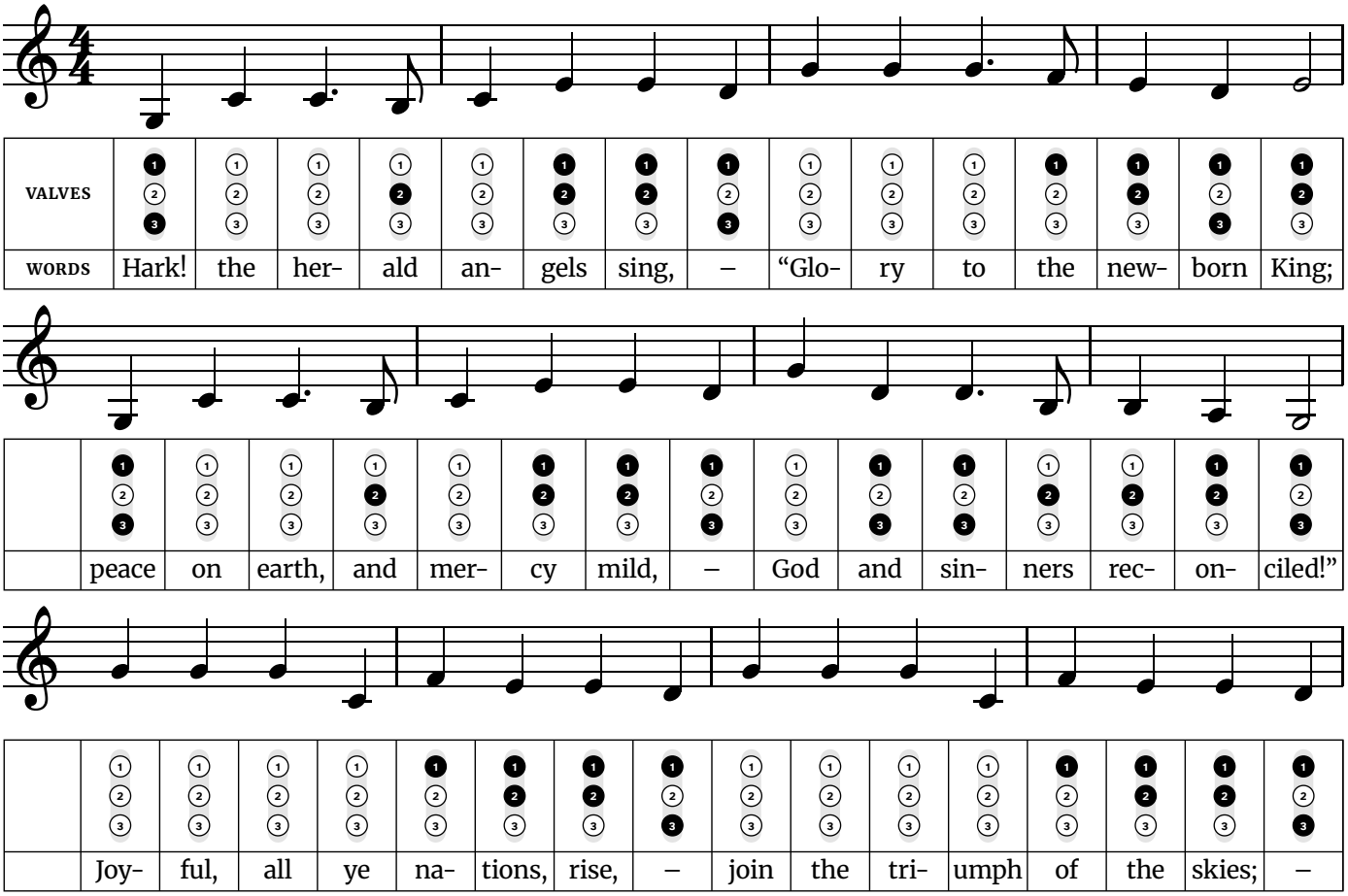
Fingerings used in this song	
G3 – Valves 1 and 3	**F4** – Valve 1
C4 – Open (no valves)	**G4** – Open (no valves)
D4 – Valves 1 and 3	**A4** – Valves 1 and 2
E4 – Valves 1 and 2	

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)*



VALVES	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
WORDS	With	th'an-	gel-	ic	host	pro-	claim,	"Christ	is	–	born	in	Beth-	le-	hem!"



	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
	Hark!	the	her-	ald	an-	gels	sing,	"Glo-	ry	–	to	the	new-	born	King!"

Fingerings used in this song		
G3 – Valves 1 and 3	**C4** – Open (no valves)	**F4** – Valve 1
A3 – Valves 1 and 2	**D4** – Valves 1 and 3	**G4** – Open (no valves)
B3 – Valve 2	**E4** – Valves 1 and 2	**A4** – Valves 1 and 2

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.

G3 and D4 have the same fingering: valves 1 and 3. Only your air and lips change between them, so listen for the jump in pitch rather than waiting for your fingers to do it.

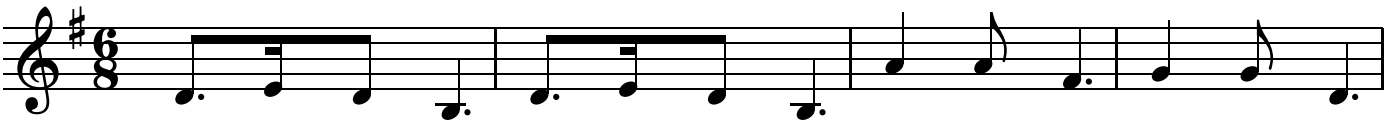
The widest jump is an octave, up from G3 to G4 in line 3.

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

Free at thefingeringchart.com

Silent Night

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



VALVES	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
WORDS	Si-	lent	night,	–	ho-	ly	night,	–	All	is	calm,	all	is	bright,



	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
	'Round	yon	vir-	gin	moth-	er	and	child,	–	Ho-	ly	in-	fant	so	ten-	der	and	mild,



	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3		1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	
	Sleep	in	heav-	en-	ly	peace,	–	*rest*	Sleep	–	in	heav-	en-	ly	peace.	–	*rest*

Fingerings used in this song		
G3 – Valves 1 and 3	**D4** – Valves 1 and 3	**A4** – Valves 1 and 2
A3 – Valves 1 and 2	**E4** – Valves 1 and 2	**B4** – Valve 2
B3 – Valve 2	**F♯4** – Valve 2	**C5** – Open (no valves)
C4 – Open (no valves)	**G4** – Open (no valves)	

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.

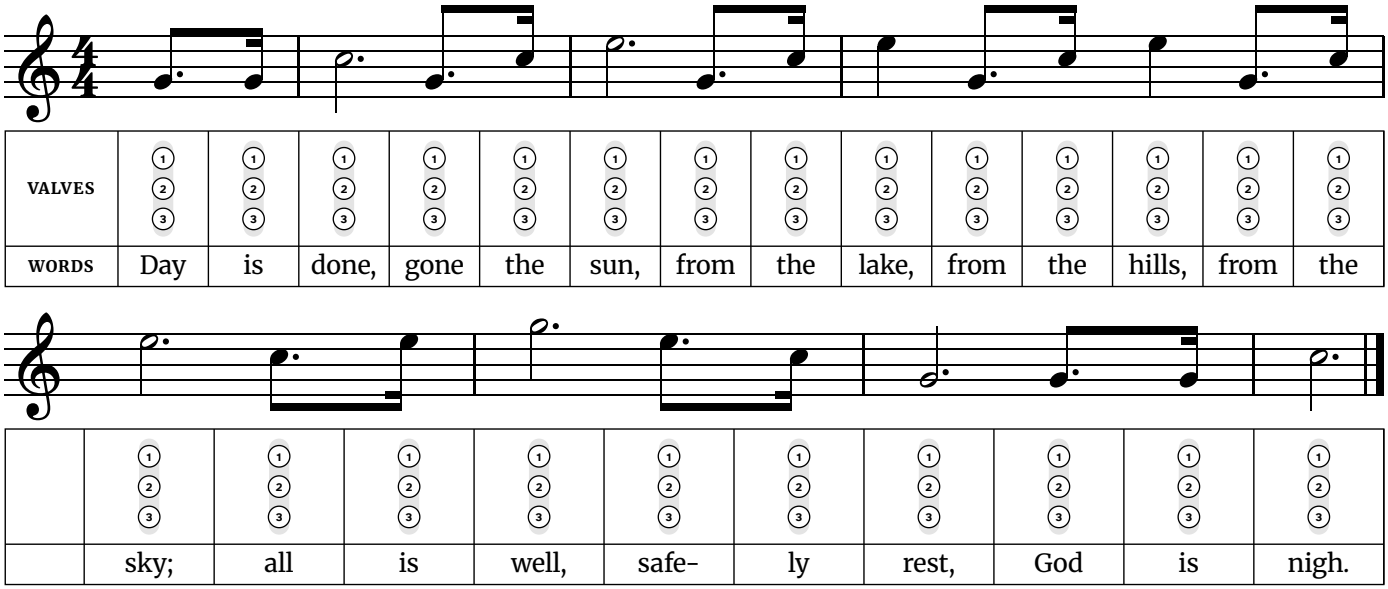
G3 and D4 have the same fingering: valves 1 and 3. Only your air and lips change between them, so listen for the jump in pitch rather than waiting for your fingers to do it.

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

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, G4 to G5



Fingerings used in this song
G4 – Open (no valves)
C5 – Open (no valves)
E5 – Open (no valves)
G5 – Open (no valves)

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.

G4, C5, E5 and G5 have the same fingering: open (no valves). Only your air and lips change between them, so listen for the jump in pitch rather than waiting for your fingers to do it.

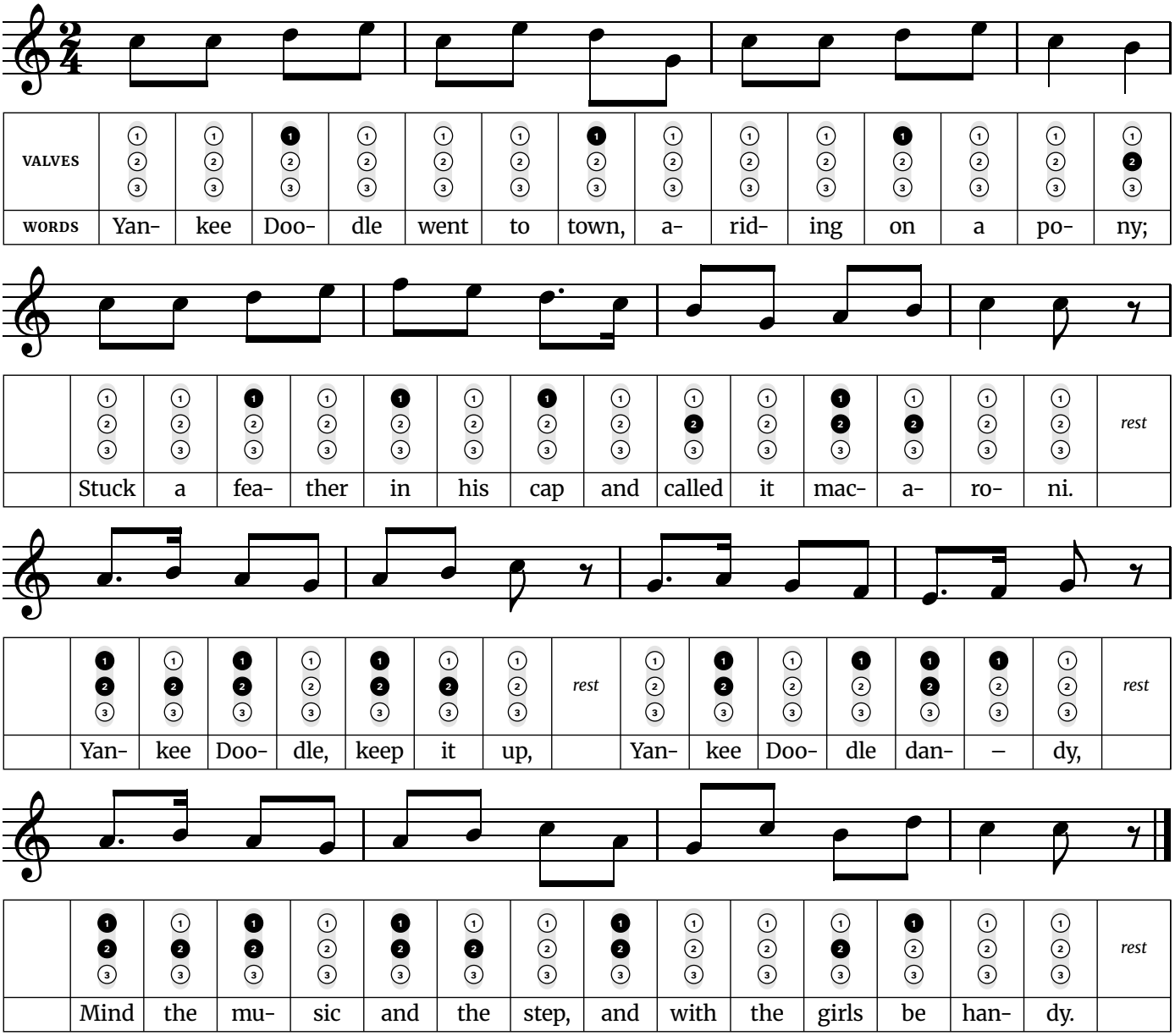
The widest jump is a sixth, down from E5 to G4 in line 1.

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

Free at thefingeringchart.com

Yankee Doodle

Easy · Written in C major (sounds in concert B♭ major) · 2/4 time · 9 notes, E4 to F5



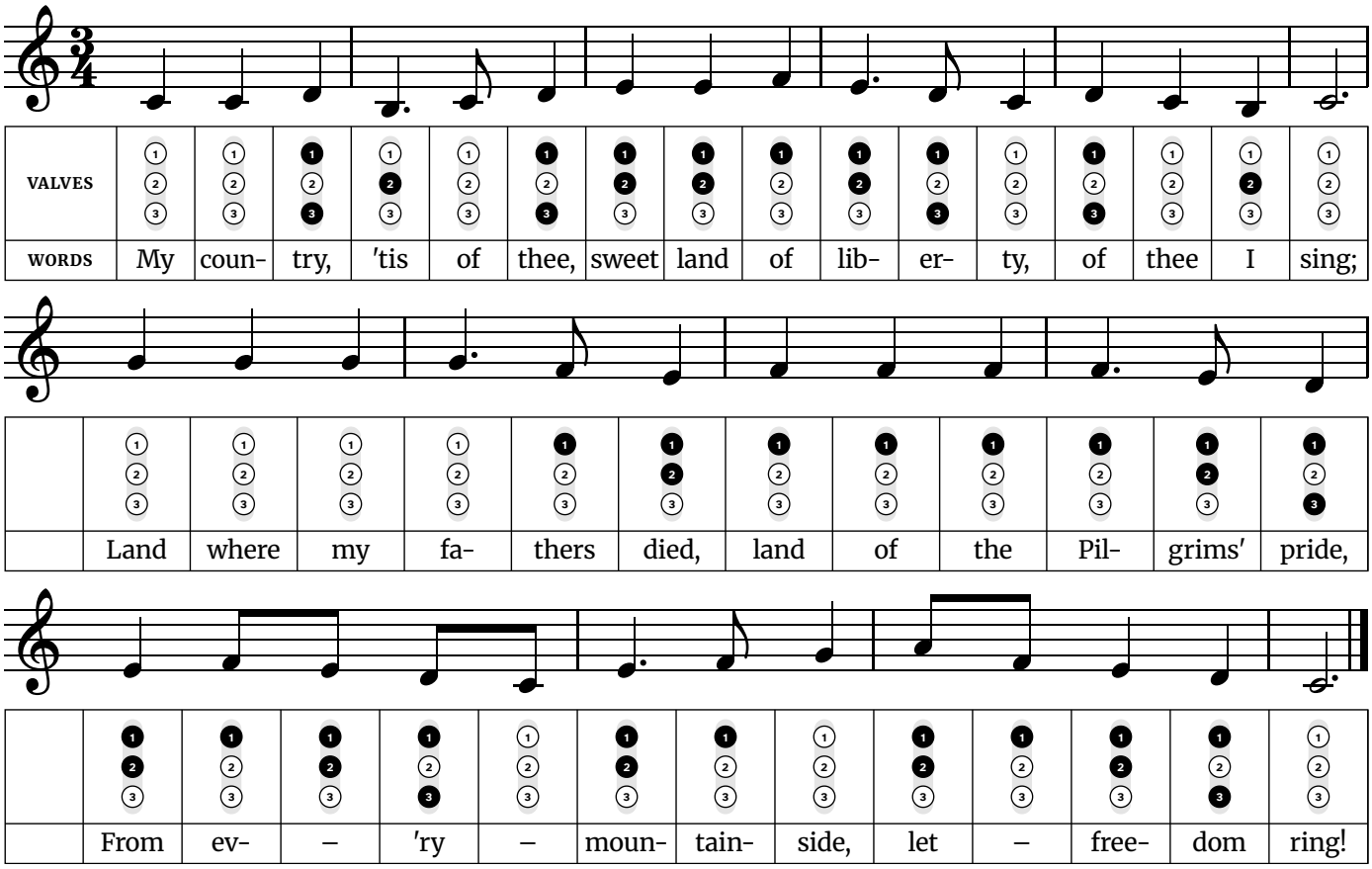
Fingerings used in this song		
E4 – Valves 1 and 2	**A4** – Valves 1 and 2	**D5** – Valve 1
F4 – Valve 1	**B4** – Valve 2	**E5** – Open (no valves)
G4 – Open (no valves)	**C5** – Open (no valves)	**F5** – Valve 1

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.

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

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 – Valve 2	**F4** – Valve 1
C4 – Open (no valves)	**G4** – Open (no valves)
D4 – Valves 1 and 3	**A4** – Valves 1 and 2
E4 – Valves 1 and 2	

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.

C4 and G4 have the same fingering: open (no valves). Only your air and lips change between them, so listen for the jump in pitch rather than waiting for your fingers to do it.

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

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

Free at thefingeringchart.com

Battle Hymn of the Republic

Medium · Written in C major (sounds in concert B♭ major) · 4/4 time · 8 notes, E4 to E5



VALVES																
WORDS	Mine	eyes	have	seen	the	glo-	ry	of	the	com-	ing	of	the	Lord;	He	is

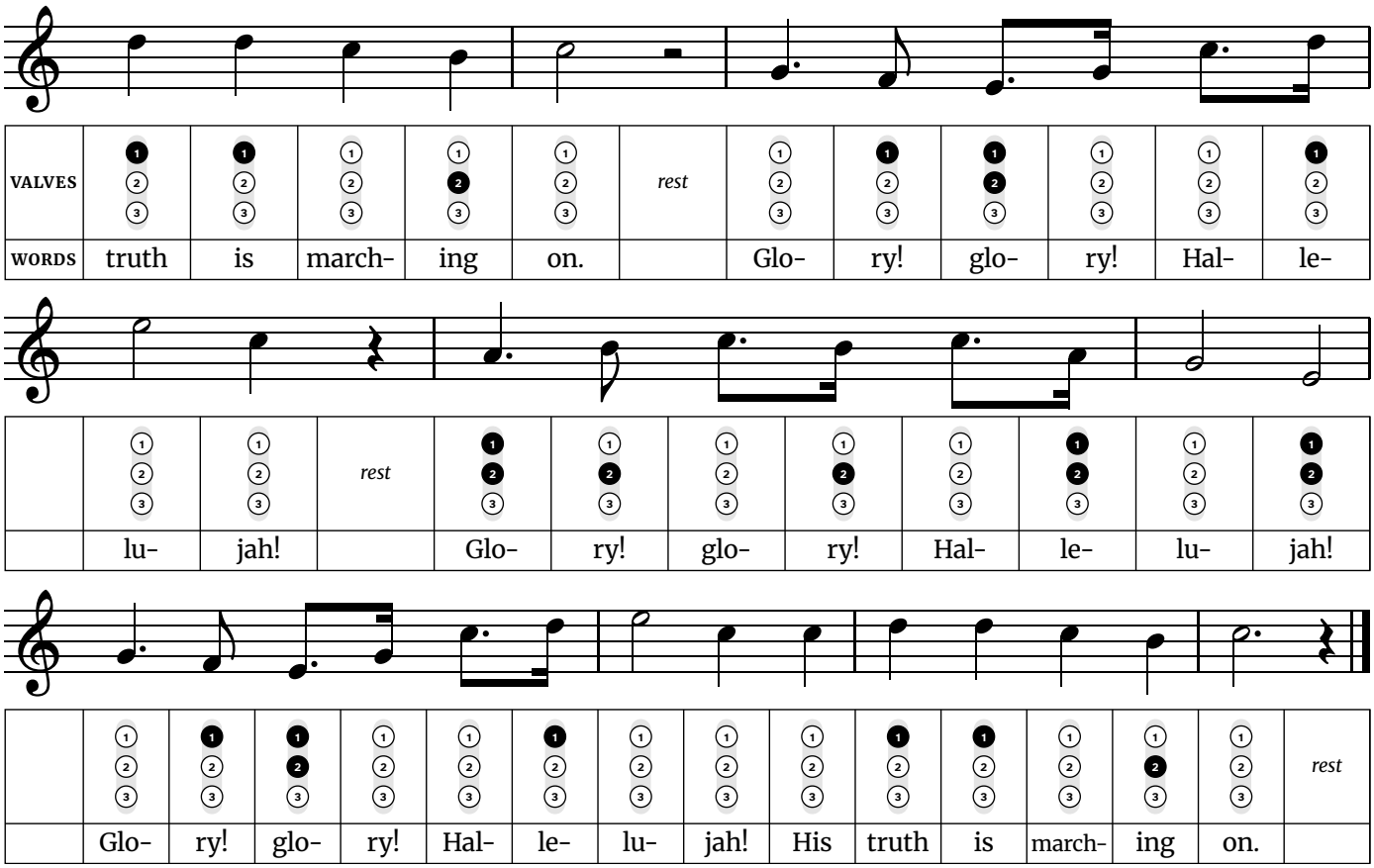


	tram-	pling	out	the	vin-	tage	where	the	grapes	of	wrath	are	stored;	He	hath



	loosed	the	fate-	ful	light-	ning	of	His	ter-	ri-	ble	swift	sword;	His

Battle Hymn of the Republic *(continued)*



Fingerings used in this song	
E4 – Valves 1 and 2	**B4** – Valve 2
F4 – Valve 1	**C5** – Open (no valves)
G4 – Open (no valves)	**D5** – Valve 1
A4 – Valves 1 and 2	**E5** – Open (no valves)

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.

E4 and A4 have the same fingering: valves 1 and 2. Only your air and lips change between them, so listen for the jump in pitch rather than waiting for your fingers to do it.

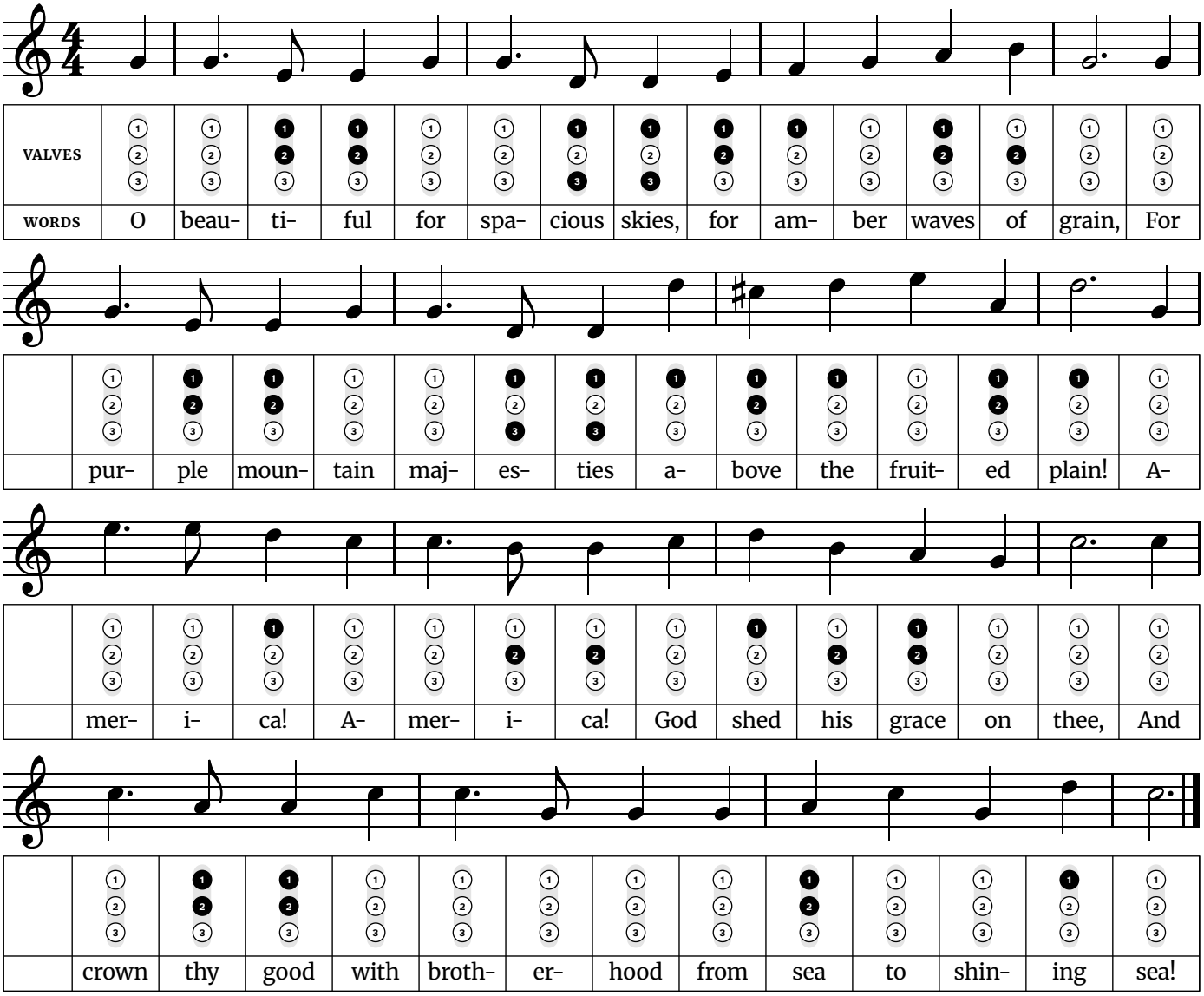
The busiest finger change is E4 to G4, where 2 valves move at once. Practice that pair slowly on its own until both notes speak cleanly.

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

Free at thefingeringchart.com

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 – Valves 1 and 3	**A4** – Valves 1 and 2	**D5** – Valve 1
E4 – Valves 1 and 2	**B4** – Valve 2	**E5** – Open (no valves)
F4 – Valve 1	**C5** – Open (no valves)	
G4 – Open (no valves)	**C♯5** – Valves 1 and 2	

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.

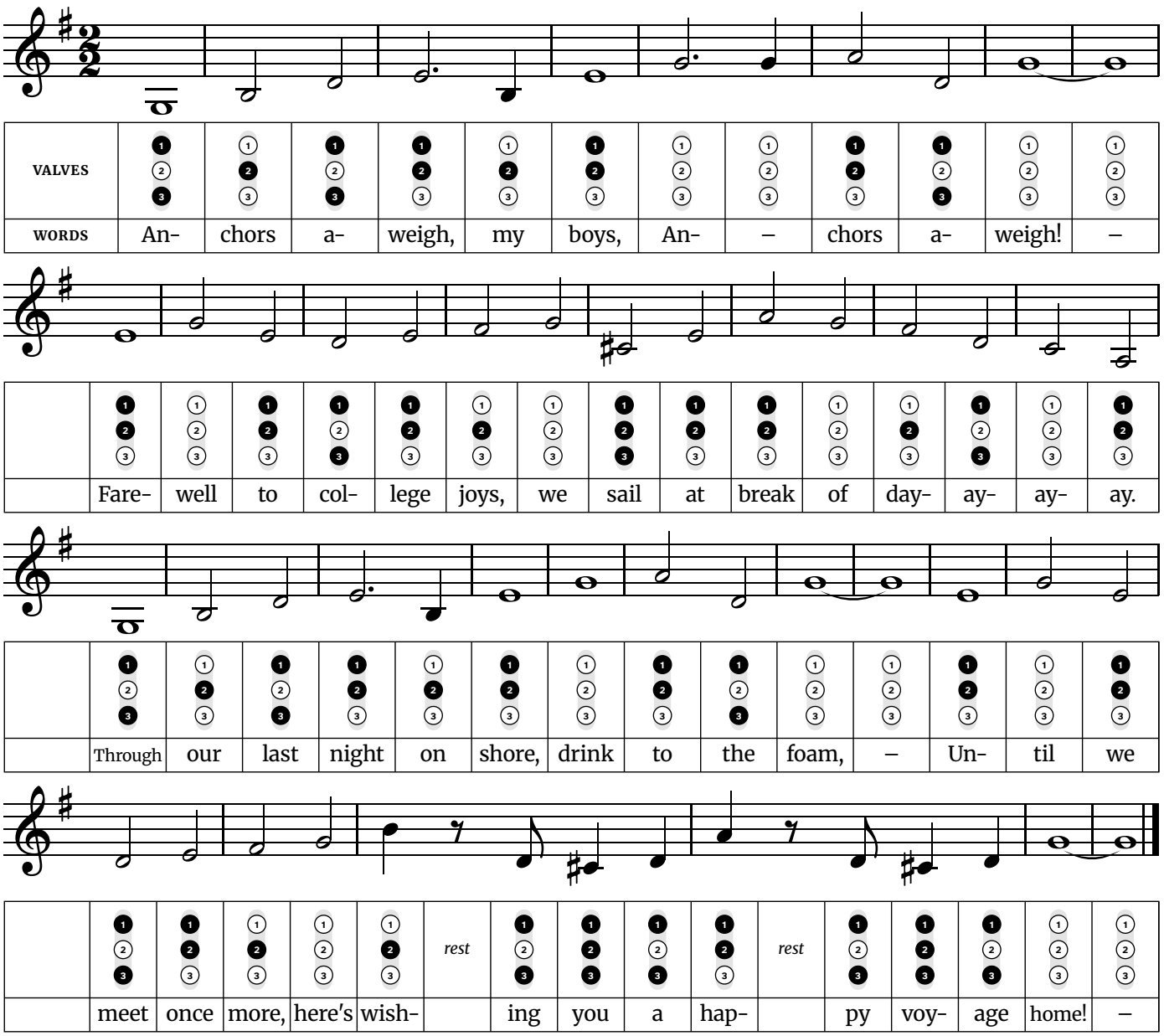
One note falls outside the key: C♯5 in line 2, played with valves 1 and 2.

E4, A4 and C♯5 have the same fingering: valves 1 and 2. Only your air and lips change between them, so listen for the jump in pitch rather than waiting for your fingers to do it.

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

Anchors Aweigh

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



Fingerings used in this song		
G3 – Valves 1 and 3	**C♯4** – Valves 1, 2 and 3	**G4** – Open (no valves)
A3 – Valves 1 and 2	**D4** – Valves 1 and 3	**A4** – Valves 1 and 2
B3 – Valve 2	**E4** – Valves 1 and 2	**B4** – Valve 2
C4 – Open (no valves)	**F♯4** – Valve 2	

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.

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

Free at thefingeringchart.com

The Star-Spangled Banner

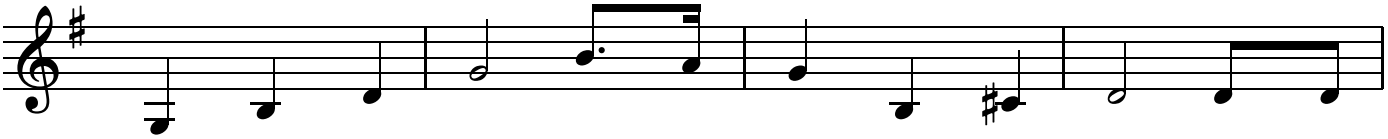
Harder · Written in G major (sounds in concert F major) · 3/4 time · 11 notes, G3 to D5



VALVES	1 2 3	2	1 3	2	1 3	2	2	1 2	2	2	1 2 3	1 3	1 3	1 2 3
WORDS	O	–	say,	can	you	see,	by	the	dawn's	ear-	ly	light,	What	so



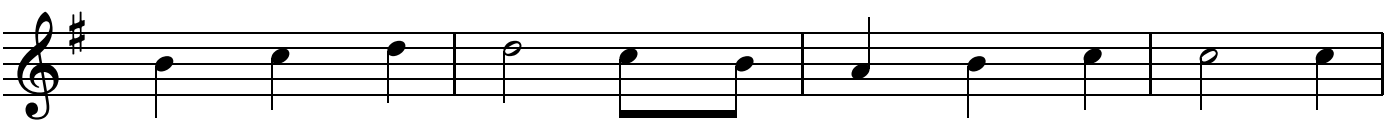
	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
	proud-	ly	we	hailed	at	the	twi-	light's	last	gleam-	ing?	Whose	broad



	1 2 3	2	1 3	2	2	2	1 2	2	2	1 2 3	1 3	1 3	1 2 3
	stripes	and	bright	stars,	through	the	per-	il-	ous	fight,	O'er	the

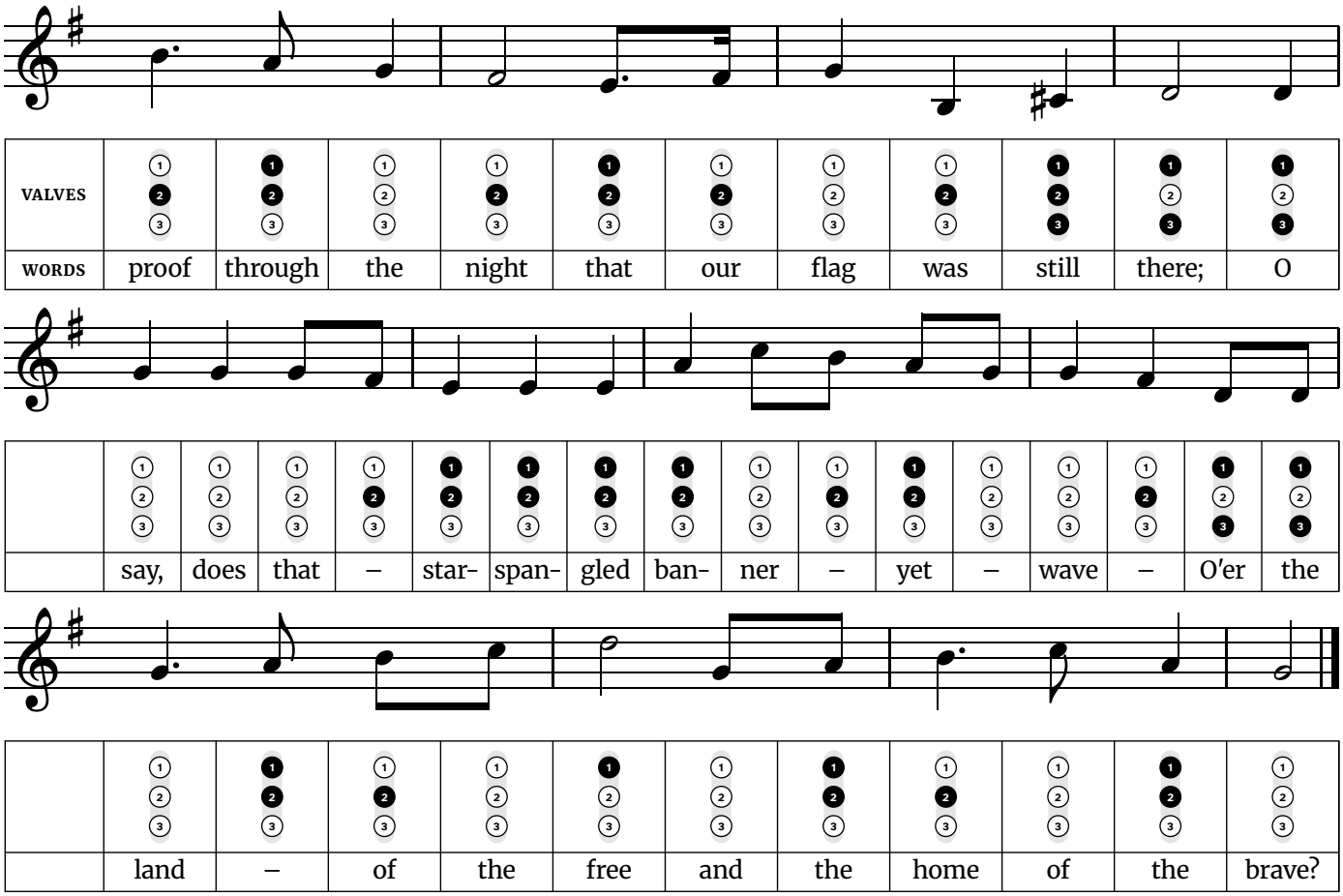


	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
	ram-	parts	we	watched,	were	so	gal-	lant-	ly	stream-	ing?	And	the



	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
	rock-	ets'	red	glare,	the	bombs	burst-	ing	in	air,	Gave

The Star-Spangled Banner *(continued)*



Fingerings used in this song		
G3 – Valves 1 and 3	**E4** – Valves 1 and 2	**B4** – Valve 2
B3 – Valve 2	**F♯4** – Valve 2	**C5** – Open (no valves)
C♯4 – Valves 1, 2 and 3	**G4** – Open (no valves)	**D5** – Valve 1
D4 – Valves 1 and 3	**A4** – Valves 1 and 2	

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, played with valves 1, 2 and 3.

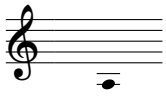
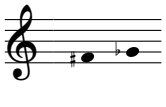
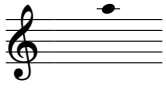
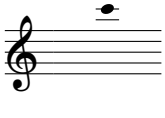
G3 and D4 have the same fingering: valves 1 and 3. Only your air and lips change between them, so listen for the jump in pitch rather than waiting for your fingers to do it.

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.

Free at thefingeringchart.com

Every Note at a Glance

 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 ○ ○ ○	Written pitch for B♭ trumpet. Black circle: press that valve. Open circle: leave it up.