

To help you start playing here are a few easy, well known, tunes. Use the fingering Chart to work out where to put your fingers.

Suo-Gân (Welsh Lullaby)

Traditional

Go to sleep my lit - tle ba - by, You will ne - ver come to harm.

You are safe while Moth - er holds you, Gent - ly rest in peace and calm.

It's Raining

Traditional

It's rain - ing it's pour - ing, the old man is snor - ing.

Went to bed and he bumped his head And he did - n't get up in the morn - ing.

Counting Song

Traditional

There were ten in the bed and the lit - tle one said, "Roll o - ver, roll

o - ver" So they all rolled o - ver and one fell out There were

ten in the bed and the lit - tle one said, "Good - night."

Old MacDonald

Traditional

Old Mac - Don - ald had a farm E I E I O *FINE* And

on that farm he had a cow, E I E I O. With a

moo moo here and a moo moo there. Here a moo, there a moo. Eve - ry - where a moo moo. *D.C.*

The Clarke Tinwhistle, like other tinwhistles, has its own unique fingering. It should not be confused with the fingering of a recorder.

When covering a hole the pads of the fingers should be used, not the tips. (The pad is the area about midway between the tip and the first joint.) The fingers should be held flat. Do not arch or curve them. Do not allow air to escape from under the fingers as that will cause squeaks, poor pitch and tone.

The Tinwhistle has three ranges. The first range of the C Tinwhistle is from C to the B above it. The second range beginning with the C above needs to be blown slightly harder. The top range beginning with the C above that needs to be blown harder still. Practicing whilst listening will enable you to find the correct wind pressure to define the three ranges.

The ranges of D Tinwhistle are correspondingly one whole tone higher than those of the C Tinwhistle.

Clarke C Tinwhistle Chromatic Fingering

The diagram shows two musical staves for the Clarke C Tinwhistle chromatic scale. The first staff covers the range from C to C (one octave), and the second staff covers the range from C to F (one octave). Below each staff is a series of fingering diagrams, each consisting of four rows of four circles representing the four fingers (index, middle, ring, thumb) on each hand. The circles are filled (●) for fully closed holes, half-filled (◐) for half-closed holes, and empty (○) for open holes.

Staff 1 (C to C): C, C \sharp /D \flat , D, D \sharp /E \flat , E, F, F \sharp /G \flat , G, G \sharp /A \flat , A, A \sharp /B \flat , B, C

Staff 2 (C to F): C \sharp /D \flat , D, D \sharp /E \flat , E, F, F \sharp /G \flat , G, G \sharp /A \flat , A, A \sharp /B \flat , B, C, D, E, F

Clarke D Tinwhistle Chromatic Fingering

The diagram shows two musical staves for the Clarke D Tinwhistle chromatic scale. The first staff covers the range from D to D (one octave), and the second staff covers the range from D to G (one octave). Below each staff is a series of fingering diagrams, each consisting of four rows of four circles representing the four fingers (index, middle, ring, thumb) on each hand. The circles are filled (●) for fully closed holes, half-filled (◐) for half-closed holes, and empty (○) for open holes.

Staff 1 (D to D): D, D \sharp /E \flat , E, F, F \sharp /G \flat , G, G \sharp /A \flat , A, A \sharp /B \flat , B, C, C \sharp /D \flat , D

Staff 2 (D to G): D \sharp /E \flat , E, F, F \sharp /G \flat , G, G \sharp /A \flat , A, A \sharp /B \flat , B, C, C \sharp /D \flat , D, E, F \sharp , G

○ Open Hole ◐ Half Closed Hole ● Fully Closed Hole