

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

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First Octave: 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

Second Octave: 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

Fingering diagrams show hole coverage for each note using circles (Open Hole), half-filled circles (Half Closed Hole), and filled circles (Fully Closed Hole).

Clarke D Tinwhistle Chromatic Fingering

Clarke D Tinwhistle Chromatic Fingering

First Octave: 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

Second Octave: 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

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Legend:
 ○ Open Hole
 ◐ Half Closed Hole
 ● Fully Closed Hole