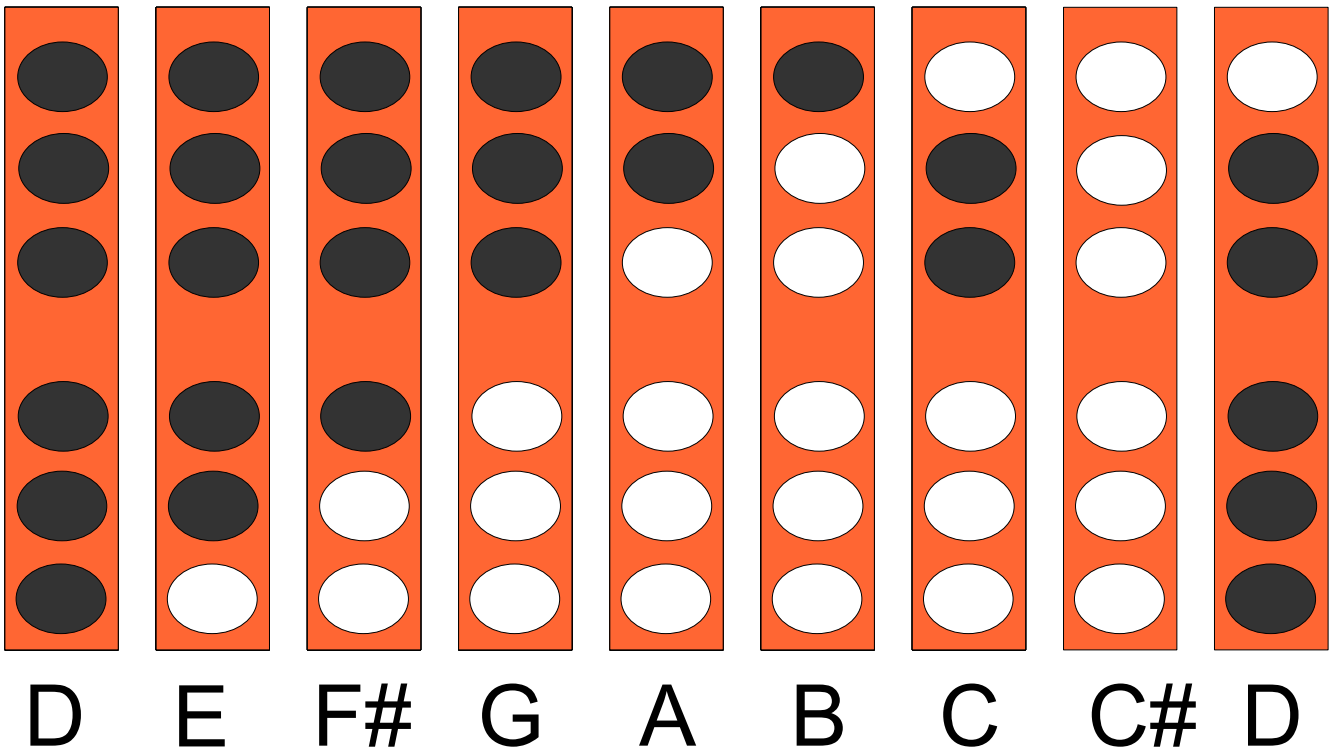
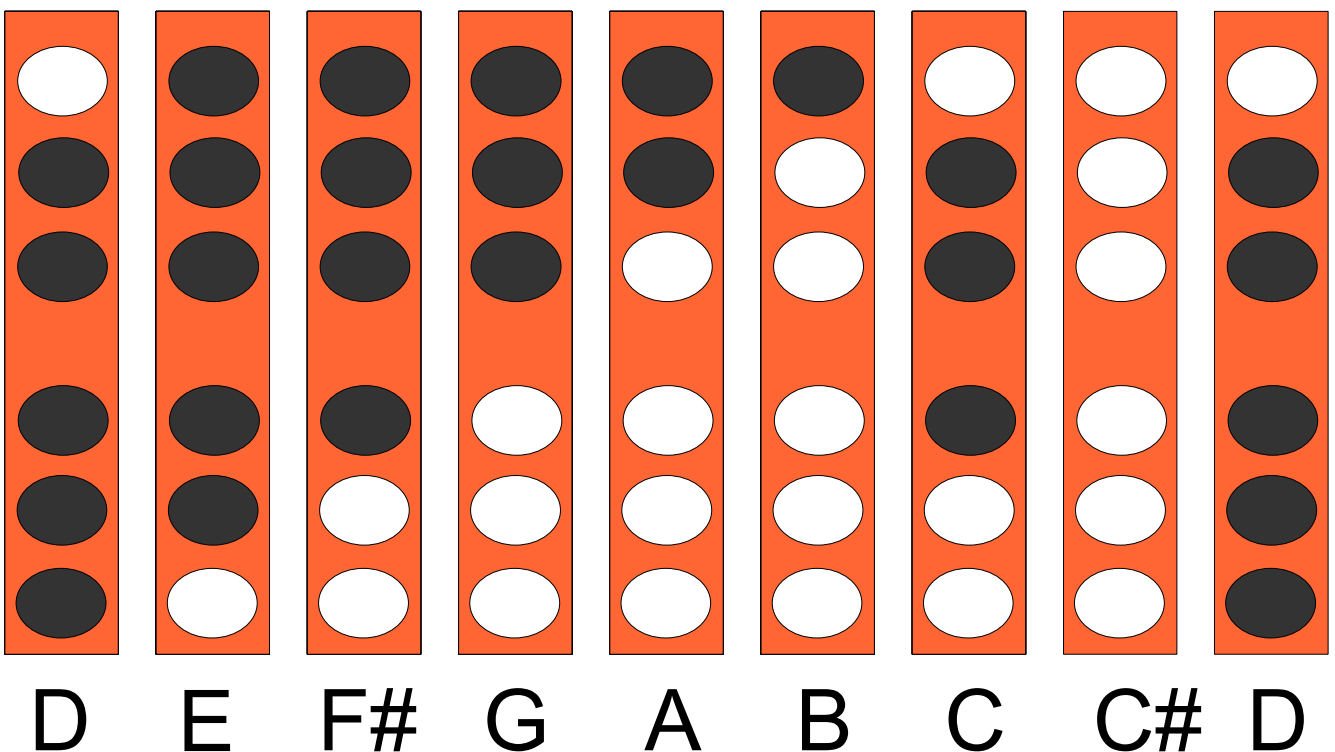


# Tin Whistle Fingering

1<sup>st</sup> octave



2<sup>nd</sup> octave



# Playing the whistle – some pointers

Hold the instrument between the lips, not the teeth.

The fingering is the same between the two octaves—to play in the higher octave, all you need to do is blow slightly harder

The notes are written in letters rather than do, ré, mi (Do = C, Ré = D, Mi = E,...)

The high D can be fingered the same as the low D. The C natural can be played by half-holing the first hole—this can be simpler, especially when playing the octave.

## Mary Had a Little Lamb

The first line of the musical score for 'Mary Had a Little Lamb' is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of four measures. Below each note is a vertical stack of seven circles representing the whistle's holes. A solid black dot indicates a hole to be covered, while an open circle indicates it should be left open.

The second line of the musical score continues the melody for 'Mary Had a Little Lamb' over four measures. It follows the same notation and fingering system as the first line.

## London Bridge

The first line of the musical score for 'London Bridge' is in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of four measures. Below each note is a vertical stack of seven circles representing the whistle's holes. A solid black dot indicates a hole to be covered, while an open circle indicates it should be left open.

The second line of the musical score continues the melody for 'London Bridge' over four measures. It follows the same notation and fingering system as the first line.