



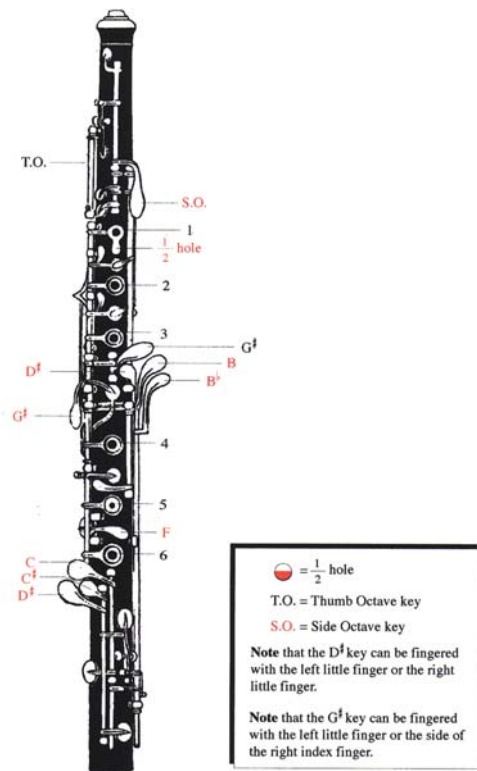
Clarinet to Oboe A Transfer Guide

by Tom Cole

The purpose of this project is to help the person who has a good understanding of the clarinet to broaden his knowledge base by learning oboe. Instead of presenting fingerings for the oboe in chromatic order, it is my intention to present them in an order easily understood because of their similarity to the clarinet. I will isolate those fingerings which are quite different from the clarinet. It is assumed that the reader of this article has a full understanding of the clarinet.

Because of the configuration of the left and right "little finger keys" on the oboe, there are only eleven notes that are considered identical to the clarinet's third partial (clarion register). Since those "little finger keys" are placed differently on the oboe than on the clarinet, thirteen notes fall into the second category showing notes that have a slight difference. In this section you will find colored fingerings indicating the difference. The third section on fingerings shows only six notes which are fingered very differently than on clarinet.

The next section on fingerings is separated into three categories: six notes involving the thumb octave key; four notes involving the side octave key and five notes involving the half-hole which is explained in that section. For the ambitious, I have included two more pages on fingerings, the first one includes six notes going from E6 up to A6 and a comment on alternate fingerings.



Other than the use of the two octave keys, the following eleven notes have fingerings that are identical to the clarinet's third partial (the clarion register).

1 ●	1 ●	1 ●	1 ●	1 ●
2 ●	2 ●	2 ●	2 ●	2 ●
3 ●	3 ●	3 ●	3 ●	3 ●
4 ●	4 ●	4 ●	○	○
5 ●	5 ●	5 ●	○	○
6 ●	○	○	○	○

1 ●	1 ●	1 ●	1 ●	1 ●	1 ●
2 ●	2 ●	2 ●	2 ●	○	○
3 ●	3 ●	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○	○
○	○	○	○	○	○

The next section shows thirteen notes that have one or two slight differences from the clarinet. The "little finger keys" are located differently than the clarinet. The A#/Bb fingering is easier to remember if it is placed next to the B because of its similarity, even though it is not similar to the clarinet's Bb.

American Band College Projects

The six articles by ABC masters candidates that appear in this issue of Bandworld Magazine (pages 4-5, 14-22, and 24-27) represent portions of special projects. Known as Practical Applications, these kinds of projects are designed to help the candidate improve in an area of weakness while simultaneously creating useful materials for students in that person's band program. Each candidate designs three Practical Application projects, one each summer, which are completed in the month following the intense 2-week series of clinics and concerts on the Southern Oregon University campus.

M. McKee, Director, ABC

Four fingering charts for notes B^b, B, C, and C[#]. Each chart shows fingerings for fingers 1 through 6. B^b uses fingers 1-4. B uses fingers 1-4. C uses fingers 1-6. C[#] uses fingers 1-6.

Four fingering charts for notes D, D[#], D, and D[#]. The first two charts show fingerings for fingers 1-6. The last two charts show fingerings for fingers 1-6, with an alternative fingering for finger 4 (marked 'or') and finger 6 (marked 'D[#]').

Four fingering charts for notes E, E, E, and E. The first three charts show fingerings for fingers 1-4. The fourth chart shows fingerings for fingers 1-4, with an alternative fingering for finger 4 (marked 'or') and finger 6 (marked 'C').

The following example shows six notes which are fingered quite differently than the clarinet

Six fingering charts for notes F[#], G[#], A, B, C, and C[#]. F[#] uses fingers 1-4. G[#] uses fingers 1-4. A uses fingers 1-4. B uses fingers 1-4. C uses fingers 1-6. C[#] uses fingers 1-6.

* The lowest note on the oboe (Bb) is easier to remember by placing it in chromatic order, next to B natural, due to it's similarity to B.

It is important to remember which notes utilized the Thumb Octave Key and which notes utilize the Side Octave key.

Four fingering charts for notes F[#], G, G[#], and A. Each chart shows fingerings for fingers 1 through 6. F[#] uses fingers 1-4. G uses fingers 1-4. G[#] uses fingers 1-4. A uses fingers 1-4.

Four fingering charts for notes B, B, B, and B. Each chart shows fingerings for fingers 1 through 6. B uses fingers 1-4. B uses fingers 1-4. B uses fingers 1-4. B uses fingers 1-4.

The following five notes utilize the "half-hole" played with the first finger of the left hand.

Six fingering charts for notes C, C, C, C, C, and C. Each chart shows fingerings for fingers 1 through 6. C uses fingers 1-4. C uses fingers 1-4. C uses fingers 1-4. C uses fingers 1-4. C uses fingers 1-4. C uses fingers 1-4.

The following six notes are here only for the ambitious. The F#, G# and A have a variety of fingering options available to the oboe player.

Six fingering charts for notes D, D, D, D, D, and D. Each chart shows fingerings for fingers 1 through 6. D uses fingers 1-4. D uses fingers 1-4. D uses fingers 1-4. D uses fingers 1-4. D uses fingers 1-4. D uses fingers 1-4.

There are many alternate fingerings available to the oboe player. However, after consulting various professional oboe players, the main fingerings should be used in almost every case, with the exception of a few trill fingerings and extreme register for intonation purposes. Refer to the fingering charts available in most oboe method books for alternative fingerings.