



Max McKee
Executive Editor
(541) 840-4888



Scott McKee
Assistant Editor
(541) 778-4880



Paul Kassulke
Assistant Editor
(541) 778-3161

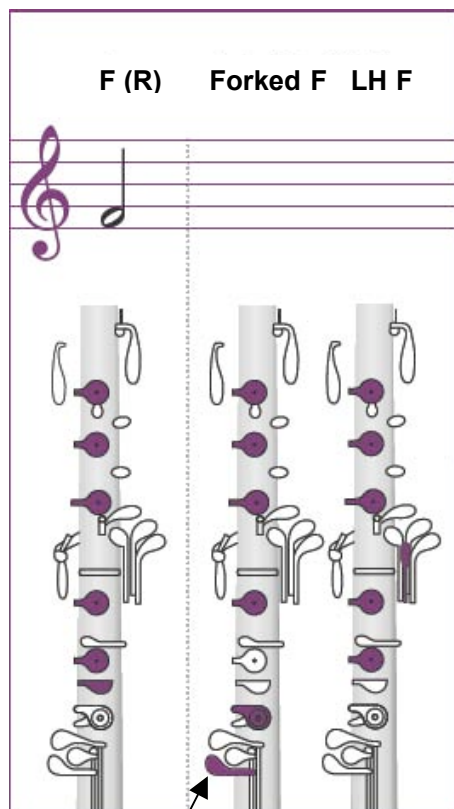
Visit us @ www.bandworld.org

Another Bandworld Presentation

Bandworld Magazine



New Notes: F



The Oboe has 3 ways to play F.

1. The first fingering is the most common one. This is also known as right F (R) because it is played with your right hand fingers.
2. The second way is to play “Forked” F (F). You have to use this when the note before or after F uses the third finger of the right hand: C#/Db, D, D#/Eb. When playing this F, the player must also hold down the Eb key unless they instrument has a resonance key.
3. The third way is called left F (L). This key is only available on full conservatory oboes.
4. Practice playing a sustained note on each F to hear the difference in sound and pitch.



Left Hand Side F Key

Use if no resonance key.

These songs will use different types of F fingerings. The forked F will be marked with an “F”

C Major Scale



Wedding March



Wagner

Alouette



French Folk Song

I Love My Love



Holst

Nobody Knows

Musical notation for the piece 'Nobody Knows'. It consists of two staves. The first staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The melody starts on a quarter note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, Bb4, and C5. The second staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one flat (Bb) and a common time signature (C). The bass line starts on a quarter note G3, followed by quarter notes F3, E3, and D3. There are two 'F' chord markings above the first staff.

African - American Spiritual

New Notes: Half – Hole notes C#/Db, D, D#/Eb, D6, Eb6, E6, F6

The half - hole fingering are unique to the oboe and the bassoon.
They are used for the following notes:

Half - Hole Notes

Musical notation showing half-hole notes on a treble clef staff. The notes are: C# (half-hole), Db (half-hole), D (half-hole), D# (half-hole), Eb (half-hole), E (half-hole), and F (half-hole). Each note is represented by a half note with a specific fingering diagram above it.

C# Db	D	Eb D#	D	Eb D#	E	F

The half – hole motion should be a roll of the finger similar to turning a door knob or the finger may slide up and down the key. The finger should never leave the key.



L.H. Fingering for C



L.H. Fingering for D with half - hole

Half - Hole Study

Haas

Musical score for 'Half - Hole Study' by Haas. It consists of two staves of music in 2/4 time. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The second staff starts with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). Both staves begin with a measure number '5'. The music features a sequence of eighth and quarter notes, with some slurs and ties.

Half - Hole in One

Haas

Musical score for 'Half - Hole in One' by Haas. It consists of two staves of music in 2/4 time. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The second staff starts with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). Both staves begin with a measure number '5'. The music features a sequence of eighth and quarter notes, with some slurs and ties.

The following songs will only require the lower half – hole notes: C#/Db, D, D#/Eb.
Just a reminder, you already know the following notes: C4 diatonically up to C5 and F#4.

My Bonnie Boy

English Folk Song

Musical score for 'My Bonnie Boy', an English Folk Song. It consists of two staves of music in 2/4 time. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). The second staff starts with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (Bb). Both staves begin with a measure number '5'. The music features a sequence of eighth and quarter notes, with some slurs and ties.

Flintstones Theme

Hoyt S. Curtin

Musical score for 'Flintstones Theme' by Hoyt S. Curtin. It consists of two staves of music in 2/4 time. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F#C#). The second staff starts with a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps (F#C#). Both staves begin with a measure number '5'. The music features a sequence of eighth and quarter notes, with some slurs and ties. There are first and second endings marked '1.' and '2.' with a 'Fine' marking. A 'D.C. al Fine' marking is present at measure 11.

Play the slurs just as you would on the clarinet – tongue only the first note.

Harrowgate Festival

J. Edmonson

Musical score for 'Harrowgate Festival' by J. Edmonson. It consists of four staves of music in 2/4 time. The first staff starts with a treble clef and a key signature of two sharps (F#C#). The second staff starts with a bass clef and a key signature of two sharps (F#C#). Both staves begin with a measure number '5'. The music features a sequence of eighth and quarter notes, with some slurs and ties. Dynamic markings include 'mf' (mezzo-forte) and 'mp' (mezzo-piano), and a 'subito p' (subito piano) marking.

New Notes: Bb3, Bb4, Eb4, Eb5 and Ab4

Learn these notes by playing them slowly one at a time. Review the half-hole Eb/D#.

The image shows five columns of musical notation and fingerings. Each column contains a treble clef staff with a note, a diagram of the instrument's keys with purple dots indicating fingerings, and a diagram of the instrument's keys with purple dots indicating fingerings. The columns are labeled as follows:

- Column 1: Bb (one flat)
- Column 2: Bb A# (one flat, one sharp)
- Column 3: Eb D# (one flat, one sharp)
- Column 4: Eb D# (one flat, one sharp)
- Column 5: Ab G# (one flat, one sharp)

 The diagrams for columns 3 and 4 include a purple oval with the text "OR*" between them, indicating alternative fingerings for the Eb and D# notes.

The notes and fingerings above will help you to play the following scales: D, G, C, F, Bb, Eb
Please play the scales slowly as written below.

The image shows six lines of musical notation for scales, each starting with a treble clef and a common time signature (C). The scales are:

- Line 1: D major (one sharp) scale, ending with a rest.
- Line 2: G major (one sharp) scale, starting at measure 7, ending with a rest.
- Line 3: C major (no sharps or flats) scale, starting at measure 13, ending with a rest.
- Line 4: F major (one flat) scale, starting at measure 19, ending with a rest.
- Line 5: Bb major (two flats) scale, starting at measure 25, ending with a rest.
- Line 6: Eb major (three flats) scale, starting at measure 31, ending with a rest.

Here are some songs that include the Bb, Eb and Ab:

Remember to use right hand F, not the forked F unless it precedes or follows a note using the third finger of the left hand (C#/Db, D, D#/Eb). Mark the Fs with a letter "R", "L" or "F"

Octave Slurs

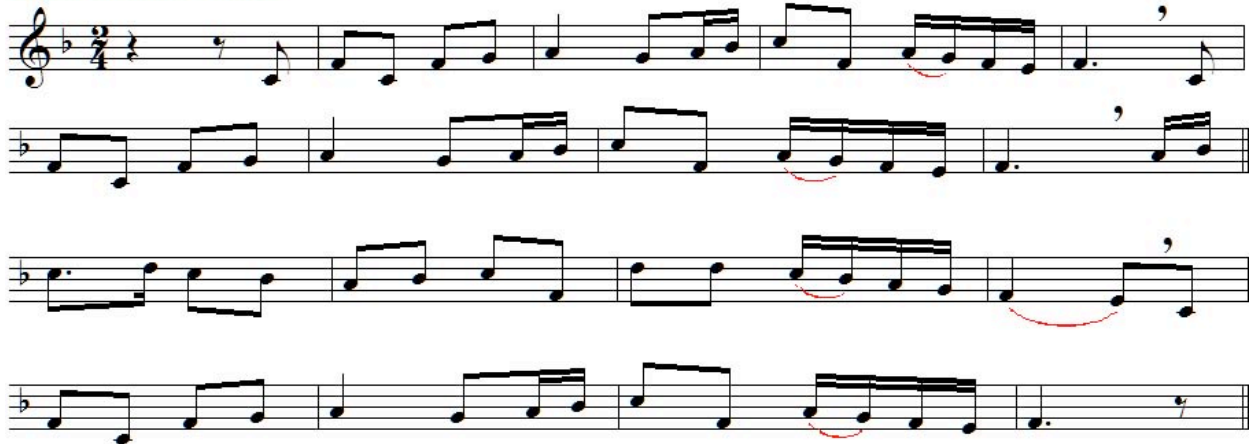


Loch Lomond

Scottish Folk Song



British Grenadier's March



Lullaby

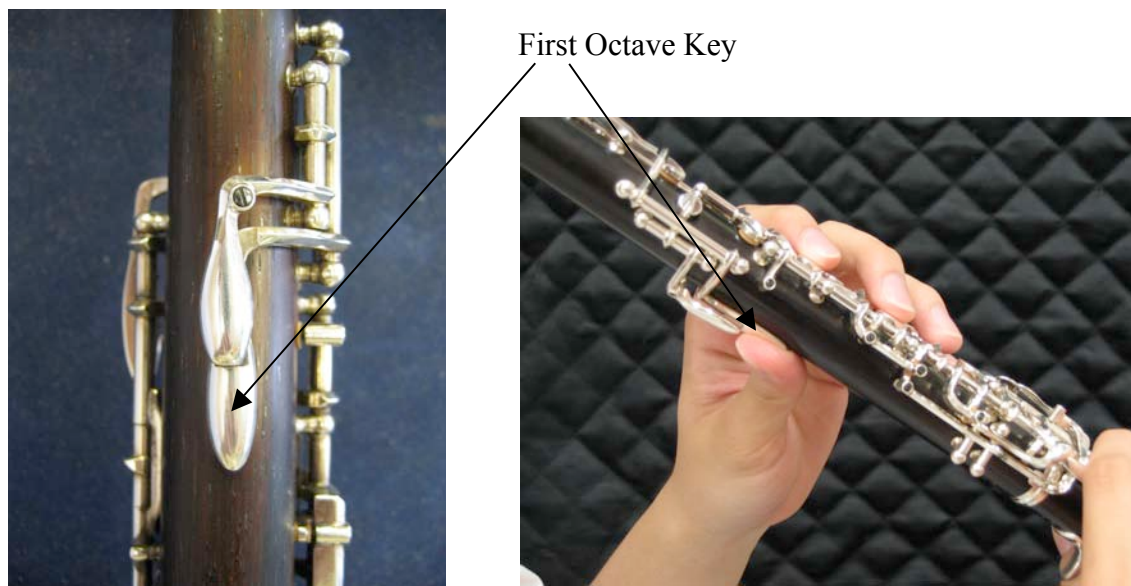
Brahms



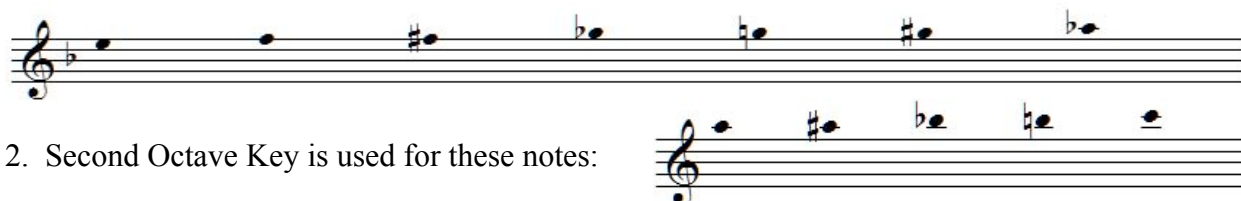
The Octave Keys

1. First Octave Key

The oboe has two octave keys. The first one is on the back of the oboe and is played with the thumb in the same manner as the register key. The left thumb usually covers at least half of the first octave key. The thumb is either floating on the octave key or it rolls from the body of the oboe onto the octave key. Play each note below slowly to listen for good tone.



The first octave key is to be used for the following notes.
Start by playing the fingering for the lower octave and then add the octave key.

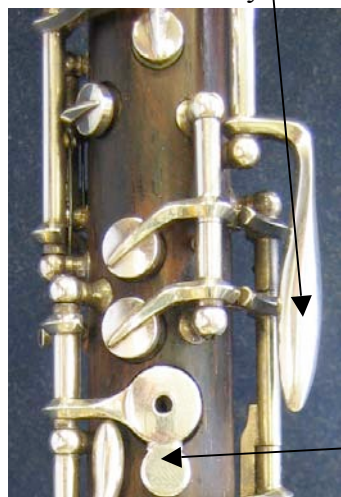


2. Second Octave Key is used for these notes:



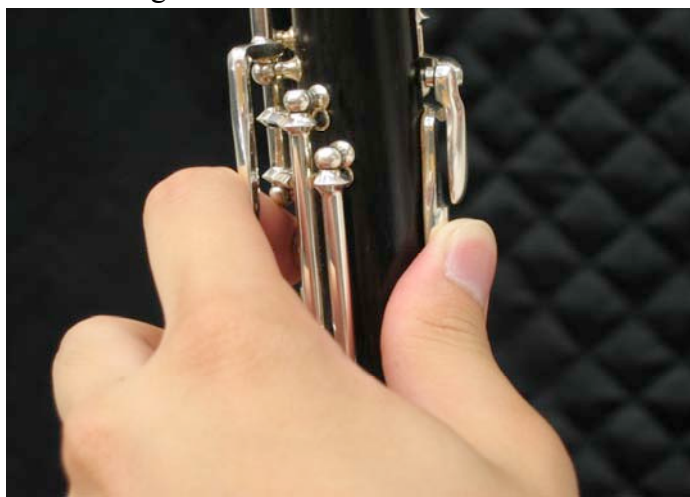
The second octave key is played with the side of the first finger of the left hand.

Second Octave Key



Half -
Hole

The first finger should slant toward the second octave key.



Here is a summary of the notes you have learned how to play. Play each one slowly to make sure you are using the correct fingerings. You may refer to the fingering chart at the back of the book for any fingerings you do not know. A star above the notes indicates they are similar to the clarinet. For some of these notes, you only need to use the regular clarinet fingering and add one of the octave keys. When you use the second octave key, you don't need to release the first one.



Here are a couple of songs for you to practice that allow you to try some of the higher notes.

Over the Rainbow

H. Arlen



Minuet in G

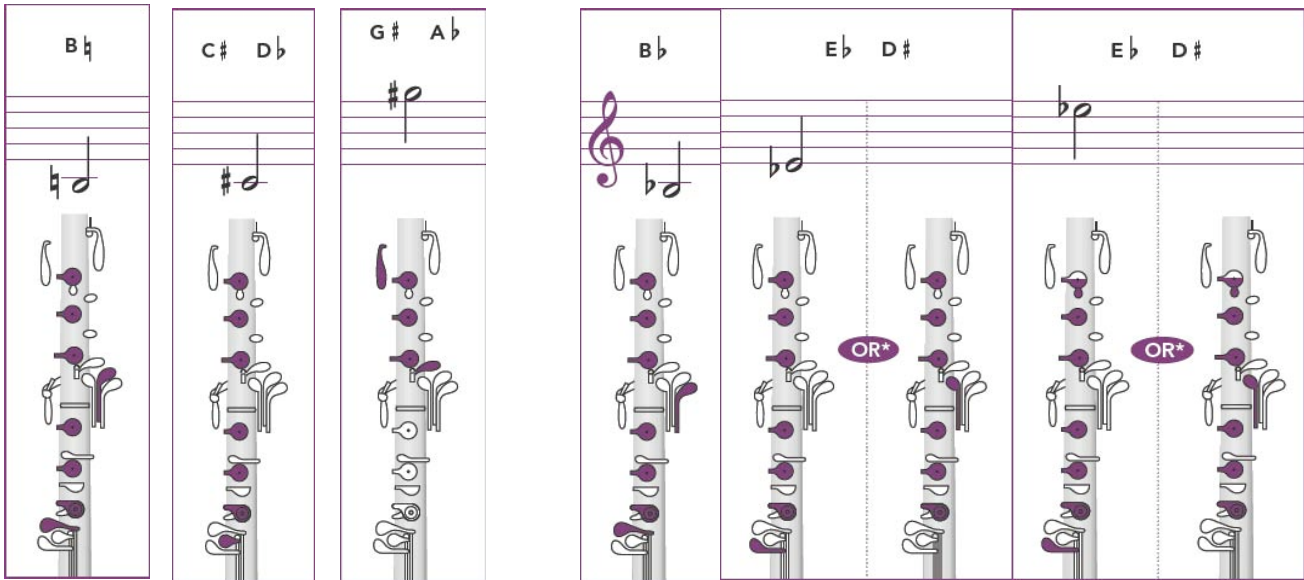
Just a reminder, these are F#s, not F naturals, so no forked Fs.

J.S. Bach



Adding the final notes: B3, C#/Db4, G#/Ab5

Play each of these notes slowly. If you have trouble with these low notes, approach them from a couple of notes above. Here is a reminder of the low Bb and the Eb fingerings.



Here is an exercise to try to help learn the new notes. If you do not have a full conservatory oboe with the low B and Bb keys, start in measure 2.



When playing an Eb that precedes or follows a Db, you must use the left hand Eb fingering – 4th finger of left hand. Follow this rule when playing the scale passage in Ab major. Unlike the clarinet, the oboe does not have a low Ab, so you will start the scale on your middle Ab. Don't forget to play the half-hole notes and the forked Fs.



Here are some pieces that help you to practice the high G#/Abs and the key of Ab.

Play each of the 4 bars below in one breath. Play it slowly and watch the key signature. The LH in the second last bar is a reminder to play the D# (Eb) with the LH pinky finger.

Cruiser Haas

Some of the forked Fs have been marked in for you on Greensleeves – you may mark in the rest or use a LH F key if you have one. Remember Ab is the same as G#.

Greensleeves English Folk Song

This familiar Christmas carol provides many challenges. Use the RH Eb key unless indicated.

Hark the Herald Angels Sing C. Wesley

Chromatic Scale

This is the entire range of the chromatic scale for a beginning oboist. Play it slowly and correctly.

Chromatic Scale


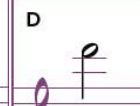
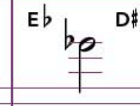
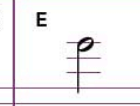

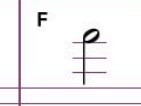

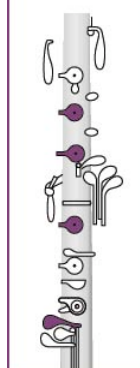
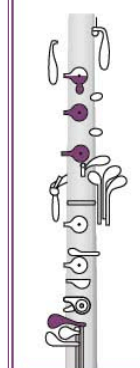
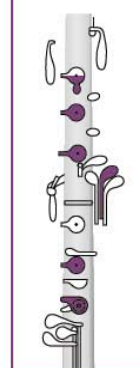

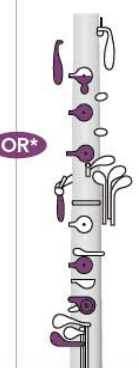




Habanera from "Carmen" Bizet



Extreme Upper Register

Here are the fingerings for the highest notes on the oboe. It is outside the scope of this book to spend time on this range as it will take considerable time for the converted clarinetist to develop good range and tone. As these factors improve, the student may attempt these high notes. Most high school band literature usually stays below this range.

C# D \flat	D	E \flat D \sharp	E	F	F \sharp	G
						
						

Oboe Fingering Test

Name: _____

Indicate the fingerings for each of the notes listed below by darkening the circles of the keys that are to be pressed. Use pencil and be as neat as possible. Any answers that are messy and/or illegible will be marked incorrect.

- = Open
- = Pressed Down
- ◐ = Half Hole Covered

32
