

Traditional method for tuning the Irish harp

With all F's sharp, and E in the bass

Sisters g

g up a 5th to d'

d' down an 8th to d

d up a 5th to a

a up a 5th to e'

e' down an 8th to e

e up a 5th to b

b up a 5th to f#

f# down an 8th to f#

back to g

g up a 4th to c'

Octaves up to the top of the harp etc...

back to g

Octaves down

(these three have already been done)

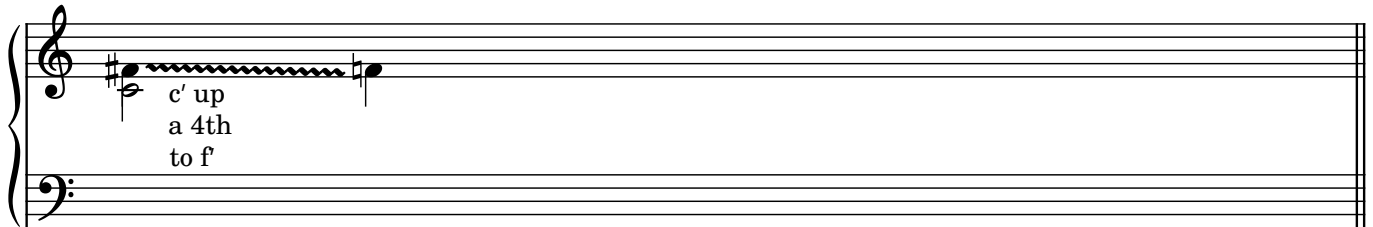
Continue octaves down

There is no low bass F#

(not all harps have all these "organ" strings)

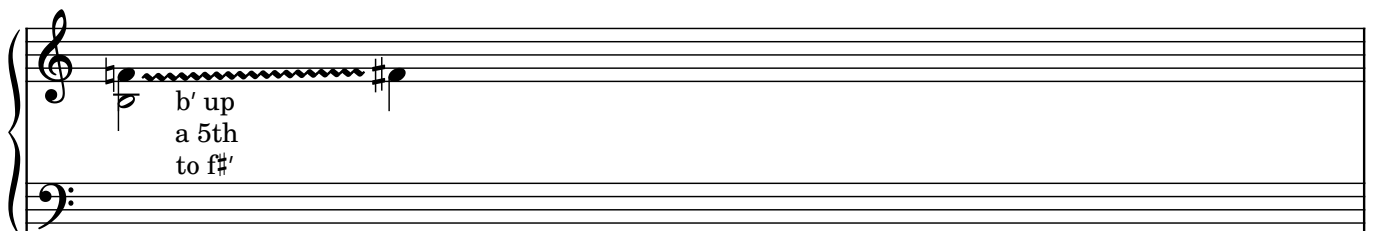
Traditional method for tuning the Irish harp

To adjust from the F sharp tuning,
to give F natural in the treble with E in the bass



Musical notation showing the adjustment from F sharp tuning to F natural in the treble with E in the bass. The notation consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff shows a series of notes starting from F sharp (F#) and moving up a 4th interval to F natural (F). The bass staff shows a series of notes starting from E and moving up a 4th interval to F. The text "c' up a 4th to f" is written below the treble staff.

To return to the F sharp tuning



Musical notation showing the adjustment from F natural in the treble with E in the bass back to F sharp tuning. The notation consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff shows a series of notes starting from F natural (F) and moving up a 5th interval to F sharp (F#). The bass staff shows a series of notes starting from E and moving up a 5th interval to F sharp (F#). The text "b' up a 5th to f#" is written below the treble staff.

Alternatively,
to adjust further, to give F natural in the bass (the "high bass" tuning)



Musical notation showing the adjustment from F sharp tuning to F natural in the bass (the "high bass" tuning). The notation consists of two staves: a treble clef staff and a bass clef staff. The treble staff shows a series of notes starting from F sharp (F#) and moving up an octave to F sharp (F#). The bass staff shows a series of notes starting from F sharp (F#) and moving down an octave to F sharp (F#). The text "Octaves up" is written above the treble staff, and "Octaves down" is written above the bass staff.

Low bass E is
turned up to F.
Now there is no
low bass E

Traditional method for tuning the Irish harp

With all F's natural and F in the bass (called the "high bass" tuning)

Sisters g

g up a 5th to d'

d up a 5th to a

a up a 5th to e'

e up a 5th to b

back to g

g up a 4th to c'

c up a 4th to f'

d' down an 8th to d

e' down an 8th to e

f' down an 8th to f

Octaves up to the top of the harp etc...

back to g

Octaves down

Continue octaves down

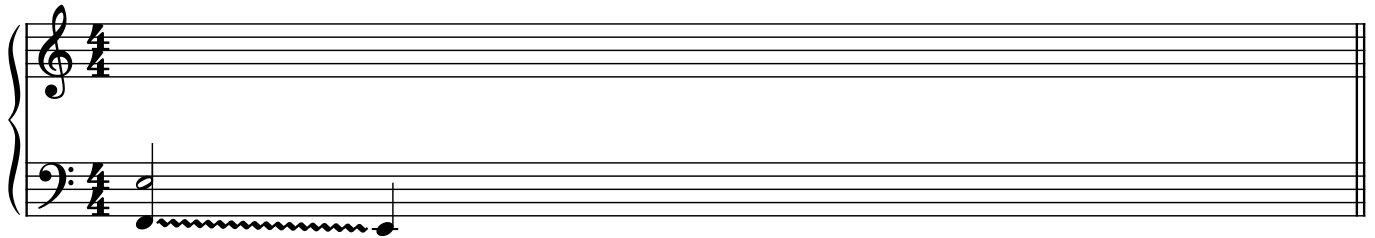
(these three have already been done)

There is no low bass E

(not all harps have all these "organ" strings)

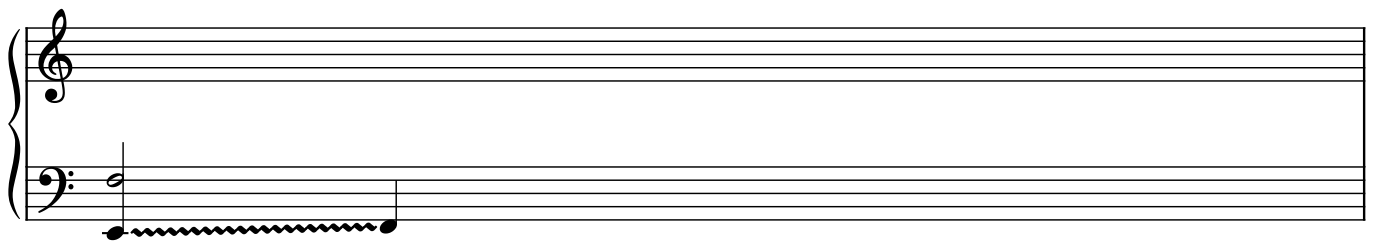
Traditional method for tuning the Irish harp

To adjust from the F natural “high bass” tuning,
to give F natural in the treble with E in the bass



Low bass F is
turned down to E.
Now there is no
low bass F

To return to the F natural “high bass” tuning



Low bass E is
turned up to F.
Now there is no
low bass E

Alternatively,
to adjust further, to get to the F sharp tuning with E in the bass

