

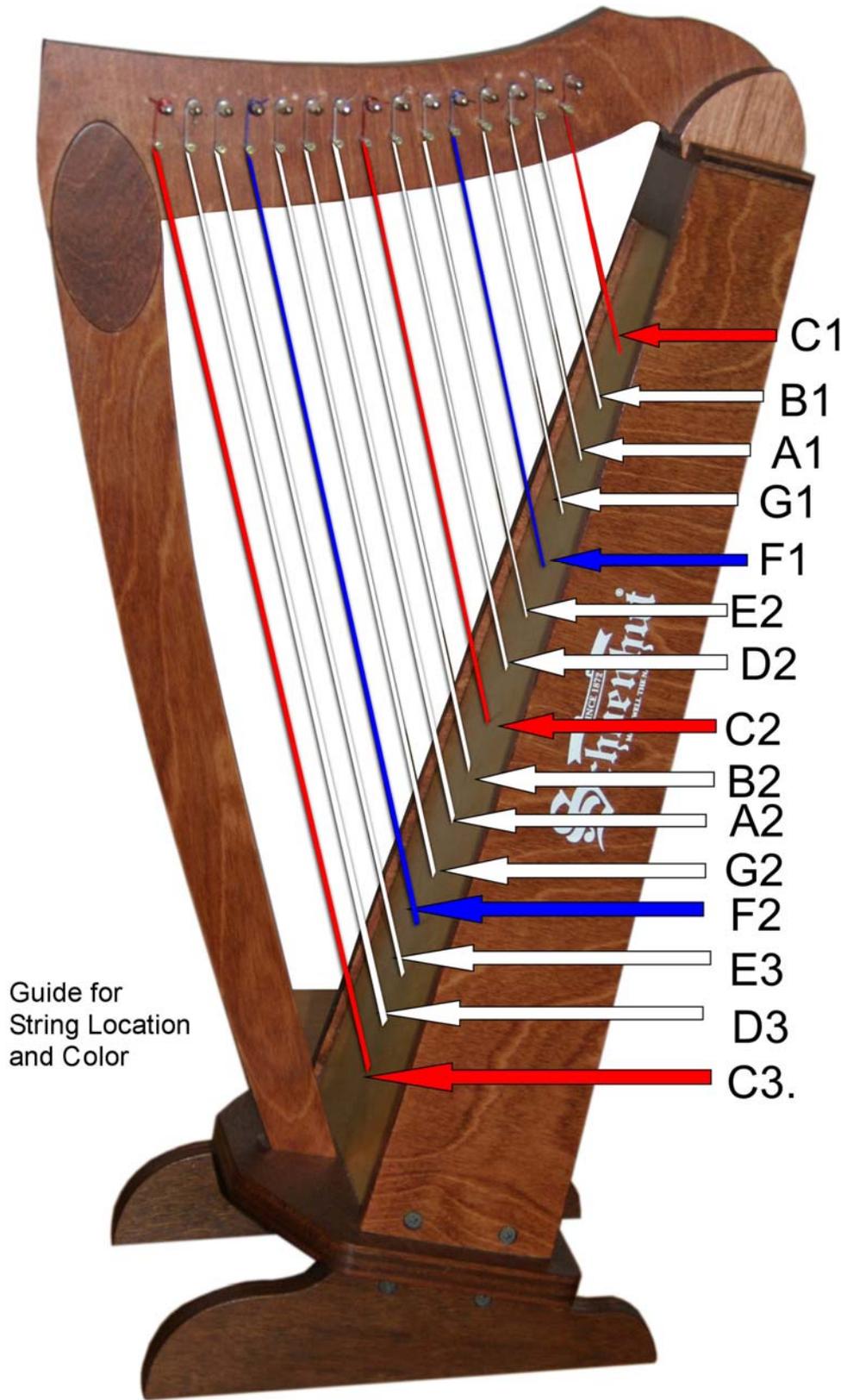


Thank you for choosing Schoenhut® to encourage a tradition of music in your home. Established in 1872, the company is the oldest and best-known manufacturer of musical instruments for children. With the suggestions offered below on tuning and tips on how to pluck the strings, your child will be well on the way to creating the beautiful, haunting sounds of this lovely little harp.

### **TUNING THE HARP**

Your harp was tuned at the factory. Like all new harps, however, it will need to be adjusted several times in the beginning before staying in tune. Once that level is reached, only periodic tuning is required. We recommend an electronic chromatic type be used, such as a Korg CA-30 tuner.

The first few times your harp is tuned, the strings will likely need to be tightened or turned clockwise. To help with finding the correct strings, the C's are red and the F's are blue. Start with the longest red string and bring the string up to the C pitch on the electronic tuner. Do this by turning the appropriate zither pin, with the wrench provided, at the top of the harp. To raise the pitch of a string, turn the zither pin clockwise; to lower the pitch, turn the pin counterclockwise. Then proceed on to the next shorter string and tune it to D pitch. Continue up the scale through E, F, G, A, and B. When reaching the next red C, repeat the process.



Guide for  
String Location  
and Color

- C1
- B1
- A1
- G1
- F1
- E2
- D2
- C2
- B2
- A2
- G2
- F2
- E3
- D3
- C3.

The letter/number pair found under each string in the diagram can also be found on the following pages each time a specific string should be plucked. It will appear under the note\*, like this:

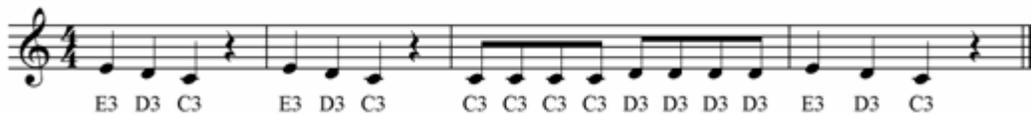


## PLUCKING THE STRINGS

Curve your finger lightly and place the tip on one of the strings, creating tension. As you release the string, you can relax your fingers into a very loose fist as you draw your hand away from the harp.

\*Those familiar with music may notice that C4 (not C3) actually corresponds with the note pictured in the example. Due to the layout of this particular harp, we have notated the music an octave lower than it will sound.

## Hot Cross Buns



Hot cross buns, hot cross buns.

One a penny, two a penny, hot cross buns.

# London Bridge

G2 A2 G2 F2 E3 F2 G2 D3 E3 F2 E3 F2 G2

5 G2 A2 G2 F2 E3 F2 G2 D3 G2 E3 C3

London Bridge is falling down, falling down, falling down.

London Bridge is falling down, my fair lady.

# Mary Had a Little Lamb

E3 D3 C3 D3 E3 E3 E3 D3 D3 D3 E3 G2 G2

5 E3 D3 C3 D3 E3 E3 E3 E3 D3 D3 E3 D3 C3

Mary had a little lamb, little lamb, little lamb.

Mary had a little lamb whose fleece was white as snow.

# I'm a Little Teapot

Musical notation for the first two lines of the song. The first line contains measures 1-4, and the second line contains measures 5-8. The notes are: C3, D3, E3, F2, G2, C2, A2, C2, G2, F2, F2, F2, E3, E3, D3, D3, D3, C3.

I'm a little teapot, short and stout.  
Here is my handle, here is my spout.  
When I get all steamed up then I shout  
Tip me over and pour me out!

# Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star

Musical notation for the first three lines of the song. The first line contains measures 1-4, the second line contains measures 5-8, and the third line contains measures 9-12. The notes are: C3, C3, G2, G2, A2, A2, G2, F2, F2, E3, E3, D3, D3, C3, G2, G2, F2, F2, E3, E3, D3, C3, C3, G2, G2, A2, A2, G2, F2, F2, E3, E3, D3, D3, C3.

Twinkle, twinkle, little star, how I wonder what you are.  
Up above the world so high, like a diamond in the sky,  
Twinkle, twinkle, little star, how I wonder what you are.