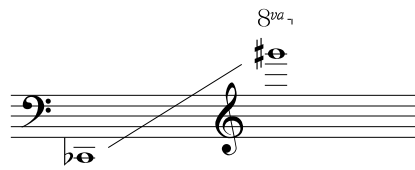
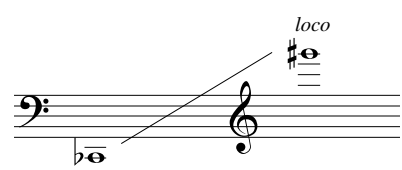
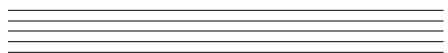


ASU - Instrumentation/Arranging  
 Fall 1999  
 Dr. Crist  
 INSTRUMENTAL CHECKLIST

Name of Instrument : Harp

Range	Most Used Range (written)	Transposition
		<p>sounds as written</p> 

**Register Characteristics :**

increasingly brittle, focused, and percussive,  
used to cut through thick textures.

most characteristic

deep, rich,  
very long vibration time,  
easily covered



**Use in Ensemble :** Adds articulation to notes or chords played by other instruments. May be used to play block or arpeggiated chords. Glissandi is very characteristic.

**Parts of Instrument :** Soundboard, pedals.

**Response Problems :** Not a chromatic instrument. Needs time to change pedals. Re-plucking a vibrating string dampens the sound - use enharmonic spellings to avoid.

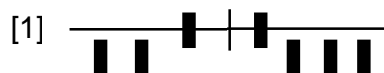
**Intonation Problems :** D, G, and A do not have enharmonic possibilities. All C strings are colored red; All F strings are dark blue or black.

**Fingering Problems :** Uses only four fingers (the little finger is not used).

**Other Comments :**

- (1) Glissandi - To notate, show the start and end notes and their rhythmic position, then draw a line between them.
- (2) Harmonics are possible which are simultaneously played by the thumb and palm.
- (3) Pres de la table - The strings are plucked close to the soundboard producing a guitar-like tone.
- (4) Bisbigliando - (whispering) A tremelo between two enharmonically equivalent pitches in the middle to upper register.
- (5) Sons étouffez - dampened sounds.
- (6) Laissez vibrer (l.v.) - Let vibrate.

**Three methods of indicating pedal designations:**



[2] D# C# B E F# G# A#

[3] E F# G# A# B C# D#