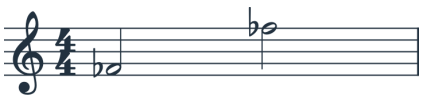
One Pedal, One Letter: Harp Pitch States

For a teacher-confirmed double-action pedal harp. Read pedal-controlled strings C4–C5, plus F5. Some extreme strings lack pedal action.

1 · ONE LETTER CHANGES IN BOTH OCTAVES

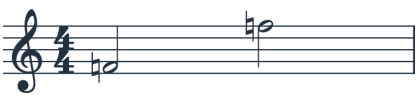
A pedal has three states. Each step downward raises its letter's controlled strings by one semitone.

Top · flat



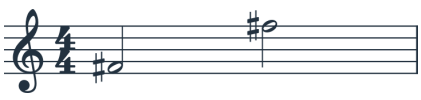
F♭4 → F♭5

Middle · natural



F4 → F5

Bottom · sharp



F♯4 → F♯5

F♭4 equals E4 in equal temperament, but it is still the **F string**. C4 = middle C.

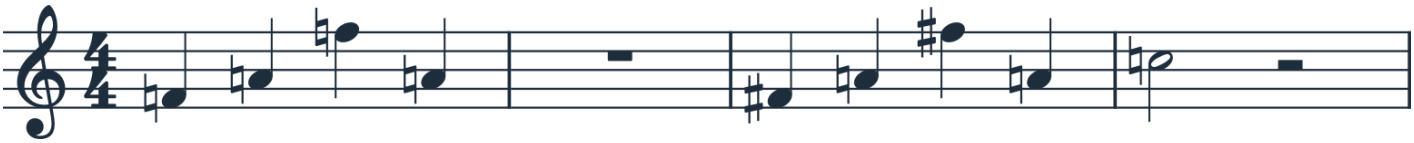
2 · SEVEN LETTERS, SEVEN PEDALS

Lookup table, not the physical foot layout. Each letter has its own pedal. Start all natural; change only F to sharp.

Letter	C	D	E	F	G	A	B
Before	natural	natural	natural	natural	natural	natural	natural
After	natural	natural	natural	sharp	natural	natural	natural

3 · THE STATE STAYS UNTIL ANOTHER CHANGE

4/4 · quarter = 60. Bar 1: all natural. Bar 2: **F → sharp; other letters unchanged.** Bar 3: F sharp. Bar 4: F remains sharp, even with no F note.



Pedal state persists across barlines; a written accidental's barline rule does not reset it. The whole rest is a planning example. Your teacher sets the physical tempo and readiness; it is no guarantee of change time.

Try it After F changes to sharp, what are the sounding targets of F4 and F5? Does A4 change?
F4 string: _____ F5 string: _____ A4: _____

Listen: scan or visit tissimo.co/worksheets/harp-pedal-letter-state-map.
Synthetic piano checks pitch and rhythm only.

Check: F♯4, F♯5; A4 unchanged.

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