

PLAY IN ANY KEY BY  
GETTING CLOSE TO THE FOLLOWING TUNINGS:

The first tuning in each column is one with which you  
should be accustomed.

D A D

D G D

D A D CAPO 4

D<sup>b</sup> A<sup>b</sup> D<sup>b</sup>

D<sup>b</sup> G<sup>b</sup> D<sup>b</sup>

E<sup>b</sup> B<sup>b</sup> E<sup>b</sup> CAPO 4

C G C

C F C

E B E CAPO 4

E<sup>b</sup> B<sup>b</sup> E<sup>b</sup>

E<sup>b</sup> A<sup>b</sup> E<sup>b</sup>

D<sup>b</sup> A<sup>b</sup> D<sup>b</sup> CAPO 4

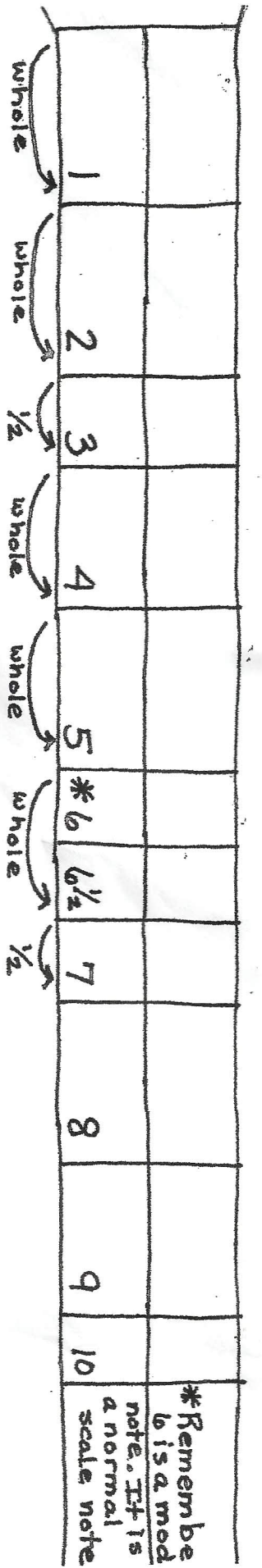
E B E

E A E

C G C CAPO 4

B F<sup>#</sup> B

(THE KEY NOTE IS UNDERLINED FOR EACH TUNING)



\*Remember  
6 is a mod  
note. If is  
a normal  
scale note

On the piano the C Scale is easy....  
ALL WHITE KEYS!

Here we easily see the pattern for ALL MAJOR SCALES.

Please notice:

THE DULCIMER FRETBOARD HAS THE SAME PATTERN!  
whole - whole - 1/2 - whole - whole - whole - 1/2

Therefore, the dulcimer is fretted to always produce

the notes of the scale (called "diatonic")

So... no matter how you are tuned.... DAD, CGC, E<sup>b</sup>B<sup>b</sup>E<sup>b</sup>...  
the frets will still produce a scale pattern.

Whole step =  
2 keys with  
one between.  
Half step =  
2 keys with  
nothing  
between