

HARP (Clarseth), Irish, known as the 'Bunworth' Harp. By
John Kelly. 1734.

Rev. F. W. Galpin.

*See 'The Irish Harp,' with illustrations, by R. B. Armstrong. Edinburgh, 1904.
pp. 91-96.*

HARP (Keirvine), Irish, a small instrument, supported, when
played, on the knee. The old Irish harps have metal strings.

1750.

Rev. F. W. Galpin.

HARP, Welsh, Triple.

18th cent.

Mr. J. G. Morley.

BELL HARP, English.

18th cent.

Miss. E. A. Willmott.

Illustrated in colours in Hipkins's 'Musical Instruments.'

The Bell Harp, although it appears in modern pre-Raphaelite paintings and is a kind of wire-strung psaltery, cannot be classed as a mediæval instrument, as it dates only from about the year 1700. Its invention is attributed to John Simcock, a soldier who, judging from the label inside, probably gave the name of his superior officer to the instrument. It reads as follows: 'John Simcock in the Right Honourable the Earl of Ancram's regiment of Dragoons, and in Captain Bell's troop, makes, mends, and sells the English harp; also instructs gentlemen in the best mode of playing that instrument.'

HARP, Irish. By John Egan.

DUBLIN. [1800.]

Mr. J. G. Morley.

HARP LUTE. By Angelo Benedetto Ventura.

LONDON. 1800-15.

Dr. E. F. Horner.

This form of instrument was the invention of Ventura, and was taught by him in the early years of the nineteenth century. The instruments themselves may have been made by him, but more probably were the work of some person he employed.