

Canadian Made. Globally Played.

www.seagullguitars.com

Merlin Handbook

Le livret du Merlin



The Merlin

Made in LaPatrie Quebec, Canada and inspired by the dulcimer, the Seagull Merlin is a very portable & compact 4-string diatonic acoustic instrument that is simply fun to play and very hard to put down!

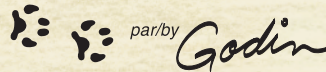
The Merlin was designed to introduce & stimulate people of all ages (some of whom may not necessarily be players) to the joy of creating & playing music. Small in stature. Big in fun!

Le Merlin

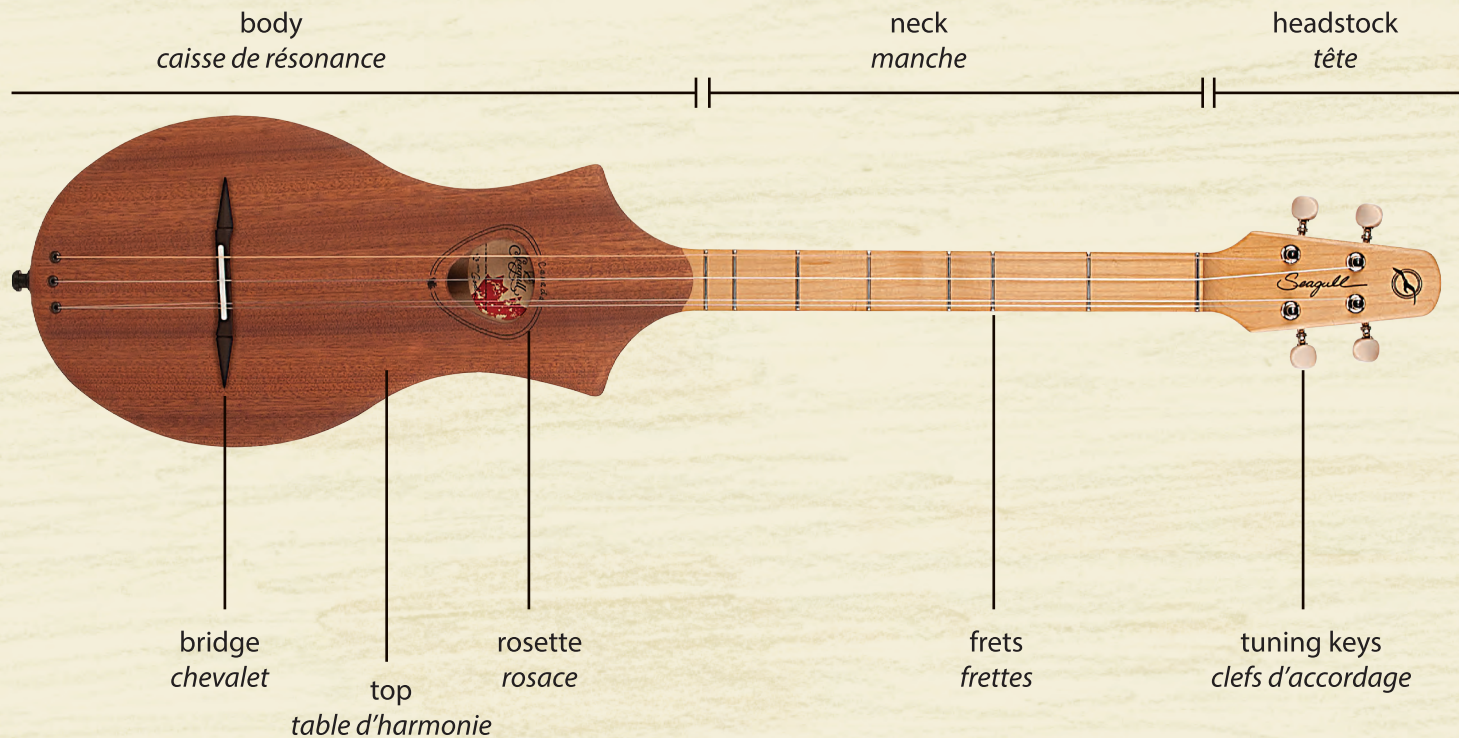
Particulièrement léger et facile à transporter, le Merlin de Seagull est un instrument diatonique à 4 cordes fabriqué au Canada, à LaPatrie dans la province du Québec. Cet instrument acoustique qui s'inspire du dulcimer est tellement agréable à jouer qu'il est difficile de s'arrêter!

Le Merlin est spécifiquement conçu pour faciliter l'initiation à la musique chez les gens de tous les âges. Il rend ainsi à la portée de tous, le bonheur de créer et de jouer. Simplicité et plaisir assurés !

Fabriqué au Québec, Canada - Made in Quebec, Canada



Merlin Components/*Composantes du Merlin*



How to Play/*Comment jouer*



- The Merlin was designed to be played just like a guitar.
- Find a playing position you feel comfortable.
- *Le Merlin a été conçu pour être joué comme une guitare.*
- *Adopter la position qui vous convient pour jouer.*

Playing Posture/*Position pour jouer*



- Sit comfortably with your back straight and your feet on the floor, while resting the lower side of the instrument's body on your thigh.
- Now, place the instrument in a diagonal position (ideally with the help of a guitar strap) allowing optimal ease of movement for your left hand, up & down the neck.
- *Bien assis(e), le dos droit et les pieds au sol, laisser reposer l'extrémité droite de la caisse de résonance sur votre cuisse.*
- *Maintenir l'instrument en position diagonale (idéalement à l'aide d'une courroie) de façon à permettre un déplacement optimal de la main gauche sur le manche.*

Plucking the Strings/*Pincer les cordes*



Pluck the strings with a pick
or with your fingertips.

*Pincer les cordes avec un
plectre ou avec vos doigts.*



Play both of the double small
strings at the same time.

*Jouer les deux petites cordes
doubles ensemble.*

Pressure on the Strings/*Pression sur les cordes*



Press your finger on the string near the frets

Appuyer sur la corde près des frettes



Synchronize both hands
(attack / pressure of the finger on the string)

*Synchroniser vos deux mains
(attaque / pression du doigt sur les cordes)*

Tuning/Accord

Tune your Merlin with a tuner or to a sound of reference.
Start by adjusting the tuning key of the biggest string to D.
Tune the 2nd string to A, a fifth higher than the D string (4th position),
and the doubled small strings to D, an octave higher than the D string.

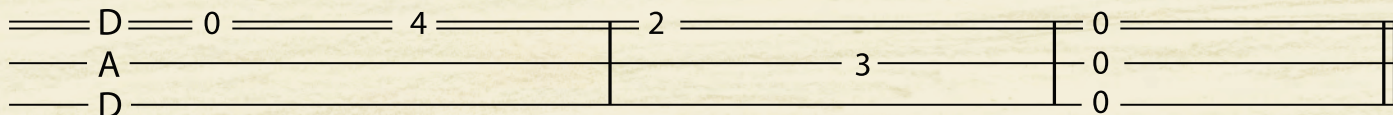


*Utiliser un accordeur ou un son de référence pour accorder votre Merlin.
Commencer par ajuster la clef de la plus grosse corde en Ré.
Accorder la 2e corde en La, une quinte au-dessus de la corde de Ré (4e case),
et les petites cordes doublées en Ré, une octave au-dessus de la corde de Ré.*

Tablature/*Tablature*

A tablature indicates the finger positions on corresponding frets (numbers) on the fretboard for each string (horizontal lines).

The two upper lines on the tablature correspond to the small doubled strings (high D), the middle one to the middle string (A) and the lower one to the biggest string (low D).



Une tablature schématise l'emplacement des doigts dans les cases sur la touche (représentés par des chiffres) sur les cordes (lignes horizontales).

Les deux lignes du haut sur la tablature correspondent aux petites cordes doublées (ré aigu), celle du milieu à la corde du milieu (la) et celle du bas à la plus grosse corde (ré grave).

To Count Time/*Compter les temps*

score/partition

tablature

This block shows a musical score and its corresponding tablature for a 4/4 time signature. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 4/4. The music consists of four measures: the first measure has a quarter note on G4, a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on B4, and a quarter note on C5; the second measure has a half note on B4 and a half note on A4; the third measure has a quarter note on G4, a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on B4, and a quarter note on C5; the fourth measure has a half note on B4 and a half note on A4. The tablature is written on a single staff with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 4/4. It uses the letters D, A, and B to indicate fingerings. The counts are: 1 2 3 4, 1 2 3 4, 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 &, 1 2 3 4.

score/partition

tablature

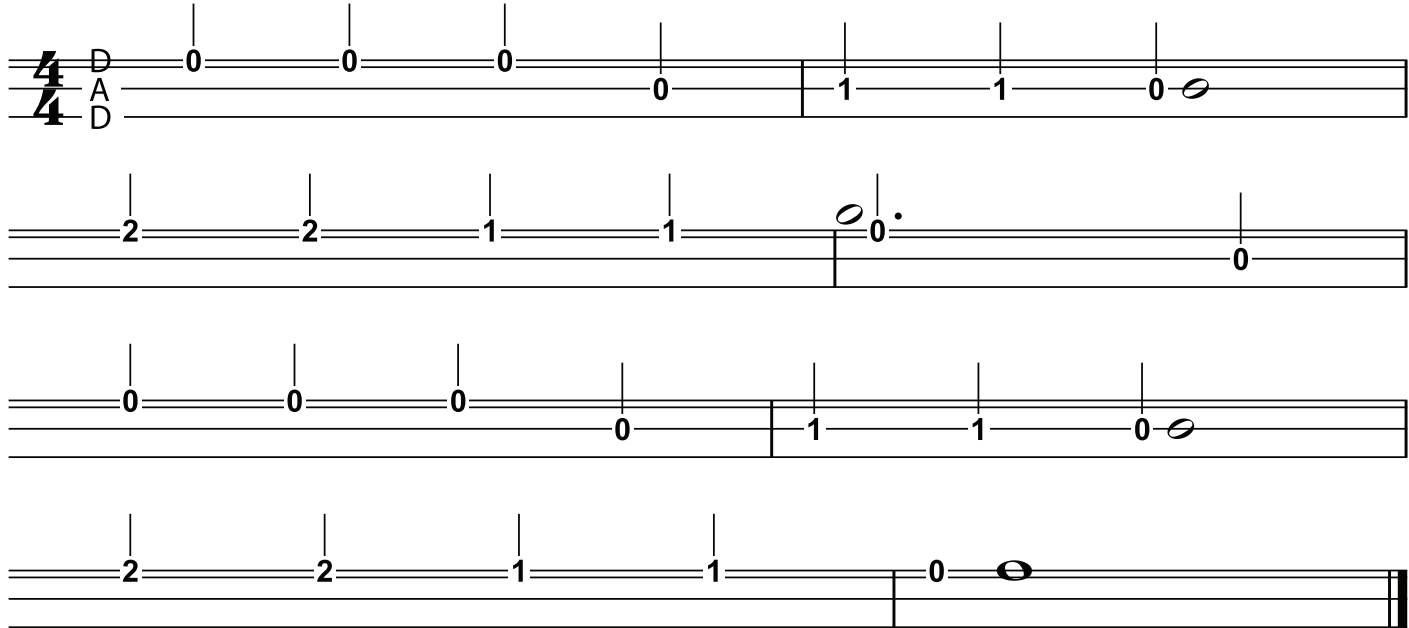
This block shows a musical score and its corresponding tablature for a 3/4 time signature. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 3/4. The music consists of four measures: the first measure has a quarter note on G4, a quarter note on A4, and a quarter note on B4; the second measure has a quarter note on C5, a quarter note on B4, and a quarter note on A4; the third measure has a quarter note on G4, a quarter note on A4, and a quarter note on B4; the fourth measure has a half note on B4 and a quarter note on A4. The tablature is written on a single staff with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 3/4. It uses the letters D, A, and B to indicate fingerings. The counts are: 1 2 3, 1 2 3 &, 1 2 & 3 &, 1 2 3.

score/partition

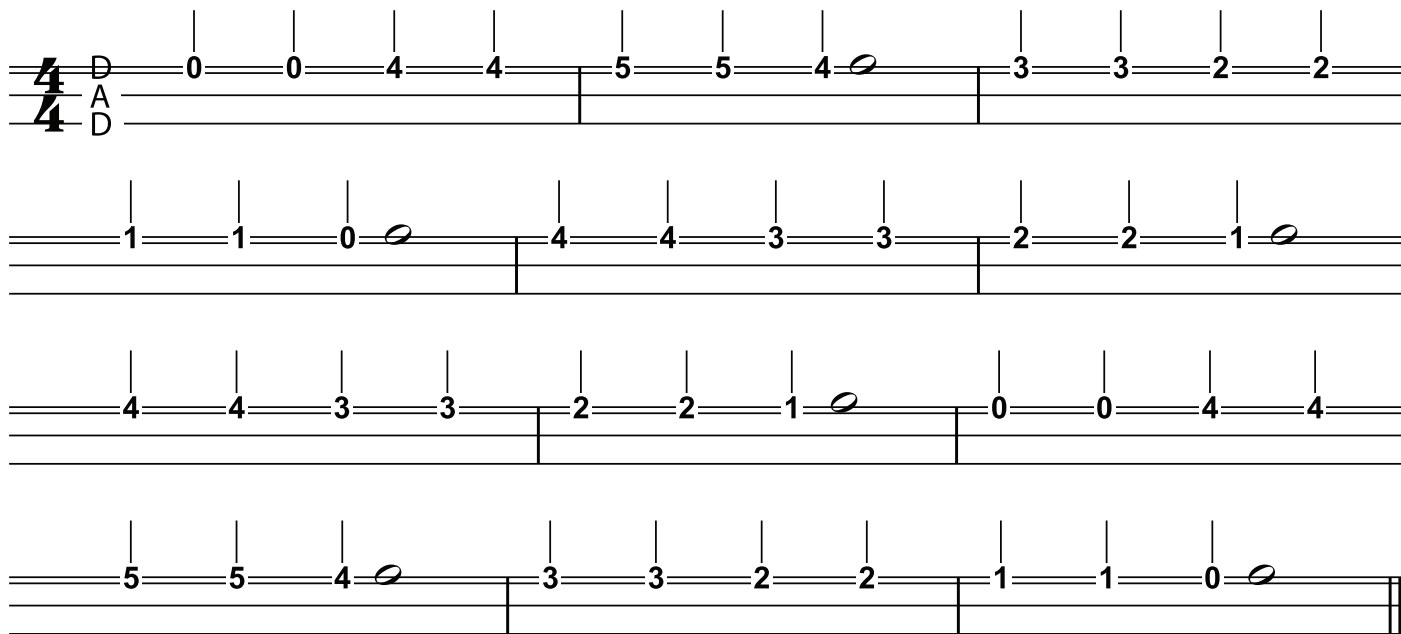
tablature

This block shows a musical score and its corresponding tablature for a 6/8 time signature. The score is written on a single staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The time signature is 6/8. The music consists of four measures: the first measure has a quarter note on G4, a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on B4, and a quarter note on C5; the second measure has a half note on B4 and a half note on A4; the third measure has a quarter note on G4, a quarter note on A4, a quarter note on B4, and a quarter note on C5; the fourth measure has a half note on B4 and a half note on A4. The tablature is written on a single staff with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a time signature of 6/8. It uses the letters D, A, and B to indicate fingerings. The counts are: 1 2 3 4 5 6, 1 2 3 4 5 6, 1 2 3 4 5 6, 1 2 3 4 5 6.

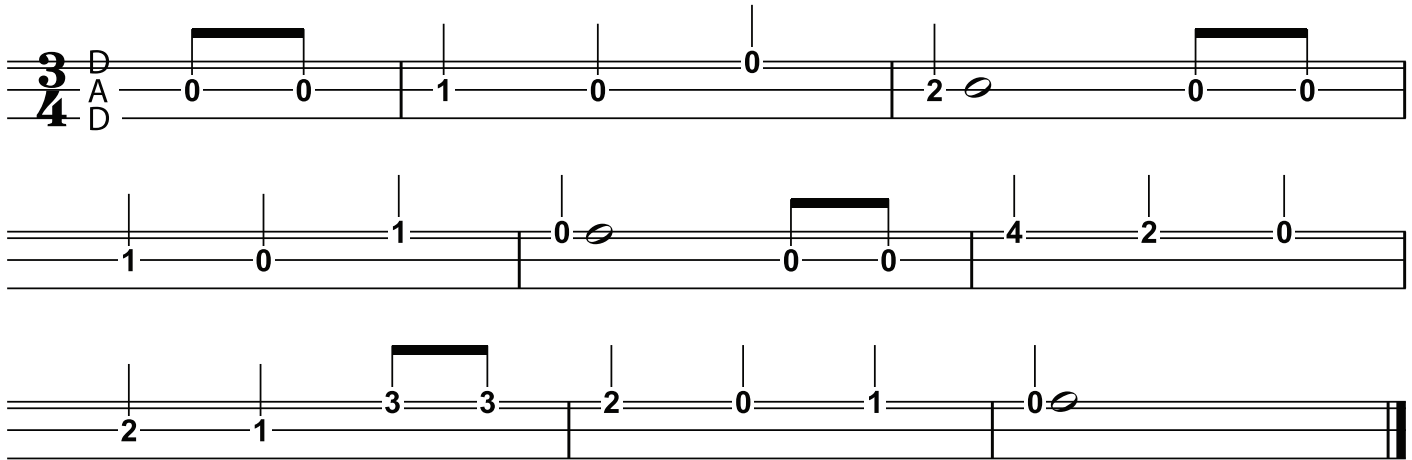
Old MacDonald had a Farm/*Dans la ferme à Mathurin*



Twinkle Twinkle Little Star/*Ah! Vous dirai-je, Maman*



Happy Birthday/*Bonne fête*



Jingle Bells/Vive le vent

The image displays a musical score for a five-staff system, likely for a guitar or mandolin. The notation is written in a simplified, tablature-like style using numbers 0-4 on the staff lines. The first staff includes a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 4/4, with a 'D' indicating the starting fret. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 1-4 above the notes. The score includes various musical symbols such as eighth notes, quarter notes, and half notes, as well as rests and accidentals. The final measure of the fifth staff concludes with a double bar line.

Staff 1: $\text{F}\sharp$, 4/4, D. Notes: 2, 2, 2, 0, 2, 2, 2, 0, 2, 4, 0, 1, 2.

Staff 2: Notes: 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 1, 1, 2.

Staff 3: Notes: 1, 4, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2.

Staff 4: Notes: 2, 4, 0, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3, 3.

Staff 5: Notes: 3, 2, 2, 2, 2, 4, 4, 3, 1, 0.

The Wool from the Sheep/*La laine des moutons*

3/4 D
A
D

2 1 0 1 2 0 0 2 0 1 2

0 1 2 1 0 1 2 0 2

2 1 0 2 1 2 2 2

0 2 2 1 0 2 0 1 2

2 2 0 2 2 1 0 2 1

Marianne's Going to the Mill/*Marianne s'en va-t-au moulin*

