

Ledger Lines - These are notes that extend beyond the staff, above and below it. A very simple formula can help you figure out what the notes are! This rule is again, based on the "every other" rule in regards to notation.

This is how it works: You must know the note that is the top or bottom line or space, because you use that as a starting place. You must read these chords as one "image" rather than each individual note!!!

In measure #1 - the top line is an F note, now COUNT INCLUSIVELY, count F, then do your every other rule (every other string on the harp) Now we are going up the harp, so the notes get closer to you not farther away....One every other note from an F is an A note. In measure #2 - the bottom line is an E note. Going down the harp, away from you, count inclusively and the every other note is a C (middle C).

2 3 4

What are the notes in measure #3 and #4?

F + A + C A + C + E

The nice thing you can count on in reading above or below the staff, is that ALL of the notes are based on every other string on the harp!

5 6 7 8

B + D + F C + E + G

top space note is a B, what is the every other note above it?

Bottom line note is a G, what is the every other note below it?

NOTE: always read UP the chord - in measure #8 C, E and G

Anyone who has never made a mistake, has never tried anything new
Anonymous