How Tablature Works

Tablature is very *easy to understand* and use. **This system uses dashes on top or bottom of the string name or no dashes at all.** This allows you to orient yourself as to where you need to be playing on the harp. The names of the strings and finger placement are arranged in *groups*.

Rules to remember for finger placement !

- Only the middle octave will not have dashes over/under the string name. (the 8 strings above middle **C**)
- The octave above the middle octave will have dashes above the string name.
- The octave below the middle octave will have dashes below the string name.

Examples:

A string group pattern is: $\bar{\text{C}}$ $\bar{\text{D}}$ $\bar{\text{E}}$ $\bar{\text{F}}$

This is the **C** above middle **C**. These string names get a dash on top

A string group pattern is: $\underline{\text{B}}$ $\underline{\text{A}}$ **C** D

This is middle **C** and 2 strings below middle **C**. The octave above middle **C** has no dashes (D)

A string group pattern is: $\underline{\text{C}}$ $\underline{\text{D}}$ $\underline{\text{E}}$ $\underline{\text{F}}$

This C is in the lower register of the harp, (8 strings lower than middle C)
The D E F is below middle C

Low register   High register

DE G AB DE G AB
F   F
C   C   C   Middle   C   F   C
                C