

ENGLISH NOTATION

NOTES are named after the first seven letters in the alphabet. In English that is:
A B C D E F G A B C

If a note is raised a semitone, this " is added and the new note is then called F"sharp, C" sharp, etc

If a note is lowered a semitone a small b is added and the note is then renamed Bb flat, Eb flat, etc

GERMAN NOTATION

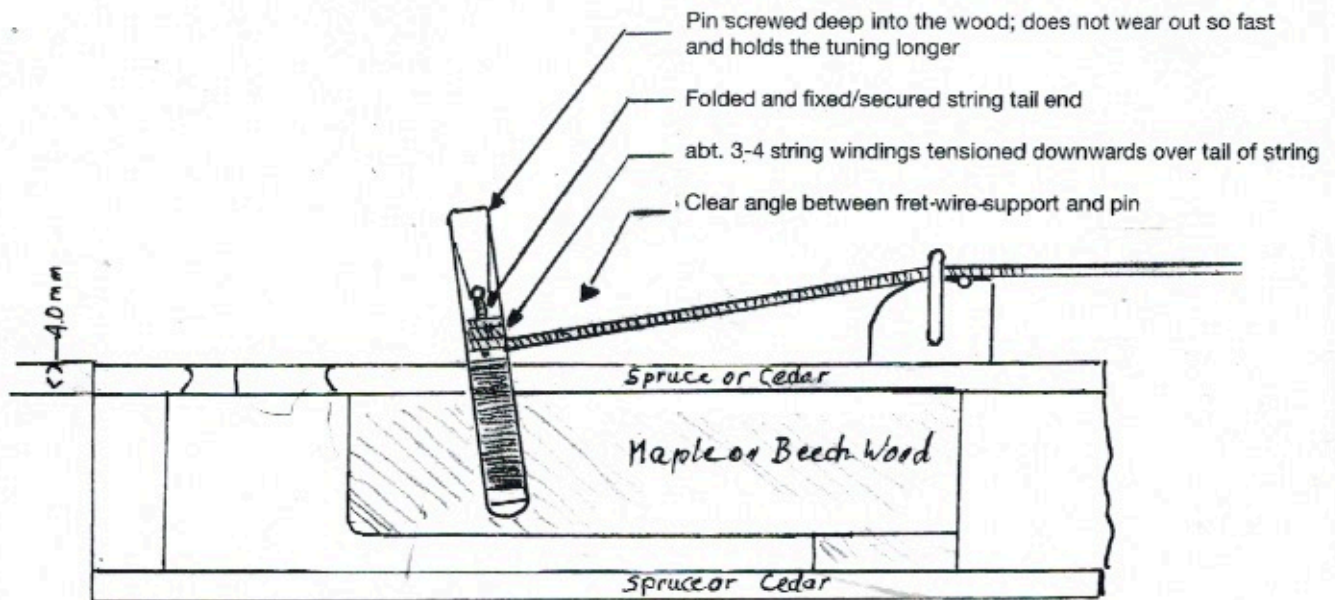
Notes are named after the alphabet with one exception
A H C D E F G Aetc

If a note is raised a semitone, this sign " is added, the note is renamed and becomes Fis, Cis, etc

If a note is lowered a semitone a small b is added, the note is then renamed and es is added and the note becomes Es, Des, Ges./ Except H becomes B

For non German speakers this can be confusing. Legend has it that in the Middle Ages European Countries had a meeting to establish a common universal music notation language. Everything was handwritten then. They blame a German Scibe for messy handwriting, where a small b and h look similar. Maybe one day it will corrected.

Correct way of restringing a concert zither



Incorrect way of restringing

