

### Supplemental Chart of Chromatics and Enharmonic Equivalents - including Double Sharps and Flats:

This chart coincides and is a supplement to A. Shearer – Basic Elements of Music Theory for the Guitar, Chapter 1 pages 2 & 3 as well as page 38 of the Beginning Music Theory Through the Guitar. This chart graphically represents all possible enharmonics and the five possible pitch names of each note.

On the chart below, each column of enharmonic notes is separated by a solid line. This separation represents a fret on the guitar [that is, each column is a fret]. Any fret can be applied to any column on this chart. The chart can be read both from right to left and vice versa. Therefore, if the first fret is applied to the 6th column (from left to right), then the 7th column is the 2nd fret, the 5th column would be the open fret position etc.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Double (x)			A <sub>(x)</sub>										
Sharp (#)		A <sub>(#)</sub>											
Natural ♮	A		B										A
Flat (b)		B <sub>(b)</sub>											
Double Flat (bb)	B <sub>(bb)</sub>												

Guidelines for filling in the chart are the same as those on pg. 38 of the Beginning Music... Add the double sharp and double flat rows by maintaining the order of the musical alphabet. Be sure to use one of each note and add the correct accidental to the left or in front of the alpha character representation of the pitch. Start with the alpha character 'A' for the first pitch/note in the first box in the Natural note row. If a pair of natural notes is separated by a whole step, then there must be a column skip in-between each note [if 'A' is in column 1 of the natural row, then 'B' is in the third column].