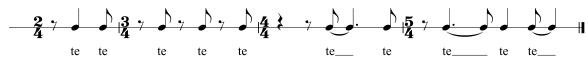
The Eastman Counting System¹

adapted by Gary Garner, Professor Emeritus, West Texas A&M University

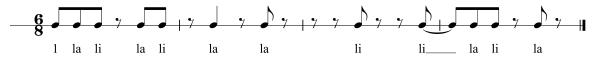
1) A note that comes on a beat is called by the number of that beat in the measure.



2) A note on the second half of a simple beat is called "te" (tay).



- 3) A note on the second third of a compound beat is called "la."
- 4) A note on the last third of a compound beat is called "li" (lee).



5) A note that occurs anywhere else is called "ta" (tah).

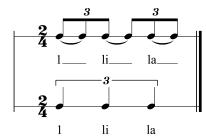


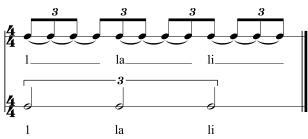
Special Cases

In asymmetrical meter, all eighth notes not on a beat are called "te."2



In two-beat triplets, the second note comes on the last third of a beat and is therefore called "li," while the third note comes on the second third of a beat and is called "la." In four-beat triplets, the syllables revert to their original order since the second note comes on the second third of a beat and the third note on the last third of a beat.³





¹ Allen Irvine McHose and Ruth Northup Tibbs, Sight-Singing Manual, 2nd ed. (New York: F.S. Crofts & Co, 1945).

² McHose does not address asymmetrical meter. This method is proposed by Garner.

³ McHose, 59. The method presented here by Garner differs from that of McHose, who names this phenomenon "superimposed meter". McHose employs the syllables associated with the implied meter.