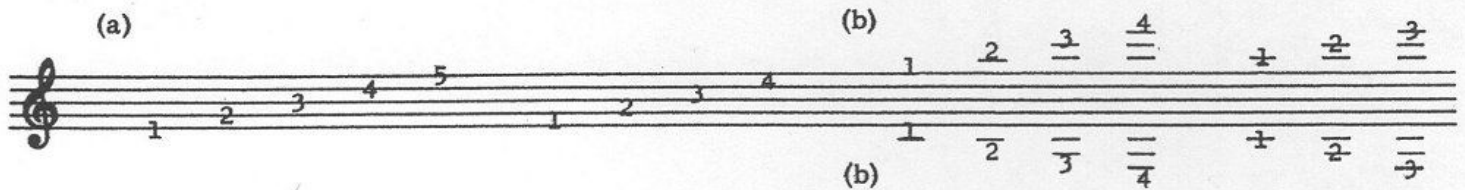


HOW MUSIC IS WRITTEN

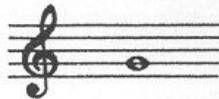
(The Elements Of Notation)

1. (a) Music is written on the STAFF consisting of five lines and four spaces numbered from the bottom upward, and (b) on LEGER LINES and ADDED SPACES numbered outward from the STAFF:



2. The first seven letters of the alphabet, A,B,C,D,E,F, and G are used to name the notes in music.

The TREBLE or G CLEF SIGN is placed on the staff so that the scroll encloses the second line, establishing the position of the note "G."



3. Five kinds of notes and their equivalent rests appear in this book: whole-notes, half-notes, quarter-notes, eighth-notes, and sixteenth-notes.

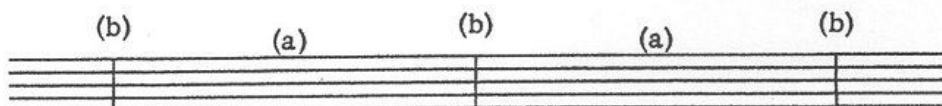
The stems of two or four consecutive eighth- or sixteenth-notes are usually joined with "beams" instead of being written separately:

VALUES OF NOTES AND RESTS

		Equivalent Rests
1 Whole-note		
equals		
2 Half-notes		
or		
4 Quarter-notes		
or		
8 Eighth-notes		
or		
16 Sixteenth-notes		

4. (a) A MEASURE is a division of time by which the movement of music and its rhythm is regulated.

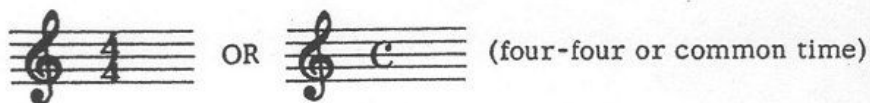
(b) The staff is divided into measures by vertical lines called BARS:



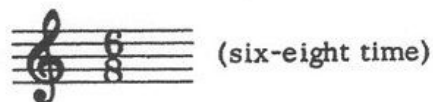
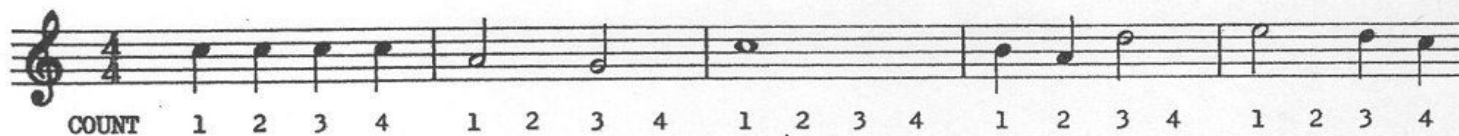
(c) The TIME SIGNATURE is a combination of numbers set just after the clef sign. The following is a most important definition to remember:

THE TOP FIGURE SHOWS THE NUMBER OF COUNTS IN EACH MEASURE.

THE BOTTOM FIGURE SHOWS THE KIND OF A NOTE WHICH RECEIVES ONE COUNT.



four counts to a measure
a quarter note receives one count



2 beats to a measure and a dotted quarter note receives one beat



Other TIME SIGNATURES in common use are: 3/4, 2/4, and 3/8.

5. (a) The DOUBLE-BAR marks the end of a section, movement or composition.

(b) A DOTTED DOUBLE-BAR means to repeat from the preceding (repeat from (c) to (b)) DOTTED DOUBLE-BAR; (c) or if there is no DOTTED DOUBLE-BAR preceding the section, repeat the composition from its beginning. (Repeat from the beginning to (c).)

