Rudiments of Music.

The student must first acquaint himself with the rudiments of music, studying them carefully. He must learn the time value of the notes, how they are written, named and placed, in order to make the different tones. The division of the notes is a mathematical problem. For example; we start with a whole note of four beats duration, the longest note, and show by the following diagram the method of dividing the same into notes of shorter duration.

THE STAFF is composed of five horizontal parallel lines and the intervening spaces. The notes are placed on the lines or in the spaces as required. When notes are needed higher or lower than can be placed on the staff, short lines, called Ledger lines, are used.

Time.

1 whole tone (or semibreve) equals

2 half tones (minims) or

4 quarter notes (crochets) or

8 eigth notes (quavers) or

16 sixteenth notes (semi-quavers) or

32 Thirty second notes demi-semi-quavers.