

Time Signature consists of two figures placed one above the other at the beginning of the music to indicate the rhythm or time; the top figure gives the number of beats in a measure, the lower number states the kind of note that is to receive one beat.

2 Two beats in a measure; a quarter note receives one beat.

C or **2** Two beats in a measure; a half note receives one beat.

3 Three beats in a measure; an eighth note receives one beat.

3 Three beats in a measure; a quarter note receives one beat.

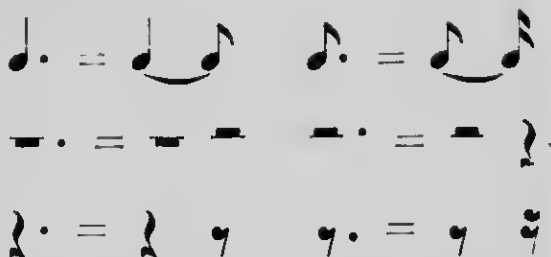
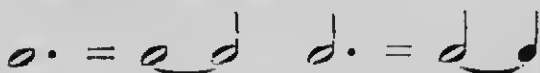
C or **4** Four beats in a measure; a quarter note receives one beat; generally called **Common Time**.

4 Four beats in a measure; a half note receives one beat.

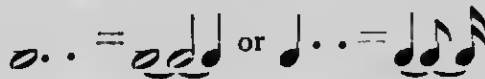
6 Six beats in a measure; an eighth note receives one beat.

6 Six beats in a measure; a quarter note receives one beat.

A Dot after a note or rest increases the duration of that note or rest by one half of its own value:—



A Double Dot after a note or rest increases the duration of that note or rest by three quarters of its own value; or, in other words, the second dot adds half the value of the first dot:—



Triplet, three notes that take the time of two:—



A Bar,—a vertical line drawn across the staff to divide the music into measures.



A Double Bar,—two vertical lines placed at the end of a strain, or division, in a piece of music.



A Measure,—the space between two bars containing a given number of beats as indicated by the time signature.



A Tie,—a curved line connecting two notes of the same pitch and indicating that they should be sung as one, without a break.