

# Hawkes & Son's Series of

## "SIMPLICITY"

### INSTRUCTION BOOKS.

#### The First Principles of Music.

#### The Notes, Stave, Clef, Sharps and Flats.


The *Notes* in music are named from the first seven letters of the Alphabet:—*A. B. C. D. E. F. G.* When to any series of these letters, the eighth—which is a repetition of the first—is added, the whole number is termed an *octave*.

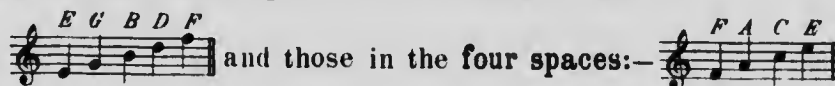
That series which begins and ends with *C*, is most pleasing to the ear, and is called the *Natural Scale*.

The notes are placed on, between, above and below, five lines called a *Stave*:—

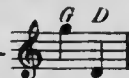


In music intended for the Mandoline, the notes are always preceded by a character called the *treble or G Clef*, which is curled upon the second line of the stave thus:—

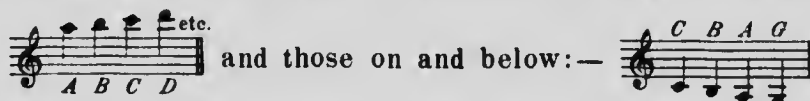
 from this clef the notes upon the five lines are named:—



the two notes immediately above and below the stave are:—



If more notes are required, then, what are called *leger-lines*, are added above and below the stave, the notes placed on and above the leger-lines are:—



The sound of notes depends upon the distance between them, the words *tone* and *semitone*, are used to express this.

Every series of eight consecutive sounds of an octave contains five *tones*, and two *semitone*, the latter are always found between the *third* and *fourth*, and *seventh* and *eighth* notes of the *Major scale*, and the *second* and *third*, the *fifth* and *sixth*, and *seventh* and *eighth* of the *Minor scale*.

