

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.

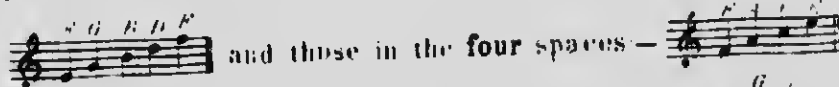
That series which begins and ends with *C* is most pleasing to the ear, and called the **Natural Scale**.

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

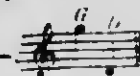


In music intended for the Banjo, the notes are always preceded by a clef, or called the **treble or G Clef**, which is curled upon the second line of the stave. The

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 semitones, 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**.

