

TIME.

There are *Six* kinds of notes used in modern notation, their names, form, colour and relative value, with regard to time, are as follows:-

A SEMIBREVE a white note.		A MINIM a white note with a stem.	
equals TWO MINIMS	or FOUR CROTCHETS	equals TWO CROTCHETS	A CROCHET
or EIGHT QUAVERS	or FOUR QUAVERS	equals TWO QUAVS.	A QUAVER
or SIXTEEN SEMIQUAVERS	or EIGHT S. QUAVS.	or FOUR S. QUAVS.	do with one tail.
THIRTYTWO DEMISEMIQUAVERS	SIXTEEN D. S. QUAVS.	EIGHT D. S. QUAVS.	FOUR D. S. QUAVS.
		TWO S. QUAVS.	A S. QUAVS.
			TWO D. S. QUAVS.

It will be seen by the above example, that when two or more *Quavers*, *Semiquavers* or *Demisemiquavers*, follow in succession, they are tied together by one, two or three, thick lines, which are used instead of hooks or tails.

Every piece of music is divided into equal **Measures** or portions of Time, by vertical lines, called bars.

Bars:- 

Every bar must contain a certain number of notes regulated by the **Figures**, which always follow the signature.

A **Double-bar**, is used to denote either a part, or the whole of a composition, and when Dots are added, the part on the same side as the dots is Repeated, (i. e. *played again*).

Repeats:- 

There are two kinds of Time in use, *Common and Triple*:—common-time is indicated by $\frac{1}{2}$ or C each bar contains one Semibreve, two Minims or their equivalents.

The time called *alla cappella*, formerly used for Church-music only; but at the present time in general use, is indicated by $\frac{3}{2}$ or C, in fact, it is common-time with only two beats given to each bar, instead of four. This time is often incorrectly termed *Alla Breve*.

For all other *Measures*, **Figures** only are used, placed one over the other, the lower figure shows, into how many parts the *Semibreve* is divided, the upper figure shows how many of such parts are contained in each bar:-

TWO FOURTHS.	SIX FOURTHS.	SIX EIGHTHS.	THREE EIGHTHS.	etc.
				