

Hawkes & Son's Series of "SIMPLICITY" INSTRUCTION BOOKS.

NOTATION FOR DRUMS.

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



1. In music intended for **Timpani**, the notes are always preceded by a character called the **Bass or F Clef**, which is curled upon the fourth line of the stave and the eight notes (*an octave*) employed, are as follows:-



These notes are raised or lowered in sound or pitch, as occasion requires, by placing a Sharp (#) or a Flat (b) before them; a Natural (♮) restores the note to its normal condition.

Sharps or Flats, at the beginning of a composition—next after the clef affect all the notes on the same line, or in the space throughout the composition, and is called the **Signature**: (go on to page 2).

2. The **Side-Drum**, gives only one sound, which is represented musically, by a note called **C**, this note is repeated *ad lib.* to give the various beatings and is always preceded by the **Treble or G clef**, which is curled upon the second line of the stave:-



3. The **Bass-Drum**, gives only one sound, which is represented musically, by a note called **C**, this note is repeated *ad lib.* to give the various beatings and is always preceded by the **Bass or F clef**, which is curled upon the fourth line of the stave:-

