

Rudiments Of Music

The Staff, The Clef And The Notes

The lines on which the notes in music are written form what is called the *Staff*; there are five of these lines, but as the five lines alone would not be sufficient for all the notes in music, additional lines are used, above and below the staff, called *Leger lines*. Notes are also placed in the spaces between the lines.

Now even the addition of the leger lines do not give space enough to write the notes used by all instruments and voices, so we use what are called *Clefs*. There are four in general use, viz.; Treble, Alto, Tenor and Bass. In former times there were other clefs in use, but they are now nearly obsolete.



As the Treble clef is the only one used in Flute music, we shall confine our studies to that clef.

There are seven notes in music, called by the names of the first seven letters of the Alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G. These seven notes are pitched in different octaves and have their half tones as well.


The notes in the spaces are easy to learn and remember, as they spell the English word "face."



These are called F in the first space, A in the second, etc., up to the fourth. The notes on the lines are E on the first line, G on the second, etc. up to the fifth line. The compass

of the Flute extends from low C  to E \flat 

The leger lines are named with the notes, thus: C on the first leger line below the staff.

(Some flutes extend to B)  This is called B below the first leger line.)

The notes above the staff are called A on the first leger line, B above the first leger line, C on the second leger line, etc.

