


# LAZARUS CLARINET METHOD

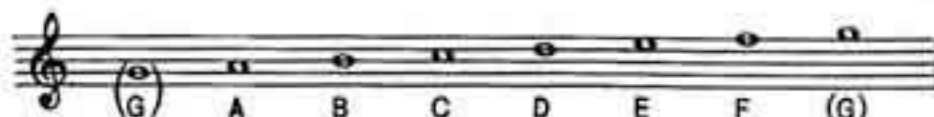
## Part I

### THE RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC

Before progress can be made in the study of any instrument, some knowledge of the rudiments of music is absolutely essential, so a brief explanation is given. While there are over eighty different tones used in music, there are only seven primary tones of which the others are variants or duplications lower or higher. These primary tones are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet, A, B, C, D, E, F, G. They are represented visually by note-heads (♩, ♪, ♫, etc.) placed upon the *staff*.

The *Staff* consists of five parallel lines and the four intervening spaces, the lines and spaces are numbered upward. Lines  Spaces

A sign called a Clef (♩) is placed at the beginning of the staff to fix the position of one tone, the other tones are located in alphabetical order. In the example, the G (or Treble) Clef is placed to fix the position of the tone G on the 2nd line.



Notes too low or high in pitch to be placed on the *staff* proper are located on *Ledger*. Lines (and spaces) (— = —) below or above the staff.



The above gives the range of notes playable on the Clarinet, the last three however being but rarely used.

### DURATION OF TONES

The duration of a tone is indicated by the *form of note head* used to place it on the *staff*. The longest note is the Whole note ♩ followed in order by the Half ♪, the Quarter ♫, the Eighth ♪, the Sixteenth ♪, the Thirty-second ♪. The shorter notes are generally connected by bars or balkens corresponding in number to the hooks,



For detailed information in relation to the above and music in general the student is strongly advised to consult "A New Catechism of Music" (Lobe-Coon) or "The Pocket-Standard Dictionary of Music" (Oscar Coon), both published by Carl Fischer, New York.