










FIGURES AND VALUE OF RESTS.

Whole, or bar rest,.....		Sixty-fourth rest.....	
Half rest.....		Several bar rests.....	
Quarter rest.....		2 3 4 8	
Eighth rest.....			
Sixteenth rest.....		2 3 4 8	
Thirty-second rest.....			

When more than five lines are required to designate any particular note that is too high or low to be represented upon the staff, small lines are used, both above and below the staff. These lines are called LEDGER LINES.



A dot placed after a note increases its length one-half; thus, a dotted Whole is equal to three Halves, a dotted Half to three Quarters, etc. The length of a rest is also increased by a dot.

Dotted Whole note. Dotted Half. Dotted Quarter.

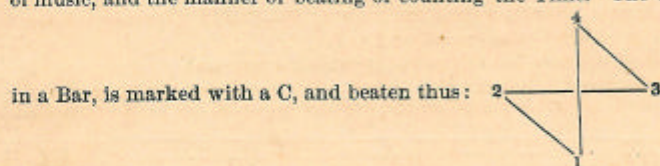



The Measure or Time is the division of the length of sounds in equal parts; these divisions are called parts of a Bar or Measure.

The Time may be beaten by the hand or foot, and also counted aloud. The Measures or Bars are separated by perpendicular lines.



The following examples show how the different Times are indicated at the head of a piece of music, and the manner of beating or counting the Time. The Common Time, of four beats



The Triple Time of three beats in a Bar, is marked 3, or $\frac{3}{4}$, and beaten thus: 



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EXAMPLE.

The Com

EXAMPLE.

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The Tie

EXAMPLE.

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EXAM

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EXAMPLE.

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