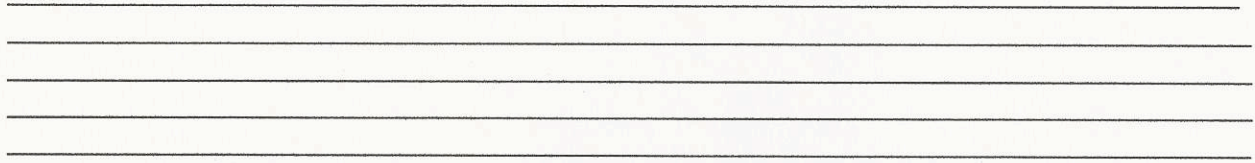




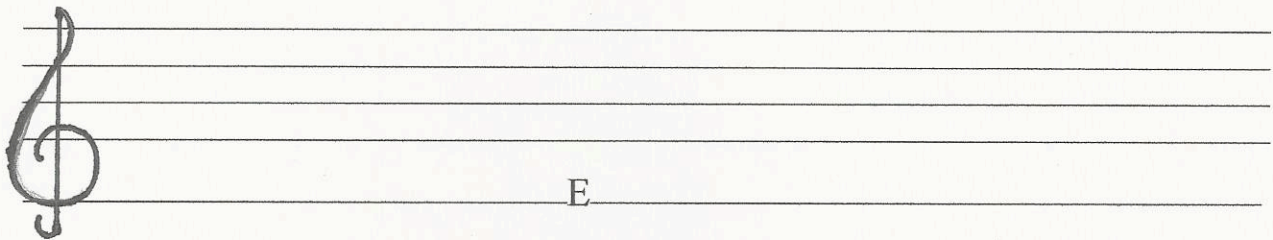
HOW WE NAME THE NOTES IN THE TREBLE CLEF

Music is written on a staff made up of five (5) horizontal parallel lines. Here is what a staff looks like:

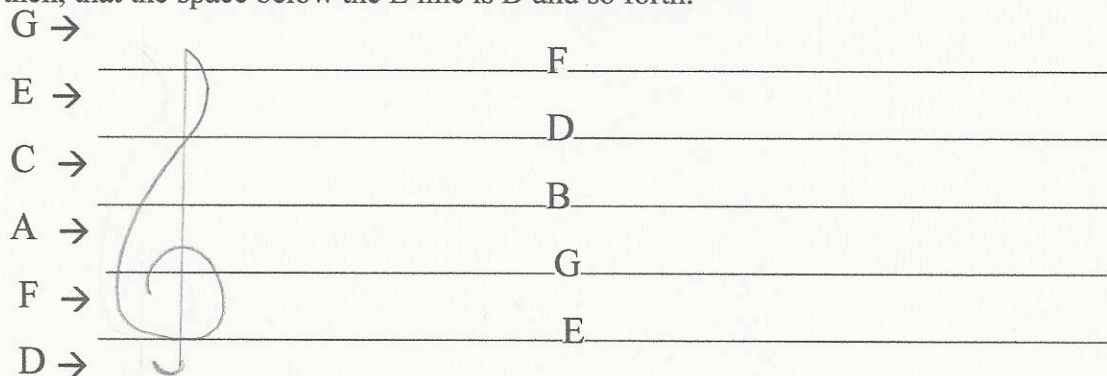


These five (5) lines and the four (4) white spaces between the lines have names that are letters from the music alphabet: A B C D E F G.

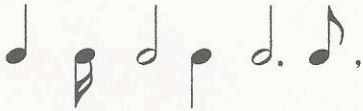
If there is a treble clef symbol:  on the staff, the line that it is sitting on, (and its curly tail is hanging off of), is named: E. (See below). The treble clef:  tells that high instruments can play, and also that high notes or sounds will be played or sung. E is also the closest line to your belly button as you are looking at this paper--in your hands or on your lap.




You can see in the staff below how the bottom line of the staff is called E. The space just above the E line is called F—the next letter of the music alphabet. The line above the F space is called the G line. The space above the G line is called A. The line above the A space is called B. The space above the B line is called C. The line above the C space is called the D line; the space above is called E; and the last (or top line) of the staff is called F. The space above the F line is called G and so forth. Basically, starting at the E line and moving away from your belly button you are moving forward in the alphabet in order to name the lines and spaces on and off the staff. When you move backward or toward your belly button you are moving backward in the music alphabet in order to name the lines and spaces on and off the staff. That would mean, then, that the space below the E line is D and so forth:




To name a note head or musical sound you call it the name of the line or the space that is going through its head. Here are examples of note heads: ● ○ Sometimes note heads have

other parts attached like stems, flags and dots like these: 

sometimes they do not, like this one: ○ .

In order to mark the notes with lines going through them above and below the staff, little lines called ledger lines are drawn through the note head: 

Sometimes more than one ledger line is needed to hold the place of lines and spaces that

occurred before getting to the note head you are trying to name: 

Let's give naming notes a try! Below there are a bunch of note heads connected to different types of notes. Put your finger on the E line and use the music alphabet to name the lines and spaces until you get to the line or space that is going through the note head. Call the note head the letter name of the line or space where the note head is located:

