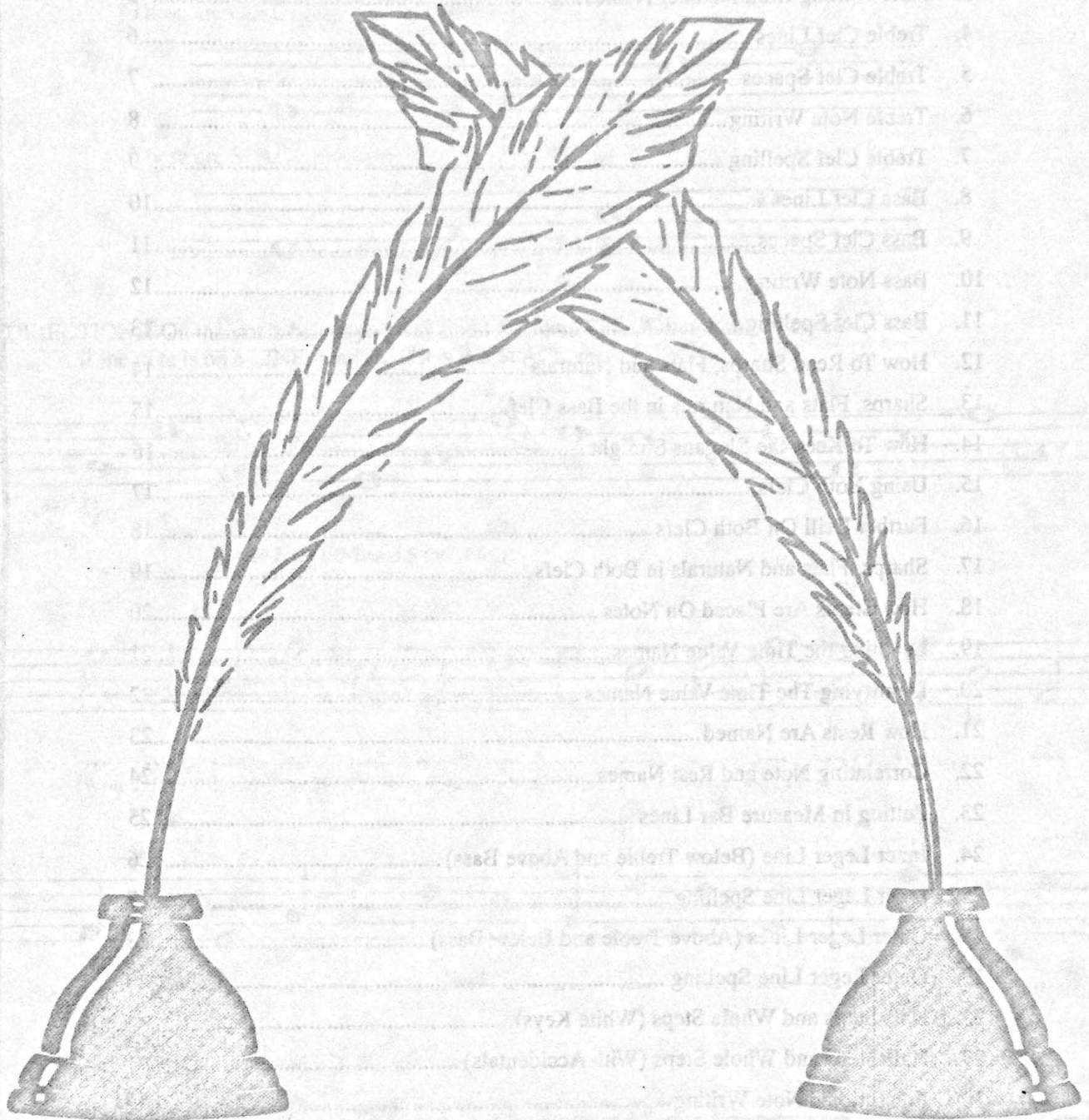


# JOHN W. SCHAU NOTE SPELLER Book One



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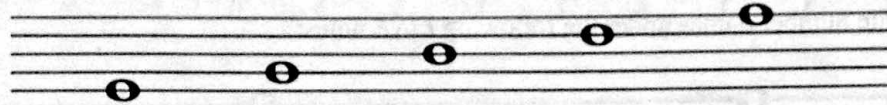
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# Lesson 1. Lines and Spaces

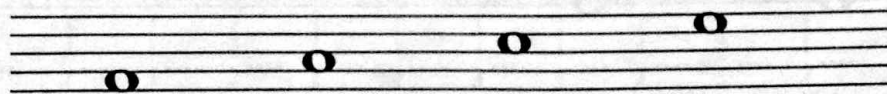
*Note to Teachers: Do not explain the difference between whole notes, half notes and quarter notes in this lesson. The purpose here is simply to distinguish line notes from space notes.*

Notes are written on **LINE**s and **SPACE**s of the musical staff.

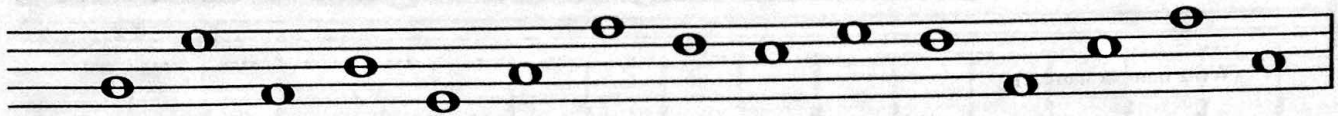
These are **LINE** notes:



These are **SPACE** notes:

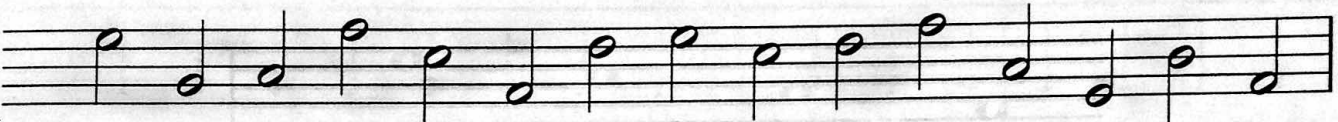


**DIRECTIONS:** On the staves below you will find **LINE** and **SPACE** notes mixed together.  
If the note is on a **LINE**, mark **L**; if it is in a **SPACE**, mark **S**.



**L**   **S**

(Write **L** for **LINE** and **S** for **SPACE**.)



(Write **L** for **LINE** and **S** for **SPACE**. Watch the note heads. Don't let stems confuse you.)



(Write **L** or **S**.)



(Write **L** or **S**.)



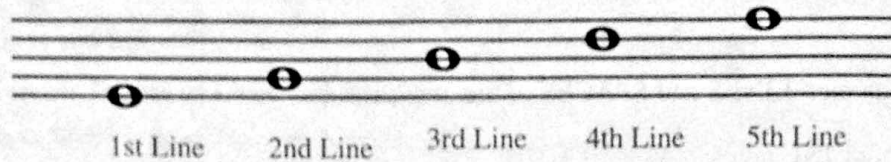
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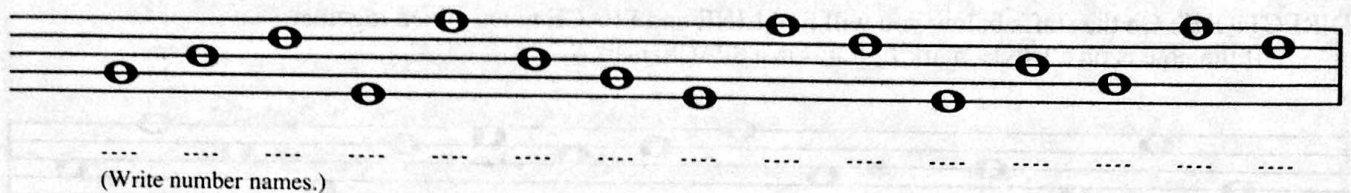
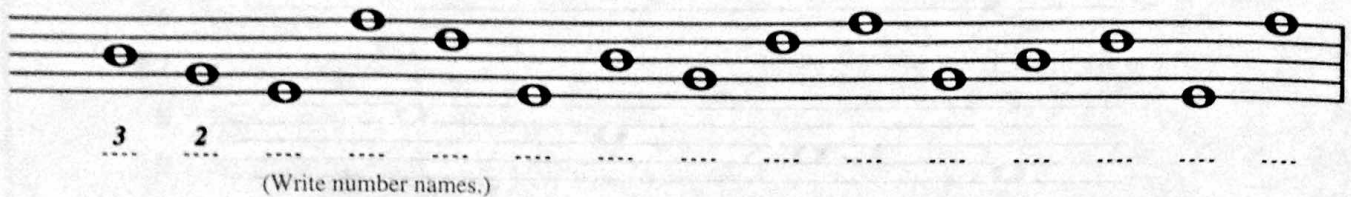


## Lesson 2. Number Names of Line and Space Notes

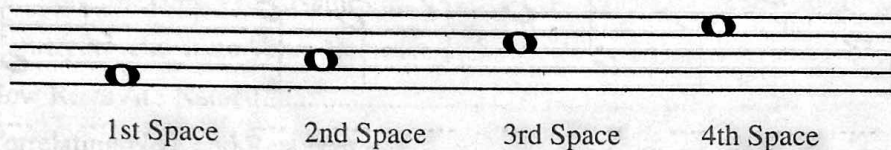
The five **LINES** of the staff are numbered *from bottom to top*, as follows:



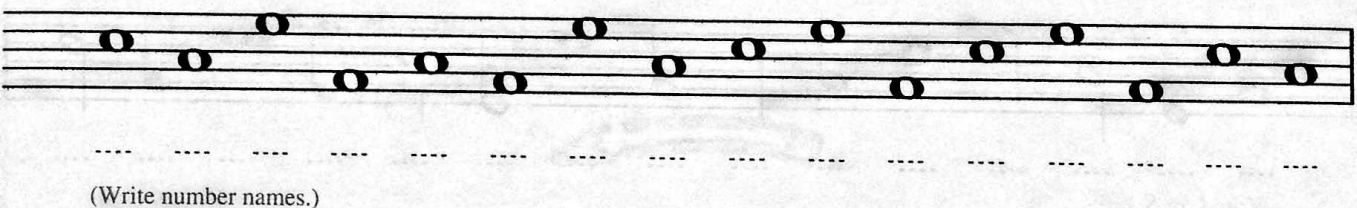
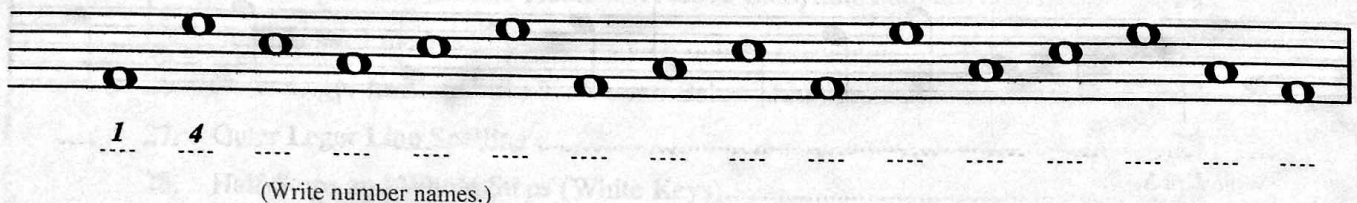
**DIRECTIONS:** Write number names under the following **LINE** notes:



The four **SPACES** of the staff are numbered *from bottom to top*, as follows:



**DIRECTIONS:** Write number names under the following **SPACE** notes:





# Lesson 3. Note Writing from Number Names

DIRECTIONS: Above the following numbers draw the corresponding *LINE* notes. (Make whole notes.)

1 2 4 3 5 4 2 3 1 5 2 1 5 4 3

4 3 1 5 2 2 4 3 5 1 5 2 1 3 4

Above the following numbers draw the *SPACE* note indicated. (Make whole notes.)

1 4 3 2 4 2 1 3 2 4 3 1 3 4 2 1

1 3 4 2 3 4 2 1 4 3 1 4 2 3 1 2

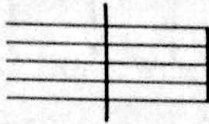




COMBINING LINES AND SPACES. Above the following numbers draw the corresponding line or space note. *2L* means 2nd Line, *4S* means 4th Space, etc. (Make whole notes.)

2L 4S 3L 2S 1L 5L 1S 4L 3S 5L 2L 1S 3S 4L 2S

1S 5L 1L 4S 2S 2L 3L 3S 4L 2S 1L 3L 5L 2S 2L

NOTE: Lines and spaces are numbered *from bottom to top* for both treble and bass staves.

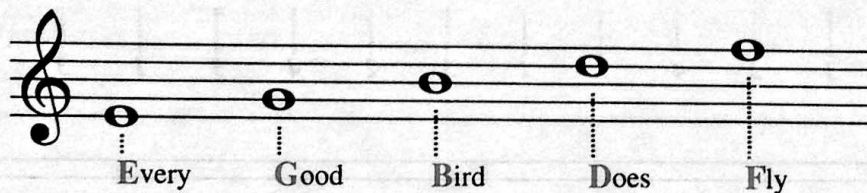
## Lesson 4. The Treble Clef Lines

HOW TO DRAW THE TREBLE CLEF				
1. Make a straight line:	2. Draw a small curved line at the top:	3. Draw another curved line on the other side:	4. Draw a curved line from the bottom up:	5. Put a curly line at each end:
				

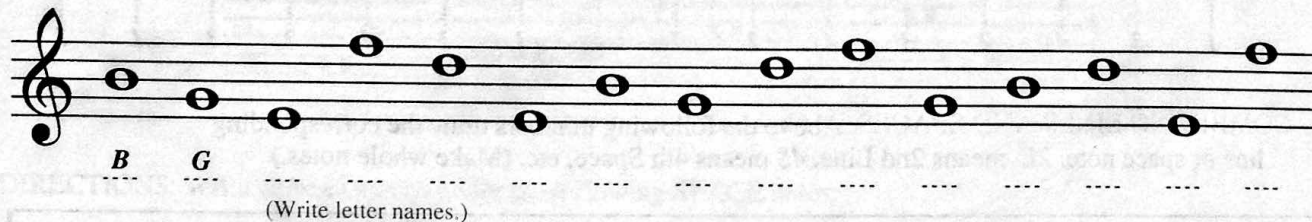
In the measures below draw ten treble clefs. Follow the above directions.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

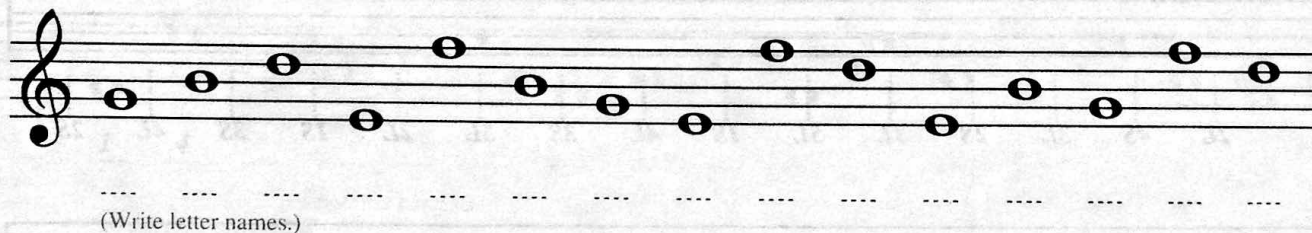
The letter names of the treble clef **LINES** are given below. The slogan **Every Good Bird Does Fly** will help you to remember the letter names.



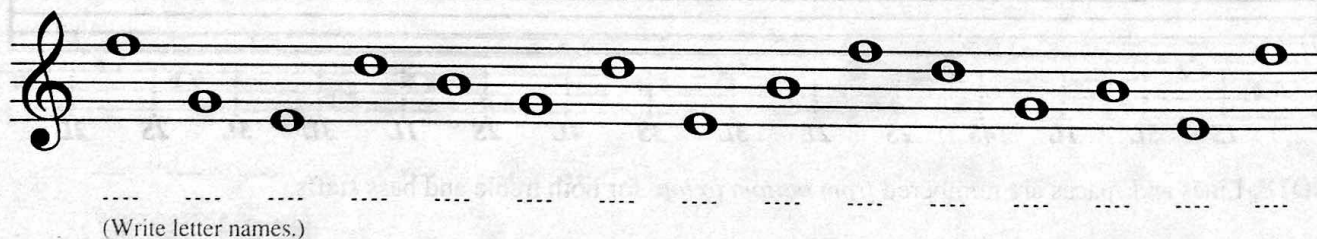
Write letter names under the following treble *line* notes. Remember the slogan.



(Write letter names.)








(Write letter names.)



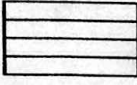
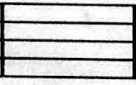
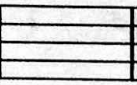
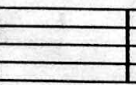
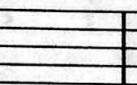
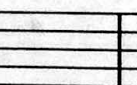
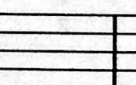
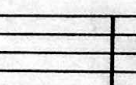
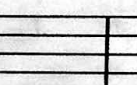

(Write letter names.)



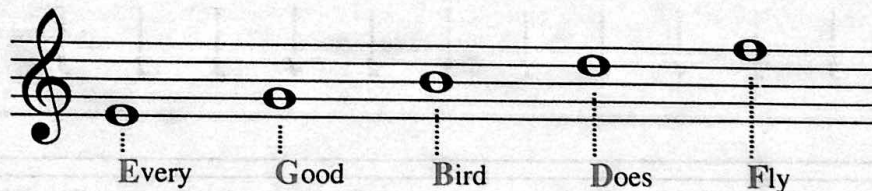
## Lesson 4. The Treble Clef Lines

HOW TO DRAW THE TREBLE CLEF				
1. Make a straight line:	2. Draw a small curved line at the top:	3. Draw another curved line on the other side:	4. Draw a curved line from the bottom up:	5. Put a curly line at each end:
				

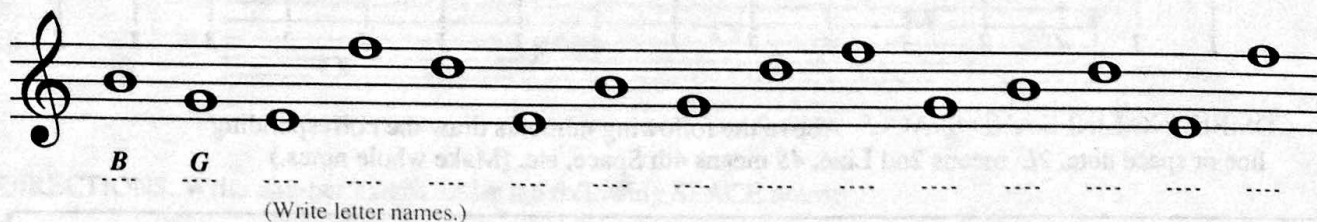
In the measures below draw ten treble clefs. Follow the above directions.

									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

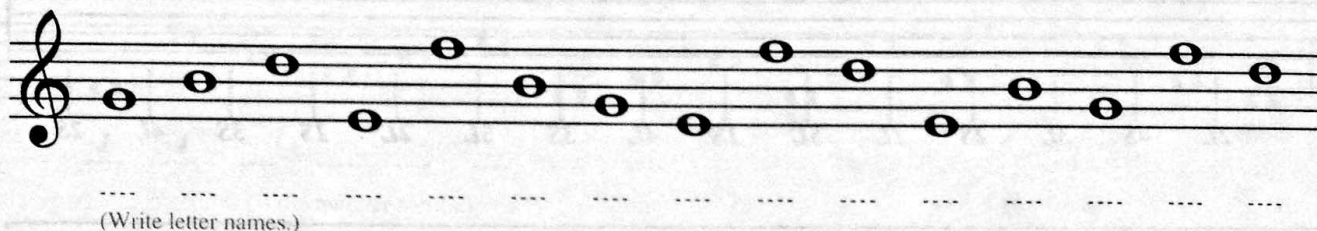
The letter names of the treble clef **LINES** are given below. The slogan **Every Good Bird Does Fly** will help you to remember the letter names.



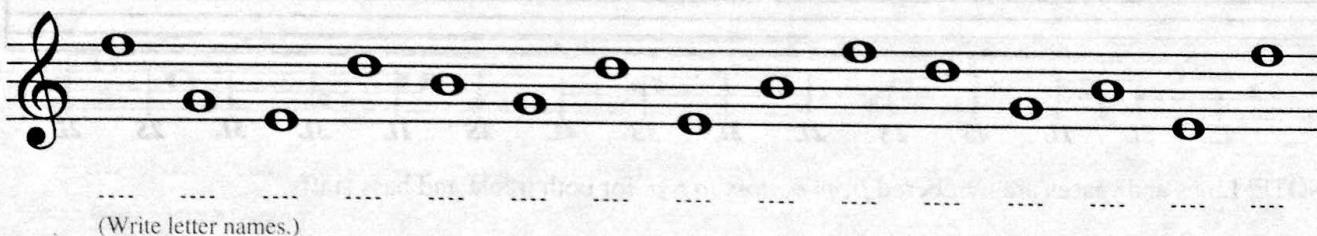
Write letter names under the following treble *line* notes. Remember the slogan.



(Write letter names.)



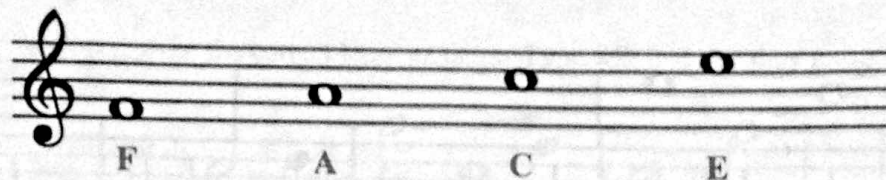
(Write letter names.)



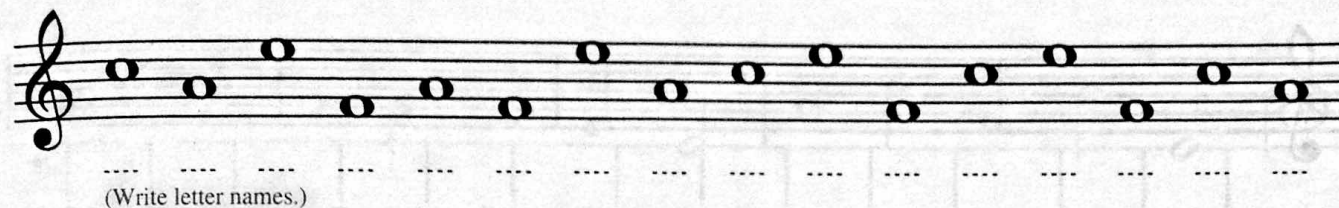
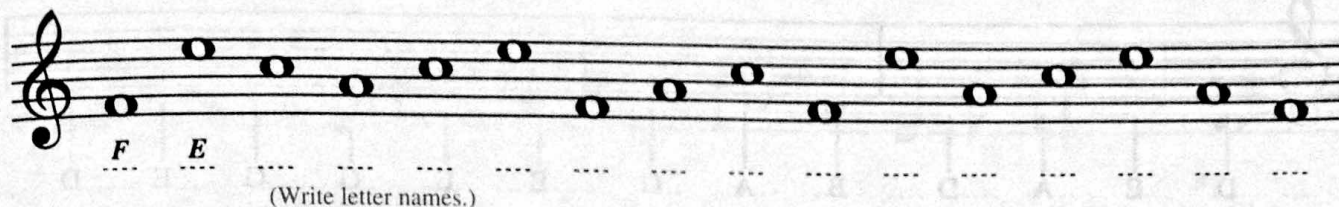
(Write letter names.)

## Lesson 5. The Treble Clef Spaces

The letter names of the treble clef spaces are given below. The word F-A-C-E is the best way to remember the treble spaces.

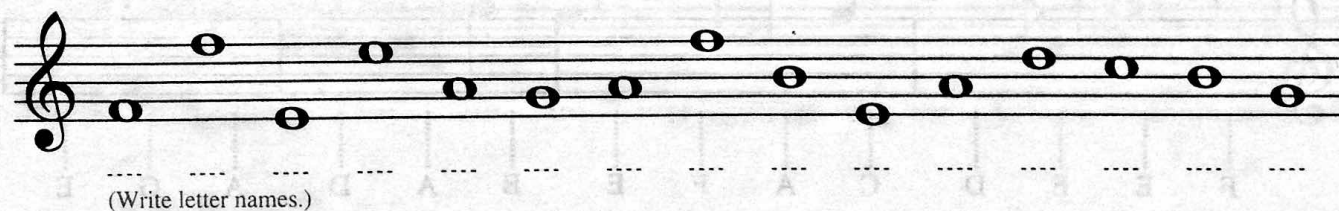


Write letter names under the following treble SPACE notes. Keep the word F-A-C-E in mind.



### COMBINING TREBLE LINE AND SPACE NOTES

Write letter names under the following treble notes. You will find LINE and SPACE notes mixed together.





## Lesson 6. Treble Note Writing

DIRECTIONS: Above the following letters, draw the corresponding note. Use lines and spaces.  
(Make whole notes.)

B A D G E E D G E F A D E D

D E A D B A G B E G G E D

B E E A D D E D G A G A C E

B A B E D E A F D E E D D A B

D A D F A C E D G A G G E D

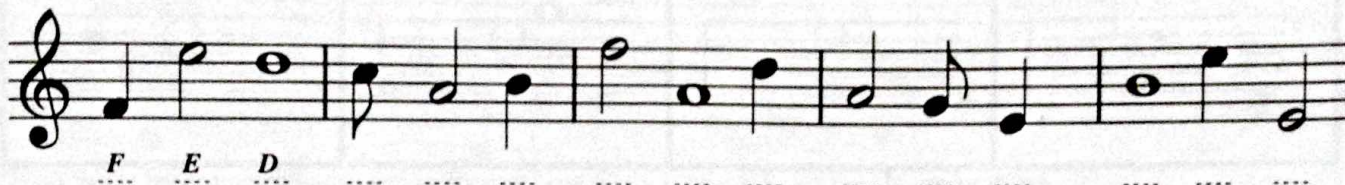
F E E D C A F E B A D A G E



## Lesson 7. Treble Clef Spelling

*Note to Teachers: Since the student seldom has to read a series of whole notes in actual music, this lesson uses a mixture of different types of notes. Do not explain note values yet. The purpose is to learn treble clef letter names only.*

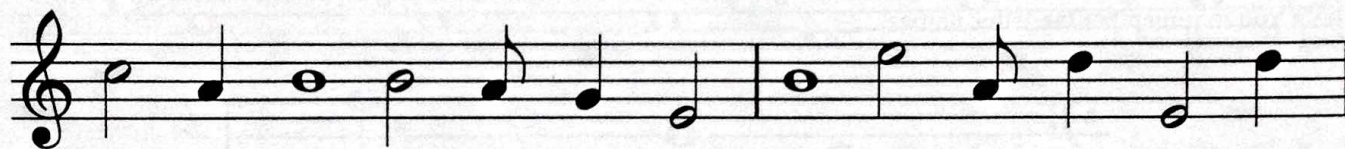
In the following measures, write the correct letter names and you will find that they make words.



(Write letter names. Watch the note heads. Don't let the stems confuse you.)



(Write letter names.)



(Write letter names.)



(Write letter names.)




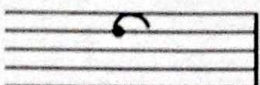

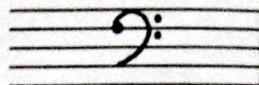
(Write letter names.)



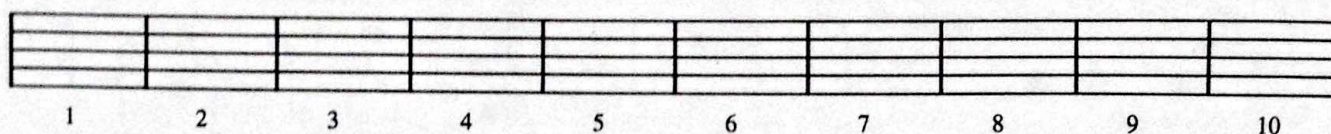
(Write letter names.)



## Lesson 8. The Bass Clef Lines

HOW TO DRAW THE BASS CLEF			
1. Place a large dot on the 4th line: 	2. Draw a curved line at the top: 	3. Continue the curved line down to the 2nd line: 	4. Put two dots after it, above and below the 4th line: 

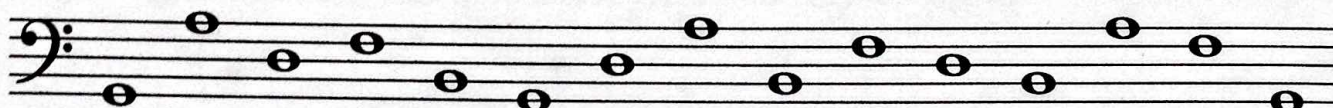
In the measures below draw ten bass clefs. Follow the above directions.



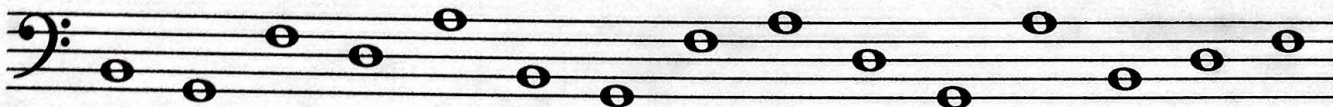
The letter names of the bass clef **LINES** are given below. The slogan **Great Big Dogs Fight Animals** will help you to remember the letter names.



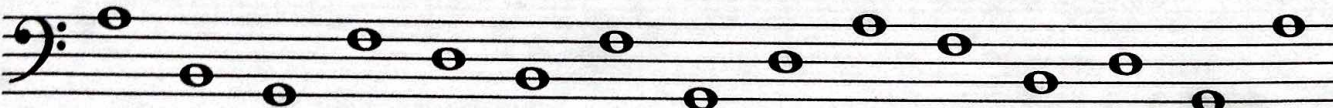
Write letter names under the following bass *line* notes. Remember the slogan.



(Write letter names.)



(Write letter names.)

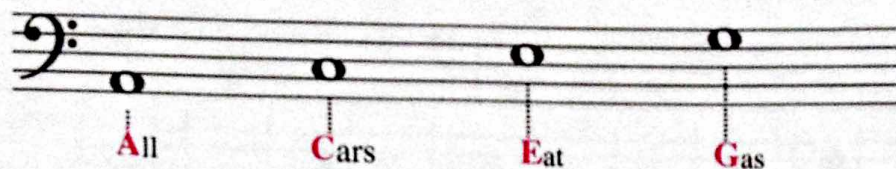


(Write letter names.)

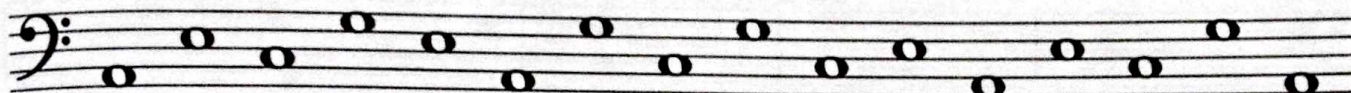


## Lesson 9. The Bass Clef Spaces

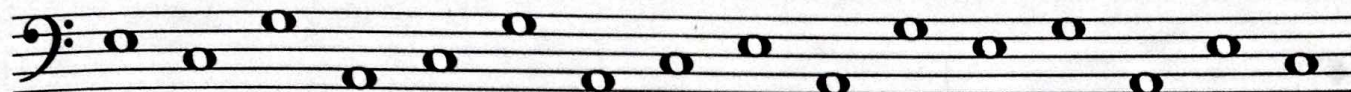
The letter names of the bass clef spaces are given below. The slogan **All Cars Eat Gas** is a good way to remember the bass spaces.



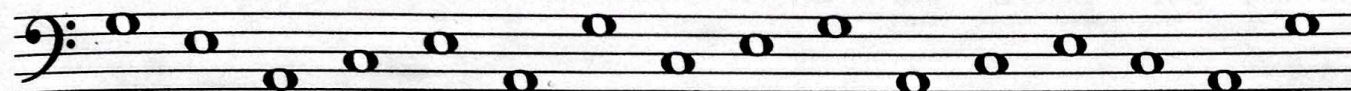
Write letter names under the following bass *SPACE* notes. Keep the slogan in mind.



(Write letter names.)



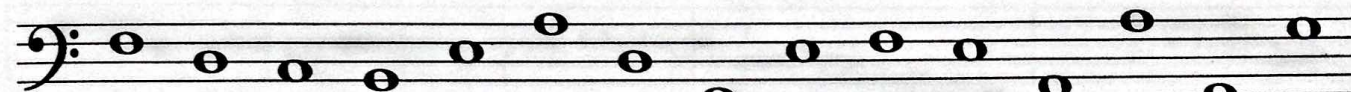
(Write letter names.)



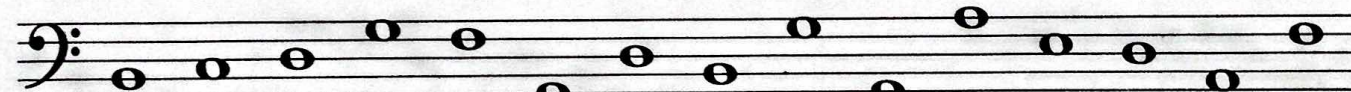
(Write letter names.)

### COMBINING BASS LINE AND SPACE NOTES

Write letter names under the following bass notes. You will find **LINE** and **SPACE** notes mixed together.



(Write letter names.)

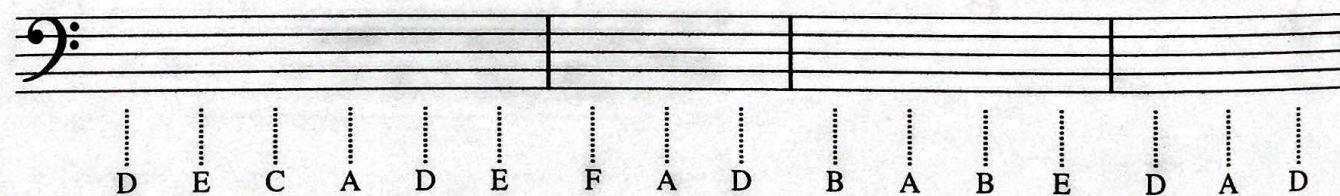
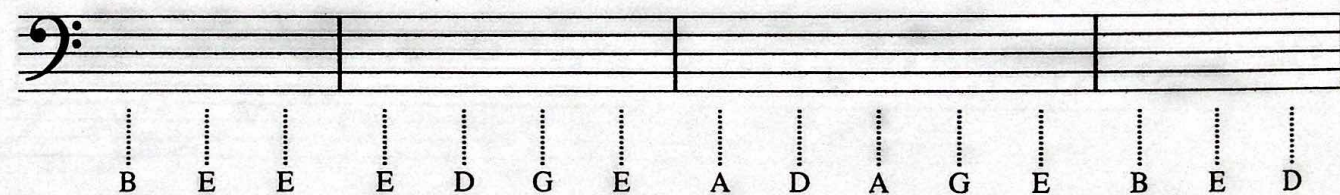
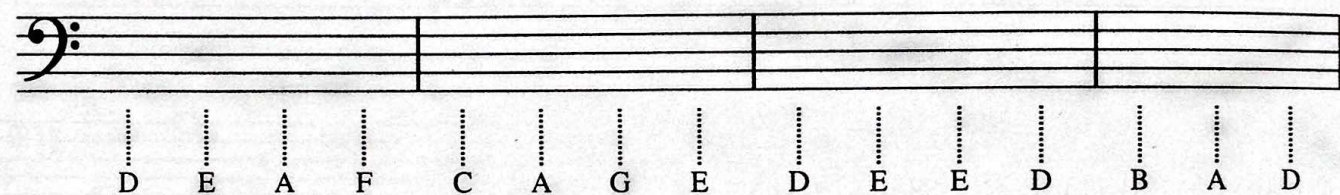
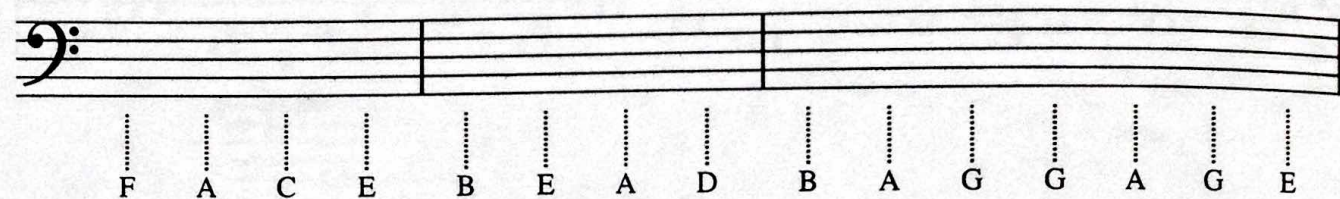
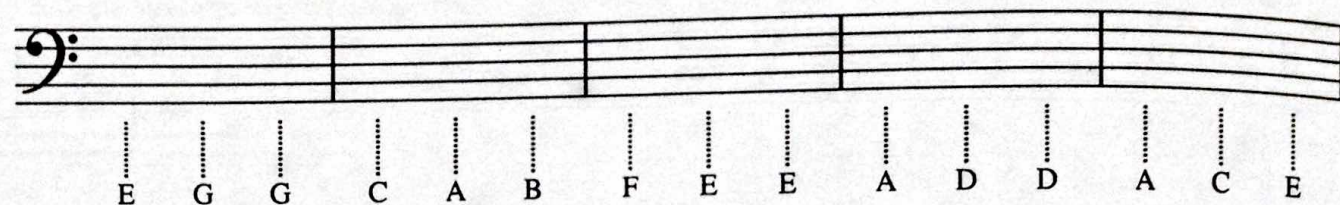
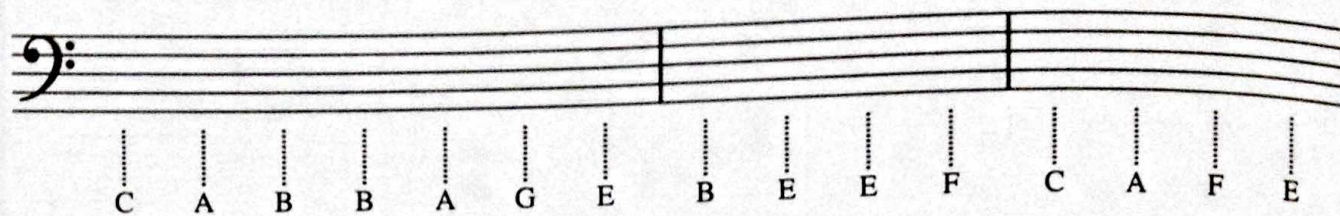


(Write letter names.)



# Lesson 10. Bass Note Writing

DIRECTIONS: Above the following letters draw the corresponding note. *Use lines and spaces.*  
(Make whole notes.)





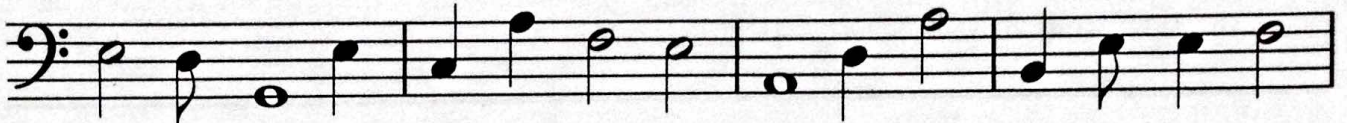
## Lesson 11. Bass Clef Spelling

*Note to Teachers: The stems on the notes are included simply to create a realistic sight reading situation. The student should write the letter names only. Do not call attention to the note values now.*

In the following measures, write the correct letter names and you will find that they make words.



(Write letter names. Watch the note heads. Don't let the stems confuse you.)



(Write letter names.)



(Write letter names.)



(Write letter names.)



(Write letter names.)



(Write letter names.)



## Lesson 12. How to Read Sharps, Flats and Naturals

### THE SHARP

The center of a sharp sign forms a *square*. See the *red part* in the following example: The location of this square part tells you which letter should be made sharp. In actual music, of course, the sharp is not colored.



Below is a series of sharps. Write the correct letter name under each one. See where the square is located.

*G C* \_\_\_\_\_

(Write letter names only. Watch the square part of the sharp sign.)

### THE FLAT

The lower part of a flat sign is *enclosed*. See the *red part* in the following example: The location of this enclosed part tells you which letter should be made flat. The flat sign is not colored in actual music.



Below is a series of flats. Write the correct letter name under each one. Keep your eye on the enclosed part.

*G C* \_\_\_\_\_

(Write letter names only. Watch the enclosed parts.)

### THE NATURAL

The center of a natural sign forms a *square*. See the *red part* in the following example: This square tells you which note should be made natural. The natural sign is not colored in actual notation.



In the series of natural signs below, mark the correct letter name under each one.

*C G* \_\_\_\_\_

(Write letter names only. Watch the squares.)



## Lesson 13. Sharps, Flats and Naturals in the Bass Clef

**B**   **E**

(Write letter names only. Watch the squares.)

**G**   **E**

(Write letter names only. Watch the enclosed parts.)

**D**   **A**

(Write letter names only. Watch the squares.)

### COMBINING THE SIGNS

**A**   **C**

(Write letter names only.)

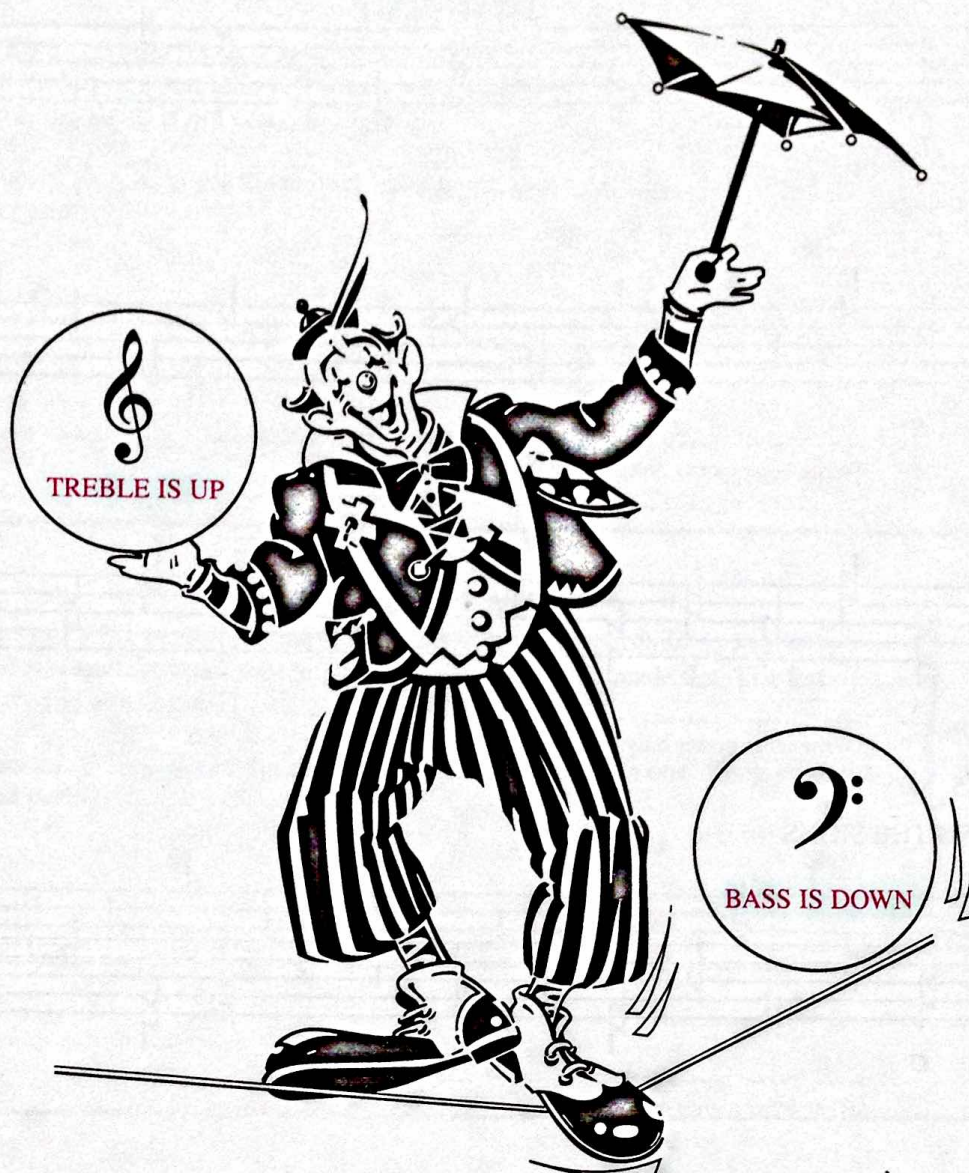
(Write letter names only.)

(Write letter names only.)



# LESSON 14

## HOW TO KEEP THE SLOGANS STRAIGHT



### IMPORTANT NOTE:

#### Treble Slogans Deal with *UP*-ness

(Lines) Every Good Bird Does Fly (Birds fly *Up* in the air)

(Spaces) F-A-C-E (Face is *Upper* part of body)

#### Bass Slogans Deal with *DOWN*-ness

(Lines) Great Big Dogs Fight Animals (*Down* on the ground)

(Spaces) All Cars Eat Gas (*Down* on the highways)





## Lesson 15. Using Both Clefs

Remember: Treble Slogans are **UP**, Bass Slogans are **DOWN**.

Exercise 1: Treble clef (UP) and Bass clef (DOWN). The Treble staff contains notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The Bass staff contains notes: F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2. Below each staff is a row of 14 empty boxes for letter names.

(Write letter names.)

Exercise 2: Treble clef (UP) and Bass clef (DOWN). The Treble staff contains notes: A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The Bass staff contains notes: F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2. Below each staff is a row of 14 empty boxes for letter names.

(Write letter names.)

Exercise 3: Treble clef (UP) and Bass clef (DOWN). The Treble staff contains notes: G4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The Bass staff contains notes: F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2. Below each staff is a row of 14 empty boxes for letter names.

(Write letter names.)

Exercise 4: Treble clef (UP) and Bass clef (DOWN). The Treble staff contains notes: A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G4. The Bass staff contains notes: F3, E3, D3, C3, B2, A2, G2. Below each staff is a row of 14 empty boxes for letter names.

(Write letter names.)



## Lesson 16. Further Drill on Both Clefs

(Write letter names.)

(Write letter names.)

(Write letter names.)

(Write letter names.)



# Lesson 17. Sharps, Flats and Naturals in Both Clefs

(Write letter names.)

(Write letter names.)

(Write letter names.)

(Write letter names.)



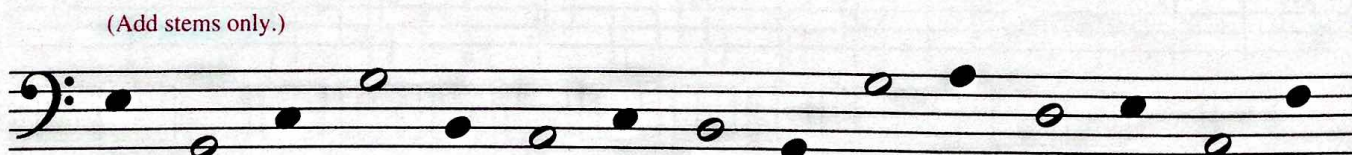
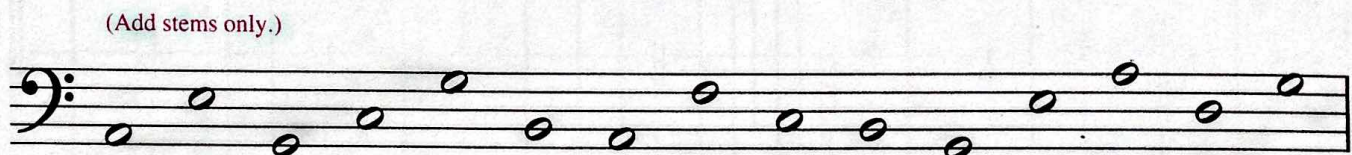
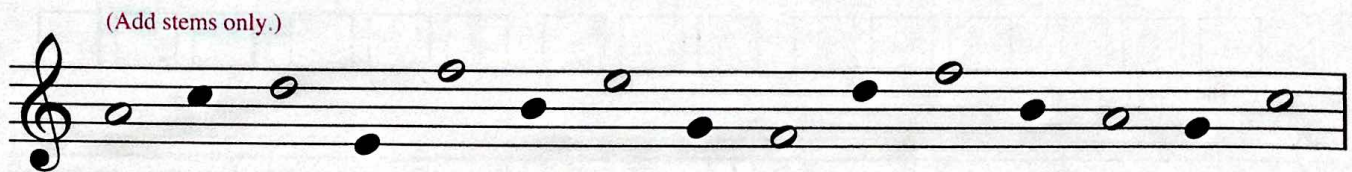
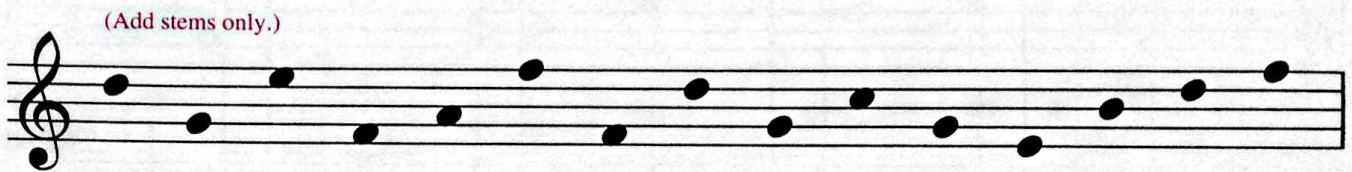
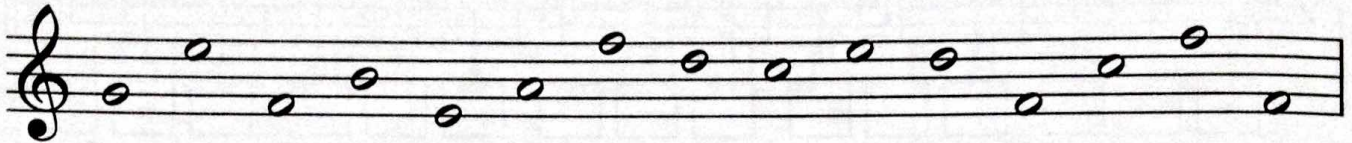
## Lesson 18. How Stems Are Placed on Notes

DIRECTIONS: If the note head is **on or above the middle line of the staff**, the stem goes *down* on the *left* side.

If the note head is **below the middle line**, the stem goes *up* on the *right* side.

These rules apply to both treble and bass clefs and to white and black note heads.

Add stems to the following note heads. (Do not write letter names.)





## Lesson 19. Learning the Time Value Names

A WHOLE NOTE (○) can be changed into any kind of note.

How to change a WHOLE NOTE into a HALF NOTE (♩):



2. (Add a stem)



How to change a WHOLE NOTE into a QUARTER NOTE (♩):



2. (Fill it in)



3. (Add a stem)



How to change a WHOLE NOTE into an EIGHTH NOTE (♩ or ♪):



2. (Fill it in)



3. (Add a stem)

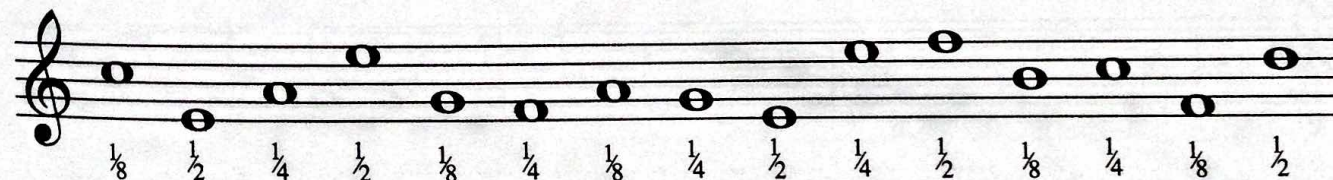
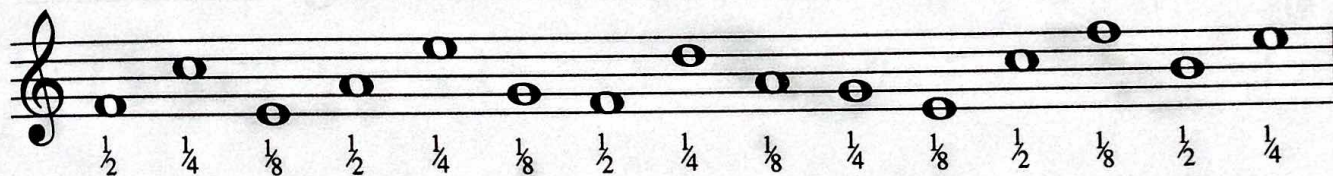


4. (Add a flag)



Change the whole notes below as indicated by the following symbols:

$\frac{1}{2}$  = Half Note (♩)     $\frac{1}{4}$  = Quarter Note (♩)     $\frac{1}{8}$  = Eighth Note (♩ or ♪)





## Lesson 20. Identifying the Time-Value Names

Make **W** - for a **WHOLE** NOTE (o)

Make  $\frac{1}{2}$  - for a **HALF** NOTE (o)

Make  $\frac{1}{4}$  - for a **QUARTER** NOTE (o)

Make  $\frac{1}{8}$  - for an **EIGHTH** NOTE (o)

NOTE: When two or more eighth notes are side by side, their stems are often joined with a heavy line called a **BEAM**.

beam

$\frac{1}{2}$     **W**

(Write time-value names.)

beam



## Lesson 21. How Rests Are Named

RESTS have the same time-value names as notes.

This is a **WHOLE** REST. (W)



A whole rest is *heavier* and always hangs below the fourth line.

This is a **HALF** REST. ( $\frac{1}{2}$ )



A half rest is *lighter* and always floats on the third line.

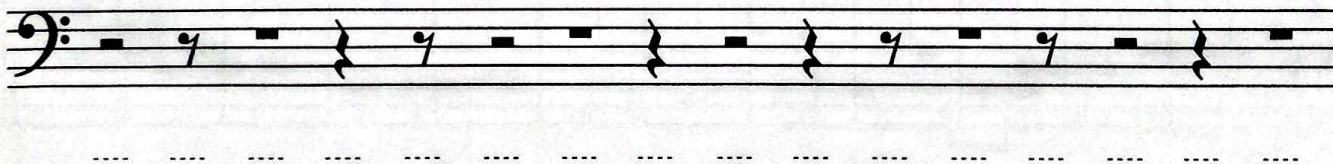
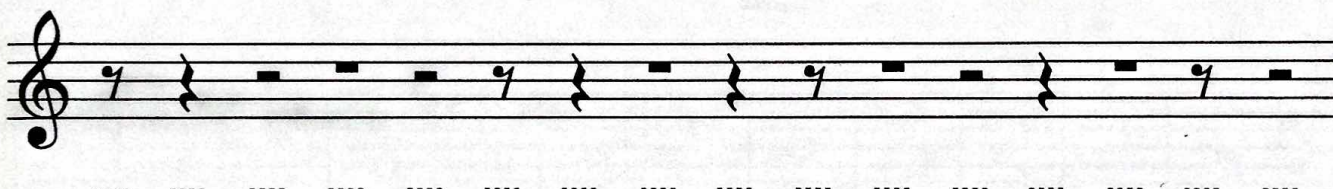
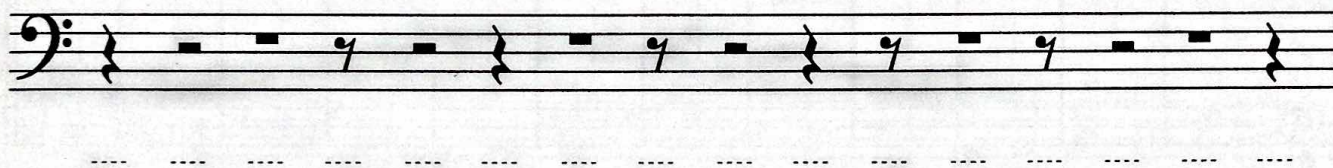
This is a **QUARTER** REST. ( $\frac{1}{4}$ )



This is an **EIGHTH** REST. ( $\frac{1}{8}$ )



Write **W** for Whole;  $\frac{1}{2}$  for Half;  $\frac{1}{4}$  for Quarter;  $\frac{1}{8}$  for Eighth.





## Lesson 22. Correlating Note and Rest Names

On the staves below the following rests, make notes of the same time value.

A musical staff in treble clef containing 12 measures. The notes are: Measure 1: whole rest; Measure 2: half rest; Measure 3: whole rest; Measure 4: quarter note; Measure 5: half rest; Measure 6: whole rest; Measure 7: whole rest; Measure 8: quarter note; Measure 9: whole rest; Measure 10: quarter note; Measure 11: half rest; Measure 12: whole rest. Below each measure is a vertical dotted line for writing.

A musical staff in bass clef containing 12 measures. The notes are: Measure 1: half rest; Measure 2: quarter note; Measure 3: whole rest; Measure 4: whole rest; Measure 5: quarter note; Measure 6: whole rest; Measure 7: half rest; Measure 8: whole rest; Measure 9: quarter note; Measure 10: whole rest; Measure 11: whole rest; Measure 12: half rest. Below each measure is a vertical dotted line for writing.

On the staves below the following notes, make rests of the same time value.

A musical staff in treble clef containing 12 measures. The notes are: Measure 1: half note; Measure 2: quarter note; Measure 3: eighth note; Measure 4: half note; Measure 5: quarter note; Measure 6: whole note; Measure 7: half note; Measure 8: half note; Measure 9: quarter note; Measure 10: whole note; Measure 11: half note; Measure 12: half note. Below each measure is a vertical dotted line for writing.

A musical staff in bass clef containing 12 measures. The notes are: Measure 1: quarter note; Measure 2: half note; Measure 3: eighth note; Measure 4: half note; Measure 5: whole note; Measure 6: half note; Measure 7: half note; Measure 8: quarter note; Measure 9: whole note; Measure 10: quarter note; Measure 11: half note; Measure 12: quarter note. Below each measure is a vertical dotted line for writing.



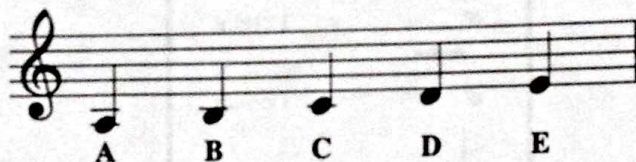




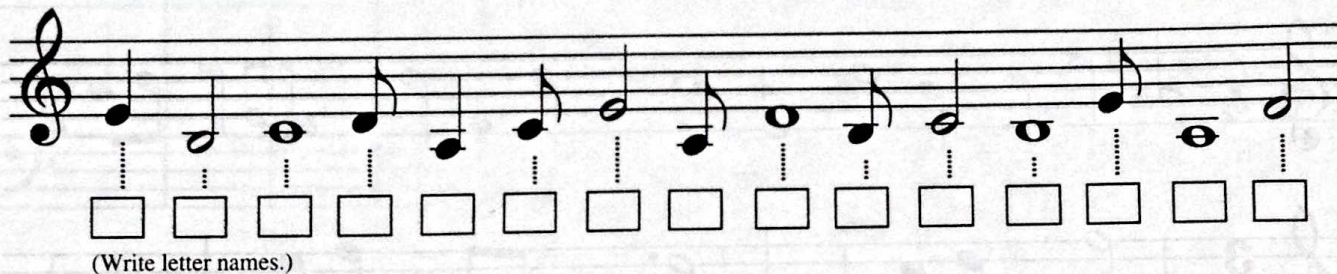
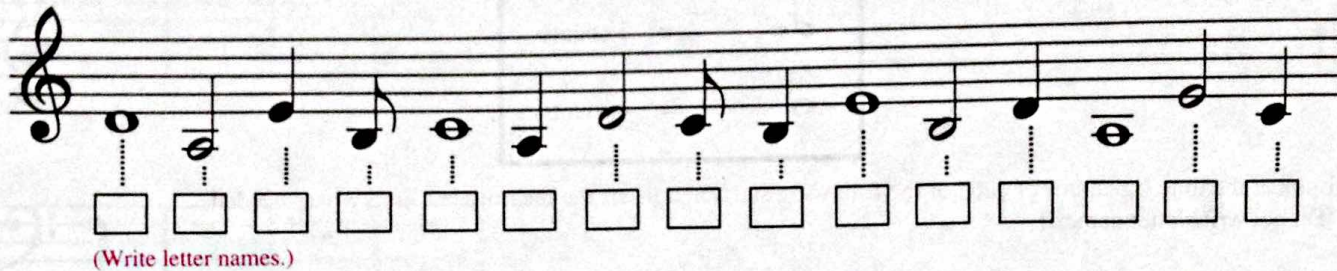
# Lesson 24. Inner Leger Lines

(Below Treble and Above Bass)

Study the Leger Lines BELOW the treble staff in the following example:



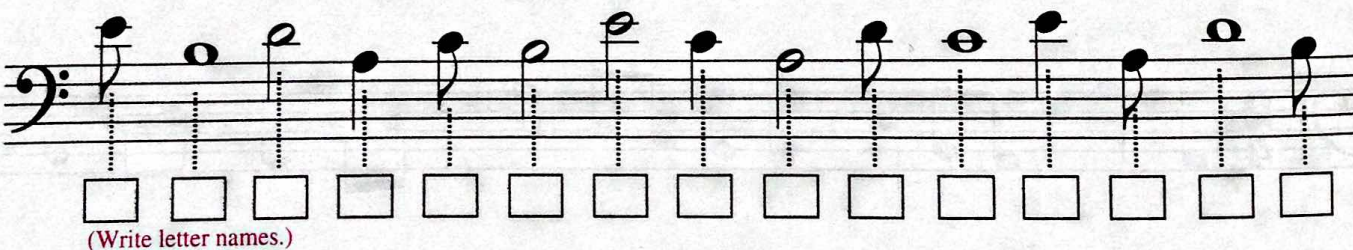
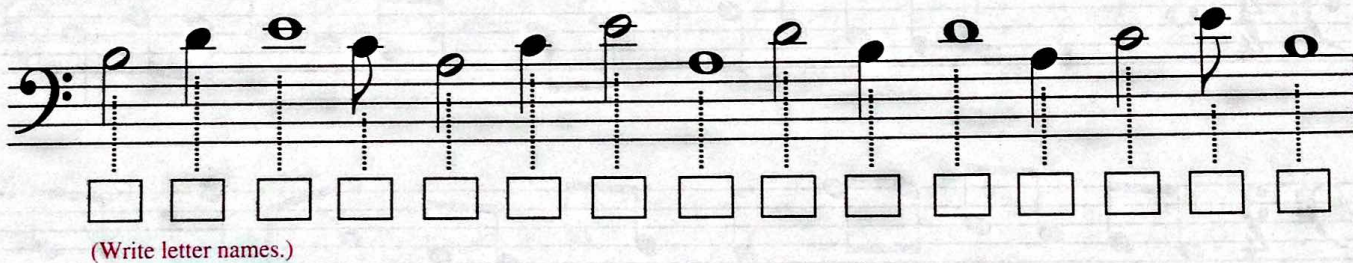
Using the example above, write letter names below the following notes.



Study the leger lines ABOVE the bass staff in the following example:



Using the example above, write letter names below the following notes.





## Lesson 25. Inner Leger Line Spelling

(Below Treble and Above Bass)

(Write letter names.)

(Write letter names.)

(Write letter names.)

(Write letter names.)



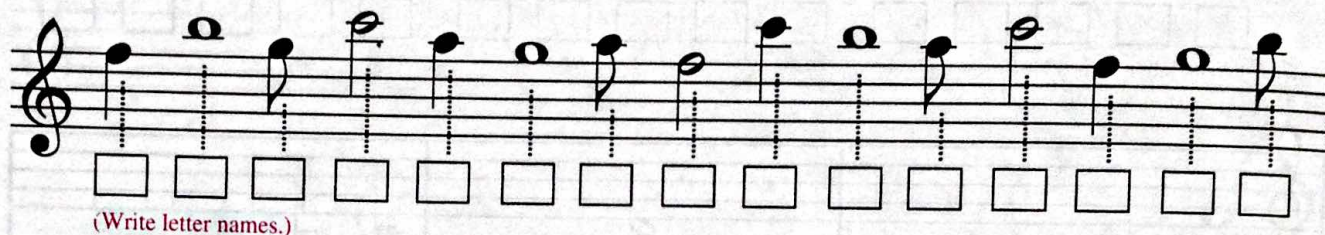
# Lesson 26. Outer Leger Lines

(Above Treble and Below Bass)

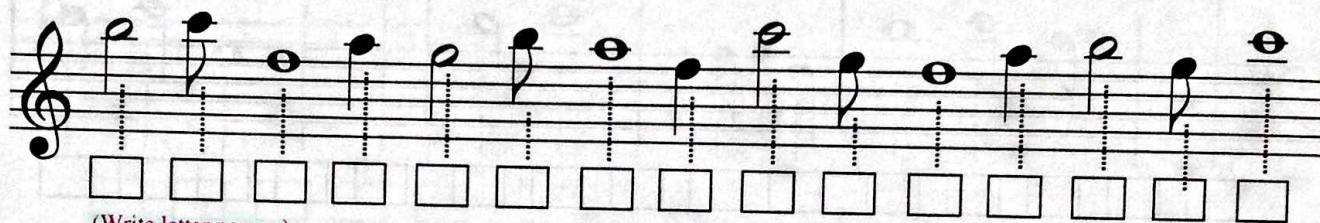
Study the Leger Lines ABOVE the treble staff in the following example:



Using the example above, write letter names below the following notes.



(Write letter names.)

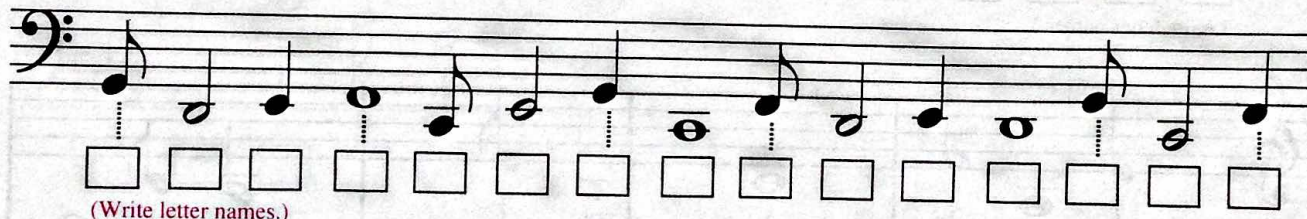


(Write letter names.)

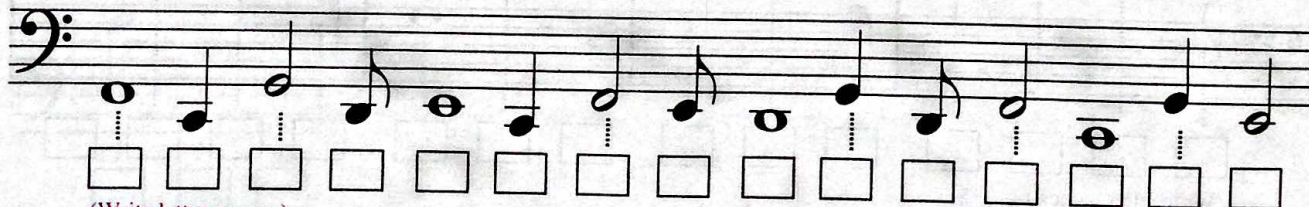
Study the Leger Lines BELOW the bass staff in the following example:



Using the example above, write letter names below the following notes.



(Write letter names.)



(Write letter names.)



## Lesson 27. Outer Leger Line Spelling

(Above Treble and Below Bass)

Write letter names in the squares below.

First system of musical notation. Treble staff: whole note on first ledger line above, eighth notes on first and second lines. Bass staff: whole note on first ledger line below, eighth notes on first and second lines. Five empty squares for letter names are provided below each staff.

Second system of musical notation. Treble staff: eighth notes on first and second lines, quarter note on second space, eighth notes on second and third lines. Bass staff: eighth notes on first and second lines, quarter note on second space, eighth notes on second and third lines. Five empty squares for letter names are provided below each staff.

Third system of musical notation. Treble staff: eighth notes on first and second lines, quarter note on second space, eighth notes on second and third lines. Bass staff: eighth notes on first and second lines, quarter note on second space, eighth notes on second and third lines. Five empty squares for letter names are provided below each staff.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble staff: eighth notes on first and second lines, quarter note on second space, eighth notes on second and third lines. Bass staff: eighth notes on first and second lines, quarter note on second space, eighth notes on second and third lines. Five empty squares for letter names are provided below each staff.



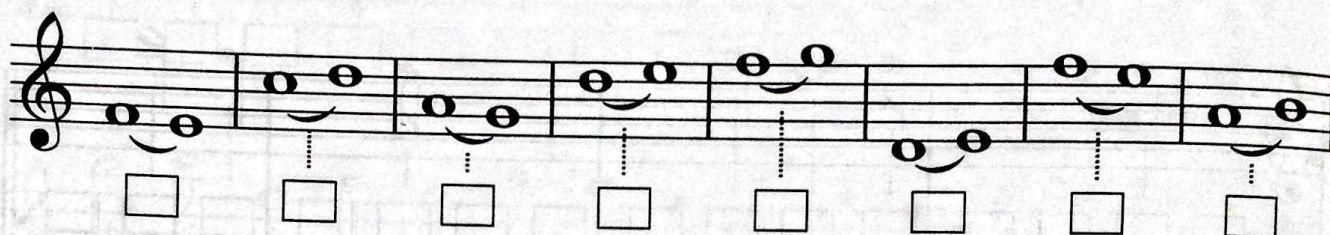
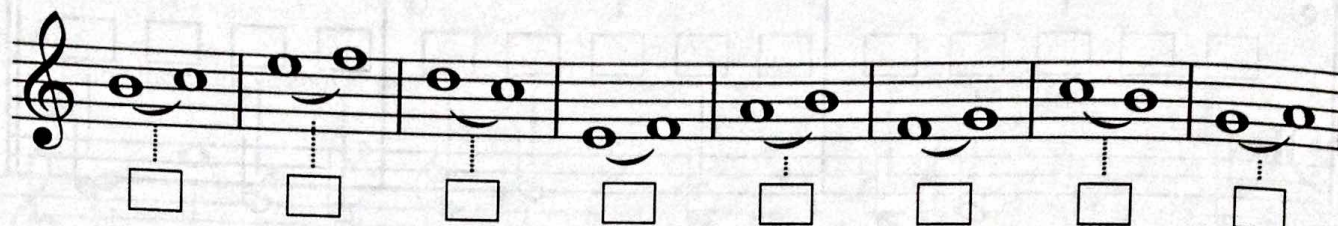
## Lesson 28. Half Steps and Whole Steps

A **HALF STEP** is from key to key (with **NO** key in between).

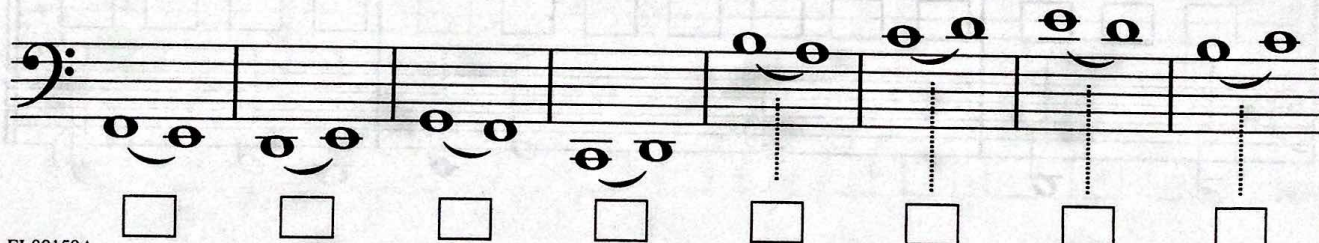
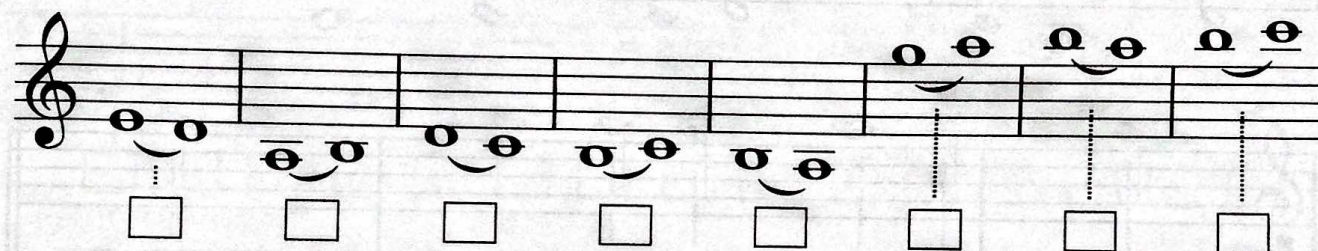
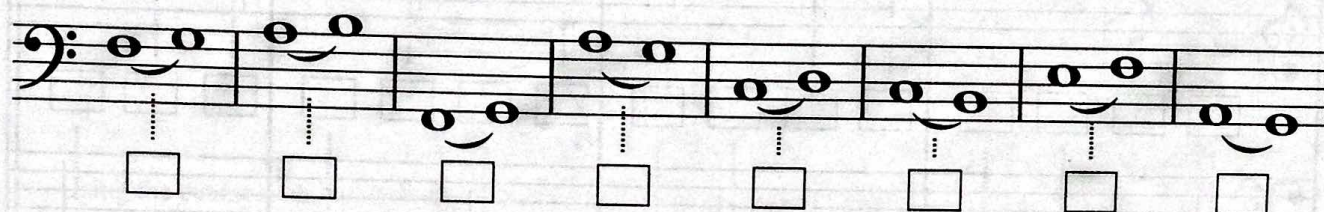
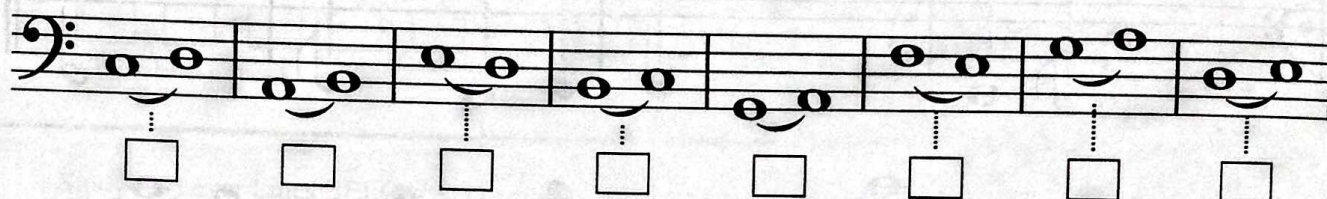
A **WHOLE STEP** is from key to key (with **ONE** key in between).

Below is a series of half steps and whole steps.

Mark (**H**) for half step; mark (**W**) for whole step.



Watch clef changes.





## Lesson 29. Half Steps and Whole Steps

(With Accidentals)

Mark (H) for half step; mark (W) for whole step.

The page contains six musical staves, each with a treble or bass clef. Each staff contains a sequence of notes with accidentals. Below each note is a dotted line leading to a square box for marking the interval. The exercises are as follows:

- Staff 1 (Treble Clef):** Notes are G#4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G#4, F#4. Boxes are below each note.
- Staff 2 (Treble Clef):** Notes are E4, D4, C4, B3, A3, G3, F3, E3. Boxes are below each note.
- Staff 3 (Bass Clef):** Notes are C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4. Boxes are below each note.
- Staff 4 (Bass Clef):** Notes are G2, F2, E2, D2, C2, B1, A1, G1. Boxes are below each note.
- Staff 5 (Treble Clef):** Notes are G#4, A4, B4, C5, B4, A4, G#4, F#4. Boxes are below each note.
- Staff 6 (Bass Clef):** Notes are C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4. Boxes are below each note.



## Lesson 30. Enharmonic Note Writing

In our language there are words that sound alike but are spelled differently - for example: too, two, and to.

Likewise, in music, there are different names for the same note - for example: F# and Gb.

On the staves below, write another note name for each of the following notes. Study the examples.

The exercise consists of four systems of musical staves. Each system has a treble clef on the top staff and a bass clef on the bottom staff. The notes and their enharmonic equivalents are as follows:

- System 1:** Treble: Bb, F#, G#, A#, Bb, F#, Gb, Ab, F#, Bb. Bass: F#, Bb. (Dotted lines for writing are below each note.)
- System 2:** Treble: Bb, F#, G#, Ab, Bb, F#, Gb, Ab, F#, G#. Bass: (Dotted lines for writing are below each note.)
- System 3:** Bass: Bb, F#, G#, Ab, Bb, F#, Gb, Ab, F#, Bb. Treble: F#, Bb. (Dotted lines for writing are below each note.)
- System 4:** Bass: Bb, Bb, F#, Ab, Bb, F#, Gb, Ab, Bb, Bb. Treble: (Dotted lines for writing are below each note.)