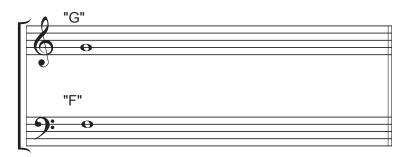
Treble and Bass Clefs

This book will use some bass clef notation only for the sake of making the demonstration of some harmonic ideas easier to see.

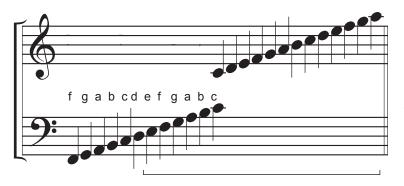
8

The treble or "G" clef is positioned so that the lower loop of the clef encircles the second line of the staff. (the note G)

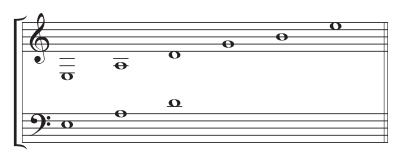
The bass or "F" clef is positioned on the staff so the two dots are above and below the fourth line. This designates the fourth line of the bass staff as being the note "F"



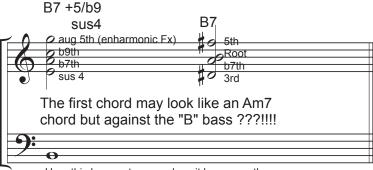
The low range of the guitar could be written more easily in bass clef. However, it has been historically written with ledger lines below the staff and I am not about to change that system. There have been some previous attempts to write guitar music using two staves in the same manner as in piano music but to the best of my knowledge, these attempts have failed to gain wide acceptance.



By now, there should be no mystery about the musical notation system. The grid lines represent the pitch and the note types represent the time values. The notes are named alphabetically regardless of the clef.



Demonstrating an interchangeable chord resolution.



Hum this bass note or produce it by some other means.

This example shows more clearly the range of the open strings on the guitar in respect to the two staves.

The main reason for using some bass clef notation in this volume is to separate the guitar chords from the suggested bass line. When working on chord resolutions, the bass line will be either hummed or played by another instrument. Modern day students might have a computer program that is capable of generating the suggested bass notes. The bass notes will often be in such low pitch that only a "bass voice" would be capable of producing them in that octave. In order to hear the chord resolutions in proper perspective, it is important to experience the chords against the correct bass line. Observe the last example on the left.