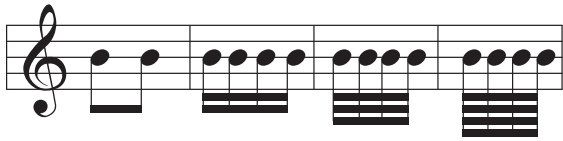




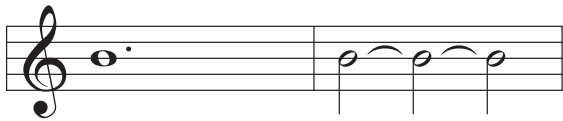
Notes may be joined together by a line called a "tie."

In such cases, the duration is not broken until the full time value is used up



In instrumental music, when eighth, sixteenth, thirty-second and sixty-fourth notes are used in groups, they are joined by lines called beams. In vocal music, unless they are sung to the same syllable, this is not necessarily so.

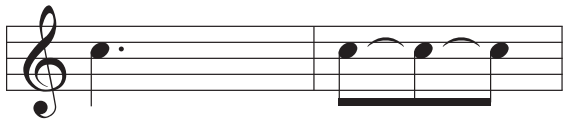
A dot placed after a note increases its duration by one half of its original time value.



Dotted whole note = three half notes



Dotted half note = three quarter notes



Dotted quarter note = three eighth notes

A second dot increases the duration by one half the value of the first dot.



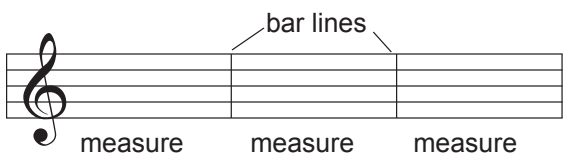
Double dotted whole note = three half notes and a quarter note



Double dotted half note = three quarter notes and an eighth note



Double dotted quarter note = three eighth notes and a sixteenth.



To facilitate reading, music is written in measures. In modern parlance measures are called "bars" because the bar lines separate the measures.