Table of Notes

With an Explanation of Clefs and Staves

**Bass Notes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>d</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>f</th>
<th>g</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>b</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>d</th>
<th>e</th>
<th>f</th>
<th>g</th>
<th>a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Treble Notes**

| C   | D   | E   | F   | G   | A   | B   | c   | d   | e   | f   | g   | a   | b   | c   | d   | e   | f   | g   |

- C may be written C, C may be written c, C may be written e, etc.

Violin-clef (also called G-clef or treble clef)

Bass clef (also called F-clef)

Contra-Octave | Great Octave | Small Octave | One-lined Octave | Two-lined Octave | Three-lined Octave | Four-lined Octave

The round, black dots are called notes. They may be written either on the lines or in the spaces between the lines.

As shown above, each clef is set on a group of five lines. These five lines are called the staff. Examine the clefs carefully, and notice what effect they have on the signification of the notes.