



# **Drumline Handbook**

2008-2009

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# **Basic Technique**

## Grip

The basic stick grip applies to all percussion instruments, with some modifications relative to specific instruments, specified below. Hold the stick or mallet approximately 1/3 from the butt (bottom) end. Keep all fingers closed on the stick. Stick motion comprises a combination of varying amounts of forearm, wrist, and finger exertion. Essentially, the greater the volume required, the more mass is utilized. Therefore, forearms are fully used only on the loudest notes.

## Stick Heights

Accurate stick heights promote musical and visual uniformity within the percussion section. Each stick height refers to the distance between the playing end of the stick or mallet and the playing surface to be struck:

Sforzado: 15" stroke, initiated by forearm

12" stroke, no forearm 9" stroke, no forearm 6" stroke, no forearm 3" stroke, no forearm 1" stroke, no forearm

#### **Strokes**

In rudimental playing, there are four types of strokes. These are defined by the position of the stick before and after a note is played:

Down stroke: starts high, ends low Up stroke: starts low, ends high Full stroke: starts high; ends high Tap stroke: starts low, ends low

Accurate use of the four types of strokes assures visual uniformity and prevents wasted motion. In fact, each stroke is a preparation for the next stroke. For example, paradiddles would be executed as follows: down, up, tap, tap.

#### Sticking

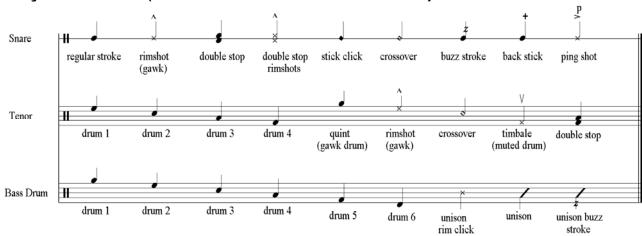
Right-hand lead is the default sticking pattern, in which the right hand plays all downbeats and &'s of a sixteenth-note pattern, while the left hand plays the e's and a's. Continuous eighth-note patterns are treated similarly - right hand on downbeats, left hand on &s. Triplets alternate RLR LRL, etc. Note the exercise "Sixteenth Timing" for an illustration of the right-hand lead principal in broken-pattern situations. Segment leaders will clarify any ambiguous sticking situations, particularly when deviating from right-hand lead. Players then write stickings into individual parts.

## Stick Height Chart

This chart gives guidelines for relating stick heights to dynamic markings indicated in parts. Although the stick heights may be changed in playing situations, the chart provides a constant frame of reference.

Dynamic	Inner Beats	Accents(>)	Full Accent (^)
Pianissimo (pp)	1"	N/A	N/A
Piano (p)	1"	3"	N/A
Mezzo piano (mp)	1"	3"	6"
Mezzo forte (mf)	3"	6"	9"
Forte (f)	3"	9"	12"
Fortissimo (ff)	6"	12"	15"(forearm)

## Key Notation (Snare Drum, Tenors, Basses)



## Key to Cymbal Techniques

Ord. - ordinary crash (each plate directly into the other and away)

*ch.* - choke (staccato crash: plates strike each other and immediately separate and muffle into chest)

Cr. - crunch (plates strike each other and stay together tightly)

HH - hi-hat (plates are held perpendicular to player, only top cymbal moves for

HH effect; often notated with an "x" shaped note head)

FC - full crash (cymbals prepare at a "housetop" angle)

Lv. - let vibrate

roll - plate roll (cymbals slide-together in opposing circular paths)

scr. - scrape (the edge of one cymbal scrapes the inside of the other from bell to edge)

cas. - cascade (crash followed by arm-extension visual effect)

FA - fall-away (cymbals strike, then one or both cymbals fall [visually] to the side)

SC. – slide choke, achieved by crashing cymbals out and pulling back in to suction.

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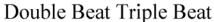
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## **Snare Book**

#### **Snare Warm-ups**

16 On A Hand UWDrumline Snare 16th Accents Snare 16th Diddles Snare Snare 16th Stick Control 







## Hug A Dug A Brrr

arr. Aric Hageman



## Staggered Accents



## **Triplet Accents**



## **Triplet Diddles**



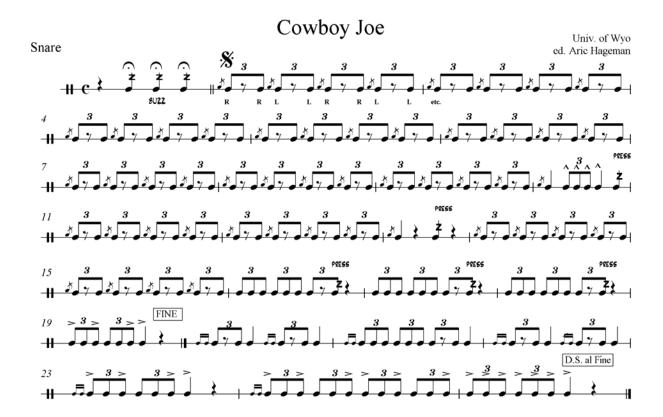


#### **Three Basic Rules**

- 1. Hold on to the stick!
- 2. Play from the wrist!
- 3. Utilize the rebound!

#### "Attitude is everything." (A proverb of music and life)

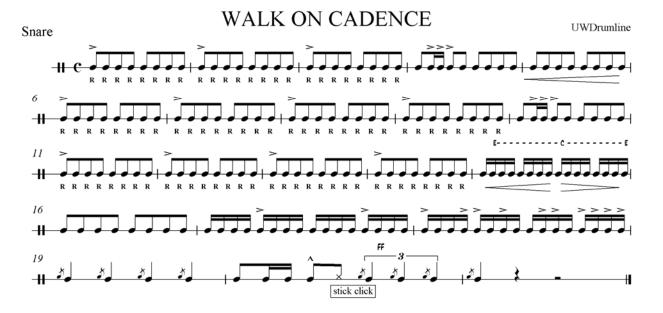
#### **Snare Drum Music**



## FIGHT WYOMING FIGHT







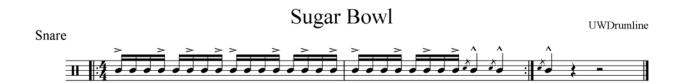
Snare Downfield '95

A REPEAT AS NEEDED

#### **Snare Chasers**







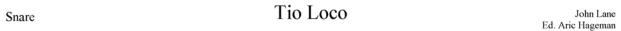
R R L L R L R L L R L L QO!

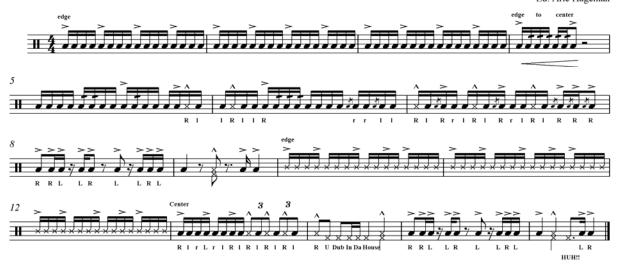


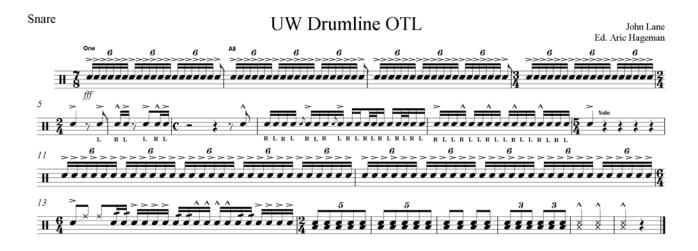
## WHAT A FANAM

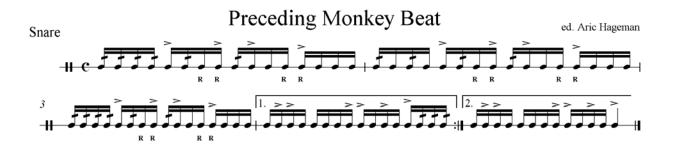
Snare











# **Tenor Book**

## **Tenor Warm-ups**

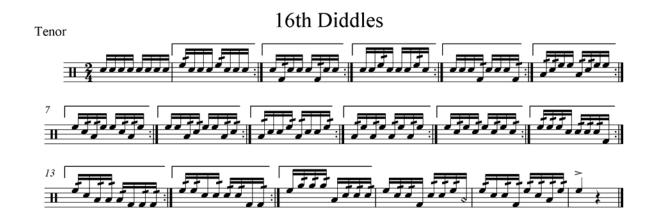


# 16 On A Hand - Tenor Splits



## 16th Accents



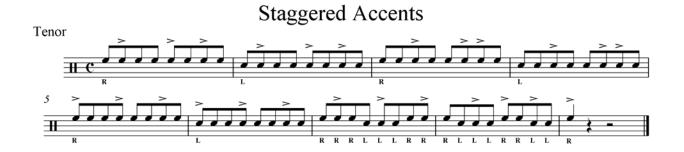


#### 16th Stick Control



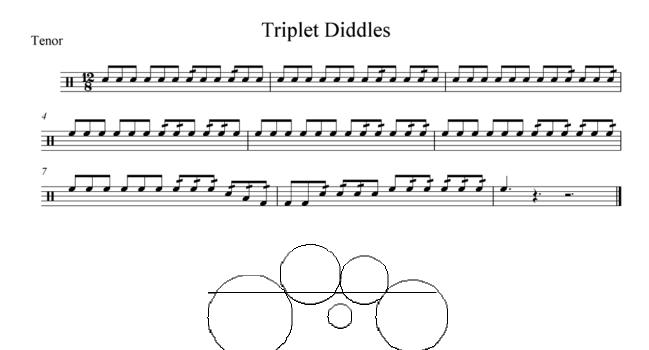






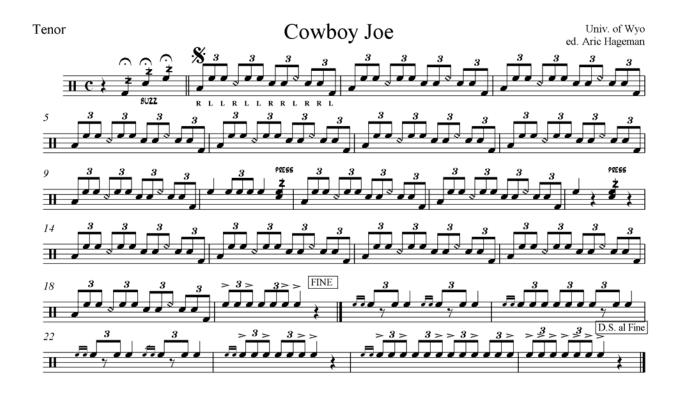
**Triplet Accents** 





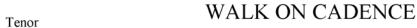
When playing try to visualize playing on a straight line across the drums.

#### **Tenor Music**



#### FIGHT WYOMING FIGHT





UWDrumline







BATTLE HYMN CHORALE/



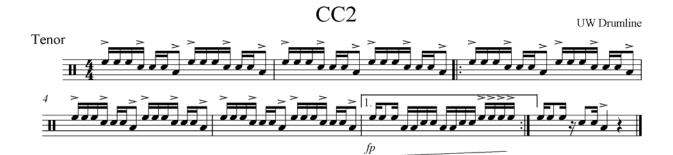
## **Tenor Chasers**



## **BOOM BOOM**







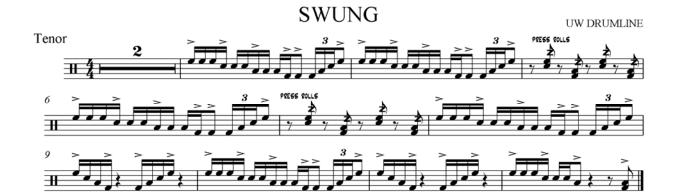
## Heartburn



#### STOMP!







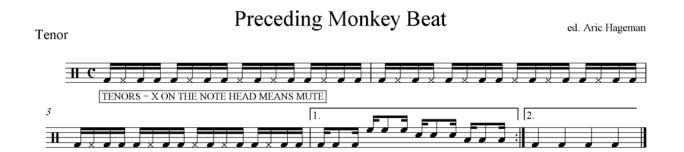




Tio Loco Tenor







# **Bass Drum Book**

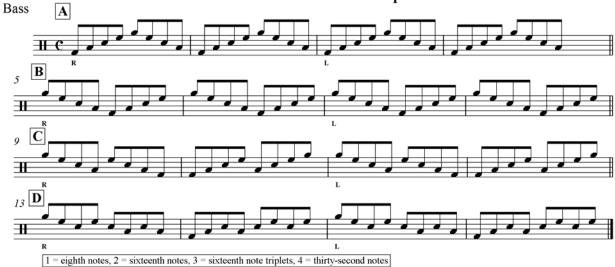
#### **Bass Drum Warm-ups**

#### 16 On A Hand Bass

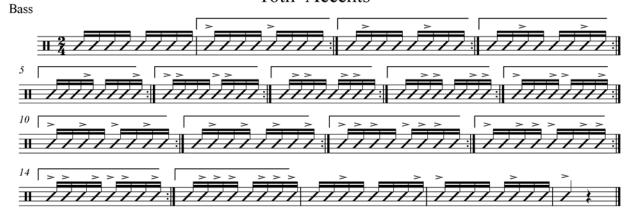
UWDrumline



# 16 On A Hand - Bass Splits



## 16th Accents



## 16th Diddles



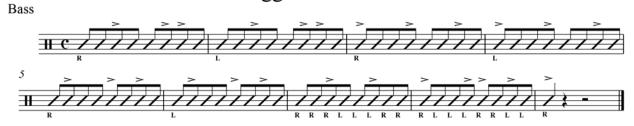
#### 16th Stick Control



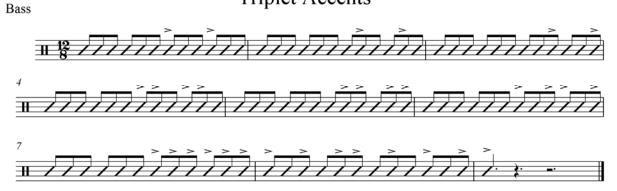




## Staggered Accents



## Triplet Accents



## **Triplet Diddles**



#### **Tips**

The general playing spot for bass drums is in the center of the heads, which produces a dry, full tone with maximum projection. Since you can't see your hand position, you should find a physical reference point, such as the point where your arm or wrist meets a specific tension claw at the hoop of the drum.

The correct hand position at the marching bass drum includes closed hands, thumbs up, palms facing the drum heads. The shoulders should be relaxed, and the hands low enough to allow the mallets to angle comfortably up toward the head (approximately 45 degrees). The mallet motion comprises rotation. Don't try to force a sideways tenor/snare drum stroke onto the bass drum.

Use a mirror and/or video camera and practice as a section as often as possible.

Read accurately, including dynamics, tempos, repeats, and style.

Practice with ensemble recordings – your individual part will make more sense.

The metronome and the mirror are also great practice tools.

Memorize in phrases, looking for patterns.

Play out!!!

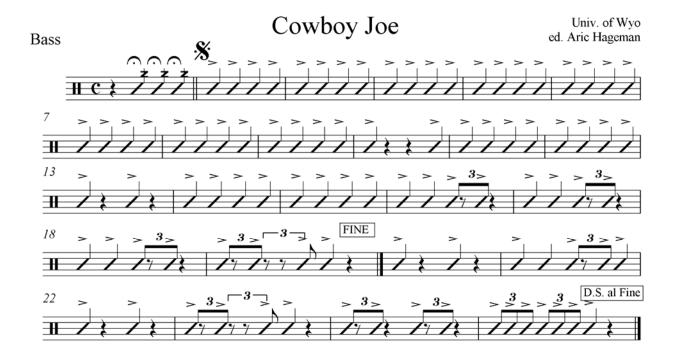
Listen around!!!

Play the style!!!

Watch the conductor!!!

Have fun!!!

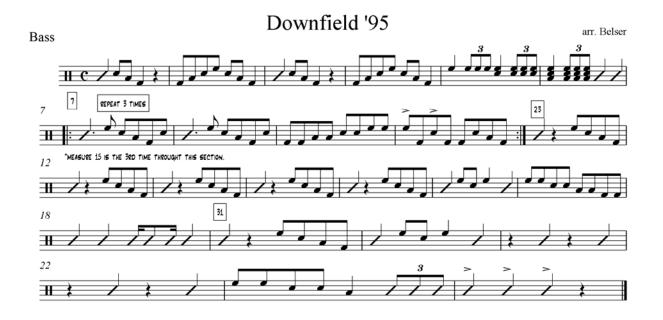
## **Bass Drum Music**



## FIGHT WYOMING FIGHT









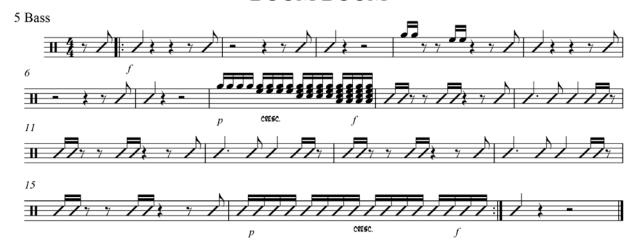


**F** 

## **Bass Drum Chasers**



## **BOOM BOOM**

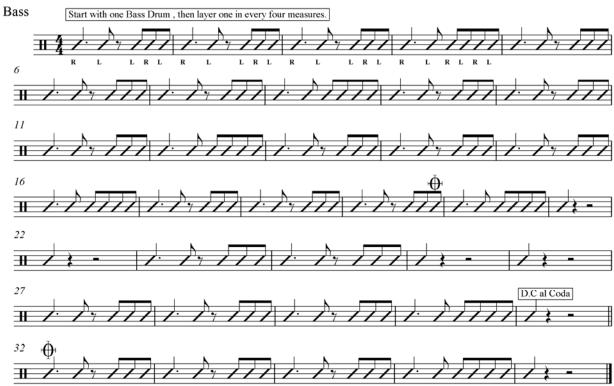


## WHAT A FANAM

Aric Hageman

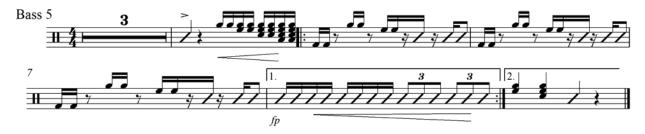


#### California



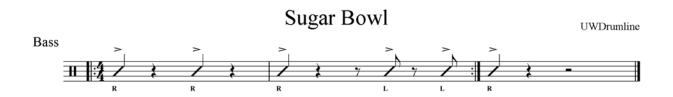


## Heartburn



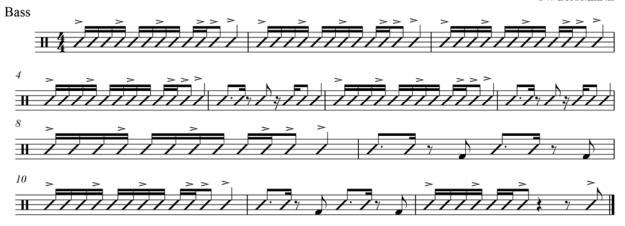
## STOMP!



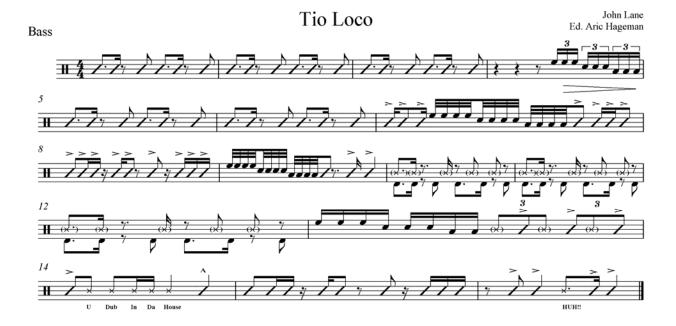


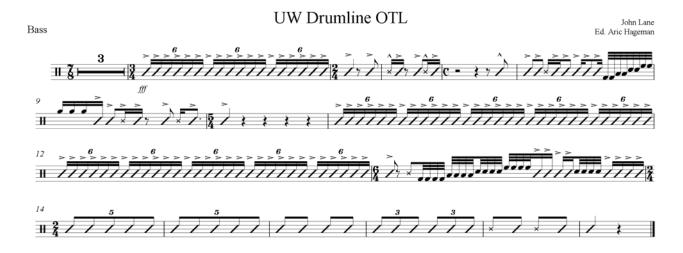
**SWUNG** 

UW DRUMLINE











# Cymbal Book

#### Cymbal Warm-ups

#### 16th Grid



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This exercise is to be played with 16<sup>th</sup> Accents and Diddles. Also, experiment with Ord., SC., etc.

# 16<sup>th</sup> Stick Control (TACET)

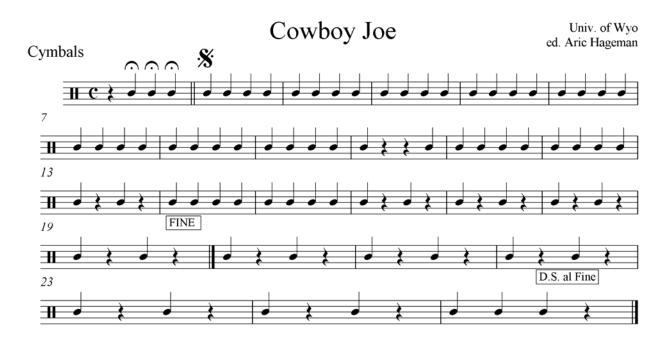


## **Triplet Grid**



This exercise is to be played with Triplet Accents and Diddles.
Also, experiment with Ord., SC., etc.

#### **Cymbal Music**



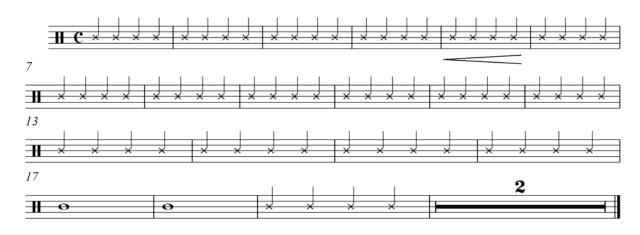


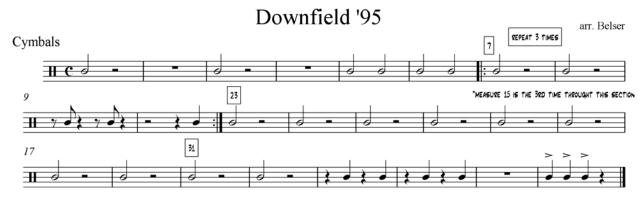


Cymbals

# WALK ON CADENCE

**UWDrumline** 







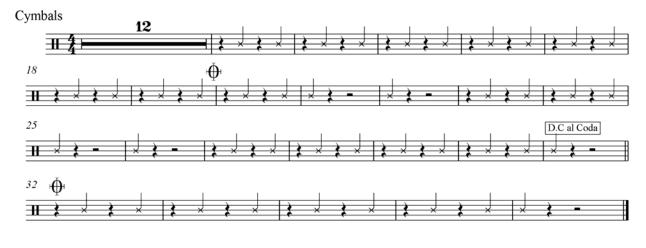


## **Cymbal Chasers**



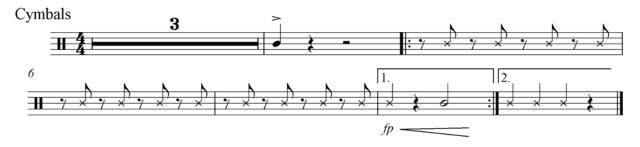


# California





# Heartburn



# STOMP!

