

Today's Sounds For Drumset, Volume 2

by Murray Houllif

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Introduction

This book contains 70 beats (or grooves) in funk, hip-hop, Latin and swing jazz styles. In addition, there are 8 drum set solos included for contest, recital, jury, etc. which incorporate the grooves and show some ways in which they may be applied and expanded upon. The style indication of each groove may be used to offer the drumset player a suggestion for an appropriate beat to play when reading a drum chart (where a style is indicated).

Learn each groove slowly and repeat it many times until you feel relaxed and comfortable with it. It may be helpful to "break down" a groove into each part or parts, e.g. just hi-hat, snare and bass drum, snare and hi-hat, etc. and practice this until you can combine everything all at once. After learning the written groove do not hesitate to embellish or make up your own groove to express your ideas, technique and playing style. The important thing is to incorporate the groove into your playing so that you can use it in the appropriate situation when you want or need to. Practicing with a metronome or click track may be helpful.

In the drum set solos, following the dynamics will enhance your ability to be expressive on the drum set.

Legend

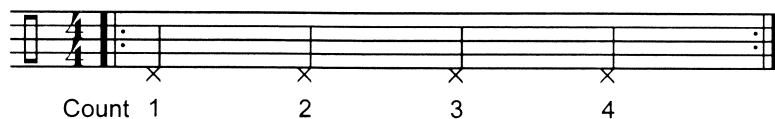
Snare Drum	Rim Shot (rim and head simultaneously)	Clave (cross stick)	Stick Shot	Bass Drum	Small Tom	Large Tom
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Ride Cymbal or closed Hi - Hat struck w/stick	Open Hi - Hat w/stick (bracket indicates closing point/duration)	Bell of Ride Cymbal	Crash Cymbal	Hi - Hat (close w/foot stroke)	Stick on metal shaft of Hi - Hat stand
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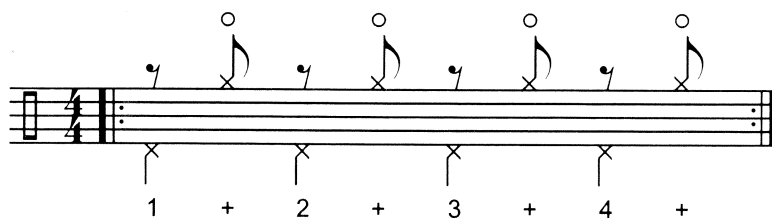
Playing Open Sounds On The Hi-Hat

An "o" placed over a hi-hat note indicates an open sound, sometimes referred to as a "bark". The foot opens the hi-hat cymbals slightly, allowing them to touch, while the hand/stick strikes the top hi-hat cymbal.

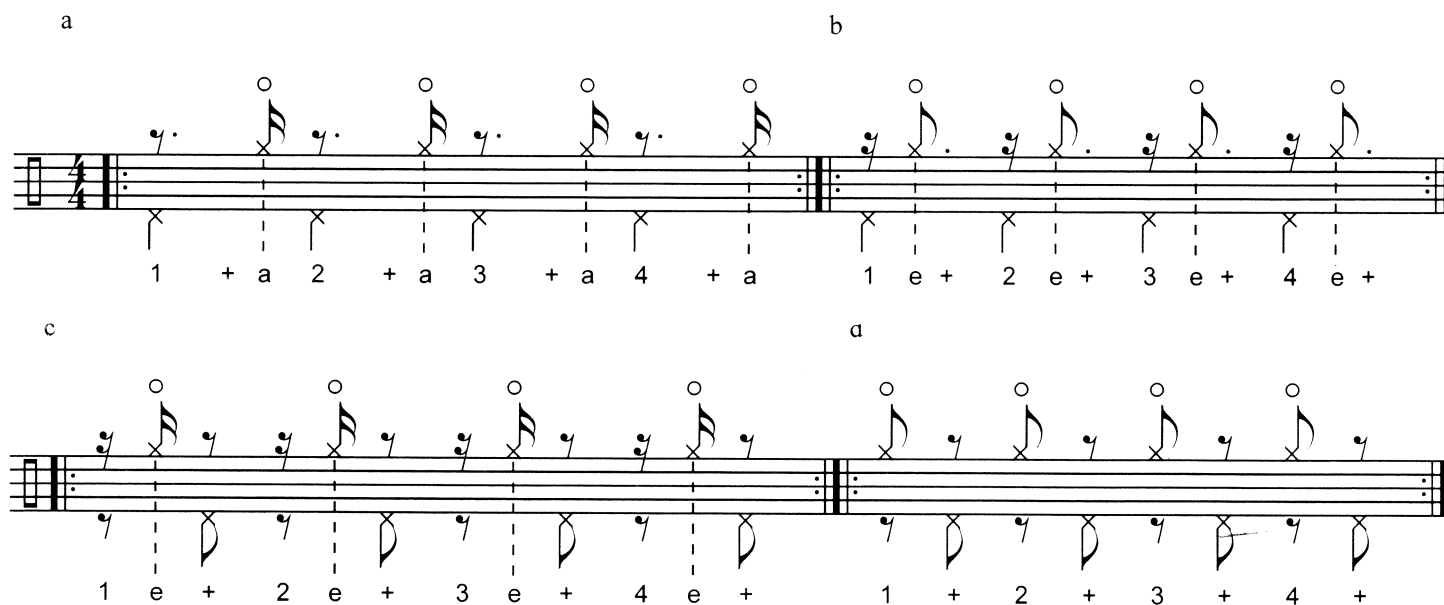
Begin by playing quarter notes on the hi-hat with the foot stroke (F.S.).



Play open sounds on the counts "and" with your stick (usually the right stick).



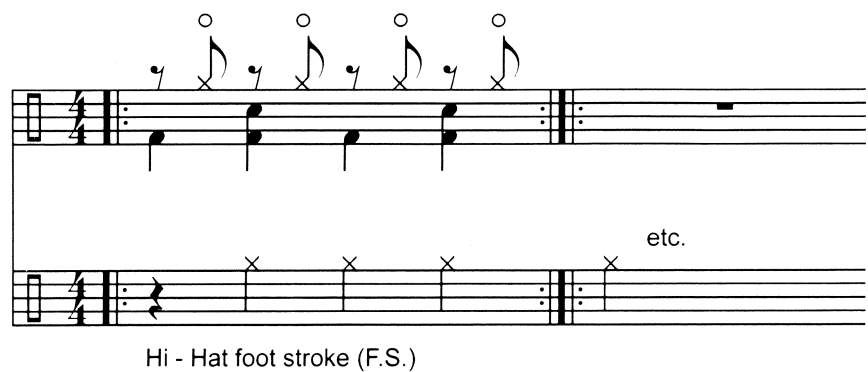
Try these open sounds.



Allow the open sound to sustain (ring) until the following foot stroke.

Here are four examples of beats with open sounds on the hi-hat.

Ex. 1

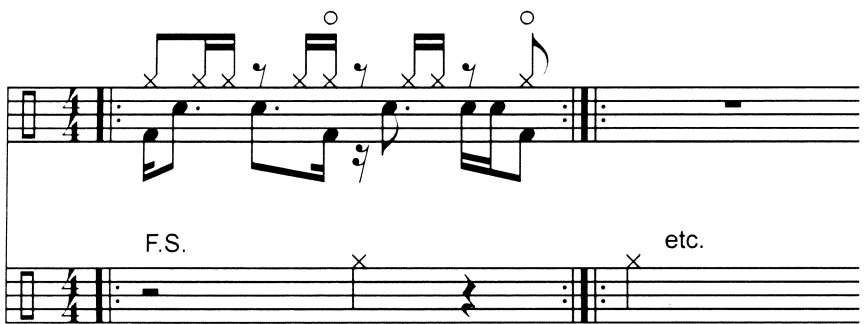


Example 1 shows a musical staff in 4/4 time. The top staff contains a melody of eighth notes with open circles above them, indicating open hi-hat sounds. The bottom staff shows the hi-hat pattern, with 'x' marks indicating closed hi-hat sounds and 'etc.' indicating the pattern continues.

Hi - Hat foot stroke (F.S.)

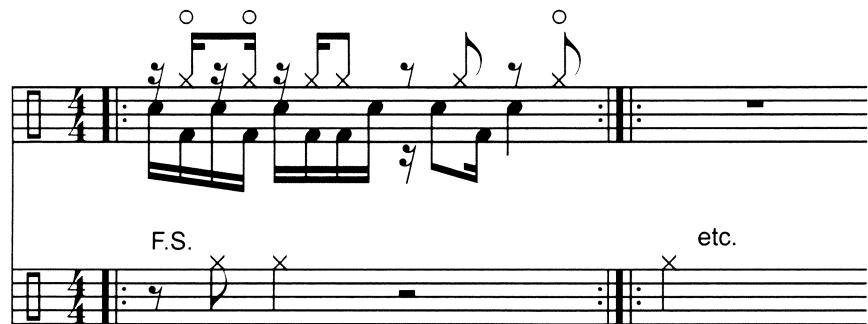
You will see this foot stroke (F.S.) indication from time to time throughout this book.

Ex. 2



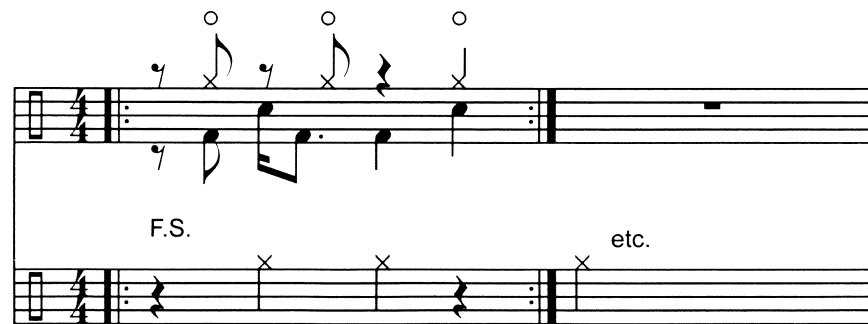
Example 2 shows a musical staff in 4/4 time. The top staff contains a melody of eighth notes with open circles above them, indicating open hi-hat sounds. The bottom staff shows the hi-hat pattern, with 'F.S.' indicating a foot stroke and 'etc.' indicating the pattern continues.

Ex. 3



Example 3 shows a musical staff in 4/4 time. The top staff contains a melody of eighth notes with open circles above them, indicating open hi-hat sounds. The bottom staff shows the hi-hat pattern, with 'F.S.' indicating a foot stroke and 'etc.' indicating the pattern continues.

Ex. 4



Example 4 shows a musical staff in 4/4 time. The top staff contains a melody of eighth notes with open circles above them, indicating open hi-hat sounds. The bottom staff shows the hi-hat pattern, with 'F.S.' indicating a foot stroke and 'etc.' indicating the pattern continues.