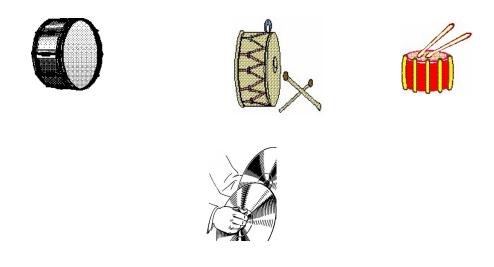
DRUM CORPS MEASURES 2024



This series is for marching band drum corps only

Percussionists are encouraged to source other texts to learn concert percussion such as "My First Concert, and Beyond".





GETTING STARTED

1. STICKS - At this stage is is difficult to offer proper advise as to which sticks to buy. It really depends on what suits you, your hands, your style and your drum. It will be quite a while until you are able to make good decisions. Experience has shown that it is likley that you will have lost or broken your sticks by then so the best advice at present is get the cheapest ones first.

2. PRACTICE PAD - A practice pad is needed to provide a practicing surface that provides the correct amount of bounce and allows you to practice quitetly.

3. MUSIC STAND - The stand is necessary to enable you to position your music at the correct height, distance and angle. This is absolutey necessary irrespective of whether you sit or stand to practice.

4. DRUM - As with sticks, this is not the time to be making decisions about which drum you should obtain. Use the one provided by your teacher or band, or obtain one that sounds good to you.



Fig 1



Fig 2



Fig 3



Fig 4



SNARE DRUM STICK GRIP

There are two main types of stick grip (how the sticks are held) in use today.

A - Traditional grip

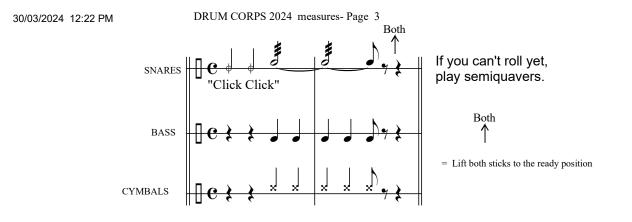
The origins of this grip relate to old term side drum because the drum was held on the left hand side of the body or going back even further, under the left arm. This made it necessary for the stick in the left to be perpendicular to the direction of the arm whist the stick in the right hand remained pointing in the direction of ther right arm (See Figs 1 - 3)

Left Hand -Place the stick between the thumb and the side of the palm with approx 1/4 of the lenght behind the hand. (see fig 1). The stick should be held just firm enough so that it cannot be pulled out of this grip. Now curl the little finger and its adjacent finger to become a resting support for the stick. (See fig 2) The action (movement) of the stick is controlled by rotating the wrist - do not use the elbow or shoulder to produce the action - it will never be fast enough.

Right Hand - Grip stick between the thumb and between the two joints of the index finger with about 1/4 of the length under the hand. The end of the stick should come to just past where the hand joins the arm. (Fig 3) Now curl the other fingers under stick to be ready to assist in controlling the stick (Fig 4) Now rotate the hand so that the plam faces down (Fig 5) The action is by a flicking motion to move the stick's playing tip downward and various amounts of pressure applied by the fingers under the stick. Note - do not use the elbow or shoilder to produce the action.

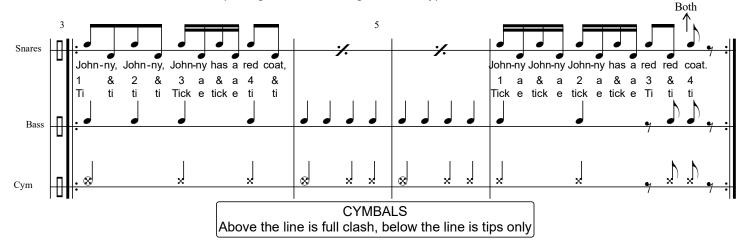
B - Matched grip

In recent years there has been a move to playing drum kits and snare drums directly in front of the body thus making the the tradional left hand grip not as necessary. Therefore there is now a need to hold the left stick both ways i.e. striaght out in front of the body

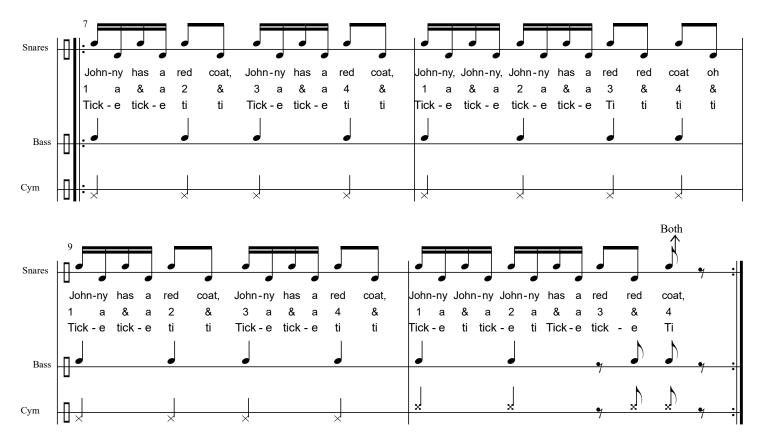


SECTION ONE - Straight sticking: Snare and Bass - Above the line is Right Hand, below the line is Left Hand

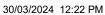
NO. 1 - JOHHNY, JOHHNY (Using words, counting and Kodaly)

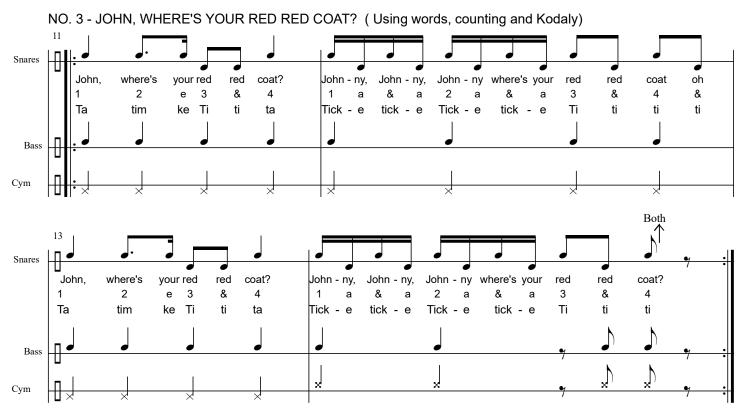


NO. 2 - JOHHNY IN A RED COAT (Using words, counting and Kodaly)

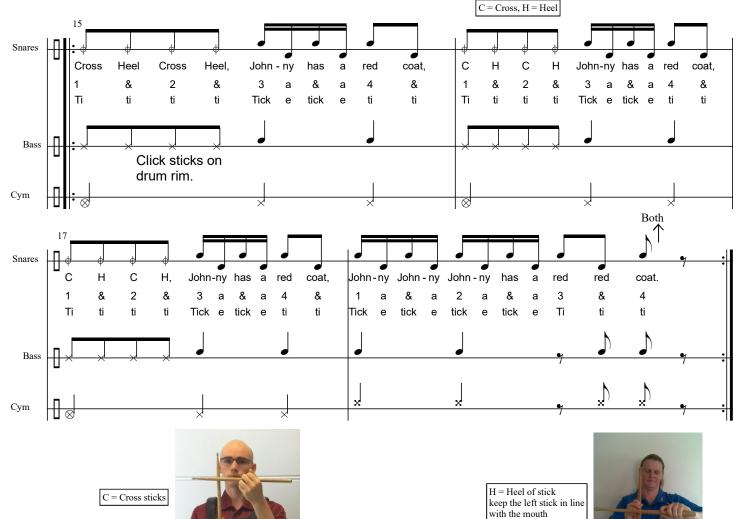


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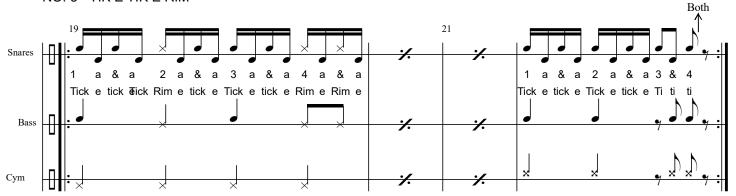
NO. 4 - JOHNNY STICKS (From a cross with your sticks)



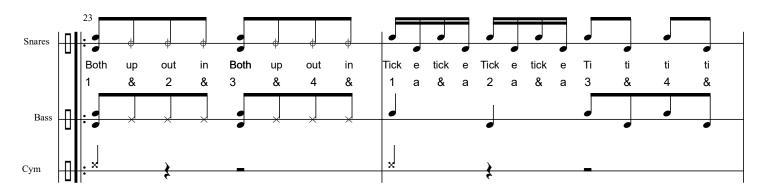
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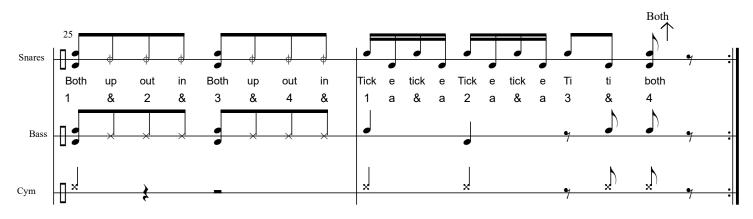
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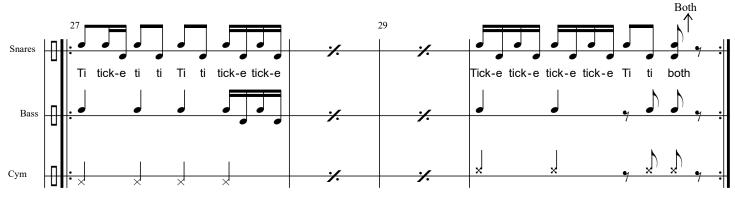


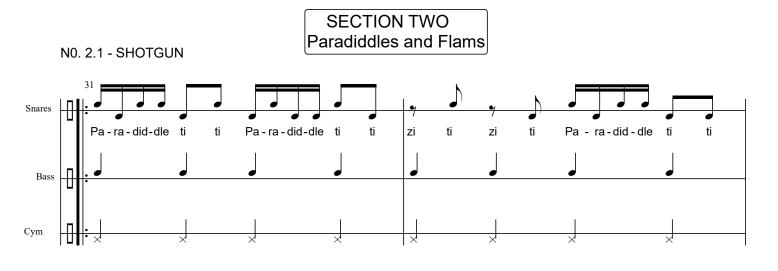
NO. 6 - CLICK OUT

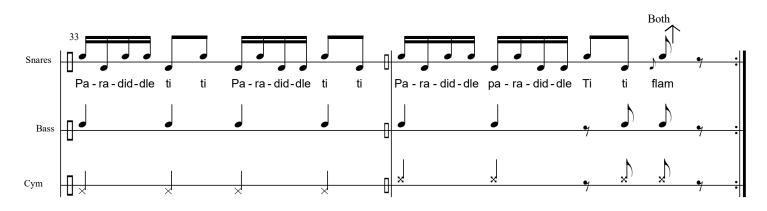


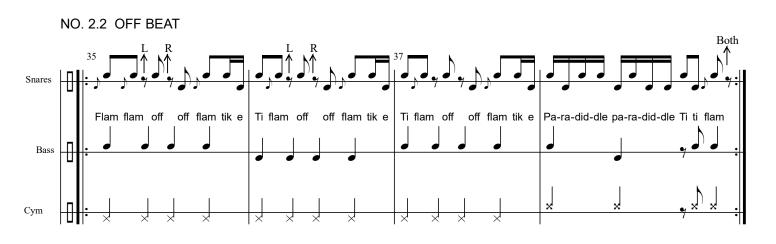


NO. 7 HOGAN'S HEROES

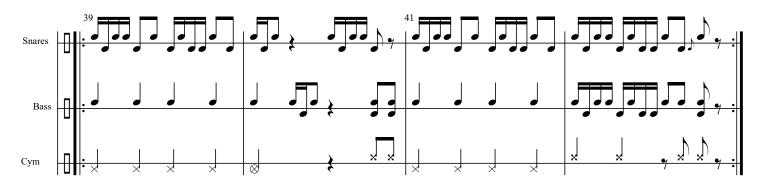




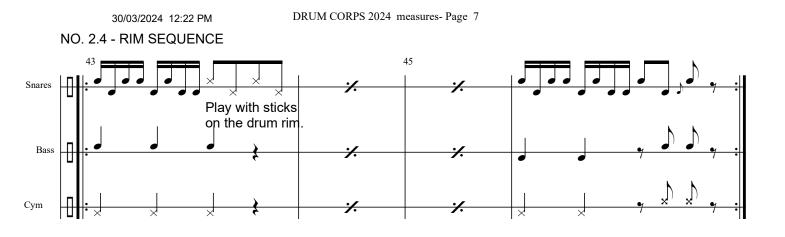




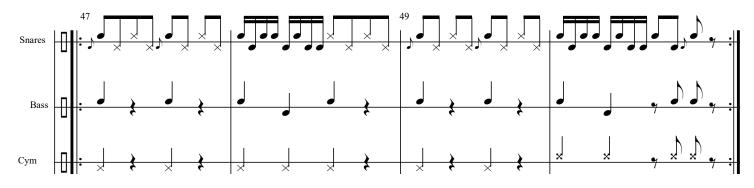
NO. 2.3

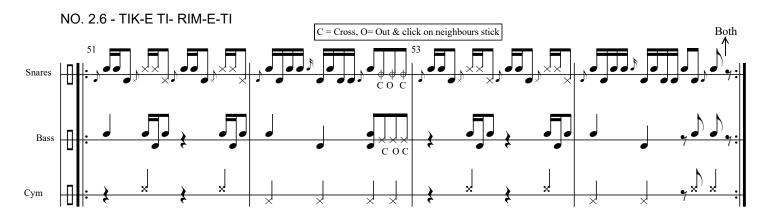


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NO. 2.5 - RIM SEQUENCE TWO





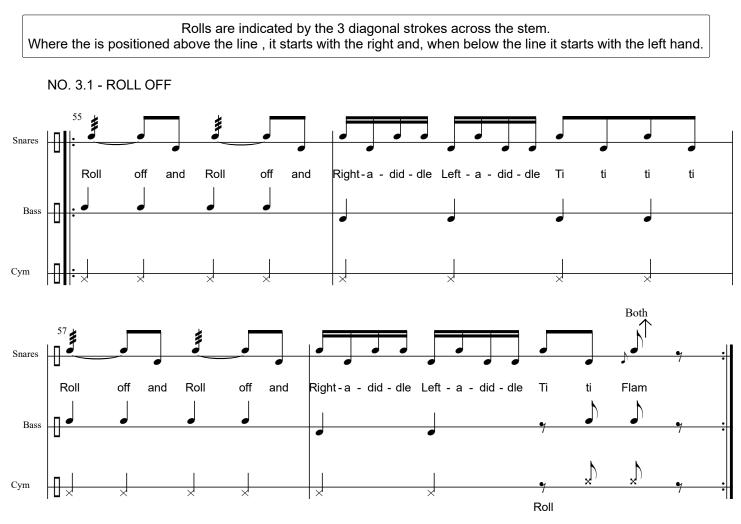
C = Cross sticks



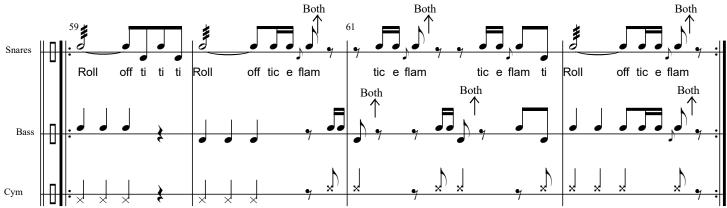
O= Out & click on neighbours stick

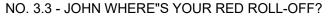


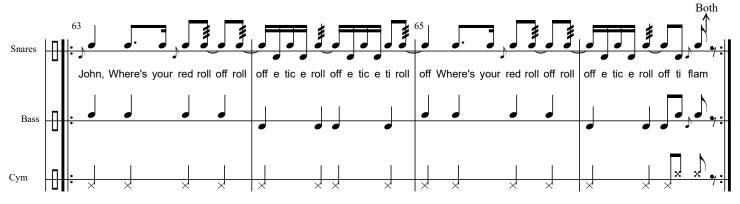


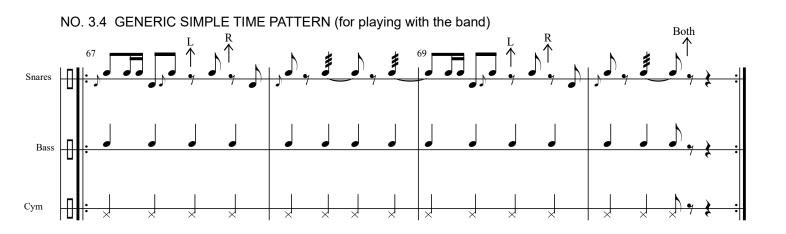


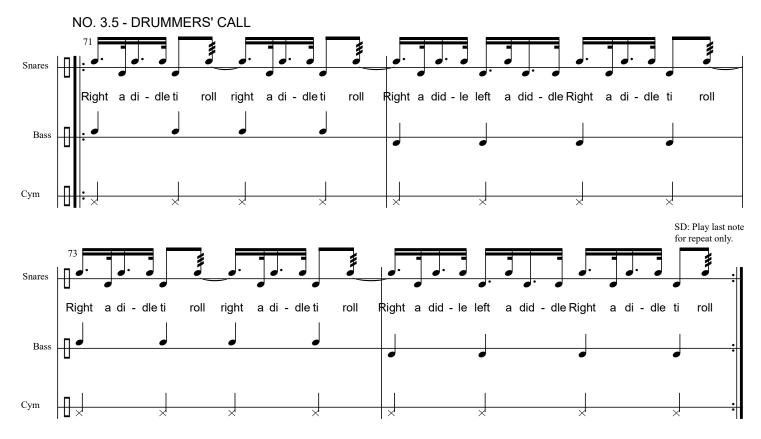
NO. 3.2 - FLAGPOLE



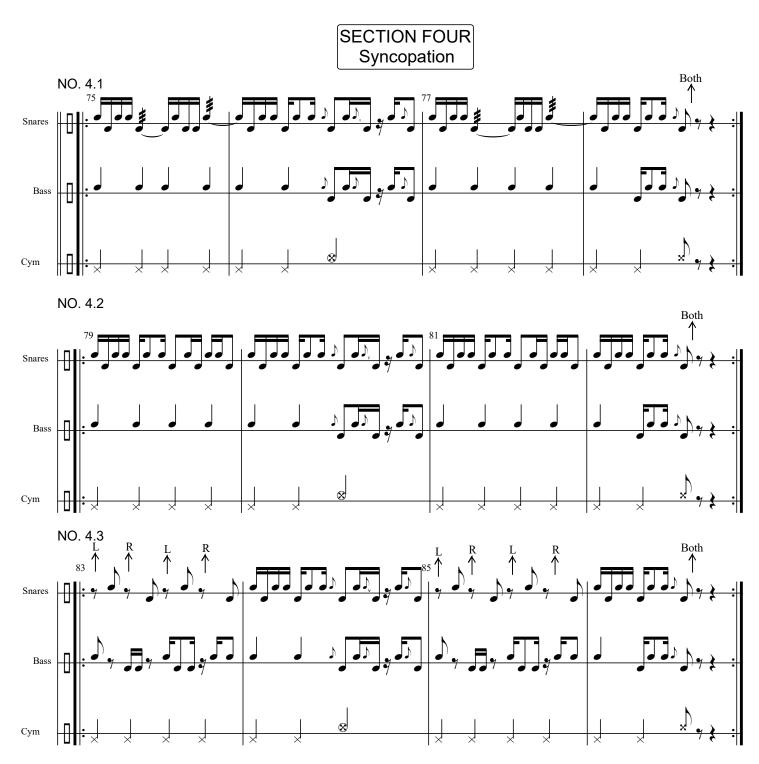


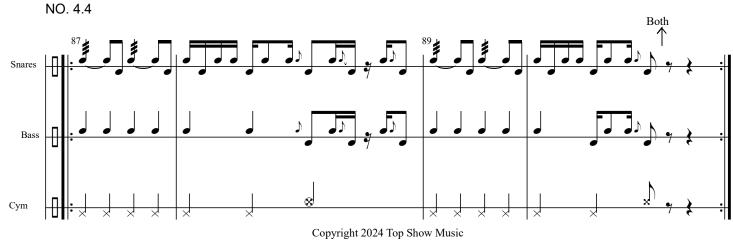




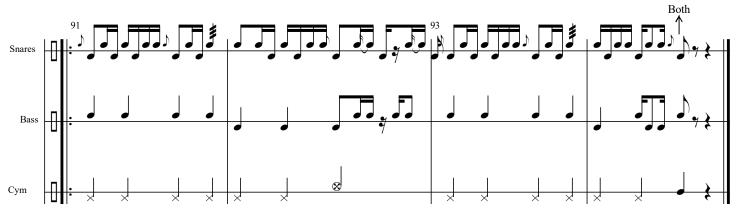


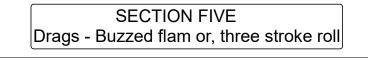
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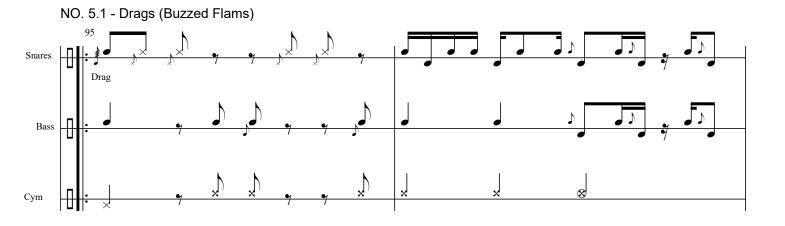


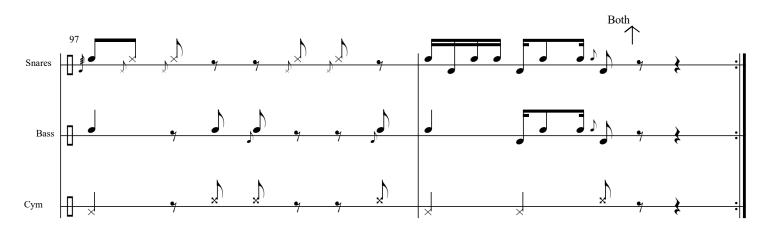
NO. 4.5



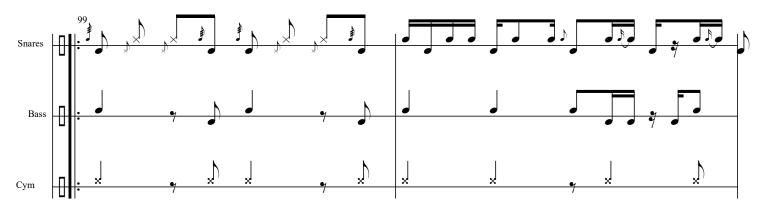


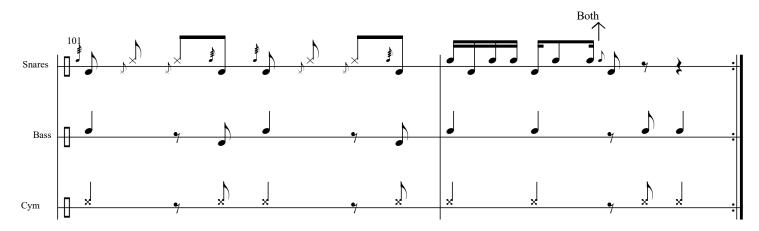
Placing a short note on the beat and a longer note on the off beat



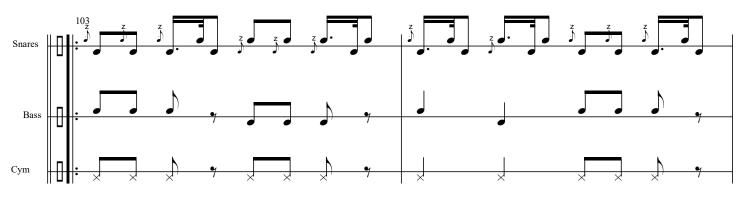


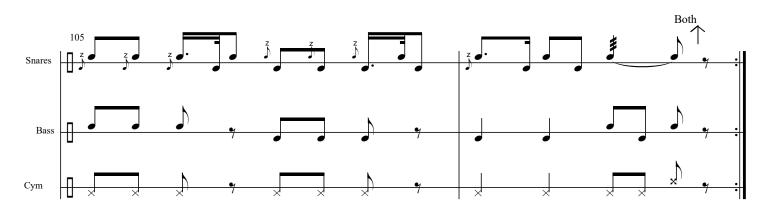










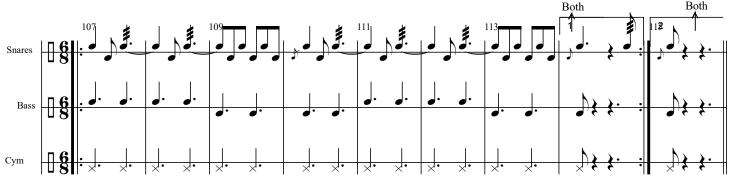


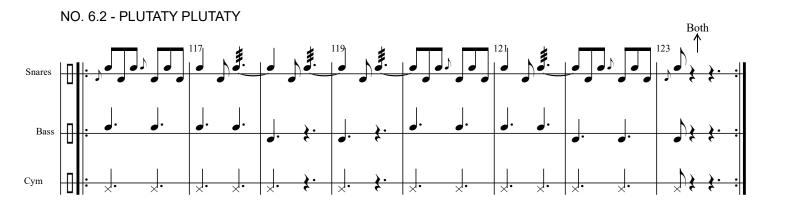


In all the previous drum measures, a beat has been splint into two half beats which, is called "Simple Time" To split the beat into an odd number of sub-divisons is called "Compound Time".

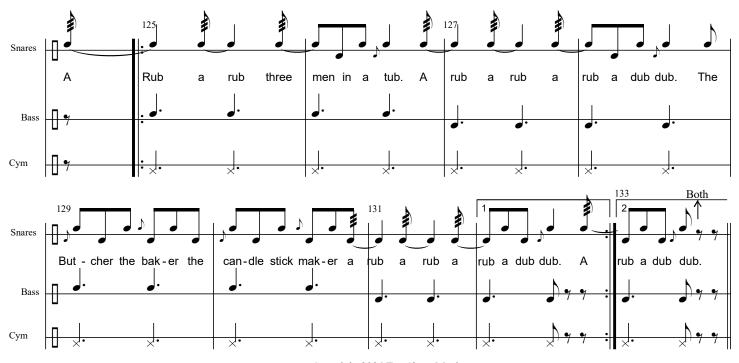
At this point we will split the beat into 3, therefore we will copound 3 quavers into on beat i.e. 3 quavers now add up to one beat. A dotted crotchet is now one beat, a crotchet is 2/3s of a beat and a quaver is 1/3 of a beat Quavers are now beamed in groups of three to identify each separate beat.

NO. 6.1 - ST. LOUIS BLUES

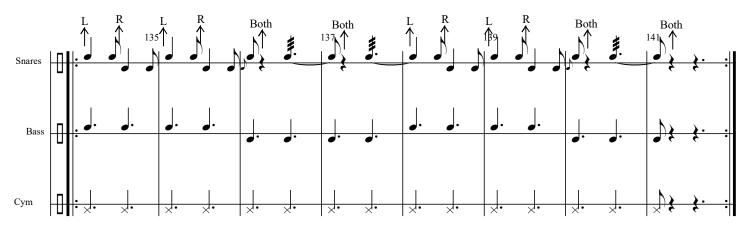




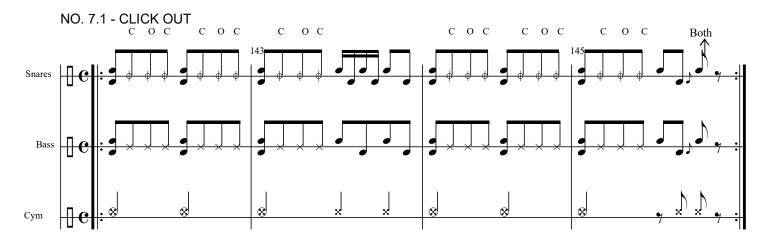
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NO. 6.3 - RUB A DUB DUB
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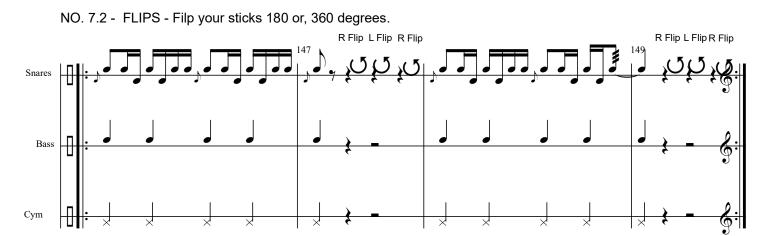


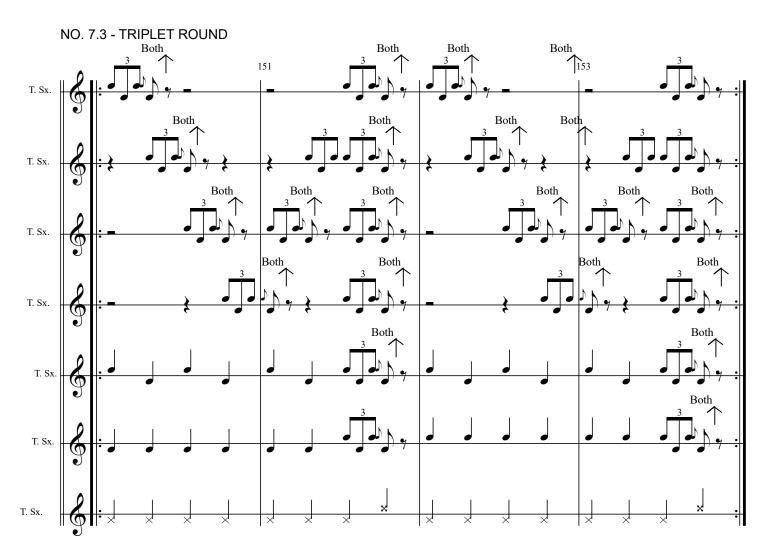
NO. 6.4 - GENERIC COMPOUND TIME PATTERN



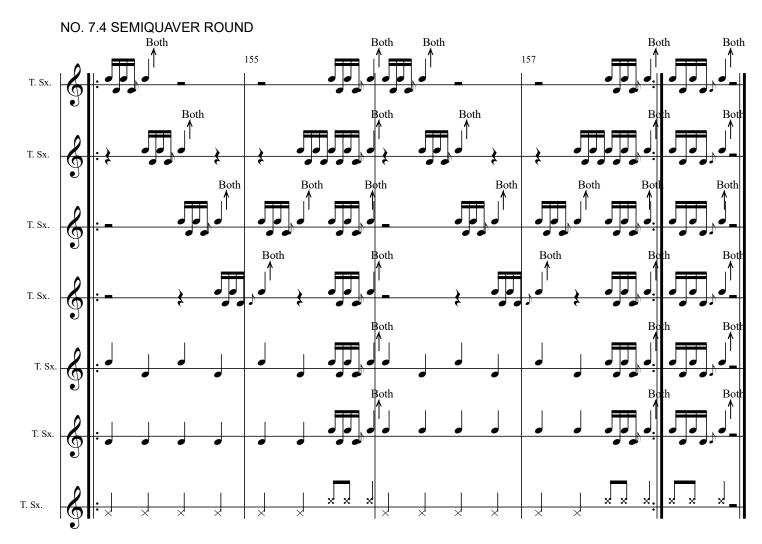
SECTION SEVEN Drum Demos

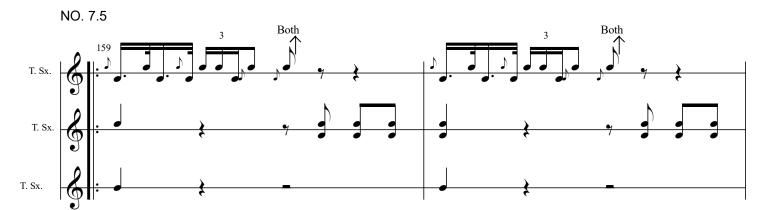


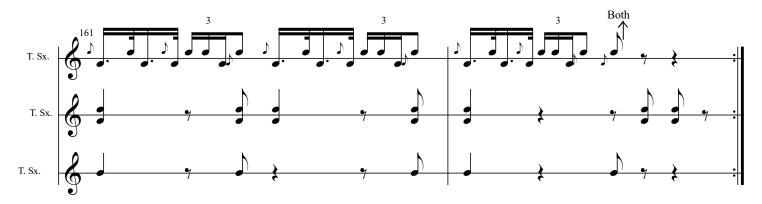


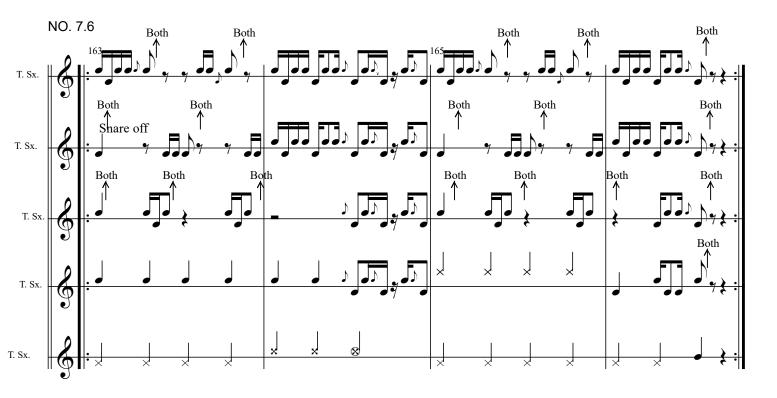


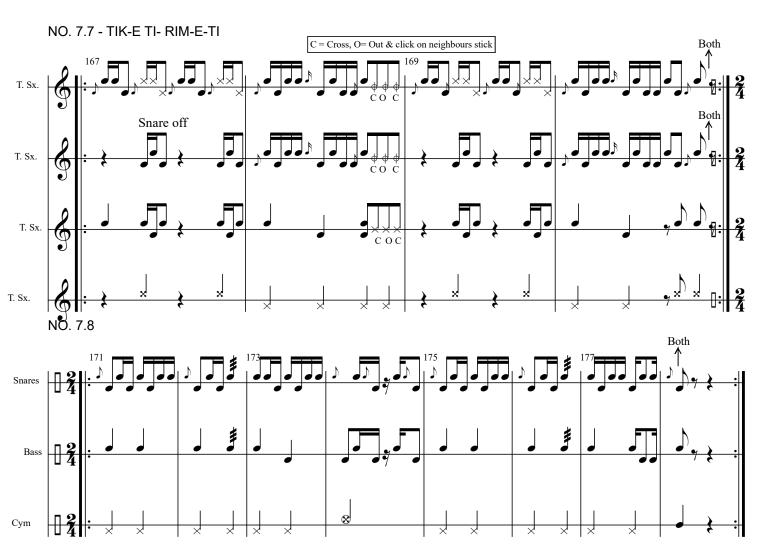
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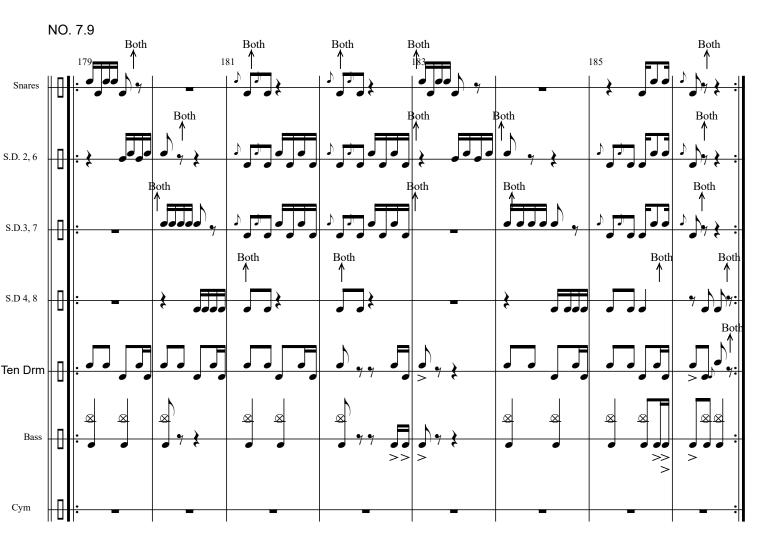




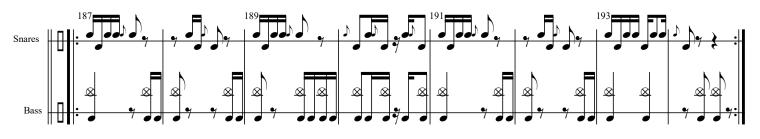












NO. 7.11

