A FRESH APPROACH to Mallet Percussion



A LOGICAL APPROACH FOR DEVELOPING MUSIC READING SKILLS, TECHNIQUE AND MUSICIANSHIP ON THE KEYBOARD PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS.



including: 9 PAGE SUPPLEMENTAL "MINI METHOD BOOK" FOR THE BEGINNING TIMPANIST! "SPEED NOTE READING TUTOR" VIDEO GAME!

Introduction

The purpose of this book is to provide the student with a logical approach for learning to read music, develop keyboard technique, and thoroughly understand the basics of music theory. This book is especially written for the beginning mallet percussionist (who has yet to develop any bad habits on the keyboard), but can also be used by older students who would like to improve keyboard reading skills.

You will notice that music notation starts out quite large — actually "huge" would be a better word — and is generally printed on the lower half of the page. This is done intentionally to ease visual problems that are often associated with reading music on the bells with those "itty-bitty" keys. The note size decreases as you work your way through the book because, like it or not, you will eventually have to read "real" music at very small sizes!

It is my firm belief that solid learning comes through <u>reinforcement</u>. You will never see a new note or music theory concept introduced in this book without some repetition. Rather than just work your way through the book from start to finish, take a look at the Appendix, starting on page 44 in the back of the book. These written exercises and music reading studies will reinforce the fundamentals taught on each lesson.

The MP3 / DATA CD that is included provides a wealth of resources to supplement the book. You can play the accompaniments on any MP3 capable CD player - and access all of the files on a personal computer.

The AUDIO ACCOMPANIMENT MP3's are a great tool to make practice time fun. After you've spent the time to work up a tune, try playing along with the track, which includes a REAL percussion ensemble playing on REAL percussion instruments! In the process, you'll learn to use your ears to match the musical "phrasing" of the accompaniment parts.

There are a huge number of PDF's included on the CD that will help you become a great sightreader. The SPEED NOTE READING pdf has 120 lines to help you recognize notes on the treble and bass staves. For the student who might have had some piano training prior to beginning this method, the CD also includes each of the appendix lines transposed up an octave, into bass clef, and into "sharp" key signatures — so that he or she may read several versions of the same line in class with the other students.

As if this wasn't enough, the CD also includes the "Speed Note Reading Tutor" video game, a fun way to increase your sightreading skills by finding notes on a keyboard while racing the clock. And when you're ready to begin learning to play timpani, I've provided video lessons that you can watch that may help — especially if you do not have the benefit of regular private percussion lessons.

For band directors and percussion instructors, I've provided more suggestions and ideas on the "READ ME FIRST!" and "TEACHING THE BEGINNING MALLET PLAYER" files on the CD. Hopefully, some of these thoughts might spur new ideas of your own to keep the learning experience of your students fresh and exciting.

I've attempted to provide you with every possible resource so that you may accomplish one goal: to learn to play the keyboard percussion instruments, and HAVE FUN while doing it. As you work through the book, try to remember the golden rule: if you're not having fun, you're doing it wrong!

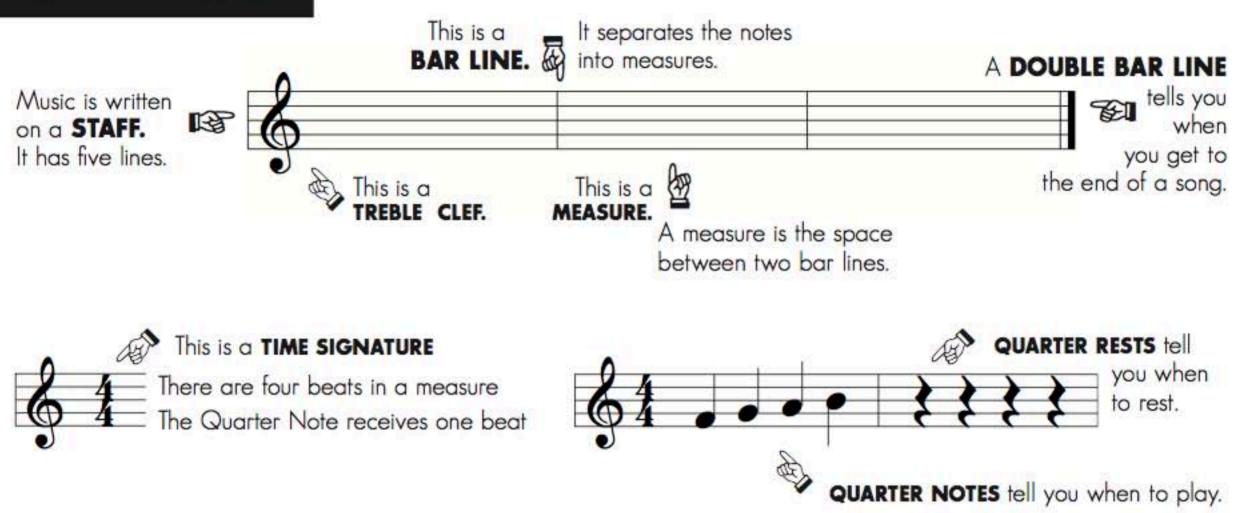
Good Luck!





Step 1: Learning the Basics

Before we start using the keyboard, there are some very important aspects of the musical language that you need to learn.



Pencil Games It's time to practice what you've just learned, so get a pencil and learn to write your OWN music!

1 Learn to draw the TREBLE CLEF.

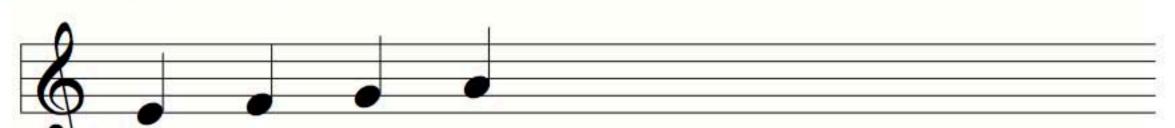


Trace the first loop & tail, then try 3 of your own.

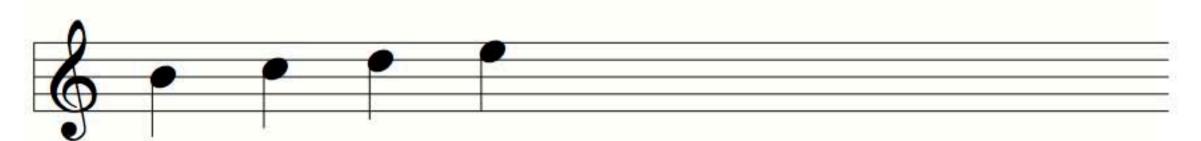
Now trace the bottom loop. Draw 3 that look as good!

Use both steps to trace the Treble Clef. Practice on two or three of your own.

2 Draw some Quarter Notes



On quarter notes below the middle line, the stem attaches to the RIGHT side of the note head and goes UP. Practice on a few quarter notes BELOW the middle line.



Now draw a few quarter notes <u>on or above</u> the middle line. The stem on these notes should attach to the LEFT side of the note head and go DOWN.

Step 2: Learning the Musical Alphabet - introducing the keyboard!



The raised keys are called ACCIDENTALS

and are arranged in groups of two or three. You can use these accidentals as landmarks for locating the naturals.

C D E F G A B C D E F G A B C

The lower keys are called NATURALS.

The MUSICAL ALPHABET uses the letters A to G

Pencil Games

Fill in the blanks to show your knowledge of the musical alphabet. You must be able to go forwards (UP the alphabet) and backwards (DOWN the alphabet).

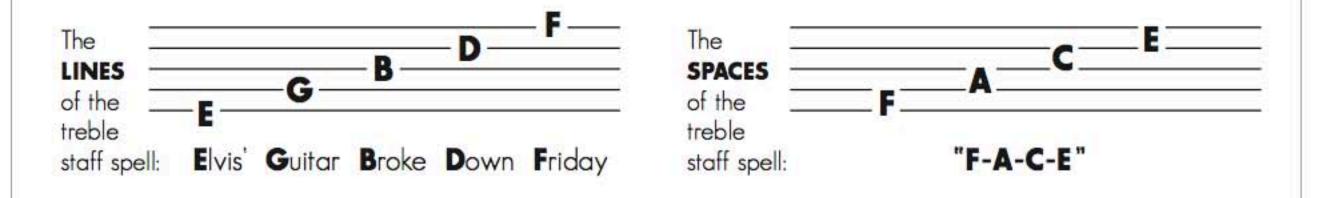
FORWARDS:

- ① A ___ _ G
- 2 C

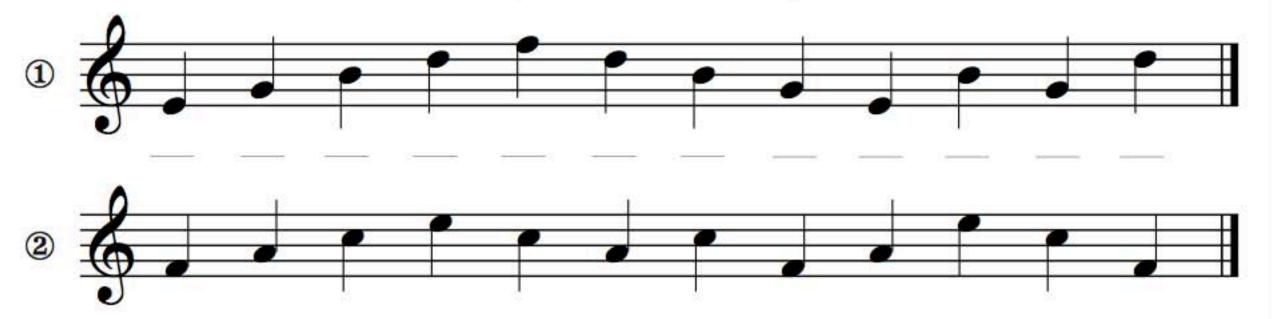
BACKWARDS:

- 3 G ____ A
- 4 D ___ E

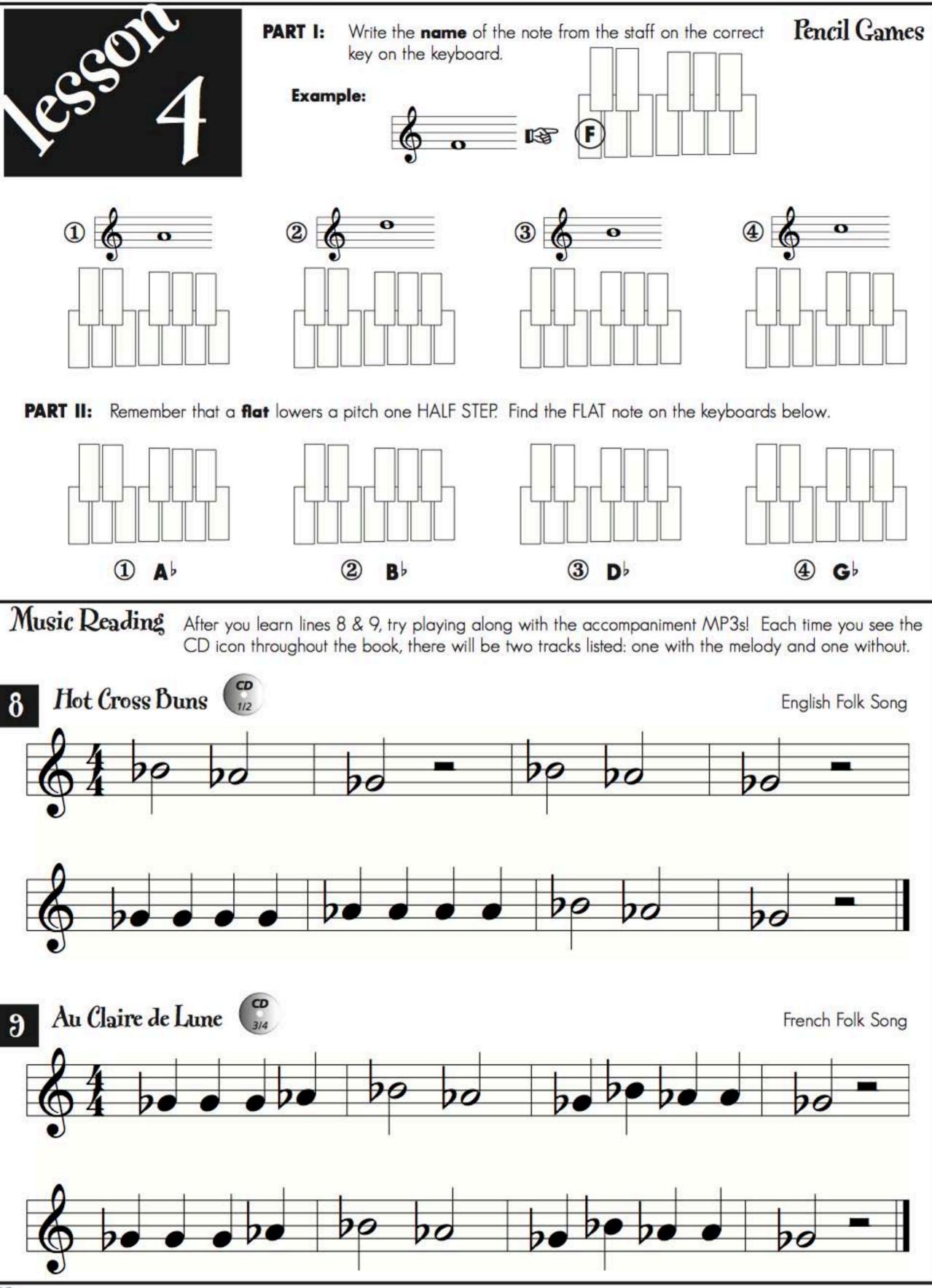
Step 3: Using the Musical Alphabet on the Treble Staff



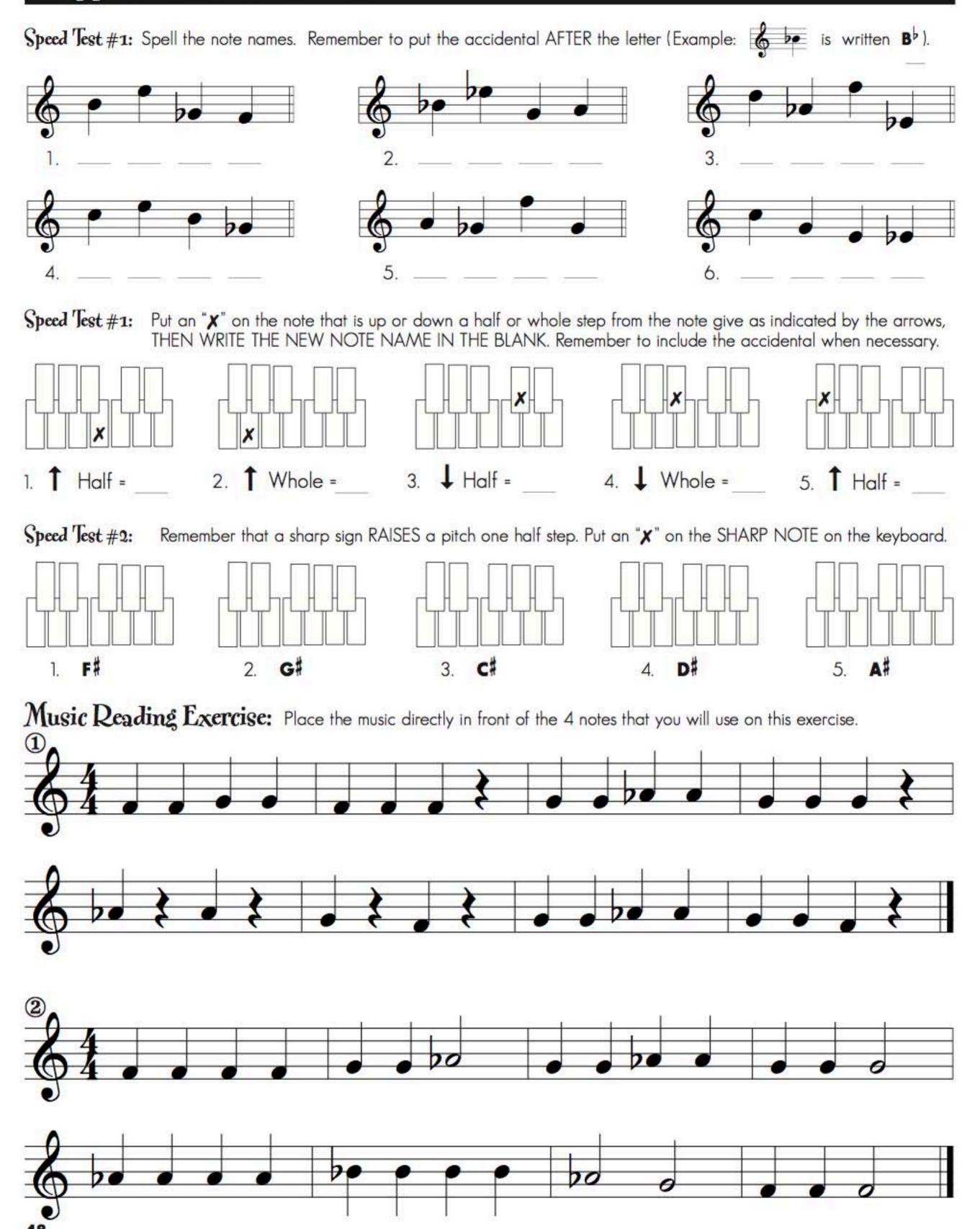
Pencil Cames Fill in the note names for the quarter notes in the following blanks.



* The Appendix on page 44 has more music theory exercises that you can use to check for mastery of this lesson. And for extra practice on naming notes on the treble staff, refer to the SPEED NOTE READING document on the CD.

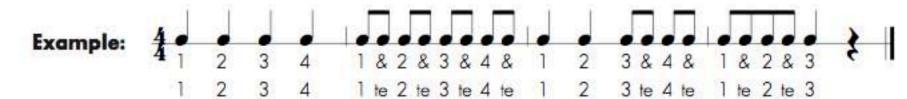


Appendix: Lesson Four

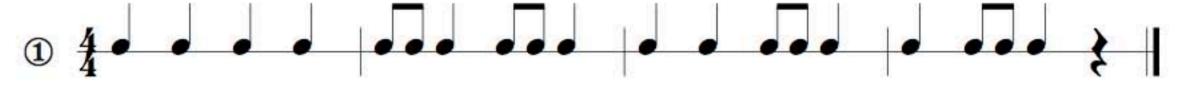


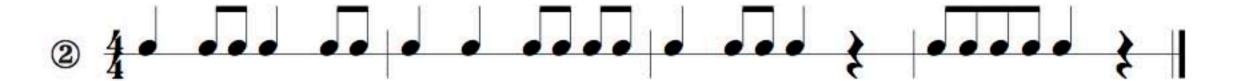
Eighth Notes There are two 8th's

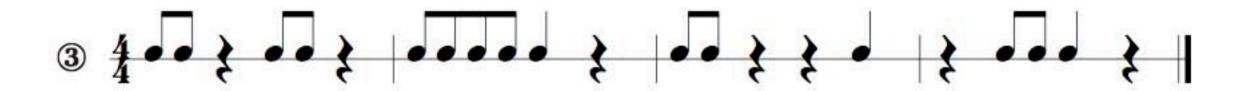
There are two 8th's in each quarter note. Any 8th note that falls between the down beats is counted "and" or "te."



Write the counting under the notes in the following exercises, then clap the rhythm while you count out loud to a metronome.







Music Reading

The following familiar song is written with 8th notes. See if you can guess the name without playing it on the keyboard first!



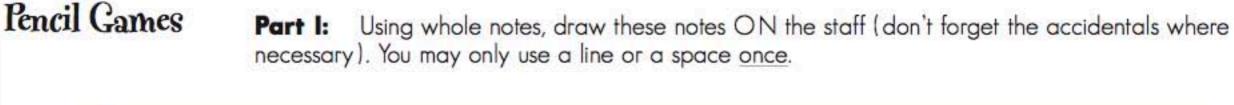






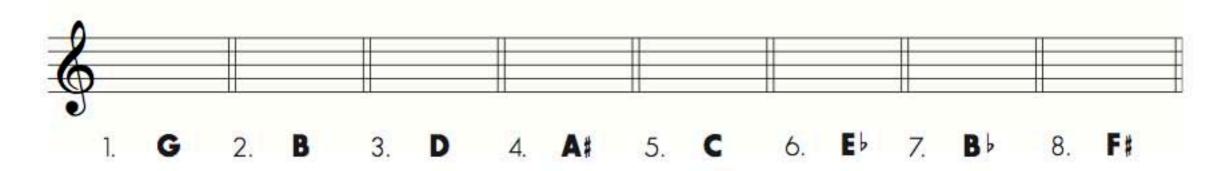






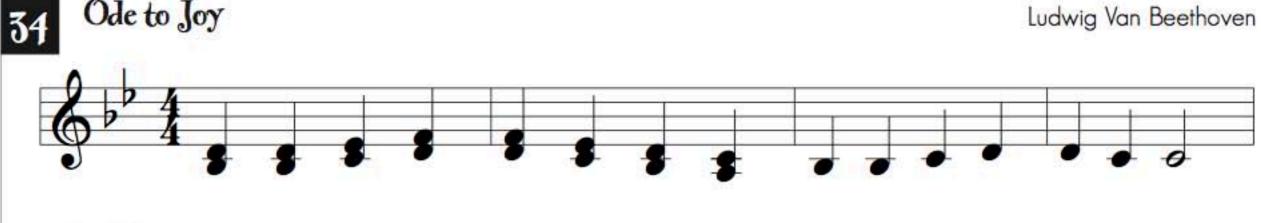


Part II: Using ledger lines, draw these notes ABOVE the staff (you may not use the top line of the staff).



Music Reading

This version of the melody in Beethoven's Ninth Symphony includes **double-stops**. You may wish to work up each part separately before you put both hands together.





The **ROLLS** (notes with slashes) included in the next song are explained on page 90 in the back of the book. Work up this etude without the rolls first, then add them to put on the "finishing touch" on the song.

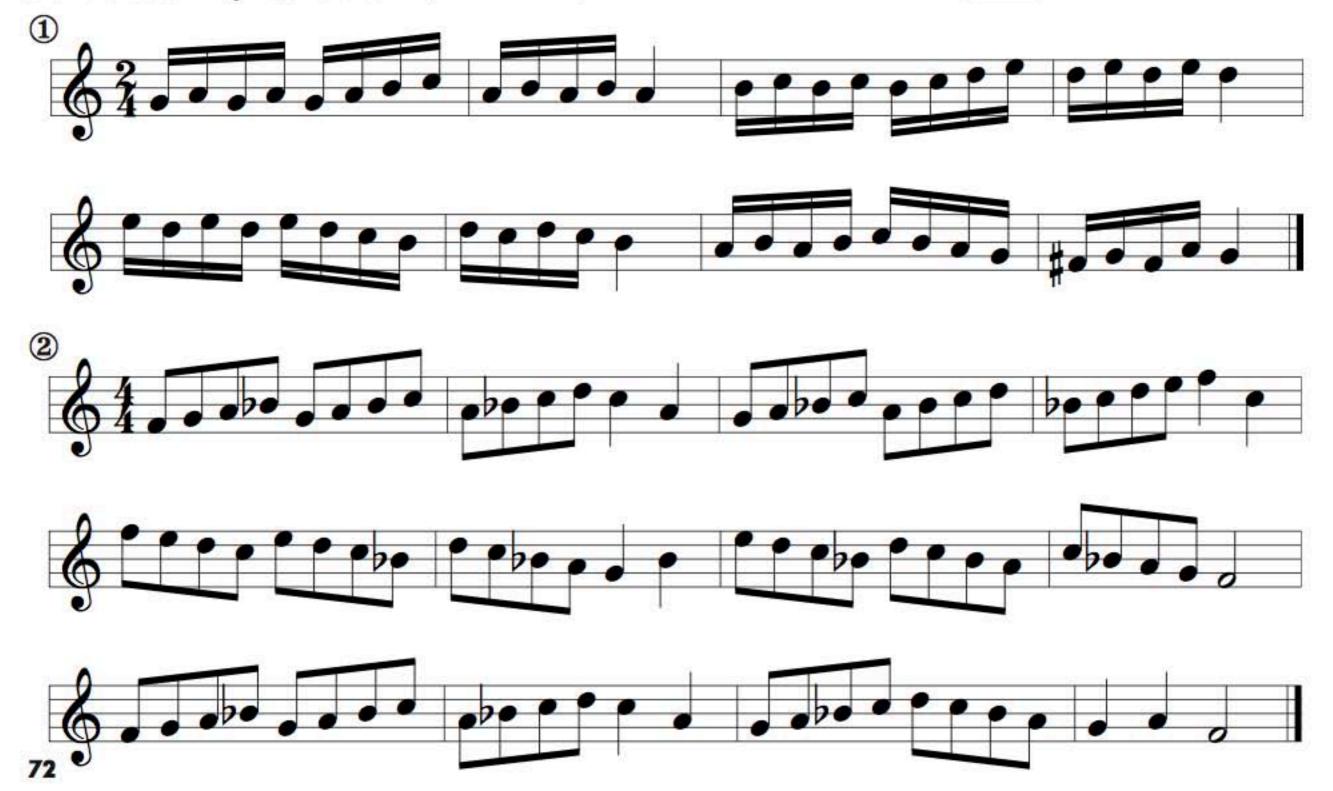


Appendix: Lesson Sixteen

Speed Test #1: Match the musical term with the correct definition by putting the letter in the blank.

1	Moderato	A	Play in a FAST tempo
2	Crescendo	В	Play SOFT
3	Time Signature	C	To gradually play FASTER
4	-f	D	To gradually play LOUDER
5	Diminuendo	E	RAISES the pitch of a note one half step
6	Largo	F	Play in a VERY FAST tempo
7	Double Bar Line	G	Play LOUD
8	#	Н	Tells you which notes to play flat or sharp though the piece
9	Allegro	1	Play in a MEDIUM tempo
10	Bar Line	J	To gradually play SOFTER
11	Tie	K	Lines used to extend the range of the staff
12	Andante	L	Describes the SPEED of the music
13	<i>p</i>	M	Tells you when you've reached the end of the song
14	Tempo	N	A line that connects two notes together
15	b	0	To play MEDIUM volume
16	Presto	Р	Tells you how many beats in a measure
17	Key Signature	Q	Play in a VERY SLOW tempo
18	mf	R	LOWERS the pitch of a note one half step
19	Accelerando	S	Play in a SLOW tempo
20	Ledger Lines	T	Separates notes into measures

Music Reading Exercises: Try to see each "pattern" in these exercises. Read each pattern instead of individual notes!



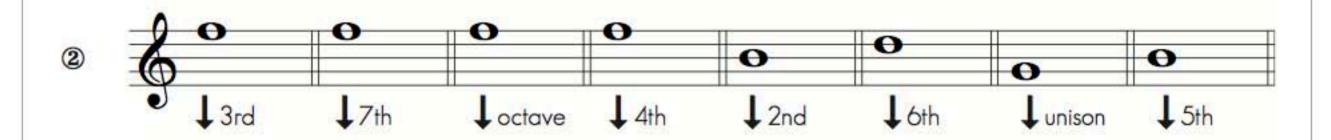


Intervals in music are used to describe the distance between two notes. Use the starting note to count up to the next pitch. The number that you get is the interval.



Draw a whole note above or below (indicated by the arrows) on the correct interval from the starting pitch given.





Music Reading

This version of Dussek's "Old Dance" is written in BASS CLEF. Play this song as low on your keyboard as possible (the note A is the lowest note in this song).





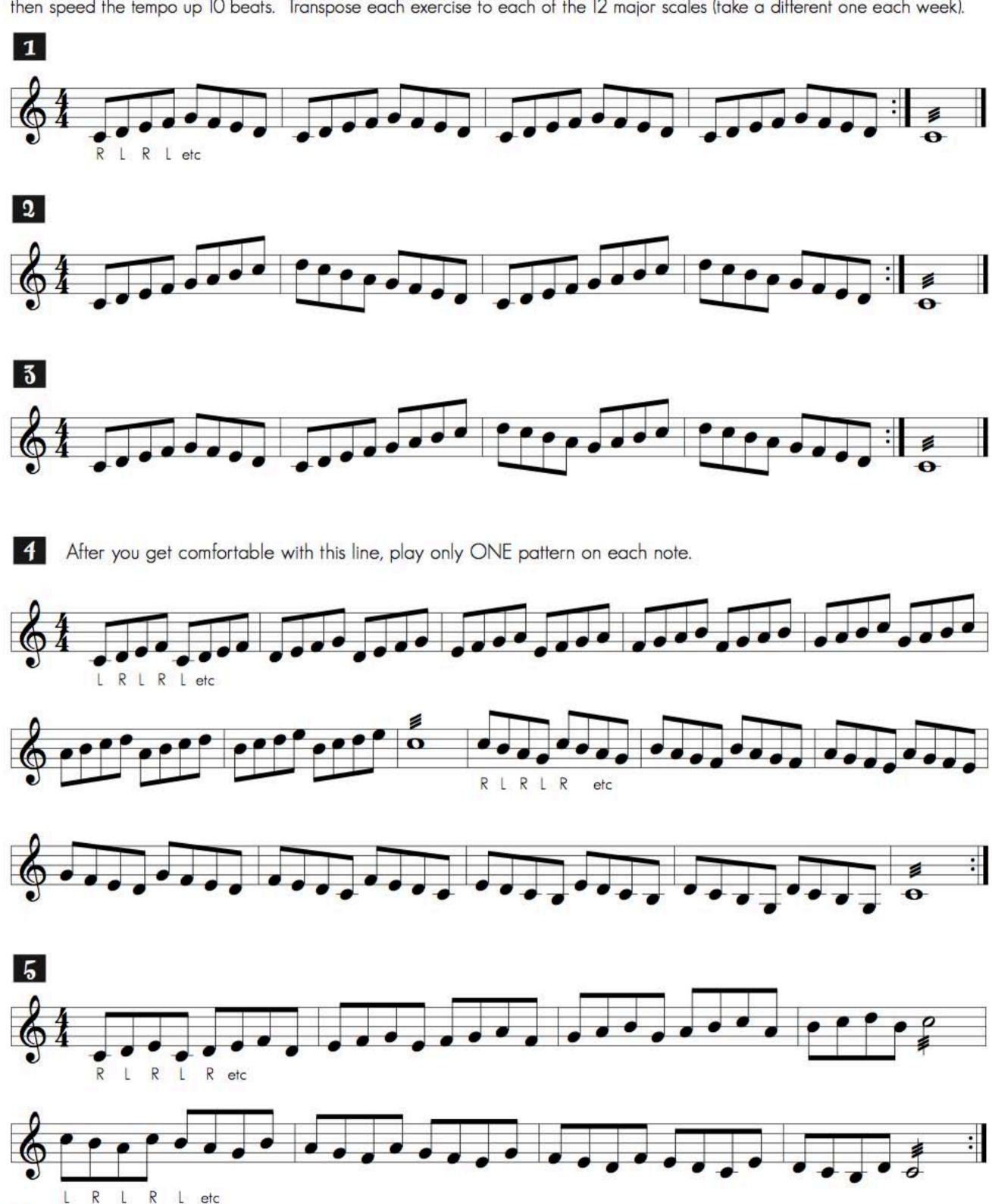
This Speed Test is written in bass clef. Remember that the OCTAVE that you play is important!

Speed Test



Technique Exercises: Alternating Stroke Studies

Work with a metronome as you practice these technique exercises to help you keep a steady tempo. Start slow, use full wrist strokes and strive to play each note in the correct beating spot. If you can play a line FOUR times without a single missed note, then speed the tempo up 10 beats. Transpose each exercise to each of the 12 major scales (take a different one each week).



An Introduction to the Timpani

The word "timpani" is taken from the Latin word "timpanum," meaning "vibrating membrane." The timpani's heads, when struck, are made to vibrate. The timpani are often called kettle drums because the bowls, which are made from copper, resemble kettles. Timpani is the Italian plural, timpano is singular (although you'll almost always hear someone refer to a single drum as timpani or just "timp"). A percussionist who plays the timpani is sometimes referred to as the "timpanist."

Timpani range in size from 32 inches to 23 inches (the standard sizes are 32", 29", 26", and 23" - 3 inches for each separate size).

Unlike most drums in the percussion family, timpani produce a definite pitch when struck. The timpani are tuned to specific pitches by using pedals which, by use of a mechanism, stretch the heads across the rim of the bowl. Because of its low pitch, music for timpani is written in the BASS CLEF.



SPECIAL BONUS! VIDEO LESSONS OF ALL THE TECHNIQUES AND EXERCISES ARE AVAILABLE ON YOUTUBE! Search for "Fresh Approach to Timpani" to find these helpful videos.

The Proper Beating Area



The proper beating spot on the timpani is approximately one-third the distance between the rim and the center of the head (about 3-4 inches from the rim). Since a timpano is a bowl, you do not strike it in the center as you do other types of percussion instruments. Because the bowl acts as a resonating chamber, the sound vibrations have nowhere to travel when you hit the drum in the center.

Experiment playing on different areas of the drum until you find the best sound. Like the "sweet spot" on a bat or tennis racket, each timpani has a beating area that produces the best sound.

Hand Position

Grasp the timpani mallet just as you do a keyboard mallet. Instead of playing with "flat" hands, turn your wrists to where the thumb nail is facing the ceiling (this is known as the "French Style" of playing). Relax the back fingers - they should lightly make contact with the shaft of the mallet. For a darker, heavier tone, add more finger contact.

The Stroke Style

The "Prep Stroke"

Start with the stick about 3 inches from the head (with the "French" hand position)

Raise the forearm <u>slightly</u> while leaving the mallet head in the same position (causing the wrist to rotate as if you were shaking someone's hand).

As you continue to raise the forearm, allow the wrist to "react" to the motion.

The "Stroke"

Allow the weight of the forearm to carry the stick back to the timpani head. Again, the wrist (which is totally relaxed) should react to the movement of the arm - much like the way a baby's head would react when he or she is picked up suddenly by a mother.

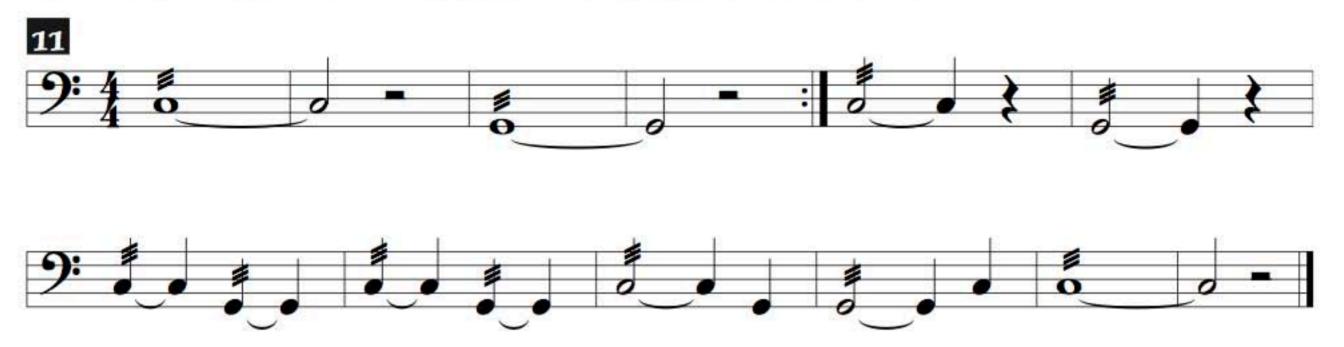
The "Follow Through"

At the exact moment of impact of the mallet with the drum head, snap the wrist slightly - the way you would "pop" someone with a wet towel, or cast a fishing rod.

Allow the hand to come up to shoulder level, then gently bring the stick back to playing position. This is the most important part of the stroke because it "draws" the sound out of the instrument.

Playing Rolls on the Timpani

The purpose of the roll on timpani is to sustain an even sounding tone. A wind player does this by blowing air through the instrument, a string player does it by drawing the bow across the string. Since the sound of the timpani note decays as soon as it is hit with the mallet, we must sustain a tone by rapidly striking the drum. To accomplish this, relax the wrists as much as possible and play with quick, EVEN strokes single strokes (never play bounce rolls on the timpani).

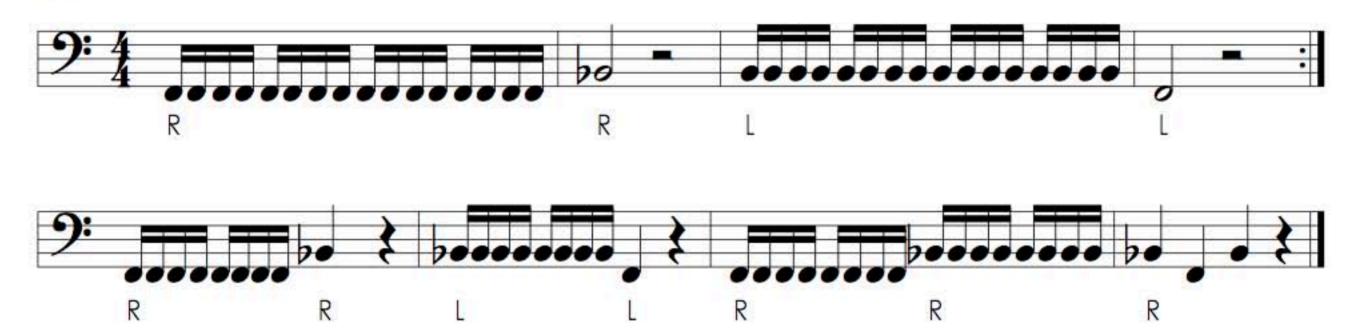


You may notice that it is easier to produce a nice sounding roll on the lower drum. That is because a loose timpani head has a slower VIBRATION speed than a tight head. In order to keep the head vibrating, you can play with a slower roll speed. Try tuning the smallest timpani to the highest pitch and see how fast you must roll to keep the vibrations going!

The Passing Roll

When playing a passing roll (or slur), it is necessary to pass from one drum to the other without a break in the roll. Just like in the passing stroke exercises, you must always shift to the next drum with the INSIDE mallet first, avoiding a cross stroke. Try this 16th note exercise first, then speed it up until the 16th notes become rolls.





Of course, you may not be able to always play an even number of strokes on passing rolls. In this next exercise, try to move from one drum to the next as SMOOTHLY as possible, without any breaks in the sound.



Timpani Etudes

Read the key signature when finding out which two notes to tune in this etude. Remember to stop all sound possible on each rest by muffling as quietly as possible. Follow the sticking when it's provided for you.

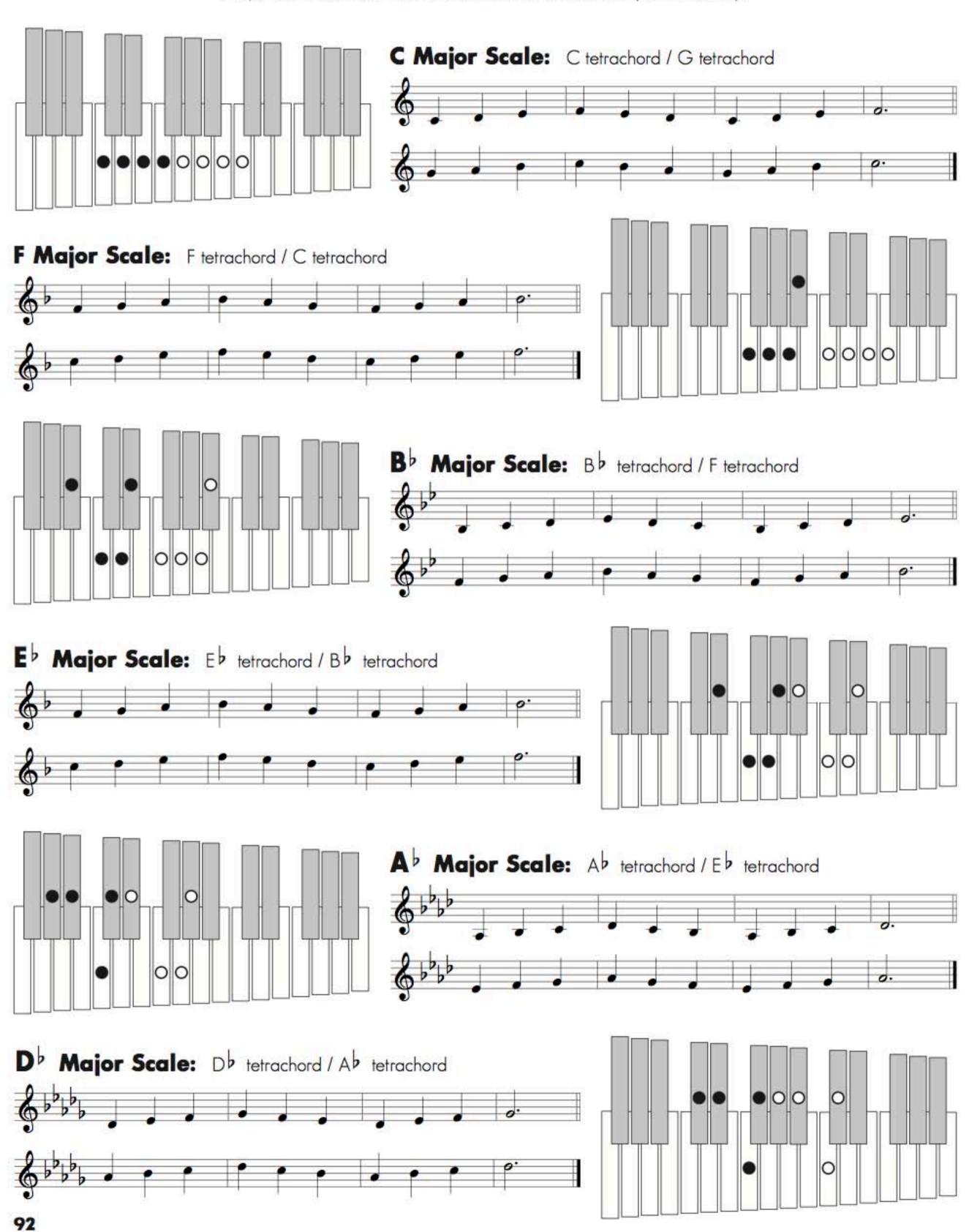


This short etude includes some **staccato** notes (measure 15 and 16). When a dot is placed above or below a note, play the drum, then muffle as quickly as possible.



Tetrachords / Major Scales

Major scales are built with two tetrachords connected by a whole step.



A Fresh Approach to Mallet Percussion

Accompaniment MP3 Track List

TRACK #	LINE #	SONG TITLE	INTRO COUNTS & MEASURES
1/2	8	Hot Cross Buns	8 counts (2 measures)
3/4	9	Au Claire de Lune	8 counts (2 measures)
5/6	13	Music Reading	8 counts (2 measures)
7/8	18	Lightly Row	8 counts (2 measures)
9/10	20	Baa, Baa, Black Sheep	8 counts (2 measures)
11 / 12	21	Jolly Old St. Nicholas	8 counts (4 measures in 2/4)
13 / 14	24	Skip to My Lou	8 counts (2 measures)
15 / 16	26	Oh, Susannah	7 counts (2 measures with the pickup)
17 / 18	27	Shortnin' Bread	8 counts (2 measures)
19 / 20	28	Rakes of Mallow	8 counts (2 measures)
21 / 22	30	Erie Canal	7 counts (2 measures with the pickup)
23 / 24	33	Old MacDonald	8 counts (2 measures)
25 / 26	35	When the Saints Go Marchin' In	13 counts in 4/4 (4 measures with the pickup)
27 / 28	37	American Patrol	15 counts in 4/4 (4 measures with the pickup)
29/30	38	Surprise Symphony	8 counts in 2/4 (4 measures)
31 / 32	42	Yankee Doodle	8 counts in 2/4 (4 measures)
33 / 34	43	Serenade	12 counts in 3/4 (4 measures)
35 / 36	46	All Men Are Brothers	8 counts in 4/4 (2 measures)
37 / 38	47	Simple Gifts	8 counts in 4/4 (2 measures)
39 / 40	50	Russian Sailor's Dance	8 counts in 2/4 (4 measures)
41 / 42	51	Turkey in the Straw	7 counts in 4/4 (2 measures with the pickup)
43 / 44	53	William Tell Overture	4 counts in 2/4 (2 measures)
45 / 46	55	Largo from Dvorak's Sym #9	4 counts in 4/4 (1 measure)
47 / 48	56	Hunter's Chorus	8 counts in 2/4 (4 measures with the pickup)
49 / 50	58	Orpheus in the Underworld	8 counts in 2/4 (4 measures)
51 / 52	59	Battle Hymn of the Republic	7 counts in 4/4 (2 measures with the pickup)
53 / 54	61	Soldier's March	4 counts in 2/4 (2 measures)
55 / 56	62	Irish Washerwoman	4 counts in 6/8 (2 measures with the pickup)
57 /58	63	Jesu, Joy of Man's Desire	6 counts in 9/8 (2 measures)
59 / 60	64	The Sorcerer's Apprentice	6 counts in 9/8 (2 measures)
61 / 62	63	Clementi Sonatina	4 counts in cut time (2 measures)
		with the second second second second	

^{*} First track listed includes solo line, 2nd track listed is accompaniment WITHOUT solo.