

Drum Set

For the School Jazz Ensemble

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Objective

This is not to teach you how to play drum set.

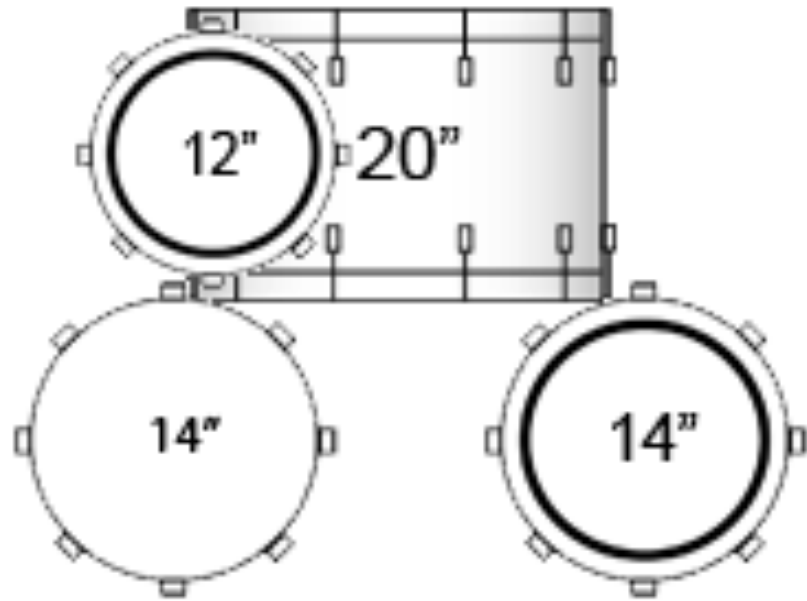
- Goal is to give you tips on how to guide drum set players.
- Understand the equipment of drummers.
- Understand a drummer's role in the jazz ensemble.
- Basic beats or patterns for most jazz ensemble music.
- Coaching drummers to listen and fit in with rhythm section.
- Enhancing the jazz ensemble experience and performance.

Components of a Drum Set

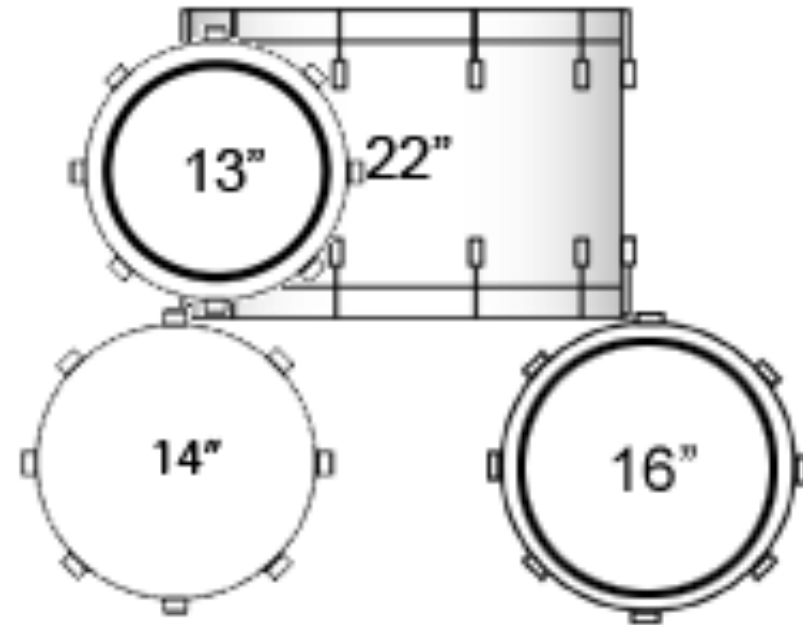


Drum Set Configurations

Jazz Configuration



Rock Configuration



Cymbals

- 20” Ride Cymbal (Medium Heavy Weight)
- 18” Crash Cymbal (Thin Weight)
- 16” Crash Cymbal (Thin Weight)
- 14” Pr. Hi-Hat Cymbals (Medium Weight)

- Brands (best tone and response)
 - Zildjian
 - Sabian
 - Paiste
 - Meinl

Drum Set Accessories

Hardware / Stands

- Snare Drum Stand
- Cymbal Stand
- Boom Cymbal Stand
- Hi-Hat Stand
- Bass Drum Pedal
- Drum Throne

Cases / Bags / Carpet

- Drum Cases - Hard Shell
- Drum Bags - Soft Padded
- Trap Case - Hardware
 - Hard Fiber Case on wheels
 - Padded Bag with wheels
- Drum Carpet
 - keeps drums from sliding

Drum Set Accessories

Drumheads

- Bass Drum
 - Remo Powerstroke
 - Ringed Heads front and Back
 - Muffling “BOOM”
- Toms
 - Medium White Coated Heads - Jazz
 - Heavy Clear Heads - Rock
- Snare Drum
 - Medium White Coated
- Brands: Remo, Evans, Aquarian

Sticks / Brushes

- Drum sticks
 - 5A - recommended
 - Wood Tip
 - Nylon Tip
 - Big sticks sound bad on cymbals
- Brushes
 - Nylon
 - Wire

Drummer's Role

- Time - Drummer must have solid tempo
- Forward motion - Energy flow
- Accents - Drums can accentuate band figures (Rhythms)
- Set-Ups - Drummer must anticipate band rhythms
- Fills - Filling in blank spots in the music
- Rhythmic ostinato
- Shading / Coloring / Textures
- Most drumming is improvisational
- Support the other musicians

Best advice ever received:

“It’s Not About You.”

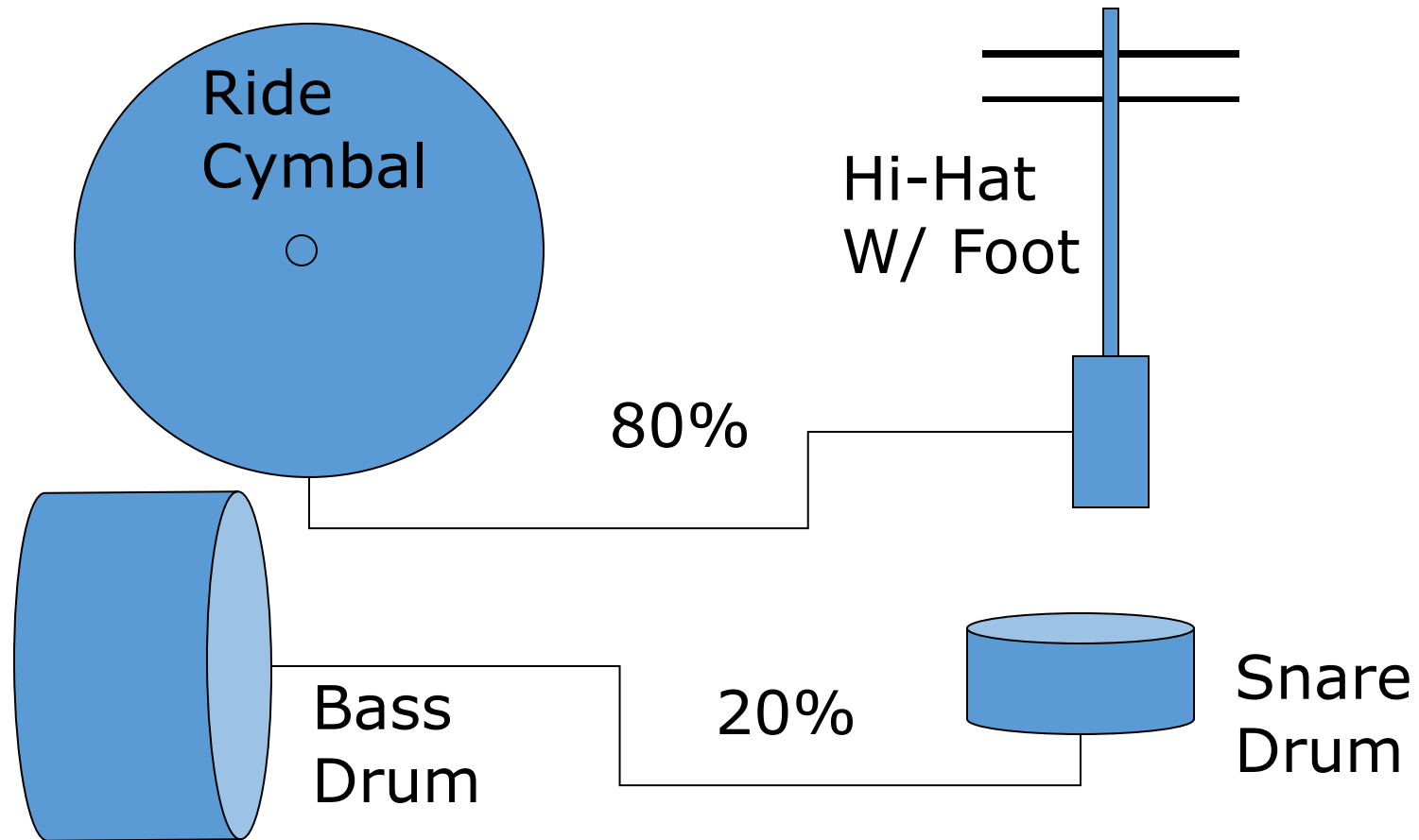
Common Drummer Problems

- Volume control
- Playing bass drum too loud
- Unsteady tempo (Rushing / Dragging)
- Choppy fills
- Unfinished Fills
- Show Boating - Over playing - Too many chops
- Not locking in with the rhythm section / especially bass player
- Not following dynamics
- Overplaying when backing soloists and singers
- Not familiar with style
- Not listening to their overall sound in with the whole band

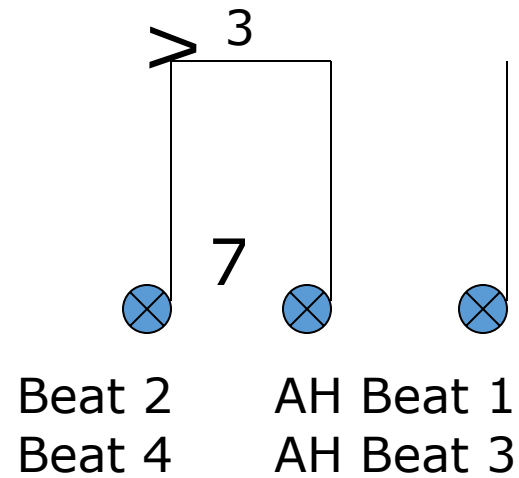
Two Hands First / Then Feet

- A drummer that cannot play well with two hands on a single surface like a snare drum, will not be successful on the drum set.
- A drummer must have a level of independence between:
 - Right hand - Ride Cymbal
 - Left hand - Snare Drum
 - Right Foot - Bass Drum
 - Left Foot - Hi-hat
- Each limb plays a different instrument (Drum or Cymbal) at the same time.

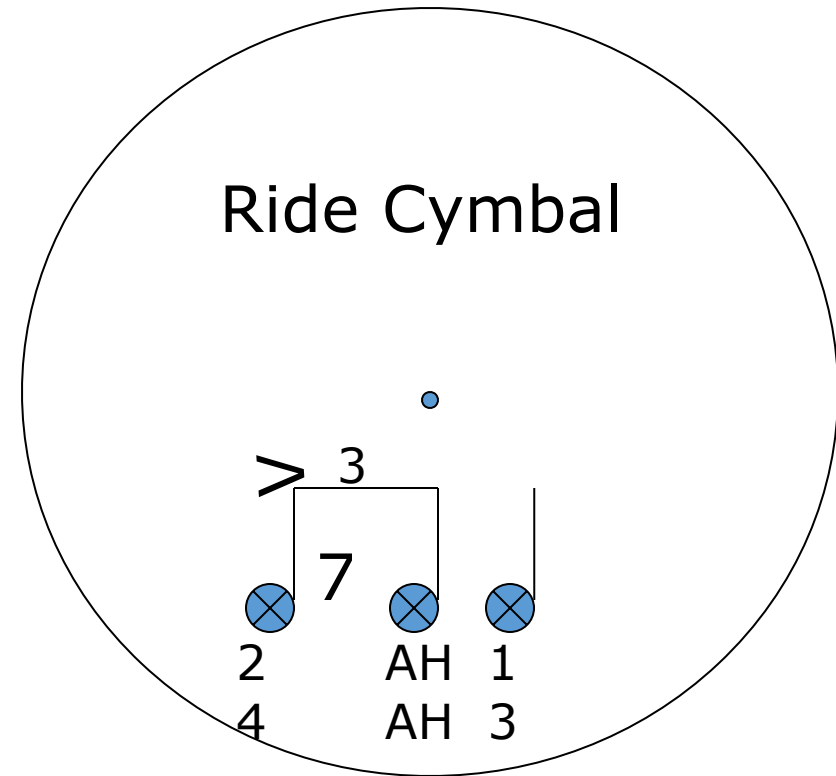
Jazz on the Drum Set



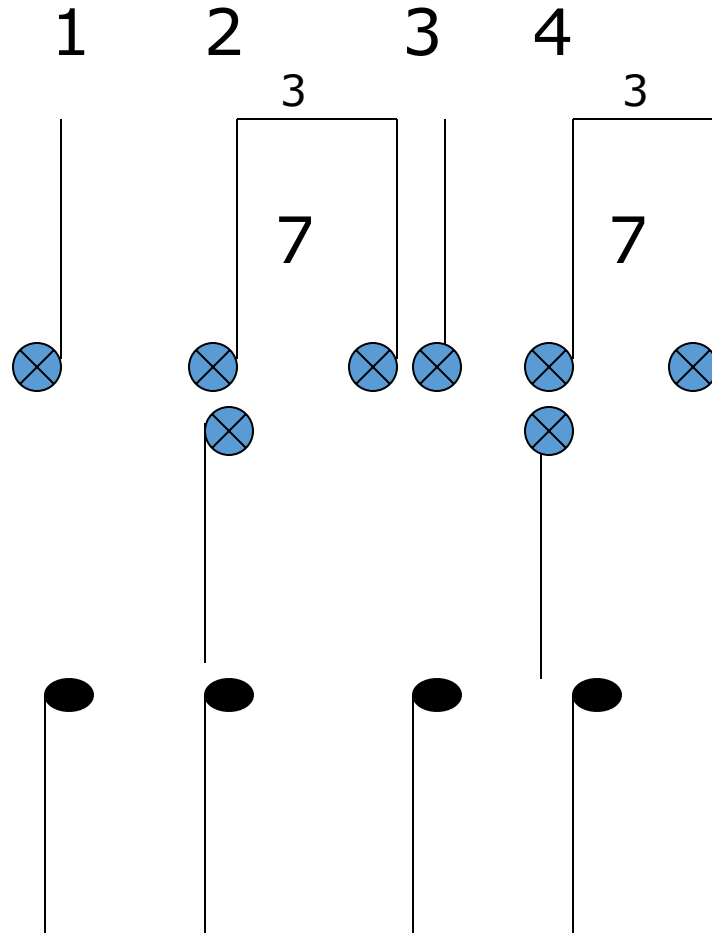
Swing Beat



“Chick’en Bones”



Jazz Beats

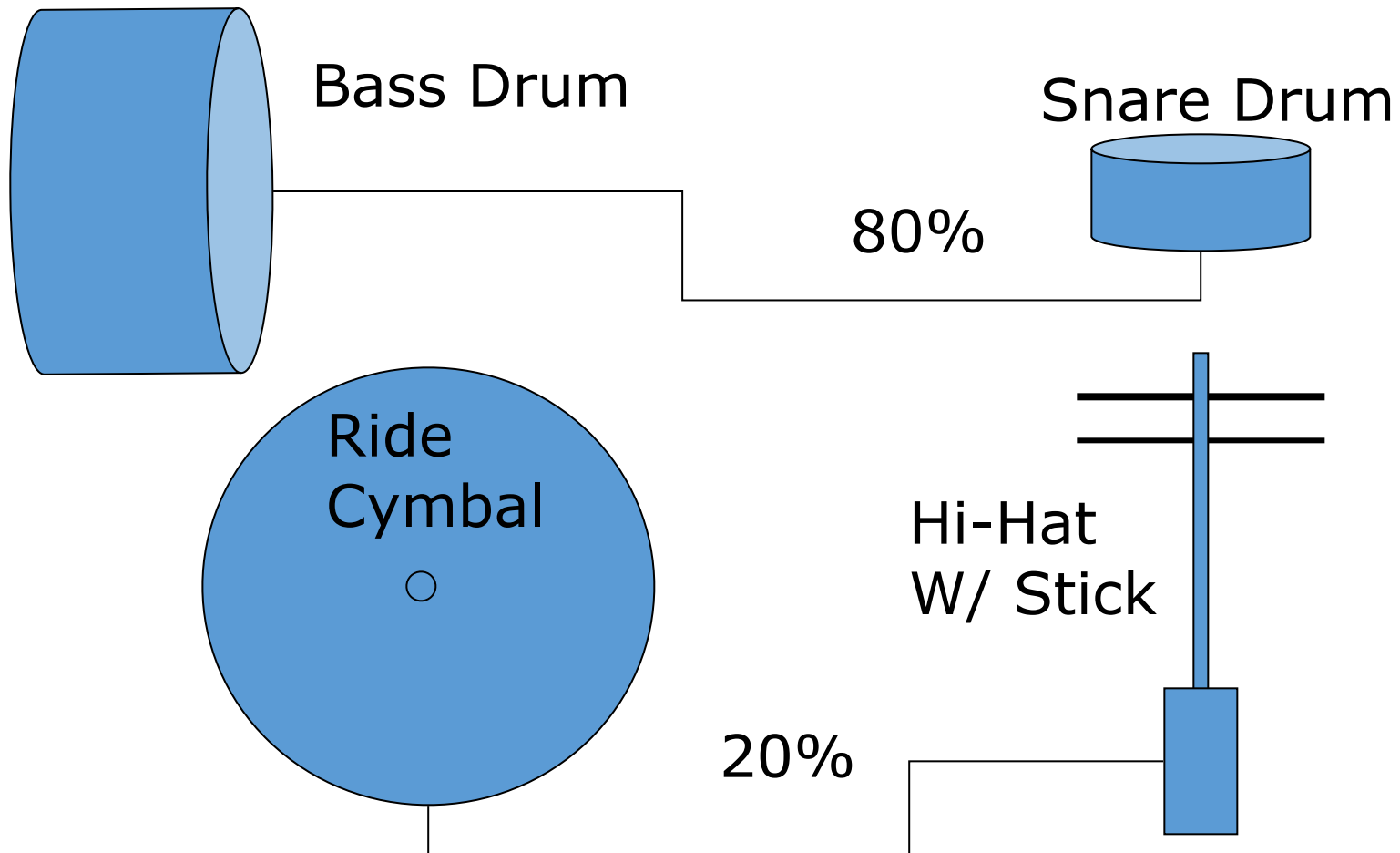


Ride Cymbal Pattern

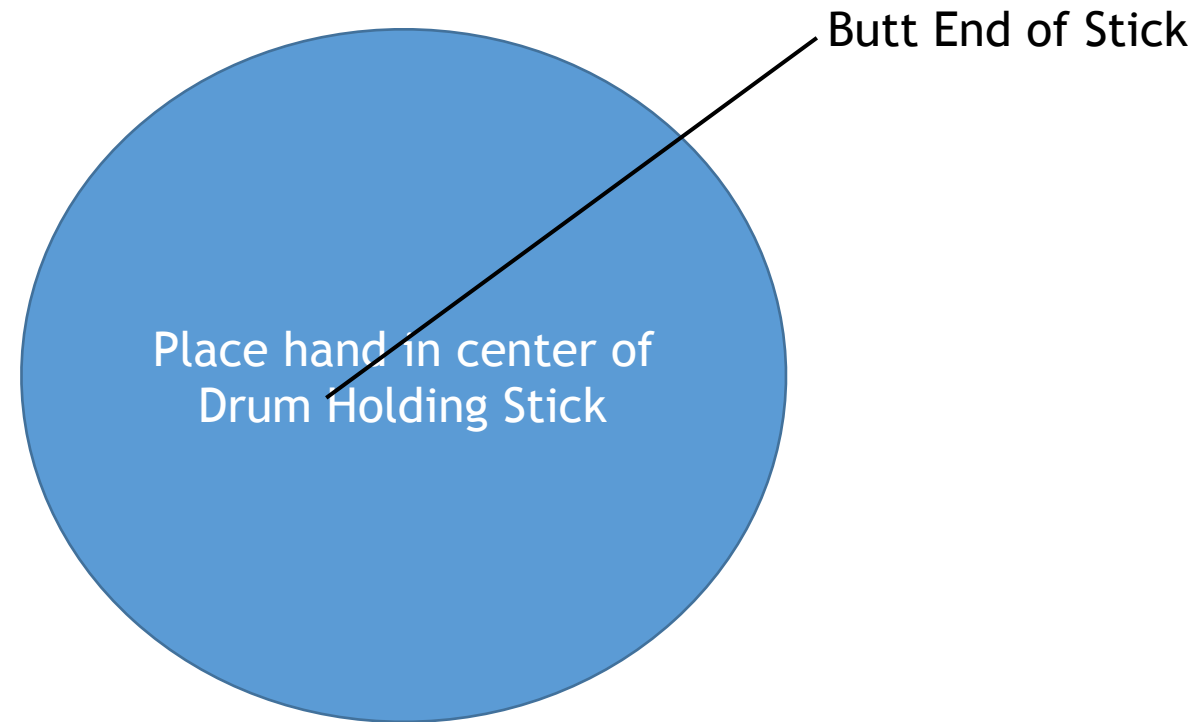
Hi-Hat w/ Foot

Light Bass Drum
"Feathering"

Rock on the Drum Set

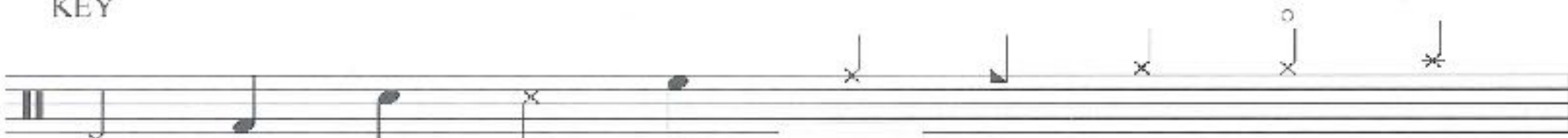


Rim Clicks (Basie Chop)



Drum Set Notation (Key)

KEY



Hi-Hat Bass Drum Snare Rim Click High Tom-tom Ride Cymbal Crown of Cymbal Closed Hi-hat Open Hi-hat Crash Cymbal

Swing Style



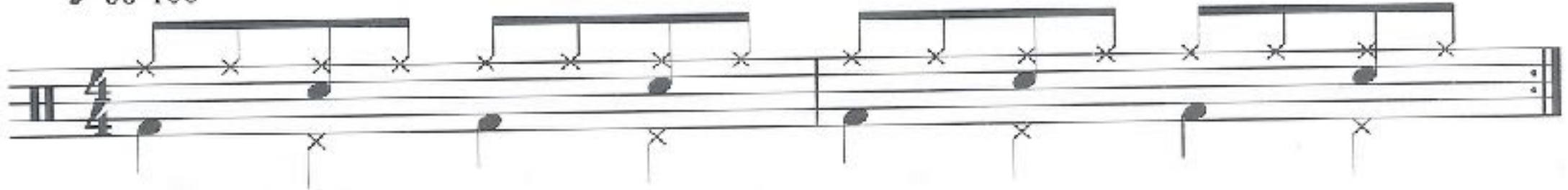
WRESTLED

PLAYED

Rock Beat

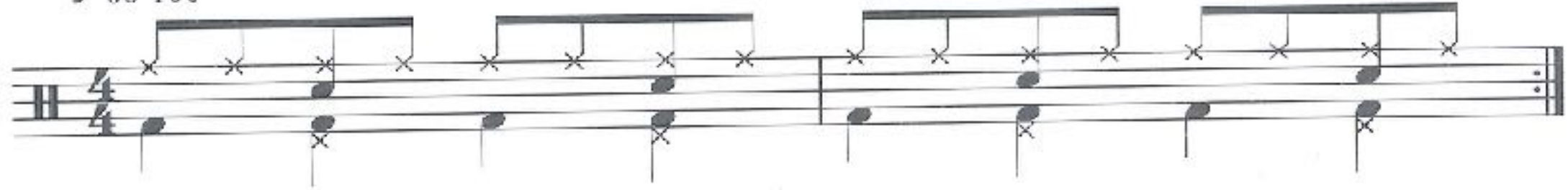
2 - BEAT ROCK (snare on)

♩=88-100



4 - BEAT ROCK (snare on)

♩=88-100



Rock Beat

ROCK TIME (snare on)

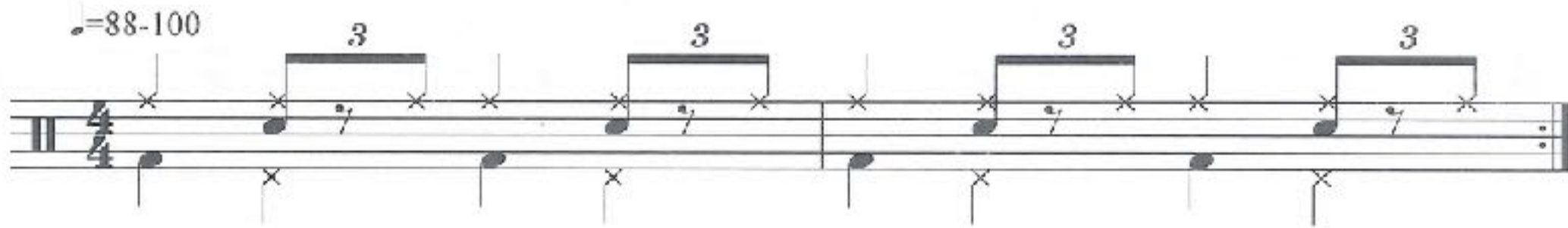
♩=112-126

The musical notation is written on a grand staff with two staves. The top staff is for the snare drum and the bottom staff is for the bass line. The time signature is 4/4. The snare drum part consists of a series of eighth notes with 'x' marks above them, indicating snare hits. The bass line consists of eighth notes, some with 'x' marks below them, indicating bass drum hits. The notation is divided into six measures, each containing a pair of eighth notes. The first measure has an asterisk above the first eighth note. The word 'Fill' is written above the final measure, which is filled with diagonal lines. The tempo is indicated as ♩=112-126.

Swing Beat

2 - BEAT SWING (snare on)

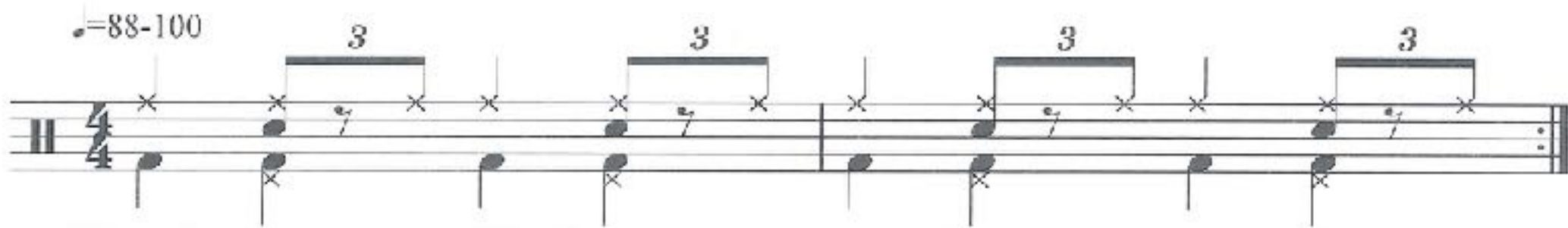
♩=88-100



Musical notation for a 2-beat swing pattern in 4/4 time. The tempo is marked as ♩=88-100. The notation consists of two staves. The top staff shows a sequence of four measures, each containing a triplet of eighth notes (beamed together with a '3' above them) and a snare drum hit (marked with an 'x') on the second beat. The bottom staff shows the bass line with quarter notes on the first and third beats, and quarter notes on the second and fourth beats. Vertical lines connect the snare hits on the top staff to the corresponding quarter notes on the bottom staff.

4 - BEAT SWING (snare on)

♩=88-100



Musical notation for a 4-beat swing pattern in 4/4 time. The tempo is marked as ♩=88-100. The notation consists of two staves. The top staff shows a sequence of four measures, each containing a triplet of eighth notes (beamed together with a '3' above them) and a snare drum hit (marked with an 'x') on the second beat. The bottom staff shows the bass line with quarter notes on the first and third beats, and quarter notes on the second and fourth beats. Vertical lines connect the snare hits on the top staff to the corresponding quarter notes on the bottom staff.

Swing / Jazz Bass Drum

- Key Word - “FEATHERING”
 - Soft
 - Subtle
 - Match with String Bass or Bass Guitar
- Bass Drum Bombs
 - Accents
 - Set Ups

$\frac{3}{4}$ Waltz / Jazz Waltz

The image displays two staves of handwritten musical notation. The top staff is labeled 'WALTZ' and the bottom staff is labeled 'JAZZ WALTZ'. Both staves begin with a square box on the left, likely representing a piano key. The notation is written in a simple, sketchy style. The top staff shows a sequence of notes with stems, some marked with 'x' above them, and a large bracket spanning the first two measures. The bottom staff shows a similar sequence of notes with stems, also marked with 'x' above them, and a large bracket spanning the first two measures. The notation is set against a background of five-line musical staves.

Brush Beat

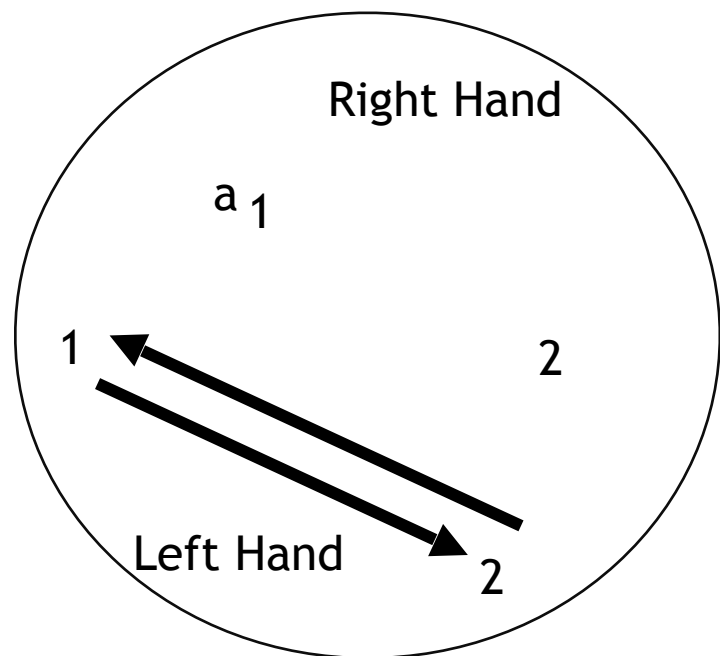
BRUSH TIME (snare on)

♩=132-152

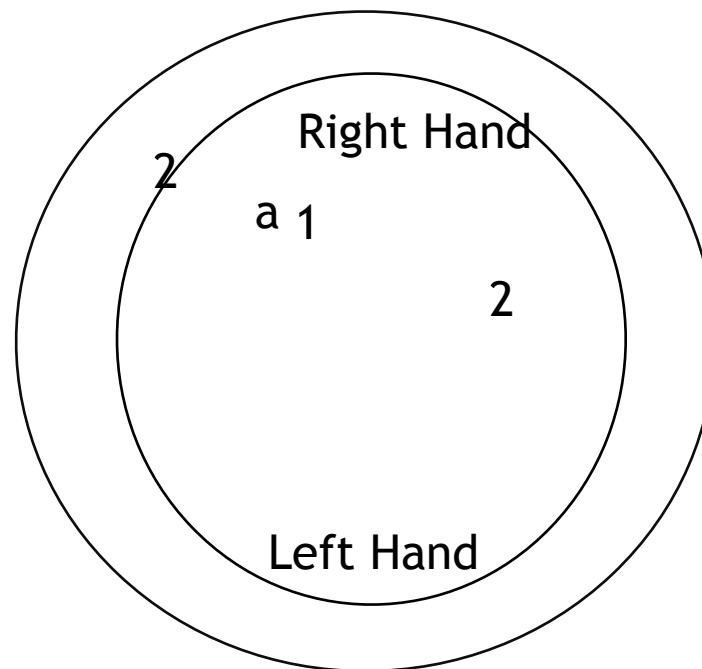
The musical notation is written on a grand staff with two staves. The top staff is for the right hand and the bottom staff is for the left hand. The time signature is 4/4. The piece begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The right hand part consists of four measures, each containing a triplet of eighth notes. The first note of each triplet is marked with an accent (>). The left hand part consists of four measures, each containing a quarter note followed by a quarter rest. The first and third notes of the left hand are marked with an 'x' below them, indicating a snare drum hit. The piece ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Brush Beats (Sweeping)

- Fast Tempo



- Slow Tempo



Latin Beats (Bossa Nova)

BASIC LATIN (snare off)

♩=88-100

Musical notation for Basic Latin rhythm in 4/4 time. The notation consists of two staves. The top staff shows a series of eighth notes with stems pointing up, and the bottom staff shows a series of eighth notes with stems pointing down. The rhythm is a simple 4/4 pattern with a tempo of 88-100 beats per minute.

BOSSA NOVA (snare off)

♩=128-144

R.H. - Brush on Snare or / Stick on Ride Cymbal

Musical notation for Bossa Nova rhythm in 4/4 time. The notation consists of two staves. The top staff shows a series of eighth notes with stems pointing up, and the bottom staff shows a series of eighth notes with stems pointing down. The rhythm is a Bossa Nova pattern with a tempo of 128-144 beats per minute. A box above the notation indicates "R.H. - Brush on Snare or / Stick on Ride Cymbal". The notation ends with a "Fill" section indicated by diagonal lines.

Afro Cuban Beat

The image displays seven staves of handwritten musical notation for an Afro-Cuban beat. Each staff consists of a musical staff with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The notation includes rhythmic patterns, notes, and rests, with corresponding rhythmic shorthand (R for right, L for left) written below the staff. The patterns are as follows:

- Staff 1: R L R R L R R L L R R L L
- Staff 2: R L R R L R R L L R R L L
- Staff 3: R L R R L R R L L R R L L
- Staff 4: R L R R L R R L L R R L L
- Staff 5: R L R R L R R L L R R L L
- Staff 6: R L R R L R R L L R R L L
- Staff 7: R L R R L R R L L R R L L

Drum Fills

- Keep in style of music
- Triplets are always a great option
- Do not over play
- Avoid a flurry of notes
- Leave space or breaths in fills
- Keep tempo steady
- Mix tones between snare, high tom, low tom & bass drum

Rudiments on the Drum Set

- Flams
 - Flam Accent #1 & #2
 - Single Paradiddle
 - Double Paradiddle
 - Rolls - All Types, 5, 7, 9 Stroke
-
- Getting around the drum set is all about sticking.
 - Use sticking to help facilitate quick changes to other drums.

THE QUEEN BEE

DRUMS

BY SAMMY NESTICO

MEDIUM BLUES (♩ = 120)

1) BRASS 2) SNARE

Drum notation for 'The Queen Bee' on the left page. It consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mf*, *mp*, and *f*. There are also performance instructions like 'BRASS LIGHTLY', 'TENSER SOLO', and 'GASV ENS.'. The music is written in a 4/4 time signature with a tempo of 120 beats per minute.

DRUMS

Drum notation for 'The Queen Bee' on the right page. It consists of ten staves of music. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mf*, *mp*, *f*, *SOFT*, and *LOUD!*. There are also performance instructions like '(TO STICKS)', 'FILL IN SOLO', 'TENSER SOLO', 'GASV ENS.', and 'FILL'. The music is written in a 4/4 time signature with a tempo of 120 beats per minute.

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom right of the page.

126B

BASIE, STRAIGHT AHEAD

DRUMS

BY SAMMY NESTICO

$\text{♩} = 200$ (4 BARS = 5 SECONDS)

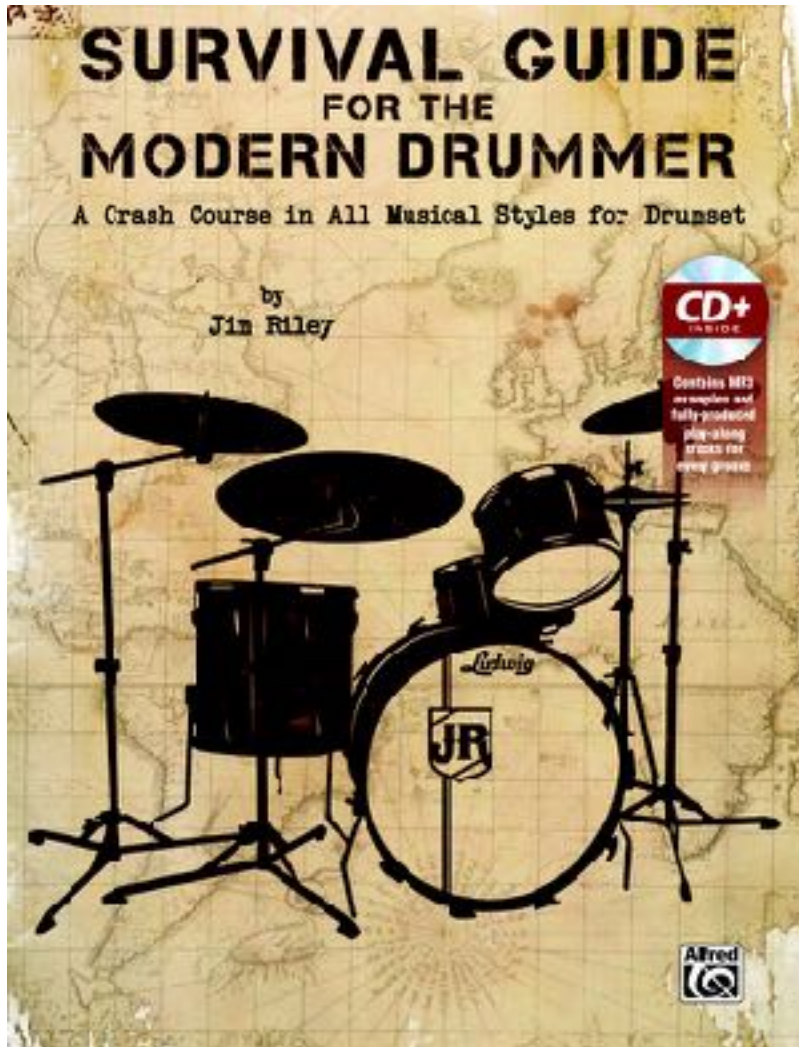
Handwritten drum notation for the first page of 'Basie, Straight Ahead'. The notation is written on ten staves. It begins with a tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 200$ (4 bars = 5 seconds) and a dynamic marking of *mf*. The piece is in 4/4 time. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns, rests, and dynamic markings. Key features include:

- Staff 1: (Piano Solo) *mf*, starting with a 4-measure rest.
- Staff 2: 6-measure rest.
- Staff 3: 12-measure rest, then a section marked 'A' (Saxes) with a 4-measure rest.
- Staff 4: (BASS) section, marked 'B'.
- Staff 5: 4-measure rest.
- Staff 6: Section marked 'C' (Piano Solo) with a 'FILL IN SOLD' instruction.
- Staff 7: Section marked 'D'.
- Staff 8: Section marked 'E'.
- Staff 9: 'FILL IN' section, followed by '(VIB. DAZZ)'.
- Staff 10: Section marked 'F'.

Handwritten drum notation for the second page of 'Basie, Straight Ahead'. The notation continues on ten staves. It includes various rhythmic patterns, rests, and dynamic markings. Key features include:

- Staff 1: 4-measure rest.
- Staff 2: 12-measure rest.
- Staff 3: Section marked 'G' (CASH BKS) with a 'FILL' instruction.
- Staff 4: 'FILL IN' section, marked 'H'.
- Staff 5: 'FILL IN' section.
- Staff 6: 'FILL' section, followed by 'Piano Solo'.
- Staff 7: Section marked 'I' with a 'FILL' instruction.
- Staff 8: Section marked 'J' (CASH) with a 'FILL' instruction.
- Staff 9: Section marked 'K' (CASH) with a 'FILL' instruction.
- Staff 10: Section marked 'L' (CASH) with a 'FILL' instruction.

Resources



- IReal Pro App
 - Drums can be silenced to play along.

Listening for Drummers

- Count Basie Orchestra - “Basie Straight Ahead”
- Frank Sinatra / Count Basie - “Sinatra at the Sands”
- Dave Brubeck (Joe Morello) - “Time Out”
- Buddy Rich - “Big Swing Face”
- Miles Davis - “Kind of Blue”
- John Coltrane - “Blue Train”
- Art Blakey & The Jazz Messengers - “Moanin”
- Stan Getz / Joao Gilberto - “Getz/Gilberto”
 - Bossa Nova (Latin) - Girl from Ipanema, Desafinado, Corcovado

Thank You

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