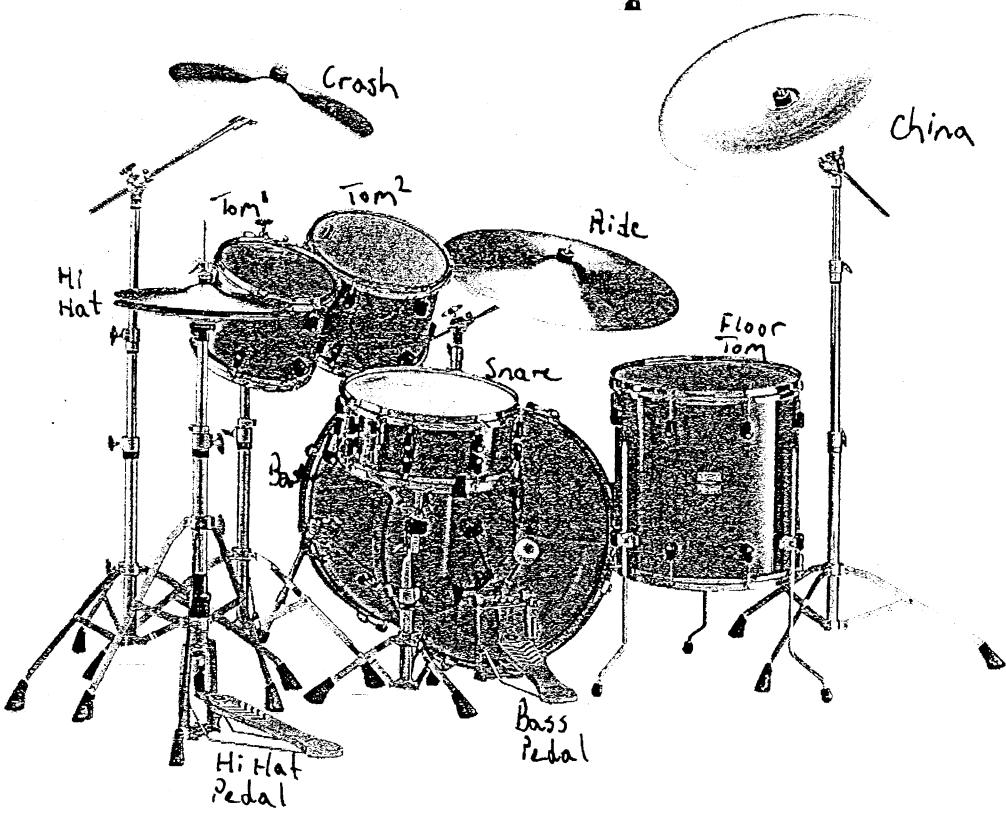
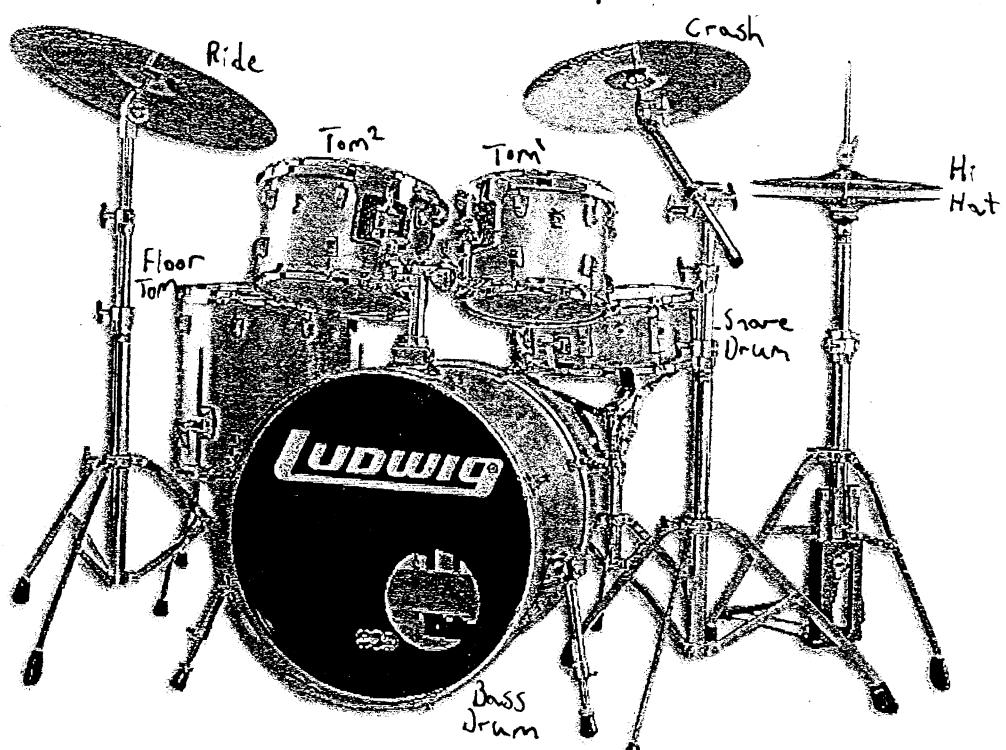


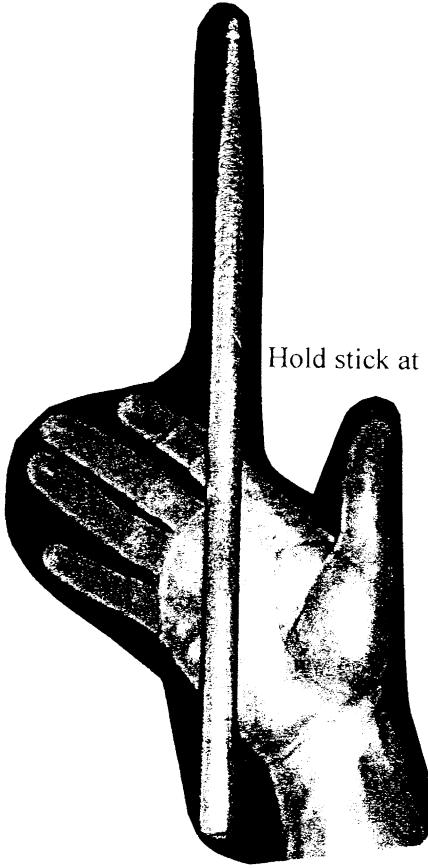
The Stave In Relation To Drums

A handwritten diagram of a drum set with six drums arranged horizontally. Above each drum is a small circle with a vertical line through it, representing a stick position. The first two drums have an 'x' below them, indicating the stick is down. The third drum has an 'x' above it, indicating the stick is up. The fourth drum has an 'x' below it. The fifth drum has an 'x' above it. The sixth drum has an 'x' below it. Below the drums, the following labels are written: "open hi hat", "half open hi hat", "ride cymbal", "crash cymbal", and "hi hat with foot".

A handwritten musical score for a four-piece drum set (snare, floor tom, tom tom 1, tom tom 2, and bass) on four staves. The first staff starts with a bass drum note followed by a tom tom 1 note. The second staff starts with a tom tom 2 note followed by a snare drum note. The third staff starts with a floor tom note followed by a tom tom 1 note. The fourth staff starts with a bass drum note followed by a tom tom 2 note.



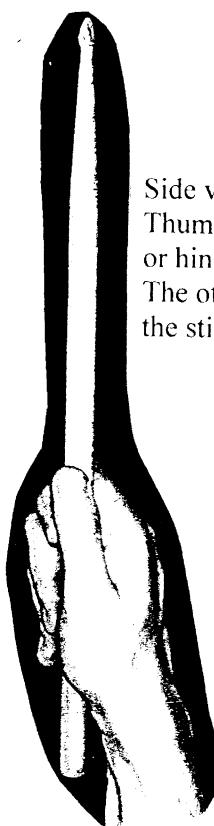
Match Grip Technique



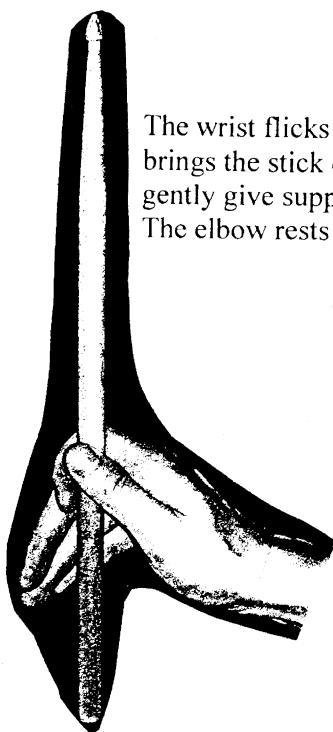
Hold stick at an angle along the hand



Keep the thumb still and bring the tips
of the other fingers gently resting on the stick



Side view of how the stick should look.
Thumb and pointer finger create a fulcrum
or hinge.
The other fingers make a space between
the stick - so the stick is held loose.



The wrist flicks the stick up and gravity
brings the stick down whilst the fingers
gently give support.
The elbow rests along the body.

Notes and their Value

Note	Rest	Count	Value	Name
o	-	4	1	Semi breve
j	-	2	2	Minum
j	{	1	4	Crotchet
j	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	8	Quaver
f	7	$\frac{1}{4}$	16	Semi Quaver

An explanation of Time Signatures

4 = how many beats
4 = what type of beats

Examples

2 - Two

2 - ♫ minums

3 - Three

4 - ♪ crotchets

5 - Five

4 - ♩ crotchets

7 - seven

8 - ♪ quavers

6 - six

8 - ♪ quavers

40 INTERNATIONAL DRUM RUDIMENTS

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I ROLL RUDIMENTS

A. SINGLE STROKE ROLL RUDIMENTS

- The image contains three separate diagrams, each showing a horizontal timeline with vertical bars indicating beats. Above each diagram is a title and below it is a corresponding drumming pattern.

 - (1) Single Stroke Roll**: Shows a continuous sequence of eighth-note strokes. The pattern is: R L R L R L R L R L. The first stroke is on the first beat, and the last stroke ends on the second beat.
 - (2) Single Stroke Four**: Shows two groups of four eighth-note strokes each. Each group is labeled with a '3' above it, indicating a triplet feel. The pattern for each group is: R L R L. Below the timeline, the full pattern is given as: L R L R, L R L R.
 - (3) Single Stroke Seven**: Shows a sequence of seven eighth-note strokes. The pattern is: R L R L R L R. The first stroke is on the first beat, and the last stroke ends on the second beat.

B. MULTIPLE BOUNCE ROLL RUDIMENTS

- The diagram illustrates two types of rolls:

 - (4) Multiple Bounce Roll:** A single vertical stroke on a horizontal line with a wavy arrow above it, indicating a continuous, bouncy motion.
 - (5) Triple Stroke Roll:** A series of six vertical strokes on a horizontal line, grouped into three pairs. Each pair is labeled with a '3' above it, representing three strokes per group.

C. DOUBLE STROKE OPEN ROLL RUDIMENTS

-

II DIDDLE RUDIMENTS

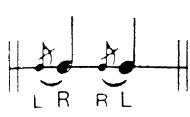
- The image shows five drum stick patterns on a staff with two vertical bar lines at the ends. Each pattern consists of a series of strokes indicated by arrows above the staff and corresponding letter labels (R or L) below the staff. The patterns are as follows:

 - (16) Single Paradiddle:** R L R R | R L R L
 - (17) Double Paradiddle:** R L R L R R | R L R L R L
 - (18) Triple Paradiddle:** R L R L R L R R | R L R L R L R L
 - (19) Single Paradiddle-Diddle:** R L R R L L R L R R | R L R L R L R L R R

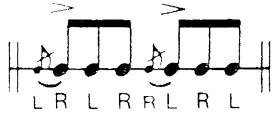
* These rudiments are included in the original Standard 26 American Drum Rudiments.

III FLAM RUDIMENTS

*(20) Flam



*(21) Flam Accent



*(22) Flam Tap



*(23) Flamacue



*(24) Flam Paradiddle



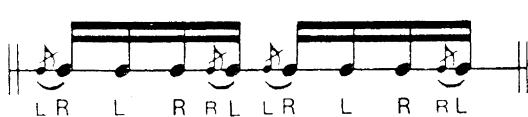
(25) Single Flammed Mill



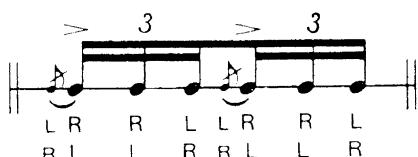
*(26) Flam Paradiddle-Diddle



(27) Pata Fla Fla



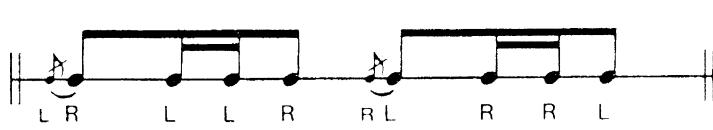
(28) Swiss Army Triplet



(29) Inverted Flam Tap



(30) Flam Drag



IV DRAG RUDIMENTS

*(31) Drag



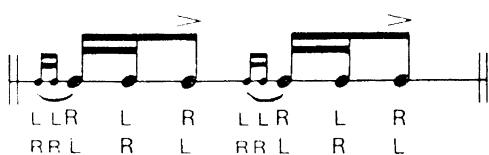
*(32) Single Drag Tap



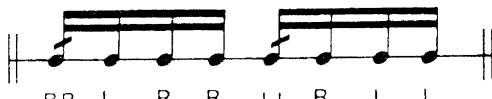
*(32) Double Drag Tap



*(34) Lesson 25



(35) Single Drag-A-Diddle



*(36) Drag Paradiddle 1



*(37) Drag Paradiddle 2



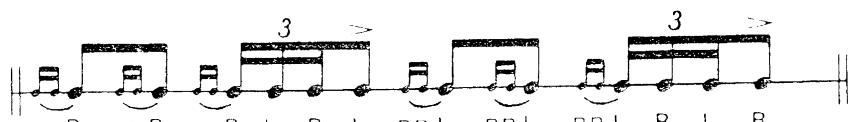
*(38) Single Ratamacue



*(39) Double Ratamacue



*(40) Triple Ratamacue



All Rudiments should be practiced: *Open* (Slow) to *Closed* (Fast) and/or at even moderate march tempo.

Crotchet bass

A handwritten musical score for crotchet bass, consisting of ten staves of music. Each staff begins with a clef (Bass Clef), a key signature (one sharp), and a common time signature. The music is composed of eighth-note patterns, indicated by 'x' marks above the notes. The first staff has four notes per measure. Subsequent staves introduce rests and more complex note patterns, such as sixteenth-note figures and rests. The notation is written in black ink on white paper.

The score consists of ten staves of music for crotchet bass. Each staff starts with a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp, and common time. The music uses eighth-note patterns, represented by 'x' marks above the notes. The first staff has four notes per measure. The second staff has four notes per measure. The third staff has four notes per measure. The fourth staff has four notes per measure. The fifth staff has four notes per measure. The sixth staff has four notes per measure. The seventh staff has four notes per measure. The eighth staff has four notes per measure. The ninth staff has four notes per measure. The tenth staff has four notes per measure.

Crotchet Bass Snare

A handwritten musical score for "Crotchet Bass Snare" consisting of ten staves. Each staff is a five-line staff with a common time signature. The notes are represented by vertical stems with a dot at the top, indicating a crotchet (three strokes). The heads of the stems are marked with an 'x' to indicate which stroke is a snare hit. The pattern of strokes varies slightly from staff to staff, creating a rhythmic pattern for the bass drum.

The staves are as follows:

- Staff 1: x x x x | x x x x | x x x x | x x x x
- Staff 2: x x x x | x x x x | x x x x | x x x x
- Staff 3: x x x x | x x x x | x x x x | x x x x
- Staff 4: x x x x | x x x x | x x x x | x x x x
- Staff 5: x x x x | x x x x | x x x x | x x x x
- Staff 6: x x x x | x x x x | x x x x | x x x x
- Staff 7: x x x x | x x x x | x x x x | x x x x
- Staff 8: x x x x | x x x x | x x x x | x x x x
- Staff 9: x x x x | x x x x | x x x x | x x x x
- Staff 10: x x x x | x x x x | x x x x | x x x x

Crash Cymbals

Hand-drawn musical notation for Crash Cymbals across five staves. The notation uses vertical stems with dots at the top to represent cymbal strikes. 'X' marks are placed above the stems to indicate specific strikes. The patterns vary slightly from staff to staff, creating a dynamic and rhythmic sequence.

Crotchet Fills

Hand-drawn musical notation for Crotchet Fills across six staves. The notation uses vertical stems with dots at the top. 'X' marks are placed above the stems to indicate specific notes or fills. The patterns become more complex and dense towards the end of the section.

Crotchet Fills

A handwritten musical score for "Crotchet Fills" consisting of ten staves of music. The music is written on a treble clef staff with five horizontal lines and four spaces. The notes are black dots representing crotchets (quarter notes). The first nine staves contain six measures each, while the tenth staff contains five measures. The first measure of each staff begins with a vertical bar line followed by a note. Subsequent measures are separated by vertical bar lines. In some measures, specific notes are marked with an 'x' above them. Measures 1 through 8 end with a vertical bar line at the end of the staff. Measures 9 and 10 end with a vertical bar line followed by a repeat sign (double bar line with a small circle) at the beginning of the next staff.

Measures 1-8:

- M1: Note at start, then x, x, x, x, x, x.
- M2: Note at start, then x, x, x, x, x, x.
- M3: Note at start, then x, x, x, x, x, x.
- M4: Note at start, then x, x, x, x, x, x.
- M5: Note at start, then x, x, x, x, x, x.
- M6: Note at start, then x, x, x, x, x, x.
- M7: Note at start, then x, x, x, x, x, x.
- M8: Note at start, then x, x, x, x, x, x.

Measures 9-10:

- M9: Note at start, then x, x, x, x, x, x.
- M10: Note at start, then x, x, x, x, x, x.

x Quaver fills

A handwritten musical score titled "Quaver fills" consisting of ten staves of music. Each staff begins with a vertical bar line followed by a bass clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a common time signature. The music is composed of sixteenth-note patterns. The first staff shows a repeating pattern of eighth notes (x) and sixteenth notes (dots). Subsequent staves introduce various fills and patterns, such as sixteenth-note runs and eighth-note pairs, often starting with an "x". The score concludes with a final staff ending with an "x".

x Quaver fills



single + stroke

Double stroke

Reverse & stroke

paradiddle

5 Stroke

A handwritten musical score for a six-string guitar. The top staff consists of six horizontal lines representing the strings. Above the first string, there are two open circles. The second string has an 'x' mark. The third string has an open circle. The fourth string has an 'x' mark. The fifth string has an open circle. The sixth string has an 'x' mark. The bottom staff also has six horizontal lines representing the strings. It features a melodic line with black dots and stems. The first string has a dot. The second string has a dot. The third string has a dot. The fourth string has a dot. The fifth string has a dot. The sixth string has a dot.

Quaver Fills 1

A handwritten musical score titled "Quaver Fills 1" consisting of ten staves of music. Each staff begins with a vertical bar line followed by a series of eighth notes. The first staff has four eighth notes with 'x' marks above them. Subsequent staves introduce various fills and patterns:

- Staff 2: Four eighth notes with 'x' marks above them.
- Staff 3: Four eighth notes with 'x' marks above them, followed by a sixteenth note with an 'x' below it.
- Staff 4: Four eighth notes with 'x' marks above them, followed by a sixteenth note with an 'x' below it.
- Staff 5: Three eighth notes with 'x' marks above them, followed by a sixteenth note with an 'x' below it.
- Staff 6: Three eighth notes with 'x' marks above them, followed by a sixteenth note with an 'x' below it.
- Staff 7: Three eighth notes with 'x' marks above them, followed by a sixteenth note with an 'x' below it.
- Staff 8: Three eighth notes with 'x' marks above them, followed by a sixteenth note with an 'x' below it.
- Staff 9: Three eighth notes with 'x' marks above them, followed by a sixteenth note with an 'x' below it.
- Staff 10: Three eighth notes with 'x' marks above them, followed by a sixteenth note with an 'x' below it.

The music is written on five-line staves with vertical bar lines dividing measures. The notes are black dots, and the 'x' marks are placed above or below specific notes to indicate performance techniques.

Quaver Fills

A handwritten musical score titled "Quaver Fills" consisting of ten staves of music. Each staff begins with a clef, key signature, and a time signature of 2/4. The music is primarily composed of eighth-note patterns, with various fills and grace notes indicated by "x", "o", and "o↑" markings. The first staff starts with a bass note followed by an eighth note, then a series of sixteenth-note fills. Subsequent staves continue this pattern with variations in note heads and fills. The score includes several rests and dynamic markings like "f" (fortissimo) and "p" (pianissimo). The handwriting is clear, though some notes and rests are represented by simple strokes or dashes.

Open Hi Hat

This image shows a hand-drawn musical score for a four-piece drum set. The score consists of ten staves, each representing a different drum or cymbal. The drums are arranged in a standard kit: Snare Drum (top), Tom Tom (second from top), Kick Drum (third from top), and Hi Hat/Cymbal (bottom). The notation uses vertical stems with various symbols at their ends to indicate note heads and strokes. The symbols include solid black dots, open circles, crosses ('x'), plus signs ('+'), and short horizontal dashes. The first staff (Snare Drum) has a circled 'o' at the top. The second staff (Tom Tom) has a circled 'o' at the top. The third staff (Kick Drum) has a circled 'o' at the top. The fourth staff (Hi Hat/Cymbal) has a circled 'o' at the top. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines, and the notes are distributed across the four drums in a rhythmic pattern.

Quaver hats

Handwritten musical score for a single melodic line on five staves. The score consists of ten measures. Measures 1-4 show eighth-note patterns with 'x' and 'o' markings above them. Measures 5-8 show sixteenth-note patterns with 'x' and 'o' markings above them. Measures 9-10 show eighth-note patterns with 'x' and 'o' markings above them. Measure 11 is a repeat of measure 1. Measures 12-13 show eighth-note patterns with 'x' and 'o' markings above them. Measures 14-15 show eighth-note patterns with 'x' and 'o' markings above them. Measures 16-17 show eighth-note patterns with 'x' and 'o' markings above them. Measures 18-19 show eighth-note patterns with 'x' and 'o' markings above them. Measures 20-21 show eighth-note patterns with 'x' and 'o' markings above them.

Introduction To $\frac{5}{4}$

A handwritten musical score for 5/4 time. It consists of five staves of music. The first four staves each have a common time signature (C) at the beginning, followed by a 5/4 signature. The music features various note heads, some marked with an 'x' and others with a dot, and includes several grace notes indicated by small vertical strokes above the main notes. The fifth staff begins with a 5/4 signature and continues the pattern of note heads and grace notes. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines, and the score concludes with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Introduction To $\frac{7}{8}$

A handwritten musical score for 7/8 time. It features five staves of music. The first four staves begin with a common time signature (C), followed by a 7/8 signature. The music is characterized by eighth-note patterns, with many notes having an 'x' or a dot over them. Grace notes are also present, often indicated by small vertical strokes. The fifth staff starts with a 7/8 signature and maintains the same rhythmic style. Measures are defined by vertical bar lines, and the score ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Introduction To

$\frac{6}{8}$

A handwritten musical score for sixteenth-note exercises. It consists of six staves of music, each starting with a common time signature (indicated by a 'C') and transitioning to a sixteenth-note time signature (indicated by a '6/8'). The first five staves begin with a bass clef, while the last staff begins with a treble clef. The music features various patterns of sixteenth-note strokes (x) and open squares, with some notes grouped by vertical lines. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines, and repeat signs with dots are placed at the end of the first five staves.

Introduction To

$\frac{3}{4}$

A handwritten musical score for eighth-note exercises in three-quarter time. It consists of six staves of music, each starting with a common time signature (indicated by a 'C') and transitioning to a three-quarter time signature (indicated by a '3/4'). The first five staves begin with a bass clef, while the last staff begins with a treble clef. The music features various patterns of eighth-note strokes (x), open circles, and open squares, with some notes grouped by vertical lines. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines, and repeat signs with dots are placed at the end of the first five staves.



24 grooves

The score consists of 12 staves of music, each representing a different "groove". The staves are arranged vertically. Each staff has a common time signature (indicated by a "C") and a 4/4 time signature (indicated by a "4/4"). The notation includes vertical stems, horizontal stems, and "x" marks above the stems. Some stems have small numbers below them, such as "3" or "11". Measures are separated by vertical bar lines, and repeat signs with dots are placed between some measures. The first staff starts with a vertical stem, followed by two horizontal stems, and then an "x" mark. The second staff starts with a vertical stem, followed by two horizontal stems, and then an "x" mark. The third staff starts with a vertical stem, followed by two horizontal stems, and then an "x" mark. The fourth staff starts with a vertical stem, followed by two horizontal stems, and then an "x" mark. The fifth staff starts with a vertical stem, followed by two horizontal stems, and then an "x" mark. The sixth staff starts with a vertical stem, followed by two horizontal stems, and then an "x" mark. The seventh staff starts with a vertical stem, followed by two horizontal stems, and then an "x" mark. The eighth staff starts with a vertical stem, followed by two horizontal stems, and then an "x" mark. The ninth staff starts with a vertical stem, followed by two horizontal stems, and then an "x" mark. The tenth staff starts with a vertical stem, followed by two horizontal stems, and then an "x" mark. The eleventh staff starts with a vertical stem, followed by two horizontal stems, and then an "x" mark. The twelfth staff starts with a vertical stem, followed by two horizontal stems, and then an "x" mark.

Semi Quaver.

The musical score consists of ten measures of music for a single melodic line. The music is written on five staves, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The notation includes various rhythmic patterns such as eighth notes, sixteenth notes, and grace notes. Measure 1 starts with a grace note followed by an eighth note. Measures 2-4 feature eighth-note patterns with grace notes. Measures 5-8 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measures 9-10 return to eighth-note patterns with grace notes.

Semi Quaver 2

The score consists of 12 staves, each representing a measure of 16 bars. The notation is as follows:

- Vertical Stroke:** A vertical line with a small horizontal tick at the top, indicating which string to play.
- X:** A small 'x' placed above or below a vertical stroke, indicating a muted or stopped note.
- Open Box:** An open square box placed above or below a vertical stroke, indicating a specific string or muting technique.
- Grouping:** Vertical lines connecting groups of notes to indicate fingerings or muting patterns.

Measure 1: Vertical strokes on strings 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11. X on string 2.

Measure 2: Vertical strokes on strings 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12. X on string 1.

Measure 3: Vertical strokes on strings 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11. X on string 2.

Measure 4: Vertical strokes on strings 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12. X on string 1.

Measure 5: Vertical strokes on strings 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11. X on string 2.

Measure 6: Vertical strokes on strings 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12. X on string 1.

Measure 7: Vertical strokes on strings 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11. X on string 2.

Measure 8: Vertical strokes on strings 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12. X on string 1.

Measure 9: Vertical strokes on strings 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11. X on string 2.

Measure 10: Vertical strokes on strings 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12. X on string 1.

Measure 11: Vertical strokes on strings 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11. X on string 2.

Measure 12: Vertical strokes on strings 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12. X on string 1.

Measure 13: Vertical strokes on strings 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11. X on string 2.

Measure 14: Vertical strokes on strings 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12. X on string 1.

Measure 15: Vertical strokes on strings 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11. X on string 2.

Measure 16: Vertical strokes on strings 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12. X on string 1.

A musical staff consisting of twelve horizontal lines. The staff begins with a note head containing an 'x'. Subsequent notes include a solid black dot, an 'x', another solid black dot, and a solid black dot. This pattern repeats across the staff. Below the staff, there are numerical markings: '3' under the second and third notes, and 'x' under the first note. The staff continues with a series of notes: a solid black dot, an 'x', another solid black dot, and a solid black dot. This pattern repeats. Below the staff, there are numerical markings: '3' under the second and third notes, and 'x' under the first note. The staff continues with a series of notes: a solid black dot, an 'x', another solid black dot, and a solid black dot. This pattern repeats. Below the staff, there are numerical markings: '3' under the second and third notes, and 'x' under the first note. The staff continues with a series of notes: a solid black dot, an 'x', another solid black dot, and a solid black dot. This pattern repeats. Below the staff, there are numerical markings: '3' under the second and third notes, and 'x' under the first note. The staff continues with a series of notes: a solid black dot, an 'x', another solid black dot, and a solid black dot. This pattern repeats. Below the staff, there are numerical markings: '3' under the second and third notes, and 'x' under the first note. The staff continues with a series of notes: a solid black dot, an 'x', another solid black dot, and a solid black dot. This pattern repeats. Below the staff, there are numerical markings: '3' under the second and third notes, and 'x' under the first note. The staff continues with a series of notes: a solid black dot, an 'x', another solid black dot, and a solid black dot. This pattern repeats. Below the staff, there are numerical markings: '3' under the second and third notes, and 'x' under the first note. The staff continues with a series of notes: a solid black dot, an 'x', another solid black dot, and a solid black dot. This pattern repeats. Below the staff, there are numerical markings: '3' under the second and third notes, and 'x' under the first note. The staff concludes with a series of notes: a solid black dot, an 'x', another solid black dot, and a solid black dot. This pattern repeats. Below the staff, there are numerical markings: '3' under the second and third notes, and 'x' under the first note.

Handwritten musical score for a single melodic line, likely for a bowed instrument like a cello or bassoon. The score consists of 12 staves of music, each with 4 measures. The notes are primarily eighth and sixteenth notes, with some sixteenth-note patterns preceded by an 'x'. Measure 1 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern (x) followed by eighth-note pairs. Measures 2-3 show eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 4 features a sixteenth-note pattern (x) followed by eighth-note pairs. Measures 5-6 show eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 7 starts with a sixteenth-note pattern (x) followed by eighth-note pairs. Measures 8-9 show eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 10 features a sixteenth-note pattern (x) followed by eighth-note pairs. Measures 11-12 show eighth-note pairs followed by sixteenth-note patterns.

The score includes various performance markings: dynamic signs (e.g., f , ff), articulation marks (e.g., dots, dashes, vertical lines), and rests. Some measures contain grace notes indicated by small vertical strokes above the main notes. Measures 1-3 have grace notes above the main notes. Measures 4-6 have grace notes below the main notes. Measures 7-9 have grace notes above the main notes. Measures 10-12 have grace notes below the main notes.

Measure 1: $x \times \overline{\text{G}} \times \overline{\text{G}} \times \overline{\text{G}} \times \overline{\text{G}}$ | $\text{G} \times \overline{\text{G}} \times \overline{\text{G}} \times \overline{\text{G}}$ | $\text{G} \times \overline{\text{G}} \times \overline{\text{G}} \times \overline{\text{G}}$ | $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$

Measure 2: $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$ | $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$ | $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$ | $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$

Measure 3: $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$ | $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$ | $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$ | $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$

Measure 4: $\text{G} \times \overline{\text{G}} \times \overline{\text{G}} \times \overline{\text{G}}$ | $\text{G} \times \overline{\text{G}} \times \overline{\text{G}} \times \overline{\text{G}}$ | $\text{G} \times \overline{\text{G}} \times \overline{\text{G}} \times \overline{\text{G}}$ | $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$

Measure 5: $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$ | $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$ | $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$ | $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$

Measure 6: $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$ | $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$ | $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$ | $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$

Measure 7: $\text{G} \times \overline{\text{G}} \times \overline{\text{G}} \times \overline{\text{G}}$ | $\text{G} \times \overline{\text{G}} \times \overline{\text{G}} \times \overline{\text{G}}$ | $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$ | $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$

Measure 8: $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$ | $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$ | $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$ | $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$

Measure 9: $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$ | $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$ | $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$ | $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$

Measure 10: $\text{G} \times \overline{\text{G}} \times \overline{\text{G}} \times \overline{\text{G}}$ | $\text{G} \times \overline{\text{G}} \times \overline{\text{G}} \times \overline{\text{G}}$ | $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$ | $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$

Measure 11: $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$ | $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$ | $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$ | $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$

Measure 12: $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$ | $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$ | $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$ | $\text{G} \text{ G} \text{ G}$

Buzz

Handwritten guitar tablature for 'Buzz'. The score consists of six staves, each with four horizontal lines representing the strings. The first five staves are identical, featuring a repeating pattern of notes and rests. The sixth staff is a variation of the first five. The notation includes various symbols: 'x' for muted notes, 'z' for buzzes, and 'ε' for open strings. Measures are separated by vertical bar lines. The first five staves conclude with a measure ending in a 'z' symbol followed by an arrow pointing right. The sixth staff begins with a measure ending in a 'z' symbol, followed by a measure ending in an 'x' symbol, and concludes with a measure ending in a 'z' symbol.

A handwritten musical score consisting of four staves of music. The top staff uses a soprano C-clef, the second staff an alto F-clef, the third staff a bass G-clef, and the bottom staff a tenor D-clef. The music includes various note heads such as open circles, solid dots, crosses, and X's, along with rests and a few numerical markings like '3' and '7'. The score is written on five-line staff paper.

Rudiment Patterns

x x x x | 3 R L R A L R L L | .

x x x x | 3 A L L R L A R L | .

x x x x | 3 A A L R L L A L | .

x x x x | 3 A C R L L A L A | .

x x x x | 3 L A L L A L A R | .

x x x x | *dust* → | R R R R R R R R | .

x x x x | . | R A L L R A L L R A L L R A L L | .

x x x x | . | R L A R L A L L R L A R R L R L L | .

x x x x | . | R R L L R A L L R A R A L | .

x x x x | . | R A L L R R L R A R L L R R L | .

x x x x | . | R R L L R A R L L R A L | .



A musical score for three staves. The top staff has six measures of eighth-note patterns. The middle staff has four measures of eighth-note patterns, with the last measure ending on a half note. The bottom staff has five measures of eighth-note patterns, with the last measure ending on a half note.

A handwritten musical score consisting of three staves. The top staff starts with a '2' and an 'x'. The middle staff starts with an 'x'. The bottom staff starts with an 'x'. All staves contain a series of notes and rests, with some notes marked with 'x' or 'f' above them.

A handwritten musical score consisting of three staves. The first staff uses a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a common time signature. The second staff uses a bass clef and a common time signature. The third staff uses a bass clef and a common time signature. Measures are indicated by vertical bar lines. Notes are represented by vertical stems with small horizontal dashes. Some notes are marked with an 'x' above them, while others are circled. A brace groups the first two measures of the top staff.

A hand-drawn musical score consisting of three staves. The top staff starts with a '5' and a circled '8' with an arrow pointing right. It features a mix of 'x' marks and vertical strokes. The middle staff begins with a 'LRLR' pattern followed by 'ALRR' and 'LRLL' patterns. The bottom staff ends with a 'x' mark above it.

8

This section contains three staves of musical notation. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff an alto clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. Notes are represented by vertical stems with heads, and rests by horizontal dashes. There are several 'X' marks indicating muted or struck notes. Measure 1 starts with a note, followed by a rest, then a note, another rest, and a note. Measures 2 and 3 show more complex patterns of notes and rests. Measure 4 begins with a note, followed by a rest, then a note, another rest, and a note. Measures 5 and 6 continue the pattern. Measures 7 and 8 conclude the section.

9

This section contains three staves of musical notation. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff an alto clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. Notes are represented by vertical stems with heads, and rests by horizontal dashes. There are several 'X' marks indicating muted or struck notes. Measure 1 starts with a note, followed by a rest, then a note, another rest, and a note. Measures 2 and 3 show more complex patterns of notes and rests. Measure 4 begins with a note, followed by a rest, then a note, another rest, and a note. Measures 5 and 6 continue the pattern. Measures 7 and 8 conclude the section.

10

This section contains three staves of musical notation. The top staff uses a treble clef, the middle staff an alto clef, and the bottom staff a bass clef. Notes are represented by vertical stems with heads, and rests by horizontal dashes. There are several 'X' marks indicating muted or struck notes. Measure 1 starts with a note, followed by a rest, then a note, another rest, and a note. Measures 2 and 3 show more complex patterns of notes and rests. Measure 4 begins with a note, followed by a rest, then a note, another rest, and a note. Measures 5 and 6 continue the pattern. Measures 7 and 8 conclude the section.

Handwritten musical score for three staves. The score consists of three staves, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a time signature of 13/8. The first two staves have measures 1 through 3. The third staff has measures 1 through 3. Measures 1 and 2 of all staves begin with a single eighth note followed by a grace note. Measures 3 of all staves begin with a grace note followed by a single eighth note.

14

This section contains three staves of handwritten musical notation. The top staff uses a soprano C-clef, the middle staff an alto F-clef, and the bottom staff a bass G-clef. All staves have a common time signature. The notation includes various note heads marked with 'x' or 'o' and rests indicated by vertical dashes. Measures 1 through 4 are shown, followed by a blank space, then measures 5 through 8.

7

This section contains three staves of handwritten musical notation. The top staff uses a soprano C-clef, the middle staff an alto F-clef, and the bottom staff a bass G-clef. All staves have a common time signature. The notation includes various note heads marked with 'x' or 'o' and rests indicated by vertical dashes. Measures 1 through 4 are shown, followed by a blank space, then measures 5 through 8.

16

This section contains three staves of handwritten musical notation. The top staff uses a soprano C-clef, the middle staff an alto F-clef, and the bottom staff a bass G-clef. All staves have a common time signature. The notation includes various note heads marked with 'x' or 'o' and rests indicated by vertical dashes. Measures 1 through 4 are shown, followed by a blank space, then measures 5 through 8.

17

This section contains three staves of handwritten musical notation. The first staff begins with a series of 'x' marks. The second staff starts with a single note followed by a series of 'x' marks. The third staff begins with a sixteenth-note pattern. All staves feature various note heads and rests, some with horizontal strokes or diagonal lines through them.

18

This section contains three staves of handwritten musical notation. The first staff features a sixteenth-note pattern followed by a series of 'x' marks. The second staff begins with a single note followed by 'x' marks. The third staff begins with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by 'x' marks. All staves include various note heads and rests.

19

This section contains three staves of handwritten musical notation. The first staff begins with a series of 'x' marks. The second staff begins with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by 'x' marks. The third staff begins with a sixteenth-note pattern followed by 'x' marks. All staves include various note heads and rests.

20

This section contains three staves of handwritten musical notation. The top staff uses a soprano C-clef, the middle staff an alto F-clef, and the bottom staff a bass G-clef. All staves have four measures. The notation includes various note heads (solid black, hollow black, and 'x') and rests, with some notes connected by horizontal lines. Measure 1 (soprano) starts with a solid black note, followed by two hollow black notes and a rest. Measures 2-3 (alto) show a mix of solid black and hollow black notes. Measure 4 (bass) starts with a solid black note, followed by two hollow black notes and a rest.

21

This section contains three staves of handwritten musical notation. The top staff uses a soprano C-clef, the middle staff an alto F-clef, and the bottom staff a bass G-clef. All staves have four measures. The notation includes various note heads (solid black, hollow black, and 'x') and rests, with some notes connected by horizontal lines. Measure 1 (soprano) starts with a solid black note, followed by two hollow black notes and a rest. Measures 2-3 (alto) show a mix of solid black and hollow black notes. Measure 4 (bass) starts with a solid black note, followed by two hollow black notes and a rest.

22

This section contains three staves of handwritten musical notation. The top staff uses a soprano C-clef, the middle staff an alto F-clef, and the bottom staff a bass G-clef. All staves have four measures. The notation includes various note heads (solid black, hollow black, and 'x') and rests, with some notes connected by horizontal lines. Measure 1 (soprano) starts with a solid black note, followed by two hollow black notes and a rest. Measures 2-3 (alto) show a mix of solid black and hollow black notes. Measure 4 (bass) starts with a solid black note, followed by two hollow black notes and a rest.

23 } →

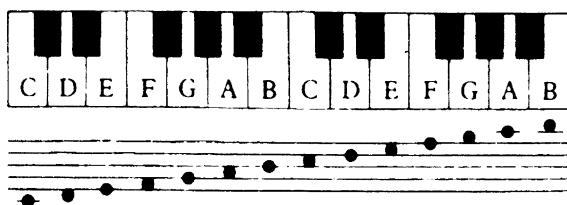
17 18 19 20 3

24 ♂ →

17 18 19 20 3

Musical tones are represented on a written or printed page by characters called **Notes**. They appear on five horizontal lines called a **Stave**. The type of note explains its **Time Value**. The position of the note on the staff denotes its **Pitch**. Notes too high or too low to be placed on the staff appear on short added lines below or above it called **Ledger lines**.

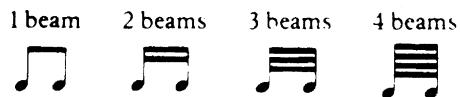
Below is shown the staff with its ledger lines:



Types of notes with comparative time values are:

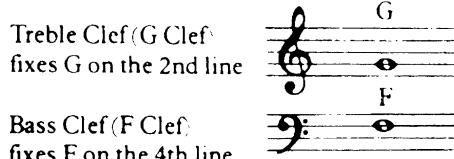
Semibreve or Whole Note	=	2 Minims or 2 Half Notes
Minim or Half Note	=	2 Crotchets or 2 Quarter Notes
Crotchet or Quarter Note	=	2 Quavers or 2 8th Notes
Quaver or 8th Note	=	2 Semiquavers or 2 16th Notes
Semiquaver or 16th Note	=	2 Demisemiquavers or 2 32nd Notes

Eighth notes and notes of shorter duration in time can be joined together in groups by cross bars called **beams**.



Specific pitch of notes is indicated by letter-names using the first 7 letters of the alphabet.

A **Clef** sign appearing at the beginning of the staff fixes the pitch or letter-name of one particular note and letter-names to follow:

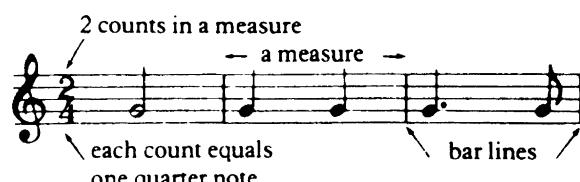


The example below shows many of the notes with their letter-names in Bass and Treble clefs.

middle C same pitch

Music is divided by vertical lines called **Bars** (or bar lines) into portions called **Measures**.

The total time value in each measure is shown at the beginning of the music by a time signature consisting of an upper and lower number. The upper indicates the number of counts (beats) within each measure; the lower number explains the time value of each count.

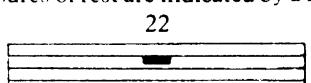


Common time signatures: $\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{6}{8}$ $\frac{9}{8}$ $\frac{12}{8}$

Special time signatures: C = $\frac{4}{4}$ C = $\frac{2}{2}$ (cut time, called **alla breve**.)

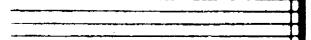
One complete measure of rest, regardless of time signature, is indicated by a whole rest (—).

Several measures of rest are indicated by a number

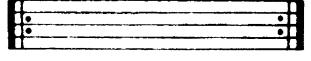


This means 22 measures of rest.

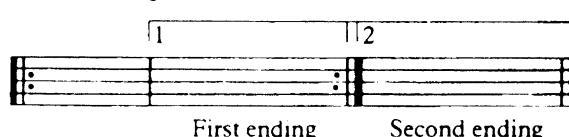
A double bar shows the end of a composition or portion of it.



A section of the music to be played twice is indicated as follows:



Sometimes a repeated passage has a different closing when played the second time. In this instance first and second endings are used:

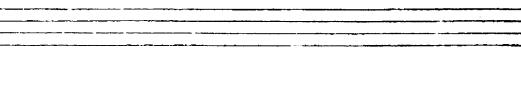
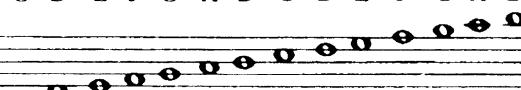


✓ means repeat the previous measure.

— indicates a gradual increase in volume (loudness) called **crescendo**.

— shows a gradual decrease in volume called **decrescendo** or **diminuendo**.

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



Rests (periods of silence) have time values equal to notes of the same name.

Semibreve Rest	Minim Rest	Crotchet Rest	Quaver Rest	Semiquaver Rest	Demisemiquaver Rest
—	—	—	—	—	—

A dot over or under a note (♩) – **staccato** – means to cut it short leaving a gap of silence between it and the next note if there be one.

A curved line — called a **Slur** means to play the contained notes in a smooth and connected manner called **Legato**.

If a similar curved line appears between notes of the same pitch it is called a **Tie** and adds the time value of the tied notes together producing in effect a longer note.

Sharps and **Flats** are placed before notes to raise or lower their pitch.

- # raises the note one half-step (semi-tone)
- b lowers the note one half-step (semi-tone)
- ♮ cancels the sharp or flat; restores note to original pitch
- x raises the note two half-steps (whole tone)
- bb lowers the note two half-steps (whole tone)

Below are shown a few common key signatures and scales.

C major	A minor (melodic)
F major	D minor
G major	E minor

Other key signatures are shown below.

D major or B minor	Eb major or C minor	B major or G# minor	Gb major or Eb minor
Bb major or G minor	E major or C# minor	Db major or Bb minor	C# major or A# minor
A major or F# minor	Ab major or F minor	F# major or D# minor	Cb major or Ab minor

Abbreviations used in naming the intervals: **M** – Major **m** – minor **Aug.** – augmented
Dim. – diminished **P** – perfect

m2nd	M2nd	Aug. 2nd	m3rd	M3rd	P4th	Aug. 4th
Dim. 5th	P5th	Aug. 5th	m6th	M6th	m7th	M7th
P octave	m9th	M9th	M10th	P11th	P12th	M13th

