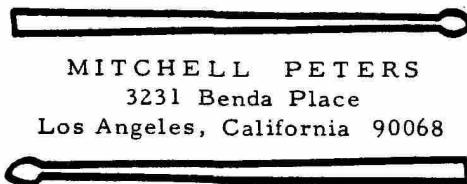


# **ADVANCED SNARE DRUM STUDIES**

**BY**

## **Mitchell Peters**

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Los Angeles, California 90068

## 6

$J=63$  Lento

2:4

r3-7 r3-7 r3-7 r3-7

cresc. poco a

poco pp cresc. poco

a poco p cresc cresc poco

a poco mp cresc. poco

a poco mf cresc. poco

a poco f cresc. poco a

poco ff cresc. poco a

r3-7 r5- r5- r6-

r3-7 r5- r6-

The musical score consists of ten staves of music, each with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature. The notation includes various dynamic markings such as **ff**, **f**, **p**, **mp**, **mf**, **cresc.**, and **f**. Performance instructions like **cresc.** and **f** are placed above the staff. Measure numbers 3, 6, 7, and 8 are indicated above specific measures. Measures 5 and 4 are also marked with their respective measure numbers. The music features sixteenth-note patterns, grace notes, and slurs. Measure 10 concludes with a final dynamic marking of **>>>**.

# Giga from Partita No. 3 in E Major

(BWV 1006)

♩ = 65 Allegro

J.S. Bach

transcribed by Joshua Priest

A

Sheet music for the Giga from Partita No. 3 in E Major, BWV 1006. The music is in 6/8 time, E major (three sharps), and Allegro tempo (♩ = 65). The score consists of eight staves of music, labeled A through H.

Staff A starts with a dynamic *mf*. Staff B begins at measure 3. Staff C begins at measure 5. Staff D begins at measure 7, with a dynamic *sub. f*. Staff E begins at measure 9. Staff F begins at measure 11, with a dynamic *mp*. Staff G begins at measure 13, with a dynamic *f*. Staff H begins at measure 15, with a dynamic *mp*.

## Giga from Partita No. 3 in E Major

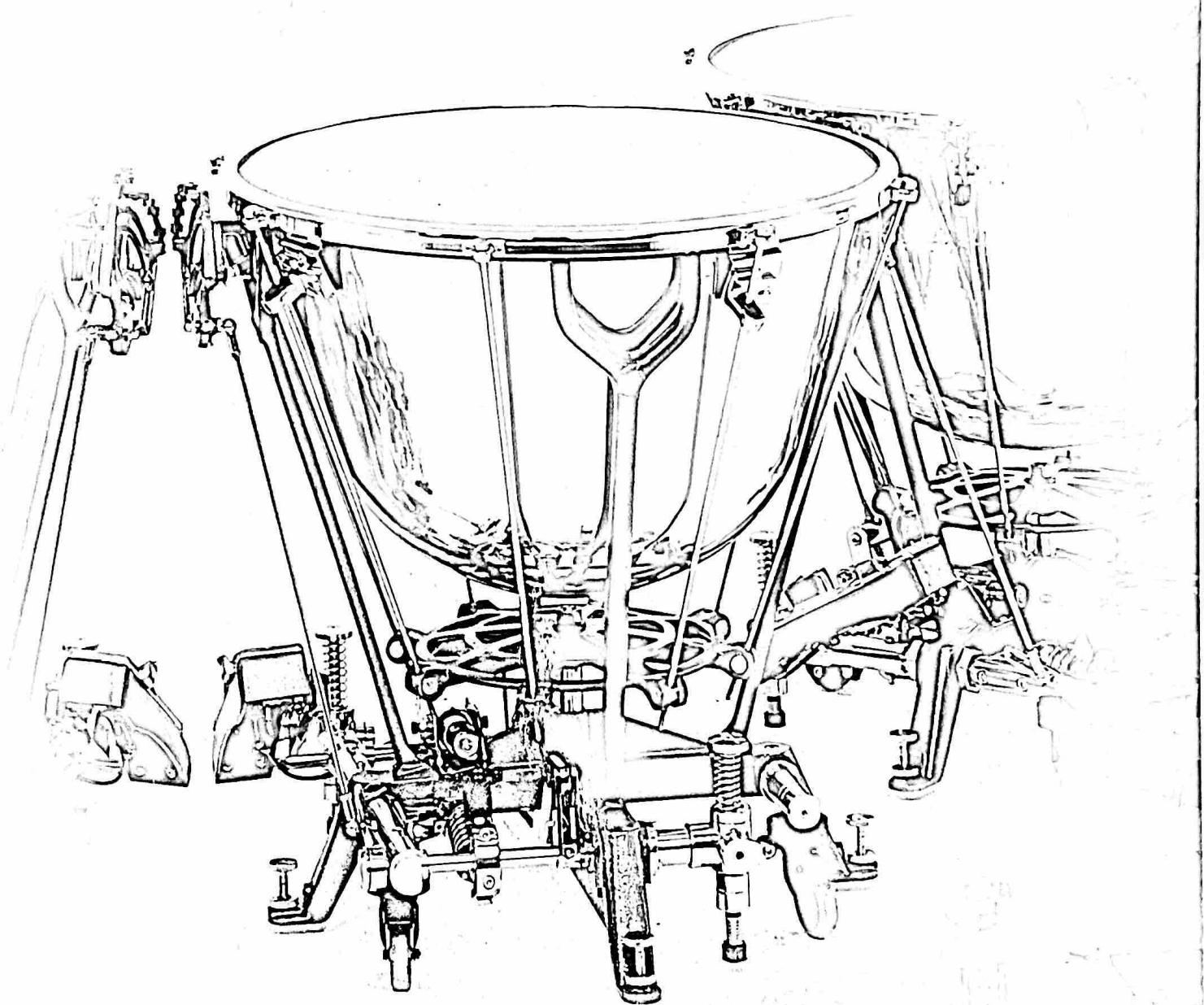
pg. 2

B

The sheet music consists of eight staves of musical notation for a single instrument. The key signature is E major (no sharps or flats). The time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). Measure numbers 17 through 32 are shown above the staves. Measure 17 starts with a dotted half note followed by eighth notes. Measures 18 and 19 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 20 begins with a dynamic *f*. Measures 21 and 22 continue the sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 23 begins with a dynamic *p*. Measures 24 and 25 continue the patterns. Measures 26 and 27 continue the patterns. Measures 28 and 29 show sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 30 begins with a dynamic *f*. Measures 31 and 32 continue the patterns.

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# Symphonic Studies for T I M P A N I



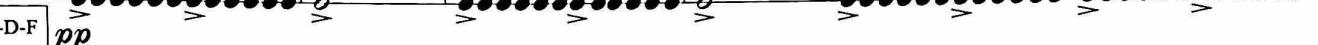
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Nick Woud

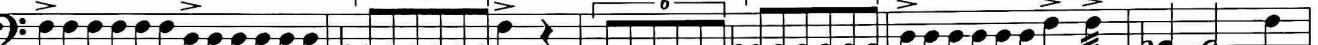
## 6

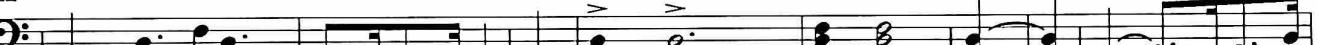
Moderato  $\text{d} = 84$ 

1        *pp*

7      

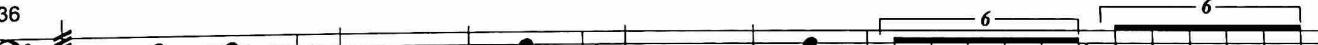
12     

17     

22     

27     

31     

36     

40     

44

48

52

56

*crescendo*

*f*

*fp* *crescendo*

*molto* *sffz*

- Berlioz was an innovator in many ways. This also applies to his use of the timpani. He was specific in his choice of mallets. Symphonie Fantastique requires two (occasionally four) players and four drums. This study is based on the 4th movement, which is a march funebre, so try to catch the dark and threatening mood in your interpretation. Bar 51 and 52 need to be played with crossbeats, and then change in bar 53 and 54 to doublebeats, all traditional rudiments from Berlioz' time.
- Hector Berlioz war in vielen Hinsichten ein Neuerer, und das gilt auch für den Gebrauch der Pauken. Er wählte die Schlegel auf eine einzigartige Weise. Seine Symphonie Fantastique erfordert zwei (manchmal sogar vier) Spieler und vier Pauken. Diese Etüde basiert auf dem 4. Satz der Sinfonie, einem Trauermarsch, also versuche, die dunkle, drohende Atmosphäre in deiner Interpretation darzustellen. Die Takte 51 und 52 müssen mit Kreuzschlägen gespielt werden; in Takt 53 und 54 musst du Doppelschläge verwenden; alles traditionelle Rudimente aus der Zeit, in der Hector Berlioz lebte.
- Berlioz fut un innovateur à bien des égards, y compris dans son utilisation des timbales. Il spécifiait avec précision son choix de baguettes. La Symphonie Fantastique fait appel à deux timbaliers (par moments quatre) jouant sur quatre timbales. Cette étude est basée sur le quatrième mouvement de l'œuvre. Il s'agit d'une marche funèbre ; alors tentez de créer une atmosphère sombre et menaçante à travers votre interprétation. Les mesures 51 et 52 requièrent des croisements de baguettes tandis que dans les mesures 53 et 54, on double certains coups avec la même main. Ces techniques de base ont été développées à l'époque de Berlioz.
- Berlioz fu un innovatore anche per i timpani e lo era in particolare nella scelta delle bacchette. Per eseguire Symphonie Fantastique si ha bisogno di due (a volte quattro) musicisti e quattro timpani. Questo studio si basa sul quarto movimento, una marcia funebre. Cercate di catturarne con la vostra interpretazione l'atmosfera luttuosa e l'oscurità. Le battute 51 e 52 devono essere eseguite in percussioni incrociate per poi passare a percussioni doppie alle battute 53 e 54. Si tratta di elementi fondamentali del tempo di Berlioz.
- Berlioz fue un innovador en muchos aspectos, también con los timbales. Era muy específico a la hora de elegir las mazas. Symphonie Fantastique requiere dos (ocasionalmente cuatro) músicos y cuatro timbales. Este estudio se basa en el 4º movimiento, el cual es una marcia fúnebre, así que intenta reflejar la atmósfera oscura y triste en tu interpretación. El compás 51 y 52 necesita tocarse con golpes cruzados y cambia en el compás 53 y 54 a golpes dobles, todas las técnicas en los tiempos de Berlioz.
- Berlioz was in vele opzichten een vernieuwer. Dit gold ook voor zijn gebruik van de pauken. Symphonie Fantastique vereist twee (soms vier) spelers met vier pauken. Hij was precies in zijn keuze van stokken. Deze etude is gebaseerd op het 4e deel, een dodenmars; probeer dus een donkere, dreigende atmosfeer te creëren. Gebruik in maat 51 en 52 kruisslagen en in maat 53 en 54 dubbelslagen; allemaal technieken uit Berlioz' tijd.