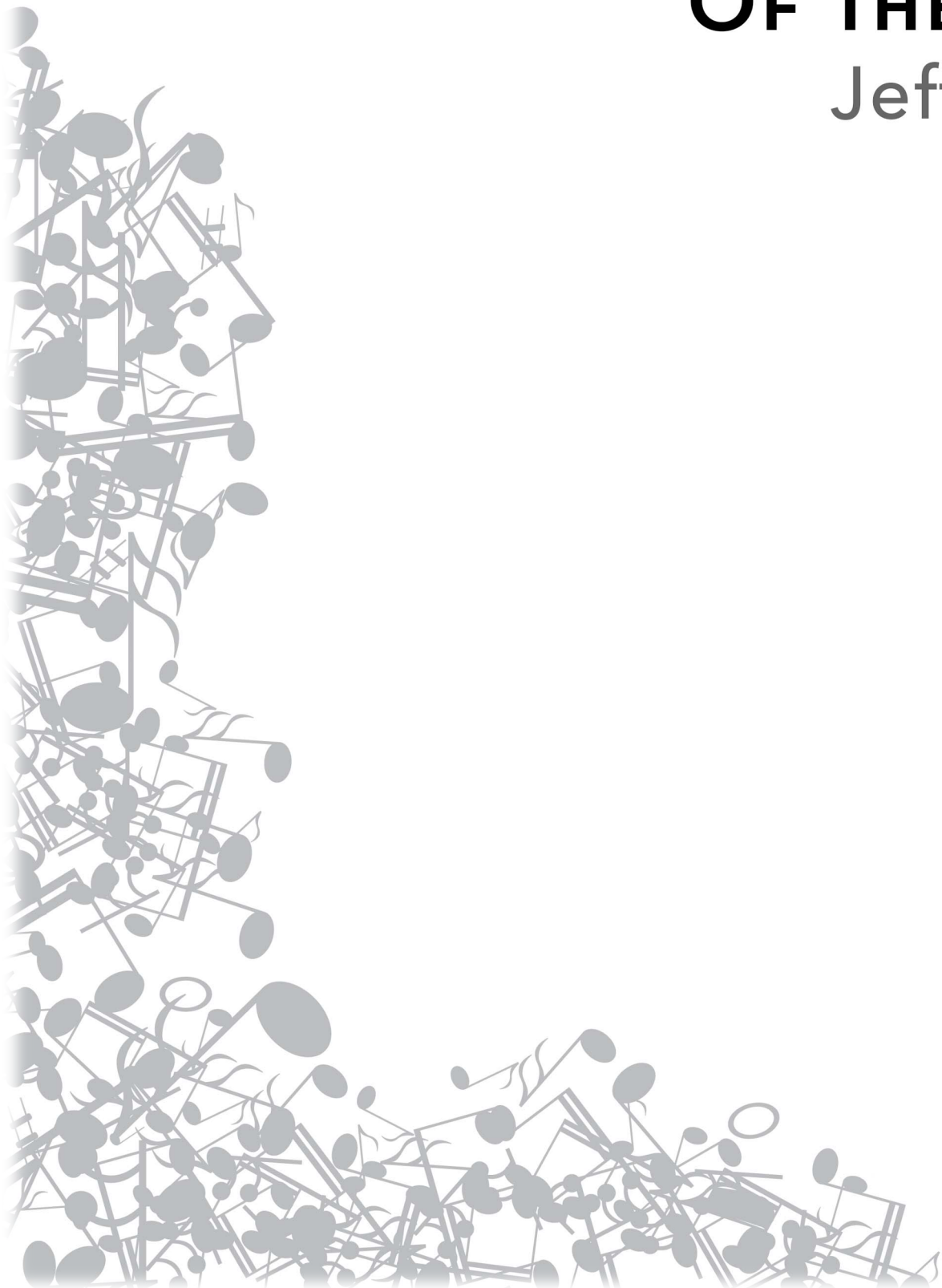


Ancient Rudimental Snare Solo
Medium Easy | ca. 1:30

OF THE DIFFERENT BEATS OF THE DRUM

Jeff Calissi



OF THE DIFFERENT BEATS OF THE DRUM

Jeff Calissi

INSTRUMENTATION

Snare Drum

PROGRAM NOTES

The rope drum was considered “the radio of the battlefield” during the American Revolution, primarily because of its ability to project commands and signals. The drum and its fife counterpart were frequently paired as part of drills, exercises, marches, and parades that contributed to an esprit de corps and a sense of purpose and belonging within the newly formed colonial militia during its fight for independence. This solo is an amalgamation of several calls and signals that were first codified by United States Army Inspector General Baron von Steuben. The title of the solo is taken from a chapter in his 18th-century text. For further research, see “American Music during the War for Independence” by Simon Anderson and “Military Music of the American Revolution” by Raoul Camus.

COMPOSER BIOGRAPHY

New Jersey native Jeff Calissi (b. 1976) has a broad range of experience as a pedagogue, performing artist, and composer. The world of percussion has taken him to Europe, Canada and throughout the United States performing in a variety of wind, percussion and chamber ensembles, symphony orchestras, opera companies and musical theater productions.

Jeff’s compositions, arrangements and recordings are available from C. Alan Publications and Garden State Publications, and his research and writings on percussion can be found in Percussive Notes Journal and Rhythm! Scene magazine. He is an educational artist with Vic Firth sticks and mallets and Marimba One instruments.

Jeff holds memberships in the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP), the College Music Society (CMS) and the Percussive Arts Society (PAS). As a member of PAS, he has served on the Composition Committee, as chair of the Scholarly Research Committee and as the associate keyboard editor for the Percussive Notes Journal. He has performed and presented at the conferences of CMS, PAS, the Eastern Trombone Workshop, the International Tuba and Euphonium Conference, the National Conference on Percussion Pedagogy and at the Center for Mallet Percussion Research.

Jeff received a Bachelor of Music in Music Education from Radford University and both a Master of Music and a Doctor of Musical Arts in Performance from The University of North Carolina at Greensboro where he was inducted into Pi Kappa Lambda national music honor society. He is an associate professor of music at Eastern Connecticut State University where he directs the Eastern Percussion Studio, teaches courses in music theory and ear-training & sight-singing, and performs in the faculty percussion duo Confluence.

In his life outside the classroom and off-stage, Jeff enjoys spending time with his wife, pianist Rebecca Calissi and their toddler daughter (instrument/voice tbd), watching the New York Rangers start each season on a winning streak and being a middle-of-the-pack triathlete. He continues his quest for the perfect Italian dinner. You can follow Jeff on YouTube (@jeffcalissi) and Instagram (@prcshnst).



OF THE DIFFERENT BEATS OF THE DRUM

Snare Drum

Jeff Calissi (ASCAP)

♩ = 96

Musical notation for measures 1-9. The piece is in 2/4 time. It begins with a double bar line, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a dynamic marking of *f sempre*. The notation consists of eighth and sixteenth notes with various rests and accents.

Musical notation for measures 10-18. The notation continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, maintaining the 2/4 time signature and *f sempre* dynamic.

Musical notation for measures 19-27. The notation continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, maintaining the 2/4 time signature and *f sempre* dynamic.

Musical notation for measures 28-35. The notation continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, maintaining the 2/4 time signature and *f sempre* dynamic. Measure 35 ends with a 7-measure rest.

Musical notation for measures 36-42. The notation continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, maintaining the 2/4 time signature and *f sempre* dynamic. Measures 37, 39, 40, 41, and 42 each end with a 7-measure rest.

Musical notation for measures 43-48. The notation continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, maintaining the 2/4 time signature and *f sempre* dynamic. Measures 45 and 48 each end with a 7-measure rest.

Musical notation for measures 49-54. The notation continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, maintaining the 2/4 time signature and *f sempre* dynamic. Measures 50, 52, and 54 each end with a 7-measure rest.

Musical notation for measures 55-61. The notation continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, maintaining the 2/4 time signature and *f sempre* dynamic. Measures 56 and 59 each end with a 7-measure rest.

Musical notation for measures 62-70. The notation continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, maintaining the 2/4 time signature and *f sempre* dynamic. Measures 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, and 69 each end with a 7-measure rest.

Musical notation for measures 71-73. The notation continues with eighth and sixteenth notes, maintaining the 2/4 time signature and *f sempre* dynamic. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 73.