

Study for Pandeiros and Tan-tan

(Ritmos da Mão Brasileiro)

NOTATION KEY:

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Pandeiros

- Thumb Tone (open) near edge
- Thumb Tone (closed) near edge (or with "o" above)
- Fingertips at edge
- Heel at edge
- Slap near center of head

Pandeiros, continued

- Slap with fingers at edge
- Finger (middle) roll at edge
- Roll with outer edge of hand (palm perpendicular to head)
- Jingle sound only by turning (or lifting) (T = turn; R = return)
- Arm shake-roll

Tan-tan

- All fingers (palm) near center of head (right hand)
- Fingers or Thumb near edge (open tone) (right hand)
- Fingers/palm on shell (top) / wrist rests on shell (left hand)

This study for two Brazilian pandeiros (a tambourine-like instrument) and one tan-tan (the deep-sounding drum substitute for the surdo in pagode music) explores selected performance techniques on these instruments, while providing a variety of patterns and technical combinations of sound production with the intent to encourage improvisation, in addition to a very basic insight into a few performance styles (including Samba, Baião, Maracatu, Xaxado, and Capoeira).

- Samba - famous Brazilian song and dance; 2/4 syncopation with weight on the second beat
- Maracatu - Northeastern Brazil: Afro-Brazilian processional dance performed during Carnival
- Baião - Northeastern Brazil: circle dance of African origin with syncopated 2/4 rhythm
- Xaxado - Northeastern Brazil: men's dance
- Capoeira - accompanying music for this acrobatic martial art originally brought to Brazil by the Bantu people of Angola