

Neil Peart GROOVES



Dagli Album dei Rush

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DRUMMER

- Neil Peart -

GROOVES

Dagli Album in Studio dei Rush

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60 Grooves di Neil Peart

Se chiediamo a qualsiasi batterista rock di nominare alcuni dei batteristi più influenti degli ultimi decenni, è molto probabile che Neil Peart faccia parte della lista.

Ampiamente considerato come uno dei batteristi più creativi, originali, groovosi, tecnici e versatili mai esistiti, è stato inserito nella Modern Drummer Hall of Fame nel 1983 (quando aveva solo 30 anni), ha ispirato un'apassionata comunità di air-drumming e con la sua band di sempre, i Rush, ha creato alcuna della musica più incredibile mai prodotta.

Per non parlare della sua straordinaria padronanza della lingua inglese, che gli ha permesso di diventare il principale autore dei testi dei Rush - oltre che di alcuni ottimi libri.

Un batterista che pensava come un percussionista, l'opera di Neil è così immensa che ci vorrebbe un'enciclopedia per approfondirla: tempi dispari, sincopi, orchestrazioni, note fantasma, dinamiche e un suono e un vocabolario estremamente personali, sono magistralmente miscelati e sempre messi al servizio della musica.

Per rendere omaggio alle sue creazioni - e per dare una mano a comprendere i suoi ritmi più impegnativi - ho esaminato la discografia dei Rush e cercato di selezionare le soluzioni più insolite, andando in ordine cronologico da Fly by Night (1975) a Clockwork Angels (2012).

Ho poi selezionato 60 dei beat più interessanti e ho trascritto il materiale per mettere insieme questo booklet, un piccolo tributo ai regali che Neil ci ha lasciato.

Come splendidamente sintetizzato da Taylor Hawkins: "Con la sua abilità compositiva, il suo mestiere e la sua tecnica, il suo drumming era songwri-

ting. Musicale e melodico come qualsiasi altro strumento della band. Portando la batteria dove dovrebbe essere: in primo piano in ogni canzone”.

Suggerisco di dare un’occhiata ai brani ai minutaggi indicati e di ascoltare il modo in cui Neil suona, per capire non solo il cosa ma anche le sfumature del suo approccio.

Per i pattern più complessi iniziamo studiando lo sticking sottostante, molto lentamente, poi acceleriamo e infine orchestriamo come mostrato.

Sono convinto che lo studio di tali grandi maestri sia un must per ogni batterista, a prescindere dal suo stile, perché lavorare su idee come queste può essere fonte di grande ispirazione.

Puoi cliccare su ogni groove nel file PDF per accedere direttamente al punto esatto del video su YouTube in cui suono ogni esempio.

Come per molti della mia generazione, Neil è stato il motivo per cui ho preso in mano le bacchette da adolescente.

Riavvicinandomi al suo modo di suonare a distanza di tre decenni, posso solo dire che la sua capacità di creare la parte di batteria perfetta è straordinaria.

Il modo in cui combina le idee, costruisce l’arrangiamento, seleziona i suoni di batteria perfetti, è sempre un’opera d’arte in sé e per sé. La batteria per lui era come un’intera orchestra.

Per capire la grandezza di Neil possiamo fare un semplice esercizio: scegliamo una canzone dei Rush e immaginiamo che non ci sia un arrangiamento di batteria e che dobbiamo inventarci noi le parti.

Ci renderemo subito conto di quanto siano complesse, intricate, intelligenti e altamente creative le sue soluzioni.

Si noti che le trascrizioni sono realizzate per una batteria standard a

cinque pezzi, in modo che chiunque possa suonare i beat su un kit di base, mentre Neil ha spesso orchestrato le sue parti su numerosi tom e piatti, utilizzando per intero i suoi bellissimi kit, che includevano percussioni, trigger e batterie elettroniche.

Infine, mi sono concentrato solo sui dischi dei Rush, ma invito i fan che non ne sono a conoscenza ad andare a vedere il suo lavoro con la Buddy Rich tribute Band (un progetto da lui avviato e prodotto) e con i Vertical Horizon.

Questo lavoro è parte della mia mini-serie 'Groove Masters'. Ho creato altri quattro booklet dedicati a Vinnie Colaiuta, Steve Jordan, Jeff Porcaro e John JR Robinson a cui puoi accedere cliccando qui:

[Vinnie Colaiuta Grooves](#)

[Steve Jordan Grooves](#)

[Jeff Porcaro Grooves](#)

[John JR Robinson Grooves](#)

E se pensi sia giunta l'ora di far fare un salto di qualità al tuo groove, dai un'occhiata a questi metodi:

['Groove Workout & Tools' – Altitude Drumming – Volume 7](#)

['Groove Mastery & Formulas' – Altitude Drumming – Volume 8](#)

Il suono del click è appositamente solo sul canale sinistro, in modo che sia possibile ascoltare l'esecuzione sia col metronomo che senza.

Neil Peart Grooves

Anthem (0:18)

Fly by Night - 1975

$\text{♪} = 304 \text{ bpm}$

1)

R L R R L R R L R L L

Beneath, Between and Behind (0:17)

Fly by Night - 1975

$\text{♪} = 114 \text{ bpm}$

2)

R R L R R L R R L L

Lakeside Park (0:03)

Caress of Steel - 1975

$\text{♪} = 98 \text{ bpm}$

3)

The Necromancer (5:29)

Caress of Steel - 1975

$\text{♪} = 147 \text{ bpm}$

4)

The Fountain of Lamneth (2:18)

Caress of Steel - 1975

$\text{♪} = 98 \text{ bpm}$

5)

R L R R L R R L R R L R

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Overture (3:05)

2112 - 1976

$\text{♩} = 132 \text{ bpm}$

Drum sheet music for 'Overture (3:05)' at 132 BPM. The music consists of four measures of eighth-note patterns on the hi-hat. Measure 1: R R R R. Measure 2: L L L L. Measure 3: R R R R. Measure 4: L L L L.

*The Temples of
Syrinx (1:24)*

2112 - 1976

$\text{♩} = 134 \text{ bpm}$

Drum sheet music for 'The Temples of Syrinx (1:24)' at 134 BPM. The music consists of four measures. Measure 1: R R R R. Measure 2: L L L L. Measure 3: R R R R. Measure 4: L L L L.

*The Twilight
Zone (0:38)*

2112 - 1976

$\text{♩} = 114 \text{ bpm}$

Drum sheet music for 'The Twilight Zone (0:38)' at 114 BPM. The music consists of five measures. Measure 1: R R R R. Measure 2: L L L L. Measure 3: R R R R. Measure 4: L L L L. Measure 5: R R R R.

*A Farewell to
Kings (3:11)*

A Farewell to Kings - 1977

$\text{♩} = 147 \text{ bpm}$

Drum sheet music for 'A Farewell to Kings (3:11)' at 147 BPM. The music consists of eight measures. Measure 1: R R R R. Measure 2: L L L L. Measure 3: R R R R. Measure 4: L L L L. Measure 5: R R R R. Measure 6: L L L L. Measure 7: R R R R. Measure 8: L L L L.

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Xanadu (3:46)

A Farewell to Kings - 1977

$\text{♩} = 282 \text{ bpm}$

R R R L R L R L R L R R R R R R R R R R R R R R

Cinderella Man

(2.25)

A Farewell to Kings - 1977

$\text{♩} = 123 \text{ bpm}$

L / R / R / R

L / R / R / R

A musical staff with two measures. The first measure contains two 'X' shaped notes. The second measure contains two notes with a vertical line through them, indicating they are tied together.

Cygnus X-1

(2:24)

A Farewell to Kings - 1977

$\text{♪} = 205 \text{ bpm}$

D - D /

P — *P* / *P* — *P*

2

10 of 10

Fig. 10.

8

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Cygnus X-1

(8:08)

A Farewell to Kings - 1977

$\text{♪} = 310 \text{ bpm}$

Musical score for piano, page 13, measures 1-10. The score consists of two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. It features eighth-note patterns. The bottom staff uses a bass clef, a common time signature, and a key signature of one sharp. It features quarter notes and eighth notes. Measure numbers 1 through 10 are indicated above the staves. Pedal markings 'R' and 'L' are placed below the bass staff in measures 5 and 6.

La Villa Strangiato

(1:46)

Hemispheres - 1978

$\text{♩} = 153 \text{ bpm}$

Hand drumming pattern 14 consists of four measures. The first measure shows a bass drum (B) followed by two snare drum strokes (S). The second measure shows a bass drum (B) followed by two snare drum strokes (S). The third measure shows a bass drum (B) followed by two snare drum strokes (S). The fourth measure shows a bass drum (B) followed by two snare drum strokes (S). The notes are indicated by 'x' marks above the staff, and the bass drum notes are indicated by 'B' marks.

La Villa Strangiato

(3:33)

Hemispheres - 1978

$\text{♪} = 284 \text{ bpm}$

Hand drumming notation for measure 15. The notation shows a 7/8 time signature. The strokes are labeled as follows: R, R, L, R, R, R, L, L, R, x. The 'x' indicates a rest or a silent stroke.

La Villa Strangiato

(5:25)

Hemispheres - 1978

$\text{♪} = 288 \text{ bpm}$

Hand drumming notation for measures 16-17. The notation shows two measures of sixteenth-note patterns on a single staff. Measure 16 starts with a bass drum (B) followed by sixteenth-note pairs on the snare (S) and hi-hat (H). Measure 17 continues with similar patterns. Below the staff, the letter 'R' indicates a ride cymbal stroke.

The Spirit of

Radio (1:53)

Permanent Waves - 1980

$\text{♩} = 136 \text{ bpm}$

Musical score for measure 17:

17) **H** 4/4 time signature.

Notes:

- Measure 17 starts with a grace note labeled ***R**.
- The first main note is a solid dot.
- The second main note is a solid dot labeled **L**.
- The third main note is a solid dot labeled **R**.
- The fourth main note is a solid dot labeled **L**.
- The fifth main note is a solid dot labeled **R**.
- The sixth main note is a solid dot labeled **L**.

Dynamic markings:

- A vertical bar with a star symbol (*****) above it is positioned above the first note.
- A vertical bar with a dot symbol (**.**) above it is positioned above the second note.
- A vertical bar with a dot symbol (**.**) below it is positioned below the third note.
- A vertical bar with a dot symbol (**.**) below it is positioned below the fourth note.
- A vertical bar with a star symbol (*****) above it is positioned above the fifth note.
- A vertical bar with a dot symbol (**.**) below it is positioned below the sixth note.

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Freewill (2:59)

Permanent Waves - 1980

$\text{♪} = 304 \text{ bpm}$

18) 
R L R L R R L R R L R L

Different Strings
(2:59)

Permanent Waves - 1980

$\text{♪} = 127 \text{ bpm}$

19) 
R L R L R L R L R L R R L R L R L

Natural Science
(3:41)

Permanent Waves - 1980

$\text{♪} = 326 \text{ bpm}$

20) 
R L R L R L R L R L R R L R L R L

YYZ
(1:10)

Moving Pictures - 1981

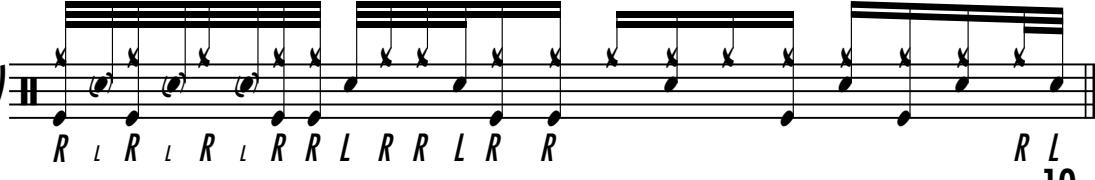
$\text{♪} = 141 \text{ bpm}$

21) 
R L R R L R R R L R R L R R L

Tom Sawyer
(2:58)

Moving Pictures - 1981

$\text{♪} = 87 \text{ bpm}$

22) 
R L R L R L R R L R R L R R L R L

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Tom Sawyer

(0:11)

Moving Pictures - 1981

$\text{♩} = 87 \text{ bpm}$

Drum sheet music for Tom Sawyer, measure 23. The time signature is 4/4. The drum pattern consists of a continuous sequence of eighth-note strokes on the hi-hat, with occasional sixteenth-note patterns on the snare drum and bass drum.

Red Barchetta

(2:00)

Moving Pictures - 1981

$\text{♩} = 144 \text{ bpm}$

Drum sheet music for Red Barchetta, measure 24. The time signature changes to 2/4. The drum pattern features eighth-note strokes on the hi-hat, with the snare drum providing rhythmic support.

Limelight

(1:01)

Moving Pictures - 1981

$\text{♩} = 130 \text{ bpm}$

Drum sheet music for Limelight, measure 25. The time signature is 2/4. The drum pattern includes eighth-note strokes on the hi-hat and snare drum, with a prominent eighth-note stroke on the China cymbal at the end of the measure.

Witch Hunt

(2:54)

Moving Pictures - 1981

$\text{♩} = 122 \text{ bpm}$

Drum sheet music for Witch Hunt, measure 26. The time signature is 4/4. The drum pattern consists of eighth-note strokes on the hi-hat, with the snare drum and bass drum providing rhythmic support.

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Subdivisions (0:26) ♩ = 133 bpm

Signals - 1982

A hand-drawn musical score for a 16th-century drum part. The score consists of two staves of music. The top staff is in common time (indicated by a 'C') and has a tempo of 100 BPM. The bottom staff is in common time (indicated by a 'C') and has a tempo of 80 BPM. The music is written in a tablature-like system where vertical strokes represent different drum strokes. The first staff begins with a 'K' and ends with an 'R'. The second staff begins with an 'R' and ends with an 'L'. The notes are primarily eighth notes, with some sixteenth notes and grace-like strokes. The score is numbered 27 at the beginning of the first staff.

Subdivisions (1:19) ♩ = 266 bpm

Signals - 1982

Digital Man

(0:02)

29)

30)

The Weapon

(0.38)

30)

$\text{♩} = 112 \text{ bpm}$

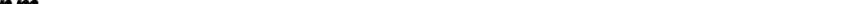
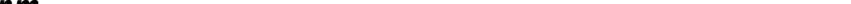
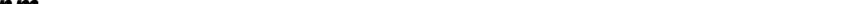
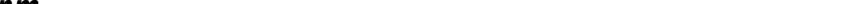
L L L L L L R L L

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*Losing It
(3:08)*

Distant Early Warning (1:45)

$\text{quarter note} = 146 \text{ bpm}$

32| 
 32| 
 32| 
 32| 

Afterimage (3:16) Grace Under Pressure - 1984

The Big Money *(0:00)*

34)

Orchestrate

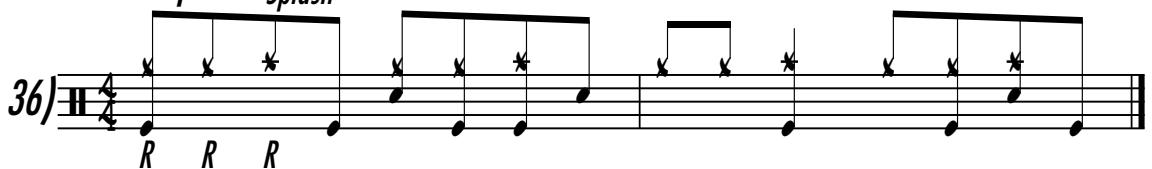
6

The Big Money *(2:08)*

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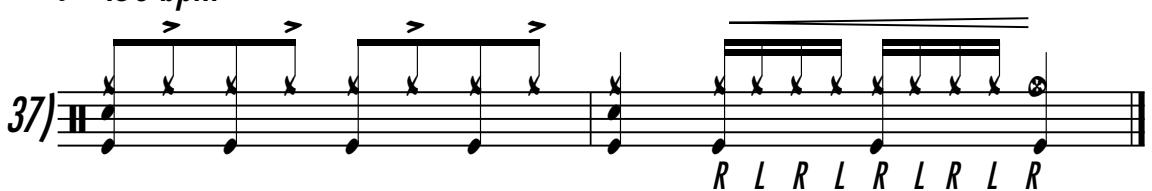
Manhattan Project $\text{♩} = 162 \text{ bpm}$ *Splash*
(2:10)

Power Windows - 1985

36) 
R R R

Marathon
(1:59)

Power Windows - 1985

37) 
R L R L R L R L R

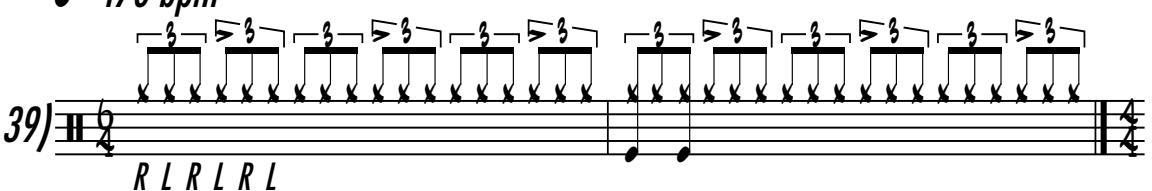
Mystic Rhythms
(0:00)

Power Windows - 1985

38) 
R L R L R

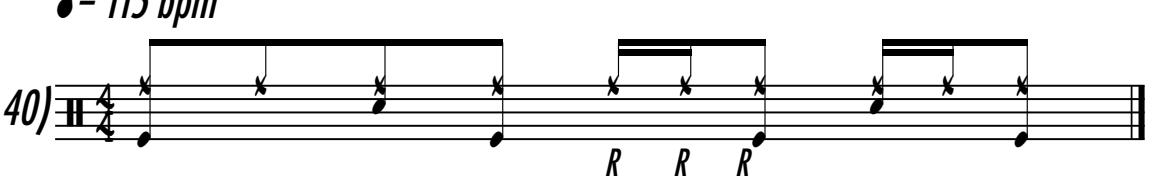
Force Ten
(2:35)

Hold Your Fire - 1987

39) 
R L R L R L

The Pass
(1:06)

Presto - 1989

40) 
R R R

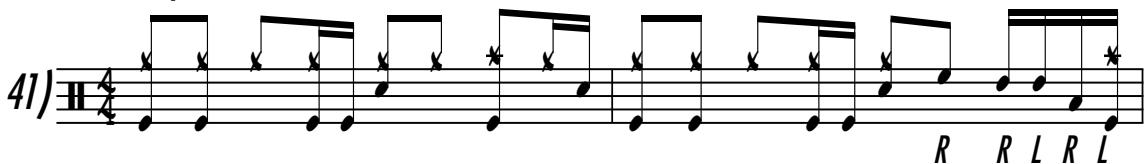
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Show Don't Tell

(0:25)

Presto - 1989

$\text{♩} = 116 \text{ bpm}$

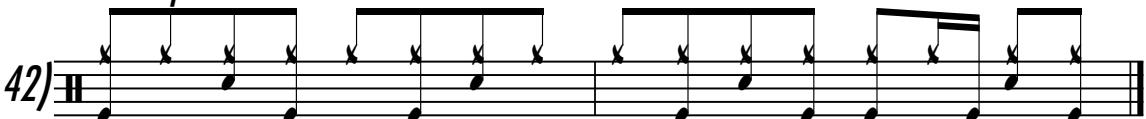
41) 

Available Light

(0:46)

Presto - 1989

$\text{♩} = 131 \text{ bpm}$

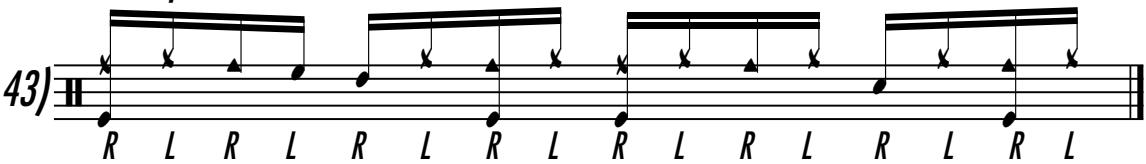
42) 

Bravado

(3:18)

Roll the Bones - 1991

$\text{♩} = 112 \text{ bpm}$

43) 

Animate

(0:04)

Counterparts - 1993

$\text{♩} = 116 \text{ bpm}$

44) 

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Alien Shore (0:24)

Counterparts - 1993

Double Agent (0:38)

Counterparts - 1993

Sheet music for a drum part. The tempo is indicated as $\text{♩} = 120 \text{ bpm}$. The measure number is 46. The time signature is $\frac{2}{4}$. The drum part consists of a bass drum on the first beat, a snare drum on the second beat, a bass drum on the third beat, and a snare drum on the fourth beat. The word "China" is written above the first two beats. The measure ends with a double bar line.

Leave that Thing Alone (0:08)

Counterparts - 1993

The image shows a single page of sheet music for a right-hand piano part. At the top left, there is a tempo marking: a quarter note followed by the text "120 bpm". Below this, the page number "47" is written in a large, bold, black font. The music itself is arranged in six measures. Each measure begins with a vertical bar line and a dynamic instruction "ff" (fortissimo). The first measure contains four eighth notes. The second measure contains five eighth notes. The third measure contains two eighth notes. The fourth measure contains three eighth notes. The fifth measure contains four eighth notes. The sixth measure contains one eighth note. The music is written on a standard five-line staff.

Test for Echo **(0:35)**

Test for Echo - 1996

48)

$\text{♩} = 130 \text{ bpm}$

R L R L R L R L R L R L R L R L R L R L R L R L R L R L

Test for Echo **(0:43)**

Test for Echo - 1996

49)

16

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One Little Victory
(0:44)

Vapor Trails - 2002

$\text{♩} = 130 \text{ bpm}$

Drum sheet music for 'One Little Victory' at measure 50. The tempo is $\text{♩} = 130 \text{ bpm}$. The pattern consists of a 4-note eighth-note sequence: R-L-R-L. The first note of each sequence has a 'x' above it, and the second note has a '>' above it. The pattern repeats four times.

Ghost Rider
(0:41)

Vapor Trails - 2002

$\text{♩} = 130 \text{ bpm}$

Drum sheet music for 'Ghost Rider' at measure 51. The tempo is $\text{♩} = 130 \text{ bpm}$. The pattern starts with a 4-note eighth-note sequence: R-L-R-L. The first note of each sequence has a 'x' above it, and the second note has a '>' above it. This is followed by a 4-note eighth-note sequence: R-L-R-L. The first note of each sequence has a 'x' above it, and the second note has a 'o' above it. The pattern repeats three times.

Secret Touch
(0:33)

Vapor Trails - 2002

$\text{♩} = 130 \text{ bpm}$

Drum sheet music for 'Secret Touch' at measure 52. The tempo is $\text{♩} = 130 \text{ bpm}$. The pattern consists of a 4-note eighth-note sequence: R-L-R-L. The first note of each sequence has a '*' above it, and the second note has a '#' above it. The pattern repeats four times.

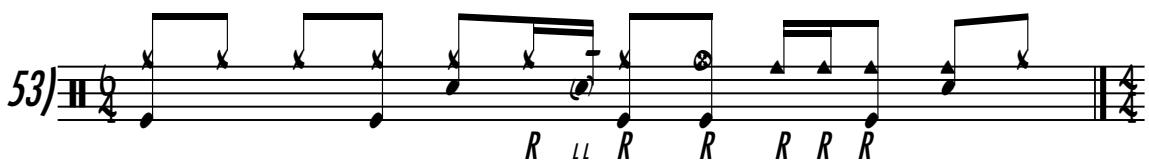
Continuation of the drum sheet music for 'Secret Touch'. The pattern continues from measure 52, consisting of a 4-note eighth-note sequence: R-L-R-L. The first note of each sequence has a '*' above it, and the second note has a '#' above it. The pattern repeats four times.

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Armor and Sword $\text{♩} = 102 \text{ bpm}$

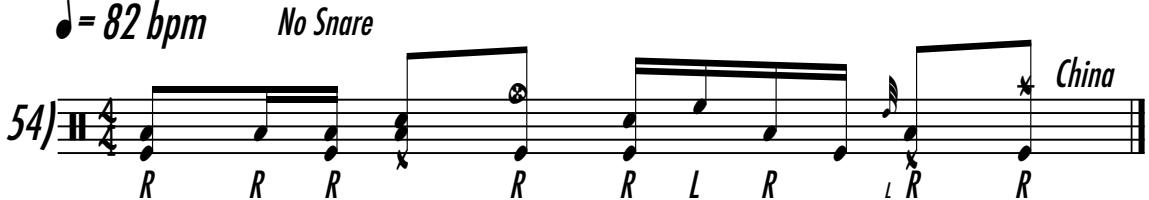
(0:52)

Snakes & Arrows - 2007

53) 

The Main Monkey Business (1:22) $\text{♩} = 82 \text{ bpm}$

Snakes & Arrows - 2007

54) 

The Main Monkey Business (3:40) $\text{♩} = 82 \text{ bpm}$

Snakes & Arrows - 2007

55) 

The Way the Wind Blows (0:54) $\text{♩} = 180 \text{ bpm}$

Snakes & Arrows - 2007

56) 

Good News First $\text{♩} = 110 \text{ bpm}$

(1:07)

Snakes & Arrows - 2007

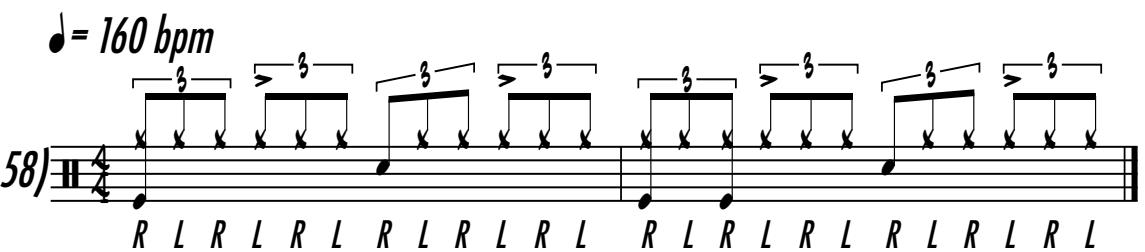
57) 

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Clockwork Angels
(1:07)

Clockwork Angels - 2012

$\text{♩} = 160 \text{ bpm}$

58) 

The Anarchist
(0:00)

Clockwork Angels - 2012

$\text{♩} = 140 \text{ bpm}$

59) 

Headlong Flight
(1:20)

Clockwork Angels - 2012

$\text{♩} = 180 \text{ bpm}$

60) 