

Neil Peart GROOVES



Dagli Album dei Rush

www.ConfidentDrummer.it

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DRUMMER

The logo features the words "CONFIDENT DRUMMER" in a bold, black, sans-serif font. A stylized blue flame or water droplet graphic is positioned behind the letter "C" and extends to the right.

- Neil Peart -

GROOVES

Dagli Album in Studio dei Rush

Trascritti da Eugenio Ventimiglia

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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

Neil Peart Grooves

Overture (3:05)

$\text{♩} = 132 \text{ bpm}$

2112 - 1976

Drum sheet music for 'Overture (3:05)' at 132 BPM. The time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The first measure shows a continuous eighth-note pattern on the hi-hat. The second measure begins with a sixteenth-note pattern on the hi-hat, followed by a sixteenth-note pattern on the snare drum. The third measure features a sixteenth-note pattern on the hi-hat. The fourth measure consists of a sixteenth-note pattern on the snare drum.

*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 time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The first measure shows a sixteenth-note pattern on the hi-hat. The second measure begins with a sixteenth-note pattern on the snare drum, followed by a sixteenth-note pattern on the hi-hat. The third measure features a sixteenth-note pattern on the snare drum. The fourth measure consists of a sixteenth-note pattern on the hi-hat.

*The Twilight
Zone (0:38)*

2112 - 1976

$\text{♩} = 114 \text{ bpm}$

Drum sheet music for 'The Twilight Zone (0:38)' at 114 BPM. The time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The first measure shows a sixteenth-note pattern on the hi-hat. The second measure begins with a sixteenth-note pattern on the snare drum, followed by a sixteenth-note pattern on the hi-hat. The third measure features a sixteenth-note pattern on the snare drum. The fourth measure consists of a sixteenth-note pattern on the hi-hat.

*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 time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The first measure shows a sixteenth-note pattern on the hi-hat. The second measure begins with a sixteenth-note pattern on the snare drum, followed by a sixteenth-note pattern on the hi-hat. The third measure features a sixteenth-note pattern on the snare drum. The fourth measure consists of a sixteenth-note pattern on the hi-hat.

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Xanadu (3:46)

A Farewell to Kings - 1977

$\text{♩} = 282 \text{ bpm}$

Cinderella Man

(2.25)

A Farewell to Kings - 1977

$\text{♩} = 123 \text{ bpm}$

L L R / R / R

L / R / R / R

Cygnus X-1

(2:24)

A Farewell to Kings - 1977

$\text{♪} = 205 \text{ bpm}$

R / R /

R R R R

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Cygnus X-1

(8:08)

A Farewell to Kings - 1977

$\text{♪} = 310 \text{ bpm}$

Measure 13 of the drum part for "Cygnus X-1". The time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The tempo is 310 BPM. The drum part consists of a continuous pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The pattern starts with an eighth note on the hi-hat, followed by a sixteenth note on the snare, another eighth note on the hi-hat, and so on. The pattern is: (eighth note) (sixteenth note) (eighth note) (sixteenth note) (eighth note) (sixteenth note) (eighth note) (sixteenth note). The pattern repeats with slight variations in the hi-hat and snare parts.

La Villa Strangiato

(1:46)

Hemispheres - 1978

$\text{♪} = 153 \text{ bpm}$

Measure 14 of the drum part for "La Villa Strangiato". The time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The tempo is 153 BPM. The drum part features a rhythmic pattern with eighth and sixteenth notes. The pattern includes various strokes on the hi-hat, snare, and bass drum. The pattern is: (eighth note) (sixteenth note) (eighth note) (sixteenth note) (eighth note) (sixteenth note) (eighth note) (sixteenth note). The pattern repeats with slight variations in the hi-hat and snare parts.

La Villa Strangiato

(3:33)

Hemispheres - 1978

$\text{♪} = 284 \text{ bpm}$

Measure 15 of the drum part for "La Villa Strangiato". The time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The tempo is 284 BPM. The drum part consists of a complex pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The pattern includes various strokes on the hi-hat, snare, and bass drum. The pattern is: (eighth note) (sixteenth note) (eighth note) (sixteenth note) (eighth note) (sixteenth note) (eighth note) (sixteenth note). The pattern repeats with slight variations in the hi-hat and snare parts.

La Villa Strangiato

(5:25)

Hemispheres - 1978

$\text{♪} = 288 \text{ bpm}$

Measure 16 of the drum part for "La Villa Strangiato". The time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The tempo is 288 BPM. The drum part consists of a complex pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The pattern includes various strokes on the hi-hat, snare, and bass drum. The pattern is: (eighth note) (sixteenth note) (eighth note) (sixteenth note) (eighth note) (sixteenth note) (eighth note) (sixteenth note). The pattern repeats with slight variations in the hi-hat and snare parts.

*The Spirit of
Radio (1:53)*

Permanent Waves - 1980

$\text{♪} = 136 \text{ bpm}$

Measure 17 of the drum part for "The Spirit of Radio". The time signature is common time (indicated by 'C'). The tempo is 136 BPM. The drum part consists of a simple pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The pattern includes various strokes on the hi-hat, snare, and bass drum. The pattern is: (eighth note) (sixteenth note) (eighth note) (sixteenth note) (eighth note) (sixteenth note) (eighth note) (sixteenth note). The pattern repeats with slight variations in the hi-hat and snare parts.

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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 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 R L

YYZ
(1:10)

Moving Pictures - 1981

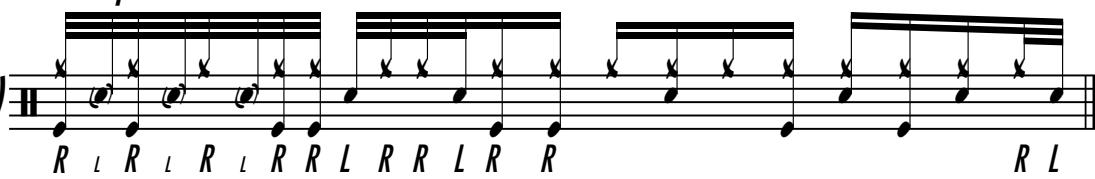
$\text{♪} = 141 \text{ bpm}$

21) 
R L R R L R R R L R R L R R 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 R L R R 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 and accents. The pattern repeats every two measures.

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 occasional sixteenth-note patterns and accents. The pattern repeats every two measures.

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 features eighth-note strokes on the hi-hat, with occasional sixteenth-note patterns and accents. The pattern repeats every two measures. A 'China' cymbal stroke is indicated 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 features eighth-note strokes on the hi-hat, with occasional sixteenth-note patterns and accents. The pattern repeats every two measures. The pattern is labeled with 'R' and 'L' under each pair of strokes, indicating a rhythmic pattern of alternating right and left hand strokes.

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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 features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth-note pairs and sixteenth-note groups, with specific strokes like 'x' and '△' indicating different drumming techniques. The score is numbered 27 at the beginning of the first staff.

Subdivisions (1:19) ♩ = 266 bpm

Signals - 1982

28) *200 bpm*

Hand drumming notation on a staff with a 4/4 time signature. The notation consists of a series of eighth-note strokes. The first four strokes are grouped by a bracket under the first two notes, with a 'R' below it. The next four strokes are grouped by a bracket under the next two notes, with an 'L' below it. The following four strokes are grouped by a bracket under the next two notes, with an 'R' below it. The final four strokes are grouped by a bracket under the last two notes, with an 'L' below it.

Digital Man

(0:02)

Signals - 1982

29)

30)

The Weapon

(0:38)

Signals - 1982

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)

Afterimage (3:16) Grace Under Pressure - 1984

The Big Money *(0:00)*

34)

Orchestrate

6

The Big Money *(2:08)*

$\text{♩} = 145 \text{ bpm}$

35)

R R R

R

R R R

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Manhattan Project
(2:10)

Power Windows - 1985

$\text{♩} = 162 \text{ bpm}$

Splash

36



R R R

Marathon
(1:59)

Power Windows - 1985

$\text{♩} = 156 \text{ bpm}$

37



R L R L R L R L R

Mystic Rhythms
(0:00)

Power Windows - 1985

$\text{♩} = 120 \text{ bpm}$

China

38



R L R R

Force Ten
(2:35)

Hold Your Fire - 1987

$\text{♩} = 170 \text{ bpm}$

39



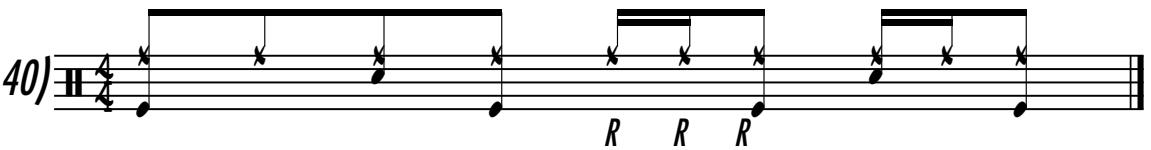
R L R L R L

The Pass
(1:06)

Presto - 1989

$\text{♩} = 115 \text{ bpm}$

40



R R R

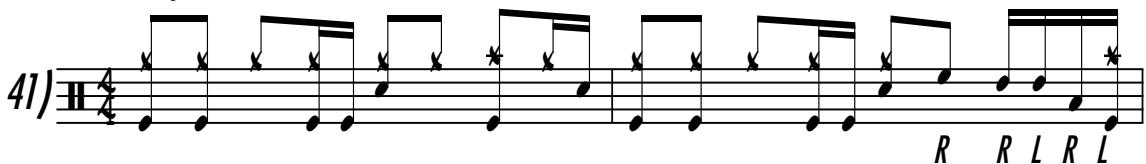
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Show Don't Tell

(0:25)

Presto - 1989

$\text{♩} = 116 \text{ bpm}$

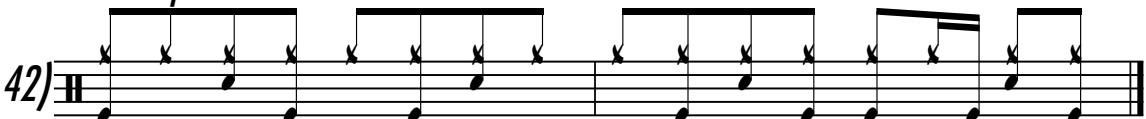
41) 

Available Light

(0:46)

Presto - 1989

$\text{♩} = 131 \text{ bpm}$

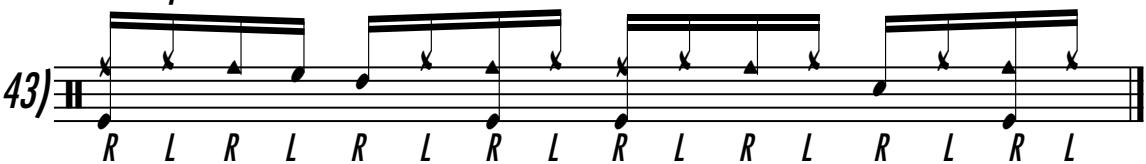
42) 

Bravado

(3:18)

Roll the Bones - 1991

$\text{♩} = 112 \text{ bpm}$

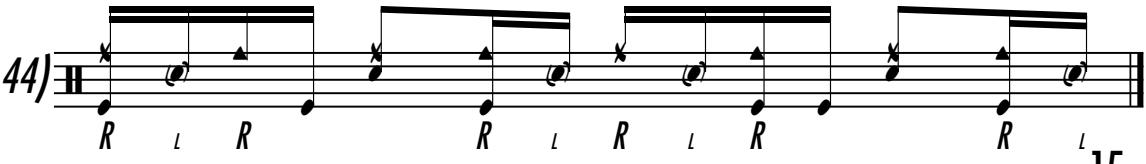
43) 

Animate

(0:04)

Counterparts - 1993

$\text{♩} = 116 \text{ bpm}$

44) 

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Alien Shore (0:24)

Counterparts - 1993

Sheet music for a snare drum part, labeled '45)'. The tempo is indicated as $\text{♩} = 132 \text{ bpm}$. The measure consists of six groups of three strokes each, separated by vertical bar lines. Each group starts with a vertical stroke (upward or downward) followed by two horizontal strokes. The strokes are marked with 'x' and circled 'o' symbols above the staff. Below the staff, the letter 'R' is repeated six times, with 'L' placed under the first, third, and fifth 'R's. The measure ends with a vertical bar line and a circled 'o' symbol.

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 common time (indicated by a '4'). The key signature is A major (indicated by a 'A'). The drum part consists of a bass drum (marked with a 'B') and a snare drum (marked with an 'S'). The snare drum has a grace note pattern: it plays on the first and third beats of each measure, and on the second beat of the third measure. The bass drum plays on the second and fourth beats of each measure. The snare drum is labeled 'China' above the first beat of the first measure. The bass drum is labeled 'B' below the first beat of the first measure.

Leave that Thing Alone (0:08)

Counterparts - 1993

47)

$\text{♩} = 120 \text{ bpm}$

Measure 1: X-X-X-X A

Measure 2: A X-X-X-X

Measures 3-6: A X-X-X-X

Measure 7: A X-X-X-X G

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

Test for Echo - 1996

48)

49)

Test for Echo (0:43)

Test for Echo - 1996

Sheet music for a 16th-note drum pattern. The tempo is indicated as $\text{♩} = 130 \text{ bpm}$. The pattern consists of four measures, each starting with a bass drum (marked with an 'x') followed by a snare drum (marked with a vertical bar). The pattern repeats: Bass → Snare → Bass → Snare → Bass → Snare → Bass → Snare. The measure numbers 49 and 16 are shown at the bottom right.

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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 'x' below it. The third note has a 'x' above it, and the fourth note has a 'x' below it. The pattern repeats four times. The drum set is shown with a bass drum, snare drum, and hi-hat.

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 has a 'x' above it, and the second note has a 'x' below it. The third note has a 'x' above it, and the fourth note has a 'x' below it. This is followed by a 4-note eighth-note sequence: R-L-R-L. The first note has a 'x' above it, and the second note has a 'x' below it. The third note has a 'x' above it, and the fourth note has a 'x' below it. The pattern continues with a 4-note eighth-note sequence: R-L-R-L. The first note has a 'x' above it, and the second note has a 'x' below it. The third note has a 'x' above it, and the fourth note has a 'x' below it. The drum set is shown with a bass drum, snare drum, and hi-hat.

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 starts with a 4-note eighth-note sequence: R-L-R-L. The first note has a 'x' above it, and the second note has a 'x' below it. The third note has a 'x' above it, and the fourth note has a 'x' below it. This is followed by a 4-note eighth-note sequence: R-L-R-L. The first note has a 'x' above it, and the second note has a 'x' below it. The third note has a 'x' above it, and the fourth note has a 'x' below it. The drum set is shown with a bass drum, snare drum, and hi-hat.

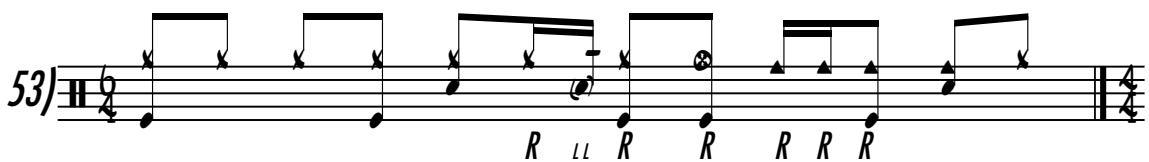
Continuation of the drum sheet music for 'Secret Touch'. The pattern continues with a 4-note eighth-note sequence: R-L-R-L. The first note has a 'x' above it, and the second note has a 'x' below it. The third note has a 'x' above it, and the fourth note has a 'x' below it. This is followed by a 4-note eighth-note sequence: R-L-R-L. The first note has a 'x' above it, and the second note has a 'x' below it. The third note has a 'x' above it, and the fourth note has a 'x' below it. The drum set is shown with a bass drum, snare drum, and hi-hat.

Neil Peart Grooves

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

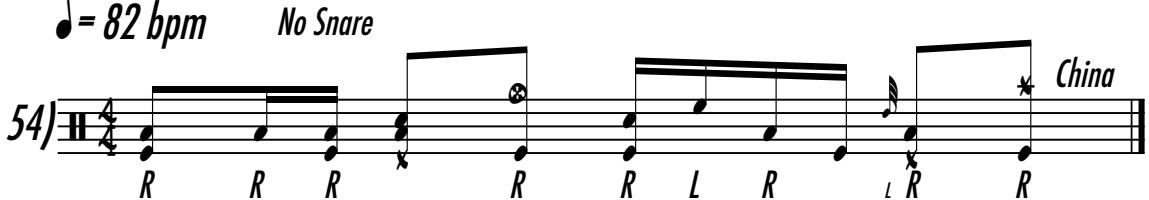
(0:52)

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

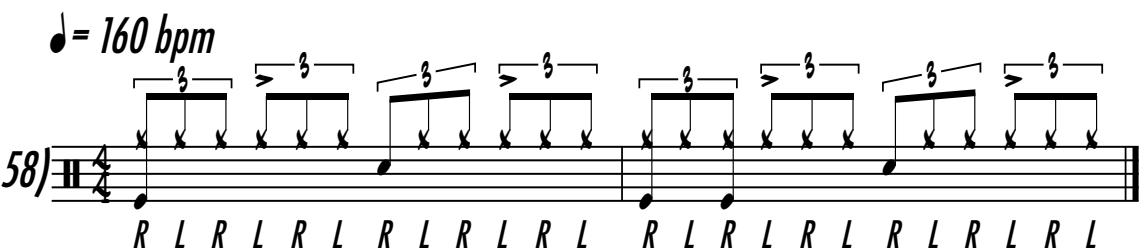
57) 

Neil Peart Grooves

Clockwork Angels
(1:07)

Clockwork Angels - 2012

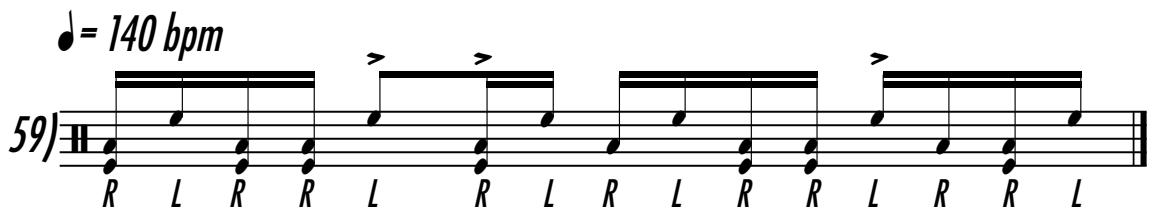
$\text{♩} = 160 \text{ bpm}$

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) 