

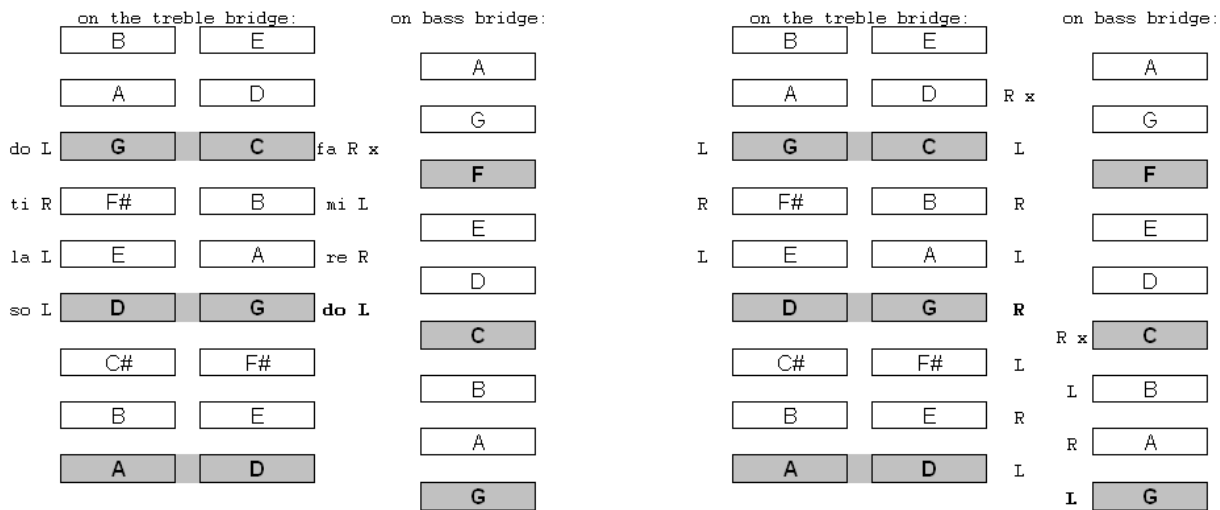
Dulcimer 102: Mapping the Dulcimer with Scales and Chords

Introduction

In this workshop we will discuss the basic map of the hammered dulcimer. The dulcimer is a relatively easy instrument to play because of the repeated notes throughout the soundboard. The trick to playing smoothly is to primarily use alternating left and right hand patterns and understanding where to find the best crossover points over the bridges. We also will discuss relative minor keys and the “modes” of music.

Learning the Four – Four (4-4) and Five –Three (5-3) Patterns

The example below left shows a basic four on one side four on the other side figure (4–4.) Start with the left hand on any “marked” note. The example below shows the **key of G**. This basic pattern will also work in the key of D, key of C, key of F and on bigger dulcimer, the key of A; as long as you start on a **marked note**. The five on one side and three on the other side pattern uses the same “notes” as the 4-4 pattern but we start with the right hand and crossover from the D to the E. This will require a demonstration. The example on the right shows a two octave scale that starts in the lower octave with a 4–4 pattern and transitions into a 5-3 pattern in the upper octave.



Basic 4-4 figure single octave scale – Start L
 Note crossover point (x) from C to D

Two octave scale: 4-4 Lower octave; 5-3 upper octave
 Note: 5-3 crossover point (x) from D to E

Exercises:

Single Octave Scale

4-4: Start → L on the treble bridge low G - Crossover point C to D

5-3: Start → R on the treble bridge low G - Crossover point D to E

Play up and down the scale with out repeating the top or bottom note

Double Octave Scale

4-4 into 5-3: Start → L on the bass bridge low G - Continuous two octave scale; watch the crossover points

5-3 into 4-4: Start → R on the bass bridge low G

Basic Arpeggio Chord Exercise: Intervals one – three – five – eight (one)

2-2 into 3-1: Start → L on the treble bridge low G

3-1 into 2-2: Start → R on the treble bridge low G

2-2 into 1-3: Start → R on the treble bridge low G (*This one is more advanced; it will be demonstrated*)

More Advanced:

I-IV-V Exercise single Low Octave Key of G: use the chords C to G to D

- Start –L (Bass bridge)

- Start - R (bass bridge)

I-IV-V Exercise Double Octave Key of G: use the chords C to G to D

- Start – L (Bass bridge)

- Start – R (bass bridge)

Minor Arpeggios: Same as Basic Arpeggio Exercises; Start pattern on one above the marked note (example A above marked G)

Relative Minor Keys:

Every major key has a “relative minor” key. A relative minor scale is a “natural” minor scale that uses all the notes in its relative major scale. In the key of C-Major, “A” is its relative minor. This simply means that to play a “natural” minor scale in the key of A, start on an “A” note but use only notes that are used in the key of C-Major. Here are the notes relatively speaking; In the Key of C:

C-Major scale: C-D-E-F-G-A-B-C

Note: There are no sharps and flats used in the Key of C (on the piano use only the white notes; C to C)

A-minor scale: A-B-C-D-E-F-G-A

Note: These are all the same notes in the key of C, but starting on A. So “relatively” speaking this is a minor scale. (On the piano use only the white notes; A to A)

Note: Just to make things more complicated, “classically” speaking there are two other types of minor scales, a “harmonic” minor scale and a “melodic” minor scale. You can look those up on your own, but for this workshop let’s just stick to the natural minor.

A Foray into Modes:

I personally don’t find modes all that useful when communicating with other musicians. They are named after terms that the ancient Greeks used, but that is a little bit of a stretch since the Greeks didn’t write down their music nor are there any recordings that survived (Aristotle’s Greatest Hits;-) But I will discuss some of the modes, and how they are related to the dulcimer.

Ionian Mode - Do-re-me scale that we used above. This is called a natural “diatonic” scale. On the HD start on any marked note and use a “4-4” pattern above. (C to C white notes on the piano)

Dorian Mode- A “minor” sounding mode that is similar in form to the Ionian mode but a flatted 3rd and 7th (or minor 3rd and minor 7th) are substituted. The dorian mode can be played using the same pattern as we use for a major scale, but start on a note one above any marked note. (I will demonstrate) Celtic and other ethnic music often use the dorian mode. (D to D white notes on piano)

Aeolian Mode - Another name for a natural minor scale. (A to A white notes on the piano)

Mixolydian Mode - Similar to the Ionian mode but a flatted 7th is substituted. Start on any marked note and go straight up and down. (G to G white notes on the piano)

Phrygian Mode - (Not to be confused with the “modern” Phrygian mode.) Using the same (4-4) pattern we used for a major scale start on any note **two** above any marked note. This will be demonstrated. (E to E white notes on the piano)

About The Author

Cliff Cole purchased his first hammered dulcimer in 1985, from Sam Rizzetta. At the time he was playing drums in a blues band. Prior to taking up the dulcimer, he studied drums and percussion for ten years. Since the age of fifteen Cliff has played in numerous rock, blues, jazz, zydeco and folk ensembles. Folk instruments are where the heart is.

Cliff plays the hammered dulcimer in the family folk group “DayBreak,” which has been together since 1989. They have made several recordings, including “Lost Cave” which was recorded live inside of Lost River Caverns in Hellertown, PA, “Little Steps”, and “Autumn Calling,” which features many of Cliff’s original tunes. They also have produced two Christmas CD’s one named “Unity; Unique Music for Christmas” and a live Holiday concert recorded in December of 2002. Cliff also helped produce a wonderful CD with his daughter Emily Rose Cole, called “I Wanna Know” That was released in 2012.

DayBreak’s music is available on CD-Baby, iTunes and many other digital download stores found on the web.

Cliff is very active in the folk scene. He is on the board of Perkasio Patchwork Coffeehouse, where he often works the sound board. He also sometimes does sound at Godfrey Daniel’s a folk club in Bethlehem, PA. Cliff is also a founding member of the Quakertown Area Dulcimer and Autoharp Society ([QUADAS](http://www.quadas.com).) Cliff’s hammered dulcimer was made by James Jones. The full sized 2/16/18/7 instrument covers four octaves and has dampening pedal. For more information about James Jones instruments go to his web site: <http://www.jamesjonesinstruments.com>

Cliff lives with his lovely wife, Pamela, in Quakertown, Pennsylvania. He works as a computer hardware test engineer for the Intel Corporation, in an office located in King of Prussia, Pennsylvania.

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