



# Canuckstruments

Show

"A Cross-Canada Instrument Adventure"



## Study Guide



### MYSTIC DRUMZ

World Music Safari Adventures



# About Mystic Drumz

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Mystic Drumz was started in Toronto, Canada over 20 year ago by Lorne Lampert B.F.A, B.Ed, C.D.O. (Chief Drumming Officer). Their shows are now performed in three languages and across three countries, with more then 10 performers in Canada, U.S.A. and Mexico. Now over 10,000 performances under their belt, Mystic Drumz has developed a refined and unique approach to music education and entertainment.

Founder, creative director and principal performer Lorne Lampert has studied under many well-known percussionists over the past twenty years including S. Indian Guru Trichy Sankaran, African Master drummer Abraham Adzenyah and Nii Tetteh, Middle Eastern Specialist Glen Velez, and well-known Latin stars like Giovanni Hidalgo and Sal Ferrera.

Lorne's academic accomplishments include his Bachelors of Fine Arts World Music Performance with Honors from York University. He also earned his Bachelors of Education in Music, helping him to have a greater understanding of the pedagogy between educators and learners.

# About the Show

## Canuckstruments



This show celebrates Canada and takes us on a journey from the East Coast's famous Spoon maker Dory Dan to Quebec's Giles Perrault and his one-of-a-kind Log Drums called Tambóa, all the way to British Columbia and drum maker Robin Shackleton and his incredible use of Canadian Pacific Coast salvaged wood to make world music instruments.

The amazing show features instruments made only in Canada and by Canadians. This show takes audiences into the workshops of Canada's greatest artisans and brings Canadian instrument creation and innovation to the stage. With the help of the children, we dance our way coast to coast and discover the incredible Canadian Music instrument history.

## Learning Objectives

- 🍁 Students will be able to categorize types of instruments according to their 'birthplace' in Canada.
- 🍁 Students will be able to describe how immigration impacts Canadian music during a class discussion.
- 🍁 After learning about the various Canuckstruments, students will be able to identify them from images and sounds.
- 🍁 Students will be able to solve word puzzles by recognizing musical instruments from the clues.
- 🍁 Students will be able to explain how their family ancestry has influenced their musical interests or preferences.





## Canuckstruments Show Outline

### "A Cross-Canada Instrument Adventure"

# Introduction: Canada's Instrument History

The rich tapestry of culture and immigration in Canada's short history has brought many of the world's instruments and songs to our shores. From the Japanese immigrants and their Taiko drumming to the musical traditions of Eastern and Western Europe's Lutes and Zithers and Uds that are both plucked and bowed, Canada has so many different sounds.

Among the many traditional instruments brought to Canada from African countries is the Kora. The Kora is a 21-stringed, acoustic instrument, played somewhat like a harp. A number of people from Mali and other West African countries have settled in Quebec where their Kora playing continues to develop in new directions.

Almost 400,000 Caribbean immigrants are living in Canada, and the vast majority of them have come from the English speaking countries of Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and Guyana. The largest communities may be found in Ontario, particularly in the cities of London, Toronto and Kingston. Caribbean music has a strong presence in Canada, especially in Toronto. The popular "Caribana" festival, one of many carnival celebrations held across Canada and currently the largest, draws an estimated one million visitors and residents each year.

One of the most distinctive and well-known instrumental ensembles from a Caribbean country is the Steel Pan ensemble, from Trinidad. Associated with carnival in Trinidad, the Steel Pan also has been included recently in the elementary school curriculum in Toronto, an example of how instruments associated with specific countries and ethnic groups are moving into mainstream Canadian society.

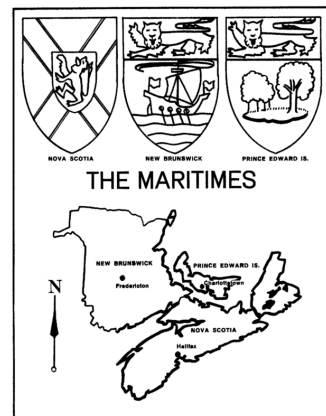
More than a hundred or so cultures brought their unique musical traditions, thus adding immensely to Canada's long-established musical heritage of French, English, Gaelic, and Irish folk music.

This takes us to the beginning of our "Cross Canada Instrument Adventure"

We begin on the East Coast and work our way to the West Coast of Canada



# Canada's East Coast: Spoons, Sabian Cymbals and Ugly Stick

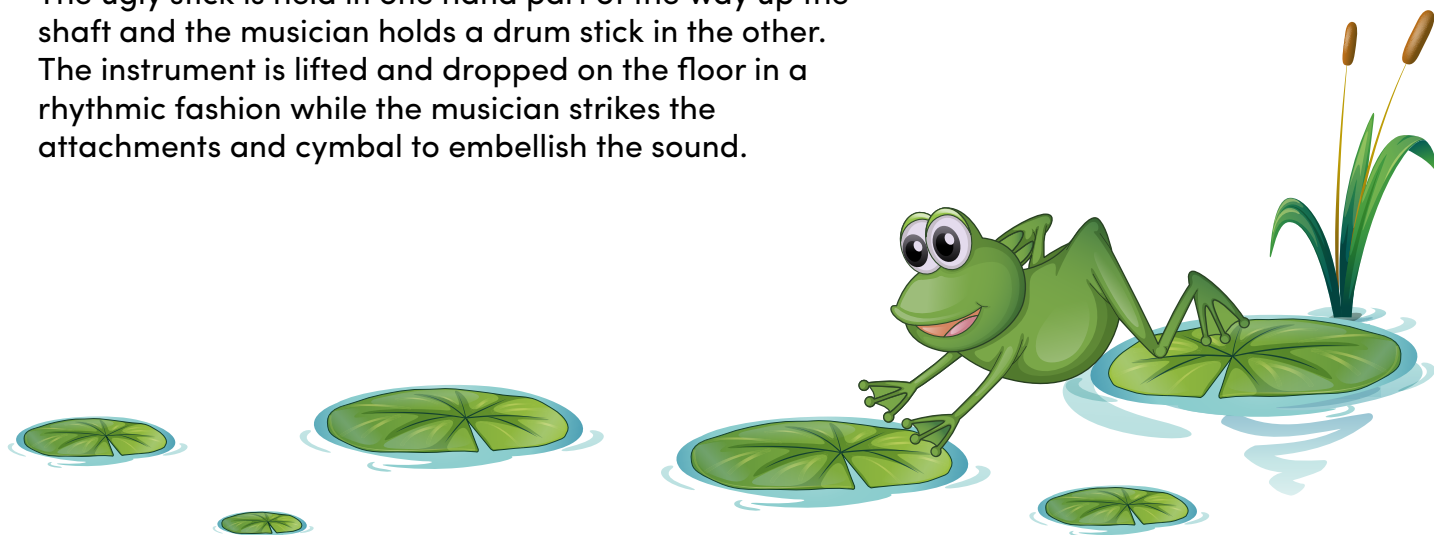


Few countries possess a folk music as rich and culturally varied as Canada's. Traditional folk music of European origin has been present in Canada since the arrival of the first French and British settlers in the 16th and 17th centuries (see Folk Music, Anglo-Canadian; Folk music, Franco-Canadian). They fished the coastal waters and farmed the shores of what became Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and the St Lawrence River valley of Quebec.

Instruments in popular use in Franco- and Anglo-Canadian folk music include the guitar, button accordion, harmonica, whistle, jew's-harp, bones/spoons and the ugly stick.

The ugly stick is a traditional Newfoundland musical instrument fashioned out of household and tool shed items, typically a mop handle with bottle caps, tin cans, small bells and other noise makers. The instrument is played with a drum stick or notched stick and has a distinctive sound. Often, an old rubber boot is attached to the bottom and topped off with a 48 ounce Avon apple juice can. When the short stick is applied in the proper manner, this unique folk instrument can resemble the sound of an entire set of drums and blends in very well with folk music.

The ugly stick is held in one hand part of the way up the shaft and the musician holds a drum stick in the other. The instrument is lifted and dropped on the floor in a rhythmic fashion while the musician strikes the attachments and cymbal to embellish the sound.





## Spoons/Bones

Also part of the mummers tradition and porch parties of the East Coast comes Bones and Spoons playing.

Many ancient cultures played spoons. Ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans all played spoons and a variation of the spoons called the Rattle Bones or the Rhythm Bones. Rhythm Bones are essentially a pair or set of three bones, usually sheep and cattle bones, placed in the hand parallel to the palm with the convex sides facing each other. The bones are placed between each finger, with one finger being used like a hinge, and by moving one's wrist the bones hit each other.

During the crusades and through ancient battles, armies marching would use the clicking of the bones and spoons to signal their enemy that "the pagans were coming" and it was time to prepare for battle, or to even other rhythmic signals to run and hide.

In Great Britain, the spoons are often played accompanying a fiddle during traditional music and that tradition arrived on Canada's East Coast.

Mike Hayes of 'Dory Dan Musical Spoons' has been making musical spoons for over 20 years - a tradition passed down by his father. Mike Hayes would play on his porch to his neighbors for years before selling his custom spoons nation wide. He has sold over 300,000 Spoons, metal, single and double and wood styles.



# Cymbals

Cymbals are discs made of copper, bronze or a special metal alloy. There are two ways of playing cymbals. One way is to use a pair of cymbals that are the same size. The player holds one cymbal in each hand, holding them by the strap. He then bangs the cymbals together. A very quiet sound can be made by rubbing the edges of the cymbals together. A very loud sound can be made by hitting them together as the arms form a circle, and letting the cymbals vibrate for a long time by holding them in the air. Another way of playing the cymbal is to use just one cymbal, and to hang it on a stand. It can then be played with a beater, stick or wire brush. Cymbals are made in different sizes. Some may be just 25 cm across, large ones may be up to 60 cm across.

Sabian Cymbals is a Canadian and Armenian cymbal manufacturing company established in 1981 in Meductic, New Brunswick, where it is still headquartered. Sabian is considered one of the big four manufacturers of cymbals, along with Zildjian, Meinl and Paiste.

Sabian Cymbals was founded by Robert Zildjian, when he had a conflict with his brother Armand after he was not chosen to be the main CEO and successor of Avedis Zildjian. He brought his family's 17th century secret formulas and processes to his Canadian production facility. "It's a secret in mixing metal and casting." The name 'Sabian' comes from the first two letters of the names of Robert's three children (Sally, Billy, and Andy).





# Quebec: Log Drum/Slit Drum and Frame Drum



## Log Drum/Slit Drum

We have two amazing artisans to speak of in Quebec that are still to this day making wonderful Canadian Made instruments. One by staying true to traditional construction techniques and the other by moving far past the ancient instrument versions.

First we introduce Gilles Perrault from St Stanislas de Kostka, Québec, Canada who is both a musical and an innovator. He invented the Tamböa, a modern take on what's considered the first drum in the world – The Log Drum or Slit Drum.

Found in most ancient cultures, from Africa to South East Asia, and including the indigenous people here in Canada, we find examples of Log Drums in museums around the world. This is because it's a naturally occurring instrument, formed from a dead fallen log, dried out by the sun, hollowed out by bugs and rot, and played on by humans that may have accidentally discovered the objects. They were strategically situated for optimal acoustic transmission (e.g., along a river or valley), and have been used for long-distance communication.

Over time they have been purposefully crafted and these idiophones come in many shapes and sizes. The Gilles Perrault Canadian version is the height of instrument building technique. The Tamböa consists of a wooden resonance box topped by six black-cherry keys which are tuned in one of several pentatonic chords, producing a musical quality which is simple, harmonious and magical. The Tamböa is an excellent tool for initiation into rhythm and melody. It is greatly favoured in music therapy work, and in the accompaniment of storytelling it has no equal. It can provide harmonious accompaniment to a whole array of instruments, including guitar, flute, drums, djembe, cajón, voice, and even the didjeridoo.



# Frame Drum

Our second Quebec Artisan is 'Robert and Joywind Todd', makers of Traditional Canadian Indigenous Frame Drums used as Powwow Event Drums.

Robert and Joywind are of Simpow First Nations, British Columbia and Mohawk/Scottish descent. They live in the Laurentian Mountains north of Montreal, Quebec. For more than a decade, they have applied their skills and dedication to building native spiritual tools, and sharing these on the powwow trail. Robert and Joywind Todd teach drum making, attend art shows and conferences, and travel to powwows all over North America. Through their work, they support the sharing of traditions and teachings of Canada's tribal peoples.

The Frame Drum uses Moose Skin. In many parts of Canada we have an excess of moose and making drums is one of the few uses of that part of the animal.

*"This Frame Drum, it's made from living things (made from Moose hide). The beat of the drum always represents the heartbeat of mother earth. When I hold the drum, I hold it right in the centre. Not because I'm the most important thing, but because I'm the weaklings being upon this place. Everything else around me I have to give thanks for. From the two legged, the four legged, the swimmers, the flyer, the crawlers, the thunders, the lightings, father sun, grandmother moon, the earth..."*

*"Quote from Aaron Bell of Ojibwe tribe – Tribal Drummer and Educator"*



# Ontario: Piano and Voice

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Here in Ontario we can boast about having the greatest export of Canadian music artists of anywhere in the country. We've seen stars like Justin Bieber, The Weekend, Avril Lavigne, Shania Twain and Drake to mention just a few. The voice is an instrument that can be studied at a University level. The voice is a honed musical skill like playing any physical instrument it can takes years to refine and perfect.

Another instrument - the piano - has a rich history in Canada. Piano is a percussion instrument and a string instrument - by pressing the piano's keys. When keys are pressed, small hammers hit strings inside the piano. These strings vibrate, making music. Piano building in Canada began in the early 19th century and grew into a major, thriving industry between 1890 and 1925. During that time the piano was the centre of home family entertainment. Also around this time, the quality of most Canadian pianos was so high, that only the most renowned brand names were imported. However, few companies survived the Great Depression. Radio, record players, television and sophisticated sound systems gradually displaced the piano as the focus of home entertainment, and trends in music education saw students choosing a wider variety of instruments.

Heintzman & Co. is a celebrated Canadian piano manufacturer, formerly based in the Toronto area, whose instruments retain a reputation for quality of workmanship and fineness of tone. Heintzman has been referred to as the Steinway of Canadian pianos because they were widely considered to be the best pianos ever made in Canada. They became the instrument of choice for musicians, music teachers and concert halls.





# Bread Basket Provinces: Alberta - Snare Drum



In the interior of Canada near Drumheller Alberta (we like the name with word the "drum" in it even though it has not relation of drumming but after Samuel Drumheller towns founder and also not a drummer) we find AVA DRUMS. They make stave drums in Edmonton.

Stave drum shells are built of sections, like a barrel. The wood is selected from a single board, allowing consistent appearance and tonal character; also, the grain is always vertical, which is efficient in transmitting vibration from the batter head down through the shell. Stave shells have superior tone, sensitivity, and, if desired, headroom as they have less glue, resulting in more resonance and tone.

Military snare drummers have played a crucial role in warfare throughout history. Soldiers marched to battle to the sound of the drums and used the beat to regulate the loading and re-loading of their weapons during the battle. Drummers were also used to raise morale during the fight. There was a rise of drums over almost 4,000 years in military use as they came to be used on the battlefield as a means of signaling, keeping the soldiers marching in order and for reloading. This went out of style when modern warfare with advanced communications rendered them obsolete.



# British Columbia: Cajón and Kanjira

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In British Columbia we find Robin Shackleton, a young drum maker from Errington on Vancouver Island. He's making Peruvian Cajón's (Box Drums) and South Indian Kanjira's (lizard skin tambourines) from found materials on the island. These instruments are being studied at York University in a program led by a master South Indian drummer, creating a new generation of world music lovers and drummers right here in Canada.

The B.C. forest provides the guiding principles for the creation of these instruments. Some of Vancouver Island's beautiful trees which Robin gratefully salvages are: Cedar, Coastal Douglas Fir, Maple and many many more.

A Cajón is a box-shaped percussion instrument originally from Peru, played by slapping the front or rear faces (generally thin plywood) with the hands, fingers, or sometimes various implements such as brushes, mallets, or sticks. Cajónes are primarily played in Afro-Peruvian music, as well as contemporary styles of flamenco and jazz among other genres.



The Kanjira is a South Indian frame drum, an instrument of the tambourine family. As a folk and Bhajan instrument, it has been used for many centuries. It is used primarily in concerts of Carnatic music (South Indian classical music) as a supporting instrument for the Mridangam.



## END SUMMARY:

The instruments presented pay homage to the long and varied history of immigration to Canada. As treasured artifacts, the instruments and the music performed on them plays a critical role within immigrant communities, enabling immigrants to recall their cultural heritage and pass it on to younger generations.

These instruments also take on new roles outside of the immigrant community, as they move into mainstream Canadian or even global music culture. As vehicles for communication, musical instruments will continue to have social and cultural significance for all Canadian communities.





## Canuckstruments Instruments and Terms

Here is a short list of the instruments and terms students will hear throughout the Canuckstruments performance. These definitions can be used before or after the show to help further the learning experience.



**Percussion** – one of the four families of musical instruments, includes any sound you create by striking, scraping or shaking – the four S's of percussion.



**Immigrants** – a person who migrates to another country, usually for permanent residence.



**Traditions** – the handing down of statements, beliefs, legends, customs, information, etc., from generation to generation, especially by word of mouth or by practice.



**Spoons** – a utensil for use in eating, stirring, measuring, ladling, etc., consisting of a small, shallow bowl with a handle – also used to play and make music.



**Cymbals** – a concave plate of brass or bronze that produces a sharp, ringing sound when struck: played either in pairs, by being struck together, or singly, by being struck with a drumstick or the like.

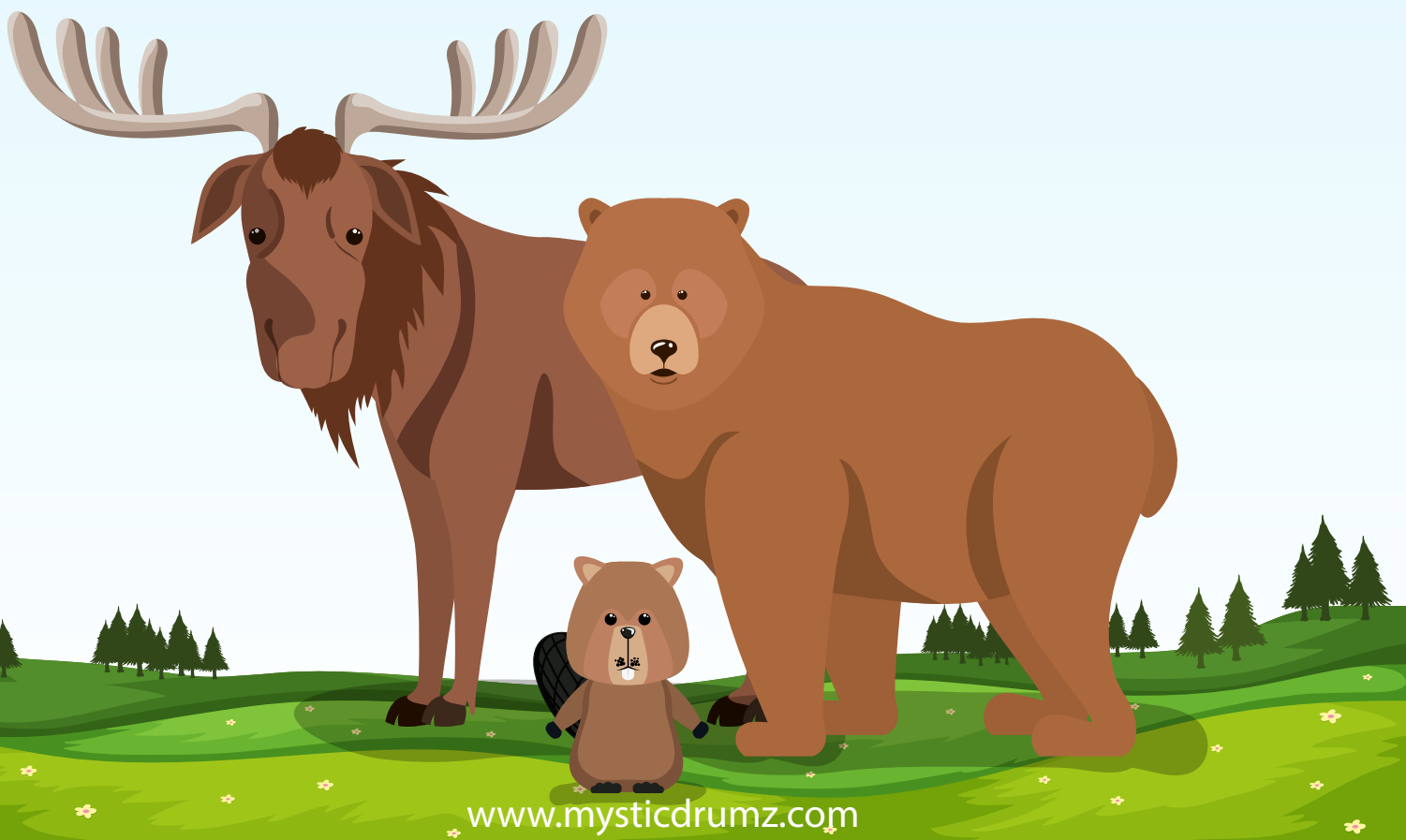


**Ugly Stick** – The ugly stick is a traditional Newfoundland musical instrument fashioned out of household and tool shed items, typically a mop handle with bottle caps, tin cans, small bells and other noise makers. The instrument is played with a drumstick or notched stick and has a distinctive sound.



**Log Drum/Slit Drums** – A slit drum or slit gong is a hollow percussion instrument. In spite of the name, it is not a true drum but an idiophone, usually carved or constructed from bamboo or wood into a box with one or more slits in the top. Most slit drums have one slit, though two and three slits occur.

- 🍁 **Frame Drum** - A Frame Drum is a drum that has a drumhead width greater than its depth. It is one of the most ancient musical instruments, and perhaps the first drum to be invented. It has a single drumhead that is usually made of rawhide, but man-made materials may also be used.
- 🍁 **Piano** - a musical instrument in which felt-covered hammers, operated from a keyboard, strike the metal strings.
- 🍁 **Voice** - the sound or sounds uttered through the mouth of living creatures, especially of human beings in speaking, shouting, singing, etc.
- 🍁 **Snare Drum** - The Snare Drum or side drum is a percussion instrument that produces a sharp staccato sound when the head is struck with a drum stick, due to the use of a series of stiff wires held under tension against the lower skin.
- 🍁 **Cajón** - A Cajón is a box-shaped percussion instrument originally from Peru, played by slapping the front or rear faces with the hands, fingers, or sometimes implements such as brushes, mallets, or sticks.
- 🍁 **Kanjira** - a South Indian Frame Drum, is an instrument of the tambourine family.



# Canuckstruments Pre - Show/Post Show Activities

**Here are some discussion questions you can ask your class before the show...**

- 🍁 What do you think of when asked "What is Canadian Music"?
- 🍁 Name the most famous Canadian musician that you can ?
- 🍁 What is a "Canadian" ?
- 🍁 What does "immigrant" mean ?
- 🍁 How many provinces/territories are in Canada ?
- 🍁 Name the 3 oceans that surround Canada ?
- 🍁 Name the provinces that border our East Coast and West Coast?
- 🍁 Where do you hear music in Canada?
- 🍁 How can you learn to play music in Canada?
- 🍁 What's your favourite type of music?
- 🍁 How has 'Canadian' music changed?
- 🍁 What's your parents favourite type of music?





# More Activities/Handouts

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## Canadian Instrument Show and Tell

Ask the children to bring from home something that could be a Canadian instrument or something that could be made into an instrument. In class, have each child come up and discuss why they choose what they did and demonstrate the object.

## Canuckstrument Instrument Making Craft

Make your Own "Ugly Stick" using household items and found objects to design build and demonstrate your custom "Ugly Stick"

## Canuckstrument Connect

Draw a line from the instrument name to the province where it's made

## Canuckstrument Word Search

## Canuckstrument Crossword Puzzle

## Canuckstrument Connect (Junior)



## Canuckstrumment Connect

Draw line from the instrument to the province where it's made



🍁 Log Drum

🍁 Snare Drum

🍁 Frame Drum

🍁 Cajón

🍁 Tambóá

🍁 Spoons

🍁 Ugly Stick

🍁 Piano

🍁 Cymbals

🍁 Kanjira



# Canuckstruments Words Search

G B C Y M B A L S H S C U N C  
 R M S S R K A N J I R A G W A  
 U T R A D I T I O N S N L T J  
 Y I C L W F M T E V L U Y Y O  
 I H K U T V Y U V I B C S X N  
 M L J H K U R Z F W V K T Y S  
 M B K Q S P E R C U S S I O N  
 I Y G K B H I X K Z H T C Z A  
 G F R A M E D R U M C R K L R  
 R M R W P N B V S F S U B O E  
 A P V N I K S I F F P M C G D  
 N Z O O A V N J U T O E X D R  
 T P I O N J I Z N U O N N R U  
 S Y C K O D W M Y Q N T W U M  
 B H E R I T A G E V S S V M O

🍁 Canuckstruments

🍁 Heritage

🍁 Voice

🍁 Spoons

🍁 Percussion

🍁 Immigrants

🍁 UglyStick

🍁 Piano

🍁 Framedrum

🍁 Cymbals

🍁 Snaredrum

🍁 Cajon

🍁 Traditions

🍁 Kanjira

🍁 Logdrum



# Canuckstument Connect (Junior)

Draw a line from the instrument name to the picture of the instrument



Musical Spoons



Piano



Cajon



Kanjira

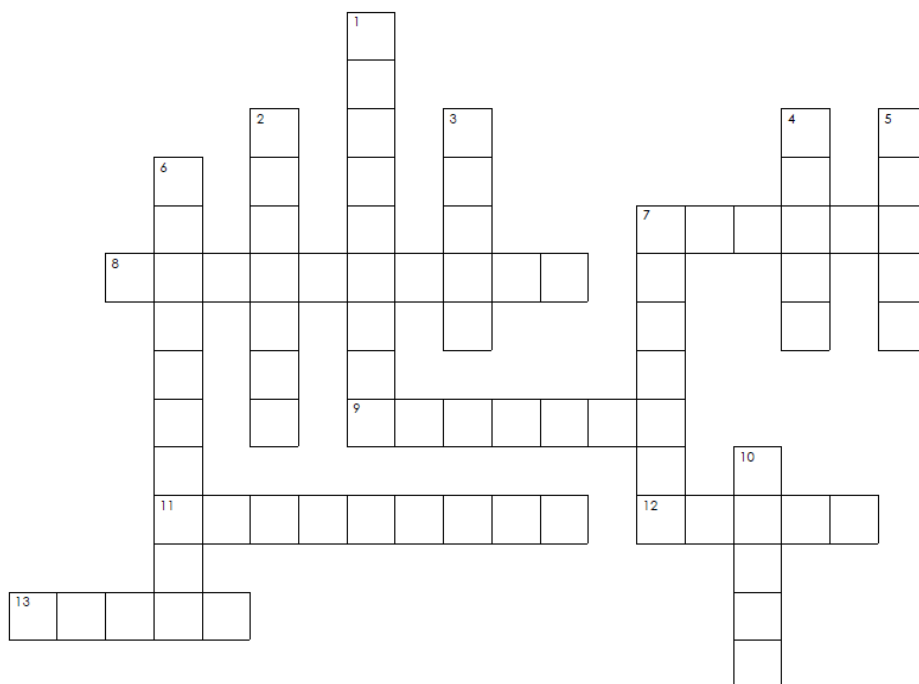


Cymbals



Slit Drum

# Crossword Puzzle



## Across:

7. The country your school is in
8. The handing down of statement, beliefs
9. A South Indian single head tambourine
11. A person who migrates to another country
12. A utensil for use in eating
13. Felt covered hammers operated from keys

## Down:

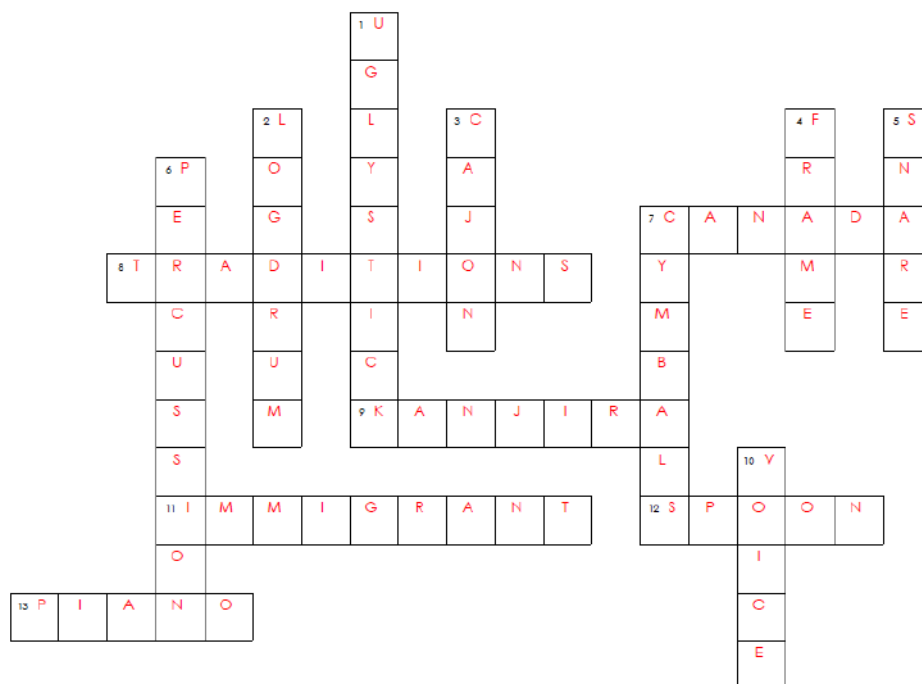
1. Instrument fashioned out of house item
2. A wood box with slit on the top
3. A box-shaped percussion instrument
4. A Round drum with single head
5. Drum with stiff metal wires under the head
6. One of the family classifications of music
7. Made of bronze or brass and struck w/stick
10. Sounds uttered through the mouth

Note to Teacher / Parent: Copy the following word bank onto the back side of the crossword puzzle if you'd like.

## Word Bank:

- |              |              |             |
|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| ■ PERCUSSION | ■ FRAME      | ■ LOGDRUM   |
| ■ KANJIRA    | ■ SNARE      | ■ CANADA    |
| ■ VOICE      | ■ TRADITIONS | ■ PIANO     |
| ■ IMMIGRANT  | ■ CAJON      | ■ UGLYSTICK |
| ■ SPOON      | ■ CYMBALS    |             |

# Solution



## Across:

7. The country your school is in
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11. A person who migrates to another country
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13. Felt covered hammers operated from keys

## Down:

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| ■ IMMIGRANT  | ■ CAJON      | ■ UGLYSTICK |
| ■ SPOON      | ■ CYMBALS    |             |



## CANUCKSTRUMENTS CURRICULUM CONNECTIONS

Attending a performance of Canuckstruments, by Mystic Drumz, and completing the activities in the Study Guide will connect the students to the following specific expectations from the new Ontario Music Curriculum:



### Music – Primary

C3.Exploring Forms and Cultural Contexts: demonstrate an understanding of a variety of musical genres and styles from the past and present, and their social and/or community contexts.

Students will be introduced to the elements of music and related musical concepts that are appropriate for Grade 1. They will develop understanding of these concepts through participation in various musical experiences (e.g., listening, singing, moving, playing musical instruments).

C3.2 identify a variety of musical pieces from different cultures through performing and/or listening to them (e.g., folk songs, songs for celebrations, ceremonial music from Canadian and world sources)

C3.1 identify reasons why people make music in their daily lives (e.g., people sing songs that have special meaning in their family; children can use music to promote environmental awareness at school), and describe contexts in which they make music (e.g., family gatherings, seasonal celebrations)



# Music – Junior

C3.Exploring Forms and Cultural Contexts: demonstrate an understanding of a variety of musical genres and styles from the past and present, and their sociocultural and historical contexts.

C3.1 identify the role of music in a community today and compare it to its role in a community of the past (e.g., music for gatherings now and in the Middle Ages; songs sung now and by the voyageurs)

C3.1 identify and describe ways in which music can be used in the community (e.g., to celebrate events, to bring people together, to dance to, to communicate, to entertain, to help people remember product names or telephone numbers in advertising, to help people remember concepts)

C3.2 identify, through performing and/or listening, a variety of musical forms or pieces from different communities, times, and places

C3.1 identify reasons why people make music in their daily lives (e.g., people sing songs that have special meaning in their family; children can use music to promote environmental awareness at school), and describe contexts in which they make music (e.g., family gatherings, seasonal celebrations)

C3.2 demonstrate an awareness of the use of music and musical instruments in various traditions, from early times to today (e.g., describe the use of the drum in various cultures, including Aboriginal cultures, and at various times around the world in ceremonial and celebratory music)

C3.1 identify and describe ways in which awareness or appreciation of music is affected by culture and the media

