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*Please God, offer honey to musicians
who bring us such joy!
Give them strength and untiring hands
to keep playing their music.
Give them vision so, like birds in love,
they can bring Your message to our ears.
Let them drink plenty from Your river and
grace them with Your strength
so then music becomes the pillar of Your glory
-Jalaludin Mohanad Rumi*

The following is from 090630 2:18PM, Givnology Wellness Arts Headquarters.

Perhaps music is more alive than us humans. We might just be an organic growth that likes it and therefore has it around, but in fact it might be that the music is intelligent, eternal, and simply allows us to think that we are in charge of things. Beethoven is still alive. A Stradavarius violin today would have lived from the beginning of violin making, through the development of the piano, electronics, recordings and broadcasts and is still revered as the finest craftsmanship ever created by a human.

I have enjoyed playing music with my father ever since I can remember. My mother always had a guitar, and I once caught her playing “Take Me Home Country Road” and knew that music was in my genes. Then an amazing thing happened: I was studying Eric Satie’s music, in particular a song often called “Valse Chantee” meaning “Enchanted Waltz.” I could see the chandeliers, high ceilings, elegant gowns and such.. I was in a ballroom in the past somewhere. I would stop playing and be back in the here and now. Play more and be there again. Why did this music take me back to another time and place?

I knew that my father’s mother had died when he was born. I went to Genealogy.com, found the discussion group for the city he was born in and asked if anyone could help me. Indeed, my grandmother Stella Claudia Ruddock-Vincent was a concert pianist. All of my life I felt that I was the hard-working pianist that didn’t get the credit I should, the “unsung hero” of the piano. Instead it was my grandmother. Some things skip a generation, but there it was, clear as day, it was her abilities coming through me. She was the dedicated pianist who wasn’t appreciated! All of my father’s family has been so devoted to music all their lives, and we never even knew her name! That is certainly an unsung hero of the piano. So then I thought about it, realizing that it was her playing music through me. But I thought: “Aha! I want to teach music! Perhaps she is the performer in me, but I am still the music educator!”

Theodore Dehon Ruddock, her great grandfather had been a music professor and played organ in the Trinity Methodist Church until he was 97 years old. The description of him sounded just like how I would describe myself. Once again, I found myself simply a vehicle for this amazing history and ability that came from way back in my family history, and thankfully was encouraged.

Since I found out about Claudia and Dehon (Professor Theodore Dehon Ruddock) I realize that I am just a carrier, a vehicle. This book is to acknowledge that I am just the current carrier of this tradition. In addition to it being humbling to know that I am only a node or network point in the life of the music flowing through. This is honoring. May you be balanced and in harmony. And so it is. Amen. Ashé!

From You and I

2009 10 12
Teo (Barry) Vincent IV

♩ = 180

Piano

Measures 1-3 of the piano solo. The music is in 4/4 time with a tempo of 180. The right hand features a melodic line with triplets and an 8va (octave) marking. The left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with sustained notes. Performance markings include *Ped* (pedal) and an asterisk.

Measures 4-6 of the piano solo. The right hand continues with intricate triplet patterns. The left hand has a sustained bass line. Performance markings include *Ped* and an asterisk.

Measures 7-9 of the piano solo. Measure 7 continues the triplet patterns. Measure 8 is marked *ritardando*. Measure 9 ends with a *Fine* marking. Performance markings include *Ped* and an asterisk.

Measures 10-13 of the piano solo. Measure 10 is marked *a tempo*. The right hand has a simple melodic line, and the left hand has a bass line. Performance markings include *dolce. con espress.* (softly, with expression), *Ped*, and an asterisk.

From You and I

26

Tea * Tea * Tea * Tea * Tea * Tea

21

* Tea * Tea * Tea *

27

Tea * Tea * Tea * Tea * Tea

33

* Tea * Tea * Tea

39

* Tea * Tea * Tea

45

Musical notation for measures 45-50. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The upper staff contains a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes. The lower staff contains a bass line with quarter notes and rests. There are three asterisks in the bass staff, each with a '200' below it, indicating specific performance instructions.

51

Musical notation for measures 51-56. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The upper staff contains a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes. The lower staff contains a bass line with quarter notes and rests. There are three asterisks in the bass staff, each with a '200' below it, indicating specific performance instructions.

57

Musical notation for measures 57-62. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The upper staff contains a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes. The lower staff contains a bass line with quarter notes and rests. There are three asterisks in the bass staff, each with a '200' below it, indicating specific performance instructions. A '3X' marking is present above the bass staff in the third measure of this system.

63

Musical notation for measures 63-68. The system consists of a grand staff with a treble clef on the upper staff and a bass clef on the lower staff. The upper staff contains a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes. The lower staff contains a bass line with quarter notes and rests. There are four asterisks in the bass staff, each with a '200' below it, indicating specific performance instructions. The text 'D.C. al Fine' is written in the right margin of the system.

Score 2, Barry's First, African Dance & Soul Music

"Barry's First"

Teo Barry Vincent IV (Opus 1)

♩ = 150

Piano

Musical notation for measures 1-4. The piece is in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked as quarter note = 150. The notation is for piano. Measures 1-4 show a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Measure 5 is marked with a blue '8' and a double bar line.

Musical notation for measures 5-8. Measures 5-8 feature a complex texture with chords in the right hand and a moving bass line in the left hand. Measure 9 is marked with a blue '4' and a double bar line.

Musical notation for measures 10-15. Measures 10-15 show a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Measure 16 is marked with a blue '8' and a double bar line.

Musical notation for measures 16-19. Measures 16-19 feature a complex texture with chords in the right hand and a moving bass line in the left hand. Measure 20 is marked with a blue '4' and a double bar line.

Musical notation for measures 20-24. Measures 20-24 show a melodic line in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. Measure 25 is marked with a blue '4' and a double bar line.

2008 10 15 Teo Barry Vincent of Givnology.com

25

31

36

43

You may think of 70s Soul Music as something to be afraid of. Soul Music and Disco may sound pathetic and rude nowadays, but at the time it was the most thoughtful music in the universe.

My instrument for many years was the Hohner D6 Clavinet:



Often with a Wah-Wah:



Funkenstuff

Teo (Barry) Vincent IV

Clavinet

5 First and Third Endings Second Ending Fourth Ending

8 First Ending Second Ending

13 First Ending Second Ending

The musical score is written for piano in a 12-measure system. It features a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat) and a 4/4 time signature. The score is divided into five systems, each with a measure number at the beginning: 18, 24, 29, 34, and 38. The first system (measures 18-23) shows a complex melodic line in the right hand with many accidentals and a steady bass line. The second system (measures 24-28) includes first and second endings, marked '1.' and '2.' respectively. The third system (measures 29-33) features a dense, rhythmic texture with many chords and accidentals, marked with '1st X' and '2nd X'. The fourth system (measures 34-37) continues the dense texture, marked with '3rd X' and '4th X'. The fifth system (measures 38-43) concludes the piece with a final cadence, marked with '1.', '2.', and 'Fine'. The score is annotated with blue vertical lines and brackets to indicate specific measures and sections.

Score 4, Cause, Soul Music, Bluesy Swing

CAUSE

TEO (BARRY) VINCENT IV

$\text{♩} = 60$

VOICE

PIANO

1st X

2ND X

WHY

5

PNO.

10

DO SOME PE - OPLE TRY TO GET ON YOUR NERVES?

PNO.

10

0039 07 12

2

CAUSE

15

DON'T THEY KNOW THAT ALL WE WANT

PNO.

20

IS PEACE FOR THE WORLD

PNO.

25

I DON'T KNOW WHY THEY LOOK AT ME THAT WAY

PNO.

CAUSE 5

30

THEY DON'T LOOK FOR

PNO.

35

HE - E - E - VAN SO GET OUT OF THEIR WAY WAY WAY

PNO.

40

WAY WAY

PNO.

2ND VERSE: WHY DO WE LET OUR SELVES GET IN THEIR PATH? DON'T YOU KNOW YOUR OPTIONS, NORTH, EAST, SOUTH AND WEST?
 MEDIA CONTROL IS MAKING MORE BRAINLESS ZOMBIES EACH DAY--THEY'RE AGAINST HEAVEN SO WHO CARES WHAT THEY SAY, SAY, SAY ETC..

46

PEO - ODE THE RIGHT CAUSE

PNO.

51

FOR THE RIGHT

PNO.

57

EF - FECT

PNO.

FINE

In a very real sense, when we help another, we help ourselves as well. The spiritual connection between us all is real and is easily experienced. How often have we given of ourselves to loved ones only to feel the warm glow of love and gratitude they bestow upon us in return.

We can magnify this experience by applying it to everyone we encounter in our daily routine. This may sound like a noble concept and perhaps a difficult one to put into practice. Life with its many problems and everyday difficulties can sometimes drag us down. This makes it extremely hard to even communicate pleasantly with others, let alone lend a helping hand to a complete stranger. Once again, we start small and have plenty of patience with ourselves, as well as with others. We make simple choices in our daily interactions. We simply choose to be nice rather than mean or indifferent. We choose to smile at others as well as ourselves. We choose to help in any small way we can. By holding a door open for someone, forgiving a rude comment, or forgiving the person who cuts us off in traffic, we can simply offer a silent blessing of peace and happiness along with our smiles. These small gifts of our selves will add up. Together they will begin to change us from within. Others will quickly begin to respond to this inner change. We will notice people smiling at us for no apparent reason. Doors will be opened for us that remained closed before. As this spiritual connection grows stronger, we will know that giving to others is truly the hero's path toward God.



**From “Does God Have A Hero? Meditations for Compassionate Living”
Page 29 by Eric P. McCarty**

You are . . .

*You are my Gregorian chant
when the trees are our cathedral.
You are my Om sound,
when we perform
our very own cosmic dance.
Occasionally, you are my Blues,
when we cross the valleys
of universal sadness.*

*Mostly, you are my unique
tune of love that stirs my
every fiber to move
through life with grace.
You are my string of existence
that holds every sound
ever emitted in the process
of creation.*

*You are the divine voice
that resonates within my soul,
hence this irresistible desire
to get under your skin,
to dive into the essence of you.*

*You are the buzzing
of our Spring meadow
where we inhale
the pure breeze of renovation
that allows us to live in love
and to ascend upon
planes of peace and healing
of whatever dissonance
crept imperceptibly
into our minds.*

*Now come and sing with me,
over and over again,
our unique tune of harmony.
Then press your lips on mine
and listen to the echoes
roaming through infinity.*

Poem by Margherita Reuger



Affirmatins



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Teo (Barry) Vincent IV

C

ev - re-thing's go - ing per - feet - ly now and e - ver more

AM7 E7(sus4) E7 AM7

Ha - ving what we're wan-ting.

E7(sus4) E7 AM7 E7(sus4)

Wan-ting

E7 AM7 E7(sus4) E7

what we're ha - ving.



Let It Be's

Liszt-Vincent

Life can be a wo- ndrous thing to

7 see- e if we just let it be

Vocals

Piano

Voc.

Pno.

Detailed description: This musical score is for the piece 'Let It Be's' by Liszt-Vincent. It consists of two systems. The first system features a vocal line with the lyrics 'Life can be a wo- ndrous thing to' and a piano accompaniment. The second system features a vocal line with the lyrics '7 see- e if we just let it be' and a piano accompaniment. The piano part is written in a treble and bass clef, with a blue bracket on the left side. The vocal part is written in a single treble clef.

I Manifest My Destiny

Chopin-Dyer-Vincent

I ma- ni- fest my destiny I ma- ni- fest my didly-estiny you

5 ask what Wayne Dyer wrote for me? ma-a-a-ni- fest my destiny! (I)

Voice

Piano

Voc.

Pno.

Detailed description: This musical score is for the piece 'I Manifest My Destiny' by Chopin-Dyer-Vincent. It consists of two systems. The first system features a vocal line with the lyrics 'I ma- ni- fest my destiny I ma- ni- fest my didly-estiny you' and a piano accompaniment. The second system features a vocal line with the lyrics '5 ask what Wayne Dyer wrote for me? ma-a-a-ni- fest my destiny! (I)' and a piano accompaniment. The piano part is written in a treble and bass clef, with a blue bracket on the left side. The vocal part is written in a single treble clef. The word 'Fine' is written at the end of both systems.

ChopinMadeAWay

Chopin-Vincent

$\text{♩} = 180$

Vocals

Chopin made a way for me what I say can

Piano

7 be in perfect harmony Frédéric Franz such elegance! I'm in heaven on

Voc.

Pno.

14 earth thank you so if you-u-u must know. Cho-

Voc.

Pno.

2008 1128

Letter Names Of Notes On Instruments

Keyboard

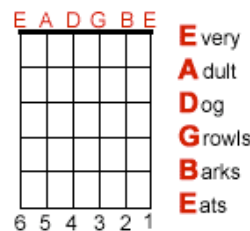
Some people put the letter names on every key of their keyboard. Whatever helps you know the letters. Once



you remember them, it's easy. All keyboards will have sets of 2 black notes, then three black notes. Just below the 2 black notes is the note "C." The note between the 2 black notes is "D." The next note is "E," and you can see how the system works, going up to "G" and then starting with "A" again.



Guitar



String Instrument Family

String instruments are usually said to be in fourths, They are the first four notes of the guitar, above:

E, A, D and G.

Violin and viola are E2 to G3.

Cello is E1 to G2.

Double Bass (and electric bass) is E0 to G1.

The numbers used is explained below.



Instrument Ranges

The piano has 88 keys, and let's see what the exact range is. Each octave (from C to C) has 12 steps. 88 is 7×12 (84) plus 4, so four more than 7 octaves. The lowest note is "A" technically notated: "A0." It is interesting that it's frequency, in times per second that it vibrates, is the same as the low of our alternating current, AC voltage is 55 to 60 Hz, Hertz, times per second.

The A above that one is A1, 110hz, A2 is 220hz, A3 is middle A, 440. The piano goes up to A7 and then the C above that, so the piano keyboard we know goes from A0 to C7.

A double bass or bass guitar goes from E0 to around G4. Classical guitar goes from E1 to...

Violin goes from..

Flute is..

Transposing for Instruments

For the following we will show their range as well as how to write for them.

Bb Clarinet..

Harmonic Series



Root, A open string = 110 hz, hertz, times per second



1st Harmonic, an octave above, A = 220 hz



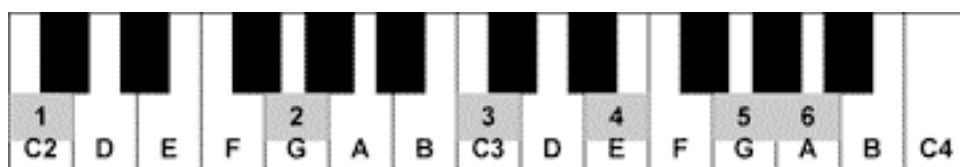
2nd Harmonic, a 5th above, E =

Can you guess what the note, and frequency of the 3rd harmonic is? The hint is this: You divide the string into 4 parts.

Did you guess it yet? Well, the frequency is 440, that should tell you that like halving the open string (110) gives us an octave above, (220), halving the half, or dividing it into equal quarters gives us the next harmonic, the next octave of A, and in this case the most common note: “La equals 440!” All instruments tune to.

Here is the HARMONIC SYSTEM starting on the note 'C,' and you will see where the 'MAJOR CHORD' comes from:

- * ROOT NOTE = C1
- * FIRST HARMONIC = C2
- * SECOND HARMONIC = G2
- * THIRD HARMONIC = C3
- * FOURTH HARMONIC = E3
- * FIFTH HARMONIC = G3
- * SIXTH HARMONIC = A3
- * SEVENTH HARMONIC = Bb3



Playing Revile with harmonics

The song that wakes the troops up, “Revile,” is made up of the same notes as the harmonic series we are describing. Starting with the 2nd harmonic, the 5th. The next is the 3rd harmonic, the root tone. The next note is the 4th harmonic, the 3rd, and then back down, up and down, and eventually the one other note is the 5th harmonic, the next fifth up.

You can play this song all without even pressing down the string to the fretboard, just holding the string at the exact vibrational point, which you learn pretty fast, simply dividing the string into equal parts.

Sine and Square, the mouth as a filter

When you make the “oo” sound with your mouth, that is a pure sine wave, as we imagine it. The “ee” sound is the square wave, yes, it looks square. As you open your mouth from “oo” to “ee,” if you go slowly, you will hear the harmonics show up. First the octave, then the 5th above that, just like the graphic on page __.

The 'naturally occurring' harmonics help to see how notes are added up to create CHORDS. A CHORD is a series of notes on top of each other, generally using a **1 - 3 - 5 - 7 - 9** etc.. system. Here are some common chords:

Common Chords

C (Major)= C – E – G. C minor = C – Eb – G.