

THE UNITED STATES ARMY OLD GUARD FIFE AND DRUM CORPS



FIFE BOOK 2

www.fifeanddrum.army.mil

PRACTICE FOR SUCCESS

CONSISTENCY PAYS OFF

Practice in a space free of distractions.

Schedule 20 to 30-minute sessions at-least 5-days a week to ensure steady progress.

You will develop a strong foundation when you begin your practice session with warm-ups, scales, and technical exercises.

KEEP A PRACTICE LOG AND SET GOALS

Keep a log and write down your practice goals. You will be more focused and motivated in your practice sessions if you have a goal to accomplish.

Examples of goals include: achieving a clear and supported sound, playing scales and technical exercises evenly, mastering flexibility exercises, building confidence with your music selections, becoming a good sight reader, and memorizing music etc.

Isolate and slow down tricky parts in your music. While working on a difficult part, use a metronome and gradually increase your speed until you can play it with ease.

WRITE ON YOUR MUSIC

Always have a pencil handy.

Mark places in your music where you repeatedly make mistakes.

RECORD YOURSELF

By recording yourself (audio and/or video) – you can listen back and identify things you want to work on.

ENJOY LISTENING TO AND PLAYING WITH OTHERS

Listen to live performances and recordings of other accomplished players for learning and inspiration.

Playing in a group or corps is fun and encouraging. You can progress faster as a player when you make positive connections and have “healthy competition” with other players.

D Major Tone Studies (begin by tonguing each note, add slurs when comfortable
also can be played an octave lower)

Four staves of musical notation for D Major Tone Studies in 4/4 time. The first staff contains four measures of quarter notes: D4, E4, F#4, G4, each with a slur underneath. The second staff contains four measures of quarter notes: A4, B4, C#5, D5, each with a slur underneath. The third staff contains four measures of quarter notes: D5, C#5, B4, A4, each with a slur underneath. The fourth staff contains four measures of quarter notes: G4, F#4, E4, D4, each with a slur underneath. The key signature has two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 4/4.

G Major Tone Studies

Four staves of musical notation for G Major Tone Studies in 4/4 time. The first staff contains four measures of quarter notes: G4, A4, B4, C#5, each with a slur underneath. The second staff contains four measures of quarter notes: D5, E5, F#5, G5, each with a slur underneath. The third staff contains four measures of quarter notes: G5, F#5, E5, D5, each with a slur underneath. The fourth staff contains four measures of quarter notes: C#5, B4, A4, G4, each with a slur underneath. The key signature has one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4.

READING RHYTHM - 16th NOTES

16th Notes and Rests: A note or rest having the value of 1/16th of a whole note.

Notes

Whole notes



Half notes



Quarter notes



Eighth notes



Sixteenth notes



Rests

Whole notes



Half notes



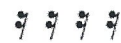
Quarter notes



Eighth notes



Sixteenth notes



Clap and Count



1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 1 e-&-a 2 e-&-a 3 e-&-a 4 e-&-a



1 - &a 2 - &a 3 - &a 4 - &a 1 e- & 2 e- & 3 e- & 4 e- &

D and G MAJOR TECHNICAL EXERCISES

MANUAL DEXTERITY I:

from *Core Technique and Exercises* by John J. Benoit

- Work on the full range by also playing an octave lower
- Add varied slurring patterns in your practice sessions

D Major #1

D Major #2

D Major #3

D Major Scale in 3rds

G Major #1

G Major #2

G Major #3

G Major Scale in 3rds (Play as written)

Road to Boston

Two staves of musical notation for the piece 'Road to Boston'. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff continues the melody with a repeat sign at the beginning and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

1812

Two staves of musical notation for the piece '1812'. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody features eighth and sixteenth notes, including a dotted eighth note. The second staff continues the melody with a repeat sign at the beginning and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

The Harriott

Two staves of musical notation for the piece 'The Harriott'. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is composed of eighth and sixteenth notes. The second staff continues the melody with a repeat sign at the beginning and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

Dotted 8th Note: has the value of an 8th + 16th note or three 16th notes.



A dotted 8th is usually paired with a 16th note.



Baker's Buck

Two staves of musical notation for the piece 'Baker's Buck'. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody includes dotted eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The second staff continues the melody with a repeat sign at the beginning and ends with a double bar line and repeat dots.

PLAYING HARMONY and *D.C. al FINE*

Harmony: Two or more notes played at the same time that produce a desirable sound.

Da Capo (D.C.) al Fine: Repeat from the beginning of the song and end at the word *Fine*.
On *Da Capo* or return to the beginning, play through only one time.

Turkish March

Melody plays part A and Harmony plays part B

Fine

Musical notation for the first system of 'Turkish March'. It consists of two staves, A and B, in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a 2/4 time signature. Staff A contains the melody, and staff B contains the harmony. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a fermata.

D.C. al Fine

Musical notation for the second system of 'Turkish March', labeled 'D.C. al Fine'. It consists of two staves, A and B, in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps and a 2/4 time signature. This system repeats the melody and harmony from the first system, ending with a double bar line and a fermata.

La Belle Catherine

Fine







Musical notation for the first system of 'La Belle Catherine'. It consists of two staves, A and B, in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps and a 2/4 time signature. Staff A contains the melody, and staff B contains the harmony. The piece concludes with a double bar line and a fermata.

D.C. al Fine


Musical notation for the second system of 'La Belle Catherine', labeled 'D.C. al Fine'. It consists of two staves, A and B, in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps and a 2/4 time signature. This system repeats the melody and harmony from the first system, ending with a double bar line and a fermata.

READING RHYTHM - TRIPLETS

Triplet: A rhythm playing three even notes in the space of two notes. The most common is an 8th note triplet in the space of two 8th notes.

Quarter	Eighth	Sixteenth
		
		

Clap and Count



1 2 3 & 4 & 1 - tri - ple 2 - tri - ple 3 - tri - ple 4 - tri ple

March of the Wooden Soldiers Intro

from the Nutcracker Suite by Tchaikovsky

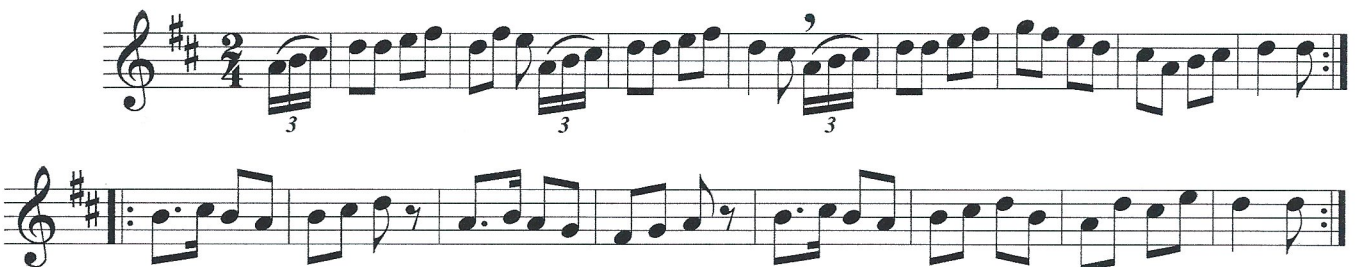


Clap and Count



1 - & - a 2 - & - a 1 - pre - si - dent 2 - pre - si - dent

"New" Yankee Doodle



Pigeon on the Gate

Musical score for 'Pigeon on the Gate' in G major, 4/4 time. The score consists of three staves. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 4/4 time signature. It contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The second staff continues the melody and includes the word 'Fine' above it. The third staff concludes the piece with the instruction 'D.C. al Fine' above it. There are two triplet markings (the number 3) in the first and third staves.

Staccato: Play in a manner that is separated or detached



Tenuto: Play the note for its full value



Washington's Grand March

Musical score for 'Washington's Grand March' in G major, 4/4 time. The score is arranged in two systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The first system includes a first ending bracket labeled '1.' and a triplet of eighth notes. The second system includes a second ending bracket labeled '2.' and a triplet of eighth notes. The third system includes two triplet markings (the number 3) and a first ending bracket labeled '1.'. The piece concludes with a double bar line.

PLAYING IN 6/8 TIME



6/8 Time: The top number indicates there are 6 beats per measure, while the bottom number indicates the 8th note gets the beat. A strong pulse usually falls on beat 1 and 4 of the measure which gives the feeling of two larger three 8th note groupings.

Dotted Quarter Notes



Eighth Notes



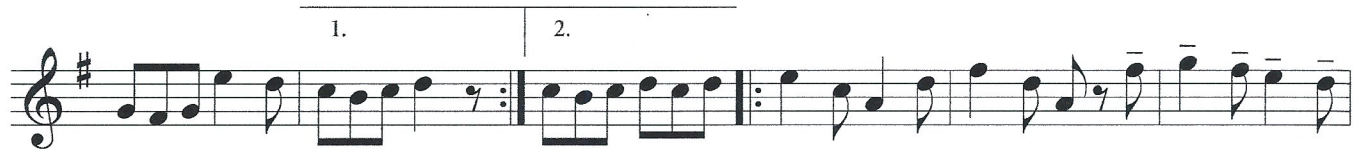
Sixteenth Notes



Count and Clap



The Green Cockade



Battle Hymn of the Republic

The musical score is presented in five systems. Each system consists of two staves. The first system is explicitly labeled with 'A' and 'B' on the left side of the staves. The key signature is A major (two sharps: F# and C#), and the time signature is 6/8. The notation includes eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. The piano accompaniment features a steady eighth-note bass line and a treble line with chords and melodic fragments. The piece concludes with a double bar line at the end of the fifth system.

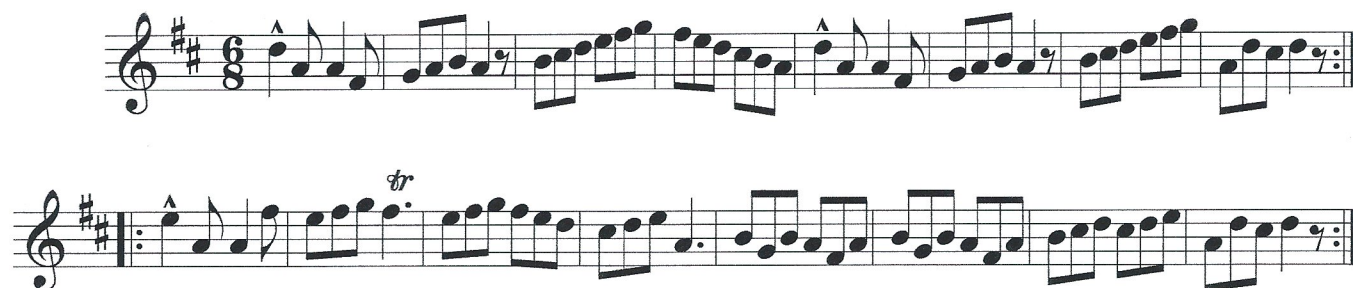
Accents: An emphasis, or stronger attack placed on a note.



Trill: Rapidly alternate between the written note and the next note up in the scale.



The Moon and Seven Stars



Dotted 8th in 6/8



Garry Owen



B MINOR SCALE

- Each major scale is associated with a minor scale.
- The **Minor Scale** begins on the 6th note of the relative major scale.
- The note "B" is the 6th note of a D Major scale.
- The **B Natural Minor Scale** has the key signature of two sharps with no added accidentals.

B Natural Minor



Harmonic Minor Scale: has a raised 7th note of the scale both ascending and descending.

B Harmonic Minor



Melodic Minor Scale: has the 6th and 7th notes raised ascending with no added accidentals while descending.

B Melodic Minor



When Johnny Comes Marching Home

Musical notation for 'When Johnny Comes Marching Home' in G major, 6/8 time. The piece consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The melody is written in a single line with various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

Jefferson and Liberty

Musical notation for 'Jefferson and Liberty' in G major, 6/8 time. The piece consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 6/8 time signature. The melody is written in a single line with various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests.

Drums and Guns

Roy Watrous

Musical notation for 'Drums and Guns' in G major, 2/4 time. The piece consists of three staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a 2/4 time signature. The melody is written in a single line with various note values including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The piece includes first and second endings, indicated by '1.' and '2.' above the notes, and triplets, indicated by a '3' below the notes.

E MINOR SCALE

- The note "E" is the 6th note of the G Major Scale

E Natural Minor



E Harmonic Minor



E Melodic Minor



Swallowtail Jig

