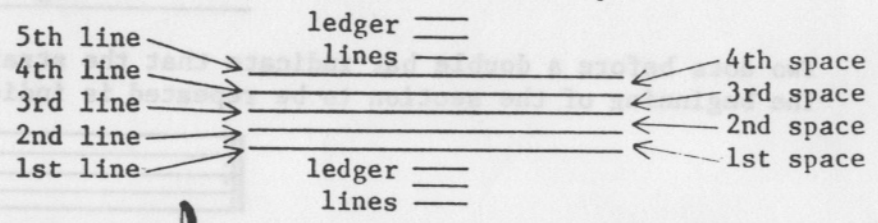


Musical staff is divided into equal parts by lines drawn through the staff; these are called bars. The space between two bars is called a measure.

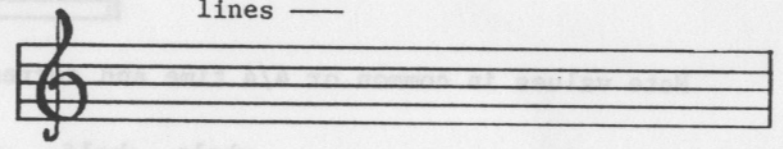
RUDIMENTS OF MUSIC

These rudiments of music must be understood before fife instruction is taken up:

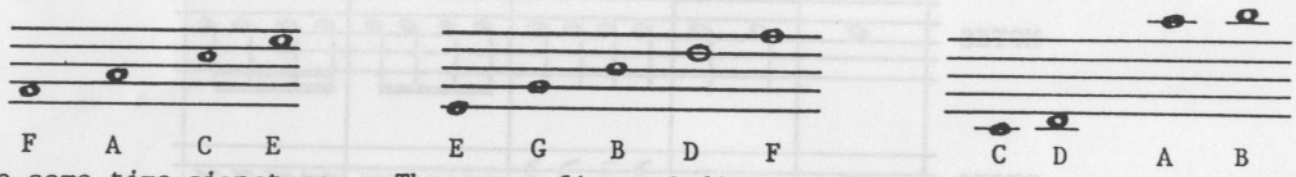
The staff consists of five lines and four spaces. Those above and below the staff are called ledger lines.



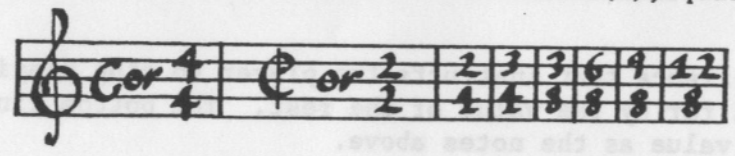
Fife music is written in the G or treble clef.



Names of the notes in the treble clef are:

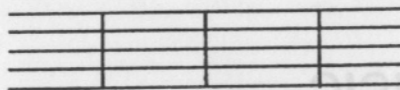


Below are some time signatures. The upper figure indicates the number of beats in a measure; the lower figure, which kind of note receives one beat: half (2), quarter (4), or eighth (8).

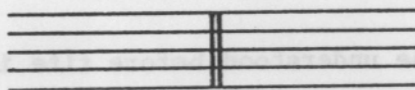


12 / INSTRUCTION BOOK FOR FIFE

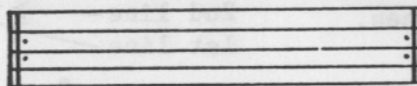
Music is divided into equal parts by lines drawn through the staff; these are called bars. The space between two bars is called a measure:



A double bar consists of two lines in the staff and signifies the end of a strain:



Two dots before a double bar indicate that the strain which precedes it should be repeated. The beginning of the section to be repeated is indicated by two dots after a double bar.

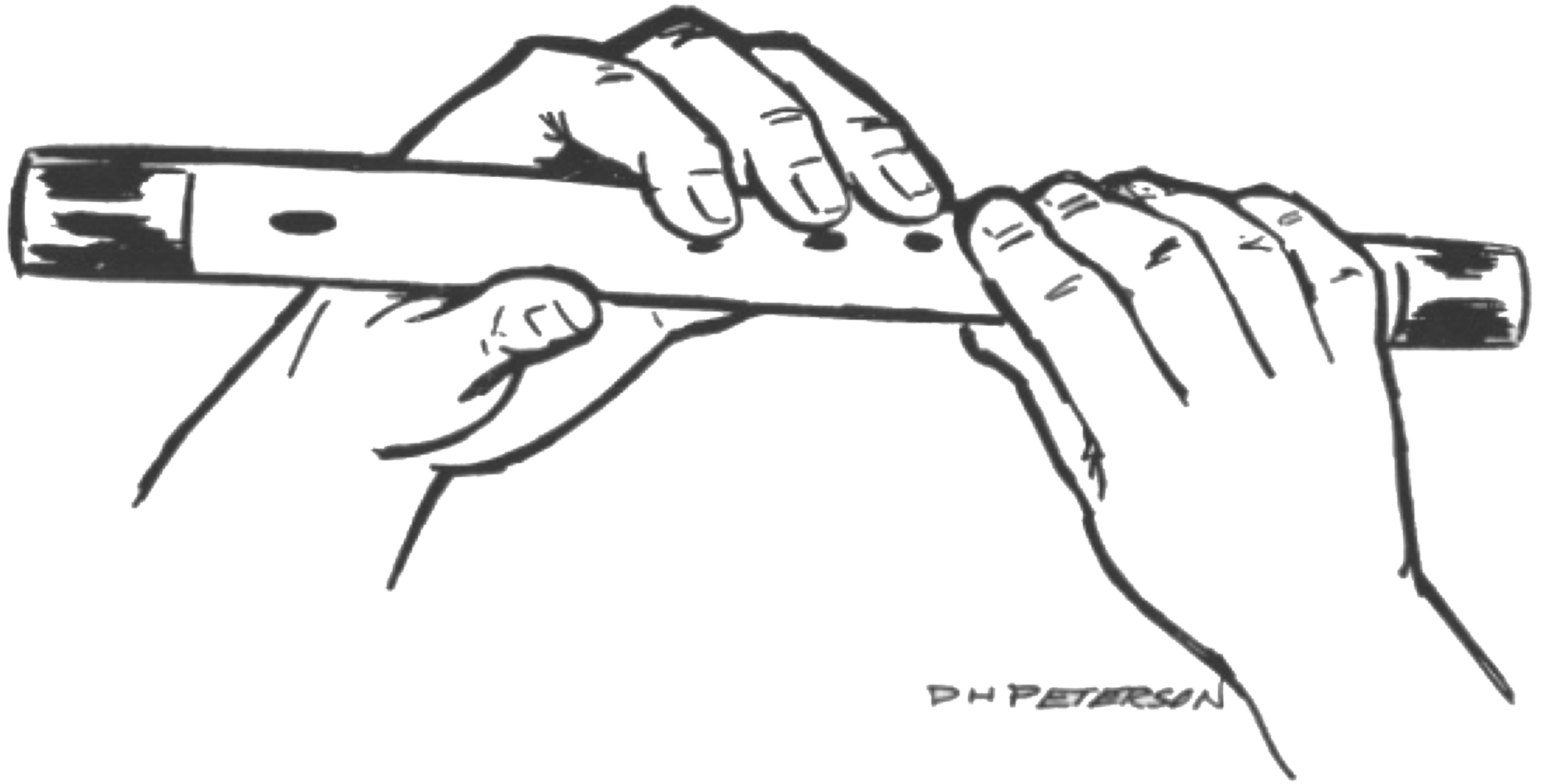


Note values in common or 4/4 time and corresponding rests:

	whole	half	quarter	eighth	sixteenth
NOTES					
RESTS					

A rest is a mark of silence that instructs the player to stop playing and rest for the length of time called for by the value of the rest. The bottom line indicates rests having the same time value as the notes above.

Holding The Fife



The first thing you must learn is how to blow clear and distinct notes. Your lips should be closed, except in the middle. Hold the fife with the mouth hole resting just under your lips, the fife extending to your right. Position the edge of the mouth hole just below the opening in your lips, and direct a stream of air across the mouth hole just as you would to sound a noise from a soda bottle. You need not blow too hard, but you must blow in the right way to produce a swiftly moving stream of air.

A full discussion of the musical nature of simple woodwinds such as the fife is not possible here. Briefly described, the fife is capable of producing nearly three full octaves, the octave defined for this purpose as a scale from D to D. Fife music uses primarily the middle octave of the three. The chart within shows the fingering patterns for both the notes of this middle octave and the notes that are, for practical purposes, available from the high octave to the average fifer. Also included are fingering patterns for the most commonly occurring "accidental" notes. With the exception of Low



D, mentioned below, the beginner may use the fingerings shown on the chart for the notes of the lower octave as well.

When you can make the fife sound, place the first three fingers of your left hand on the three holes nearest the mouth hole and the first three fingers of your right hand on the other three holes. Taking care to stop the holes firmly and tightly, blow gently and you sound the note

Low D. To sound Low E, lift the third finger of your right hand, and so on for the other notes as indicated on the chart.

When you can sound the notes of the low octave, try the middle octave. To do this, you must draw your lips tighter to let the stream of air come out finer and stronger. Practice the whole scale from bottom to top and top to bottom until you have learned every note perfectly and can play all the notes on the scale without stopping. After you feel comfortable with the low and middle octaves, try the notes of the high octave, forcing the air stream out still stronger than you did for the middle octave.

Fingering Chart

The scale and various notes below encompass the greater portion of music written for fife. Rarely will this range be exceeded. The scale should sound an octave higher than it is written.

hole of the fife which must be covered or fingered; those not shaded (O) are kept uncovered. The pads on the bottom of the fingers must securely cover the holes of the fife for proper intonation.

The shaded holes (●) indicate the fingering

The chart displays a scale and various notes with their corresponding fingerings. The notes are: D, E, F#, G, A, B, C, C#, D, E, F#, G, A, B, Fb, G#, A#, D#, Fb, G#.

The fingering chart shows the following fingerings (Left hand: 1-4, Right hand: 1-4):

Note	Left Hand	Right Hand
D	1, 2, 3, 4	1, 2, 3, 4
E	1, 2, 3, 4	1, 2, 3, 4
F#	1, 2, 3, 4	1, 2, 3, 4
G	1, 2, 3, 4	1, 2, 3, 4
A	1, 2, 3, 4	1, 2, 3, 4
B	1, 2, 3, 4	1, 2, 3, 4
C	1, 2, 3, 4	1, 2, 3, 4
C#	1, 2, 3, 4	1, 2, 3, 4
D	1, 2, 3, 4	1, 2, 3, 4
E	1, 2, 3, 4	1, 2, 3, 4
F#	1, 2, 3, 4	1, 2, 3, 4
G	1, 2, 3, 4	1, 2, 3, 4
A	1, 2, 3, 4	1, 2, 3, 4
B	1, 2, 3, 4	1, 2, 3, 4
Fb	1, 2, 3, 4	1, 2, 3, 4
G#	1, 2, 3, 4	1, 2, 3, 4
A#	1, 2, 3, 4	1, 2, 3, 4
D#	1, 2, 3, 4	1, 2, 3, 4
Fb	1, 2, 3, 4	1, 2, 3, 4
G#	1, 2, 3, 4	1, 2, 3, 4

The fife has a tendency not to be as true in pitch when sounding the six notes shown at right above (Fb, G#, A#, D#, Fb, G#). An experienced fifer can compensate by over or under blowing, turning the blow hole ever so slightly toward or away from the lips, or using half fin-

gering to flat or sharp a note. Half fingering is accomplished by covering only a portion of the finger hole. These techniques should not be attempted until the player has achieved a thorough understanding of his instrument.

FIFE

Chromatic Scale Fingerings

1st (Low) Octave

LEFT RIGHT



D

A

D#

A#

E

B

F

C

F#

C#

G

D

G#

FIFE

Chromatic Scale Fingerings

2nd (Mid) Octave

LEFT RIGHT



D

A

D#

A#

E

B

F

C

F#

C#

G

G#

D

FIFE

Chromatic Scale Fingerings

3rd (High) Octave

LEFT
RIGHT
(Ferrary/Model-F Fife)

D

A

D#

A#

E

B

F

C

F#

C#

G

D

G#

Fife Trill Chart

D

E

F#

G

G#

A

A#

B

C

C#

D

E

F#

G

A

B

●	Covered holes
◐	Half covered holes
<i>tr</i>	Second note of trill
○	Second note of trill

Fife Scales

D Major (B minor)

Arpeggio



-Thirds

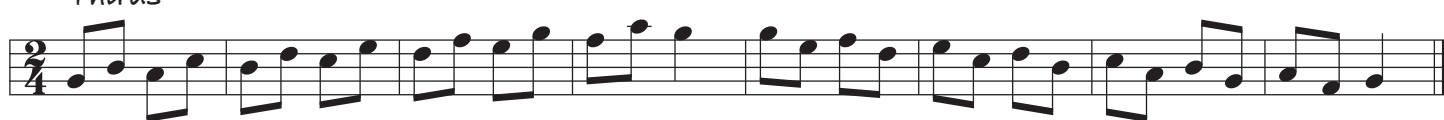


G Major (E minor)

Arpeggio



-Thirds



A Major (F# minor)

Arpeggio



-Thirds



Triple Tonguing Exercises

- D Scale

- D Scale

use same rhythms for G Scale & A Scale

Fife Rank Sheet

TUNE REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL RANKS IN THE VILLAGE VOLUNTEERS F & D.

Private

Blue Bells Of Scotland
Old Dan Tucker
Willie Weaver
Country Dance
Minstrel Boy
Optional

Fifer

Yankee Doodle
Chester
Road to Boston
Village Quickstep
Jefferson & Liberty
Optional

Corporal

Ginger Pop
York Fusiliers
Huntington
1st. of September
Old Saybrook
Optional

Sergeant

Matthew's Hornpipe
Some Dist. / Prussia
Capt'n. Mackintosh
Drums & Guns
Whup Jamboree
Optional

Fife Sergeant

Cincinnati Hornpipe
Aldridge's Hornpipe
Janizary's March
Ah Ca Ira
Swiss Guards March
Optional

Sergeant Major

Maggie Lauder
Over the Water to Charlie
Cuckoo's Nest Quick step
Morellis Lesson
Downshire
Optional

Fife Major

Court Brown's March 1,2,3
Downfall of Paris . 1,2,3
Brandy Wine Q.S. 1,2,3
French Grenadiers Mar. 1,2,3
Optional

Provisional Staff Drill