

LONG BEACH H.S.
MARINES
Marching Band
2014-2015



MARCHING FUNDAMENTALS AND TERMINOLOGY

Definitions:

The following terminology will be used throughout the season in teaching marching fundamentals and drills. Develop a good command of the terminology to insure the ability to quickly react to commands or charting directions.

RANK two or more people standing beside each other.

FILE two or more people standing behind each other.

DIAGONAL two or more people standing at an angle other than behind or beside.

COVER DOWN check your vertical (file) alignment. Back to front.

GUIDE check you horizontal (rank) alignment in the direction given.

INTERVAL space between people standing beside each other.

DISTANCE space between people standing behind each other.

8 to 5 STEP each step, interval or distance = 22.5" (8 steps per 5 yds.)

FACING a turn to the left, right or rear from a stationary position.

FLIP OR FLANK a turn to the left, right or rear when already in motion.

ROTATE/GATE rotate or turn form while maintaining shape.

SLIDE horizontal movement on the field while keeping the instrument pointed toward the sideline.

PHASING lack of coordination between the music and the movement.

FREEZE a drill reminder to hold position at the end of a maneuver (no mark time).

SNAP a quick movement with a clear and definite stopping point.

PRECISION uniformity of movement and sound.

INSTRUMENT CARRY

The band will use two types of instrument carry. The **PARADE** or **TUCKED** carry consists of the instrument being carried under the right arm, next to the body, with the long dimension of the instrument parallel to the ground. Tubas and percussion will use a standards carry throughout. Uniformity of carry is necessary in each section.

The **SHOW** or **FRONT** carry consists of the instrument being held in front of the body, parallel to and 9" away from the body. The elbows should be angled downward. Most people can use the checkpoint of the mouthpiece being in line with your mouth (horns, trombones, trumpets, flutes, clarinets, and saxes). Baritones should hold the horn on the right side of the body with the hands in playing position. Sousaphones should keep the right hand on the valves and the left hand on the tubing on the left side of the horn.

INSTRUMENT PLAY POSITION

Horn is held parallel to the ground (trumpets, horns, trombones, flutes) and away from the body (clarinets, saxes, baritones). Identical horn angle must be maintained throughout the section.

POSITION OF ATTENTION

Feet together. Legs straight. Shoulders back. Chin Up. Eyes with pride. Eyes with pride. No talking while at attention. Instrument at Show Carry position.

YARD LINE ORIENTATION

When marching on the football field, the **BALL OF THE FOOT** is the part that will hit the yard line. When marching parallel to the yard (on the yard line), both feet will split the yard line, as in attention position.

IN-PLACE FUNDAMENTALS

VERBAL COMMANDS:

All verbal commands are given at a strict and consistent tempo. There should be a total of four counts in all commands.

FALL IN Command: "Band... Fall In". No verbal response. Indicates that the band is ready to move. Find your position in the block or formation and be prepared for the call to attention.

ATTENTION Command: "Band... A-Ten-Hut". Response: "Hut". Horn swings up at a 45-degree angle, pivoting from the elbow. On count two, left foot stomps down to attention position, horn snaps back to carry position.

HORNS UP Command: "Band... Horns Up". For show carry, response is "up", and horns snap into play position using a flip from the wrist. Be sure mouthpiece is secured. From the tucked carry, response is "one - two - three". Bring horn to playing position smoothly over the three counts.

HORNS DOWN Command: “Band... Horns Down”. Response: “Down”. No matter what the carry, instruments return to the carry position in one quick, snappy motion. During field performance, after the release of the final note, execute the horns down with the conductor in the tempo of his release. Horns down with conductor’s arms.

PARADE REST Command: “Band...Parade Rest”. Audible Response: “(4 count decrescendo Hisssss)”. Right foot stays anchored while left foot moves out to shoulder width. Head looks down to ground at a 45 degree angle. Instrument stays in right hand as arms fold across the chest. Keep the instrument perpendicular to the ground on left side of body. Saxes rest hands on instrument, which is parallel to the ground. Baritones fold arms and cradle instrument.

AT EASE Command: “Band... At Ease”. No verbal response. You may relax and talk, but keep the right foot in place. Only the command of attention may be given at this position.

DISMISSAL Command: “Band... Dis-missed”. Response: “Go Marines”. You may break ranks and leave the area.

MARCHING STEPS

GLIDE STEP (Roll Step) This step is most easily taught by taking a normal walking step, with the toes pointing straight forward and the weight rolling smoothly from the heel to the toe. The height of the toe off the ground is approximately 3”. The upper torso should not bounce up or down with the glide step. The preparation move is on the “&”.

MARK TIME Used with the glide step and the low chair step, the movement is done in place, with the toe remaining on the ground and the heel lifting the height of the opposite leg. The command is “MARK TIME - MARK”. The preparation move is on the “&”.

FORWARD MARCH On the command “FORWARD MARCH”, the execution of each of the marching styles begins with a preparation move on the “&” and the distance forward being determined by the size step required for the maneuver. The most common size step 8 to 5.

BACKWARD MARCH May be executed using any style of step, using the same principles as used in the forward march, except in reverse.

LEFT FLANK Pivot on the ball of the right foot, turn 90 degrees to the left, and take a normal size step in the new direction. The body changes direction on the “&” between steps.

RIGHT FLANK Same as left flank, except pivot is 90 degrees to the right, and left foot must cross over to take the next step. The body changes direction on the “&” between steps.

MULTI-COUNT TURNS These turns are executed by marking time in place using the designated style of step and gradually turning in the designated direction. Make sure movement is even and smooth.

HALT The halt is executed by taking the final step with the right foot, and then bringing the left foot into place next to the right. It may be indicated as an automatic addition at the end of a drill maneuver, or it may be give as a command. The command “Band... Halt” is given, with the “halt” on the left foot. This is followed by one more step with the right foot and continuing as above.