



Auburn University Marching Band

Dear Prospective Drum Line Member,

Thank you for your interest in the 2020 Auburn Drum Line! The Auburn University Marching Band has a proud tradition of excellent performances and great school spirit, and we are excited to have you become a part of that tradition.

The AUMB is looking for fine players who are dedicated, responsible, and hard working. During the course of the audition process we will ask you to do things that may be new or may seem different from the way you've learned them previously – please be flexible and keep an open mind. We simply ask that you do your best to learn our way, so that we can do things as a team. Many people ask what is required to make the line - the answer is to have a great attitude, work extremely hard, and be a team player.

The Coronavirus pandemic this past spring has brought unprecedented challenges to all our lives. Even though the situation is not ideal, we will do our best to work through the logistical difficulties to allow everyone their best possible chance of making the line. We don't know what the fall will be like in terms of rehearsal and performances, but we will hope for the best and prepare with the same positive energy and excitement we always feel at this time of year.



To satisfy university mandated social distancing requirements, the first round of our auditions will be online. The requirements of the entire audition procedure for 2020 are outlined in detail below, please read them carefully and contact us with any questions.

Included in this packet are audition exercises and music. Regardless of how easy or hard the music looks, you should emphasize accurate playing. This means correct heights, stick control, correct pitches, accurate note placement, exact diddle interpretation, steady tempo (practice with a metronome), sound quality, and consistency.

We're glad you're interested in the Auburn Drumline, and are looking forward to seeing your audition!

Sincerely,
The 2020 Auburn University Drumline Staff

2020 AUDL Audition Procedure

General Instructions:

The first round of the 2020 AUDL audition will be online. The procedure is outlined in detail below. **The videos are due on June 15**, at that time each video will be reviewed and the student will be notified as to whether they will continue with the audition process. Students who advance will attend a callback audition camp August 1-3. The daily schedule and details for that will be announced when the first round of video auditions are complete, although the auditions will take the majority of each of those three days. For those students, it will be advisable to pursue early move-in options. On the afternoon of August 3rd, the final ensemble will be announced and preseason camp will begin on the 4th. This schedule is subject to change by the university's ongoing response to the Coronavirus pandemic.

Instructions For Videos

- All students will make videos of the material specified below and post the videos to YouTube.
- A link for your YouTube video audition must be emailed to both rosendb@auburn.edu (Dr. Rosener) and jam0185@auburn.edu (Mr. Martin). Please preview the link to be sure it works, and that the videos are not set to private. Please also disable the comments.
- **The deadline for all video audition link submissions is June 15.** Videos posted or links received after that date will not be considered.
- Videos should be of the highest possible quality of both sound and video. For battery members, be sure that the video clearly shows your feet when marking time, when required.
- Videos of the exercises may be made individually, but each exercise, including those with multiple passes, must be recorded in one take. No editing in the middle of an exercise or between reps.
- At the beginning of your video, clearly state your name, what school you're from (for new students), and the instrument you're auditioning for. Please specify drum number for basses, and instrument for keyboards.
- Access to instruments may present a problem for some of you. Audition videos on actual drums or keyboards are best, but if that is not possible, the following options are acceptable and won't hinder your chances of making a spot:
 - Snare may play on a Real Feel or Offworld-style pad.
 - Quads may play on a commercially available or homemade quad pad. If you make one, be sure the pads are spaced to reflect drum sizes of 6, 10, 12, 13, 14.
 - Basses may play on either a commercially available or homemade bass pad. We need to see you play with a typical bass stroke on a vertical 2-sided pad, preferably with the sides at least 14" apart.
 - Cymbals may clap. You should maintain a marching posture, and clap cymbal-style with your hands in front of you.

- Keyboards may follow the instrument specific instructions below to video record the non-pitched exercises included in the packet.
- Synth players may play on a piano or midi keyboard.
- Rack players may play on a drum set. You should reconfigure the set so that you're playing the bass drum part with your left hand, since that's the way it will be done here. To accomplish this, you can use a floor tom, low drum, or the bass drum on its side, however you wish.
- All audition videos must be made standing up, including keyboard videos.
- When using the metronome, it should be audible on your recording.
- Music should be memorized if possible.

Instrument-Specific Instructions

Snare:

- **8s**, 3 times through at 3", 6", and full height, with a metronome at 140, marking time.
- **Accent/Tap** twice through at 12/3", metronome at 132, marking time.
- **Triplet Accent** twice through, at 12/3" metronome at 132, marking time.
- **20 Rolls** twice through at 3" and 6", metronome at 116, marking time.
 - Be careful of the tempo transfer in the middle, the note speed stays the same. Your feet will change to the dotted quarter compared to the metronome for the second half, and the repeat should be done directly, it will come out on your left foot. The feet are tricky in this one. If you can't get it with the feet, then play without, but priority will be given to those who can.
- **#43** Three times through at 100, play without the metronome and no mark time:
 - #1 – tap drags after all accents
 - #2 – flams on all the accents
 - #3 – flam drags on the groups of 3.
- **Joe's Jam** once at 112, marking time.

Quads:

- **8s**, 3 times through with a metronome at 140, marking time:
 - #1 full height on drum 2
 - #2 full height around
 - #3 3" around
- **Accent/Tap** twice through at 12/3", metronome at 132, marking time.
 - #1 drum 2
 - #2 around
- **Triplet Accent** twice through, at 12/3" metronome at 132, marking time, all on drum 2.
- **20 Rolls** two times through, metronome at 116, marking time:
 - #1 – 6' drum 2



- #2 – 6” around
- Be careful of the tempo transfer in the middle, the note speed stays the same. Your feet will change to the dotted quarter compared to the metronome for the second half, and the repeat should be done directly, it will come out on your left foot. The feet are tricky in this one. If you can’t get it with the feet, then play without, but priority will be given to those who can.
- **#43** Three times through at 100, play without the metronome and no mark time all on drum 2:
 - #1 – tap drags after all accents
 - #2 – flams on all the accents
 - #3 – flam drags on the groups of 3.
- **Joe’s Jam** once at 112, marking time.

Bass:

- **8s**, 3 times through at 3”, 6”, and full height, with a metronome at 140, marking time. Play the part for the drum you’re auditioning for.
- **Accent/Tap** twice through at 12/3”, metronome at 132, marking time. Play the part for the drum you’re auditioning for.
- **Triplet Accent** twice though, at 12/3” metronome at 132, marking time.
 - #1 Unison
 - #2 accents only
- **20 Rolls** twice through at 6”, metronome at 116, marking time.
 - #1 unison
 - #2 your drum’s split
 - Be careful of the tempo transfer in the middle, the note speed stays the same. Your feet will change to the dotted quarter compared to the metronome for the second half, and the repeat should be done directly, it will come out on your left foot. The feet are tricky in this one. If you can’t get it with the feet, then play without, but priority will be given to those who can.
- **#43** twice through at 100, play without the metronome and no mark time:
 - #1 – unison
 - #2 – split
- **Joe’s Jam** once at 112, marking time.



Cymbals:

When splits are written, choose one, and tell us which one before you begin.

- **8s**, twice, with a metronome at 140, marking time.
- **Accent/Tap** twice, metronome at 132, marking time.
- **20 Rolls** twice through at 6”, metronome at 116, marking time.
 - #1 unison
 - #2 your drum’s split

- Be careful of the tempo transfer in the middle, the note speed stays the same. Your feet will change to the dotted quarter compared to the metronome for the second half, and the repeat should be done directly, it will come out on your left foot. The feet are tricky in this one. If you can't get it with the feet, then play without, but priority will be given to those who can.
- **Joe's Jam** once at 112, marking time.
- **Please study the entire series of videos: [Marching Cymbals 101](#)**

Keyboards (Marimba/Vibes/Xylo):

Play the all rhythms and stickings for the following exercises on a flat surface like a table with a towel, or similar. Don't play on a bed or pillow. Play with whatever four mallet grip you're comfortable with (except xylophone).

- **8s**, twice, with a metronome at 140
- **Accent/Tap** twice, metronome at 132
- **20 Rolls** twice, metronome at 116
 - Be careful of the tempo transfer in the middle, the note speed stays the same.
- **#43** twice through at 100 without the metronome.
- For new students, please include any video you might have of yourself playing keyboard in any setting: solo, percussion ensemble, marching band, etc. It's okay if you don't have anything, but include it if you can.

Synths 1 or 2:

- **8s**, twice, with a metronome at 140
- **Accent/Tap** twice, metronome at 132
- **20 Rolls** twice, metronome at 116
 - Be careful of the tempo transfer in the middle, the note speed stays the same.
- **#43** twice through at 100 without the metronome.
- Synth 1 only – **Left Hand 16ths once.**



Rack:

- **8s**, twice, with a metronome at 140
- **Accent/Tap** twice, metronome at 132
- **20 Rolls** twice, metronome at 116
 - Be careful of the tempo transfer in the middle, the note speed stays the same.
- **#43** twice through at 100 without the metronome.

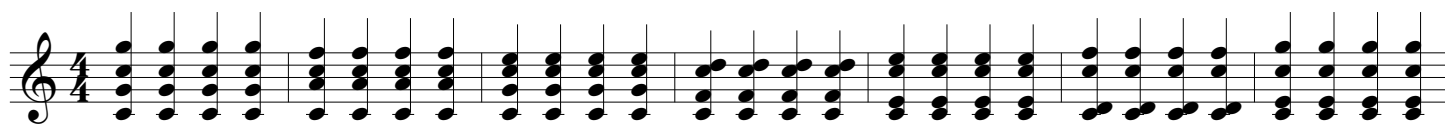
Questions? Post your question in the audition group, or email Dr. Rosener at rosendb@auburn.edu.

AU Drumline Exercises 2020

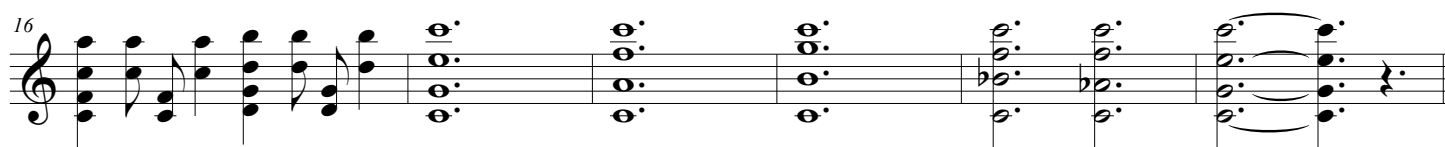
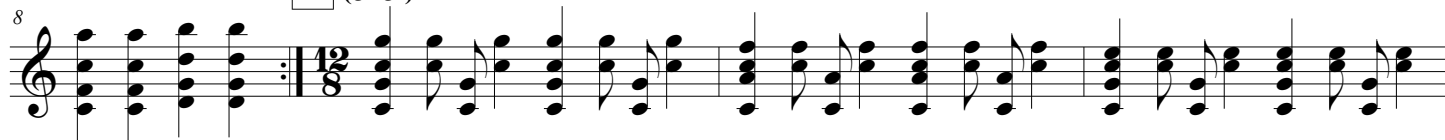
Doug Rosener

8s

♩=110-150



A (♩=♩.)



B



l r l r etc.



Accent Tap

35 $\text{♩} = 110-160$

Synth

Pitch Bend

42

Synth

Pitch Bend

Synth

47

51

Triplet Accent (also add diddles and flams on 1st, 2nd, 3rd partial) $\text{♩} = 140-180$

57

20 Rolls

AU Drumline Exercises 2020

3

71 $\text{♩} = 100-132$ Synth

$\text{♩} = \text{piano}$

pitch bend

This block contains the first system of music, starting at measure 71. It features a single staff with a treble clef. The notation includes a series of chords and a melodic line with a 'pitch bend' indicated by a wavy line. A tempo marking of $\text{♩} = 100-132$ and the instrument 'Synth' are present. A dynamic marking of $\text{♩} = \text{piano}$ is also shown. The system ends with a double bar line.

80

This block contains the second system of music, starting at measure 80. It features a grand staff with both treble and bass clefs. The notation includes a series of chords and a melodic line. The system ends with a double bar line.

84

This block contains the third system of music, starting at measure 84. It features a grand staff with both treble and bass clefs. The notation includes a series of chords and a melodic line. The system ends with a double bar line.

#43 $\text{♩} = 80-120$

86

This block contains the fourth system of music, starting at measure 86. It features a grand staff with both treble and bass clefs. The notation includes a series of chords and a melodic line. The system ends with a double bar line.

91

This block contains the fifth system of music, starting at measure 91. It features a grand staff with both treble and bass clefs. The notation includes a series of chords and a melodic line. The system ends with a double bar line.

95

This block contains the sixth system of music, starting at measure 95. It features a grand staff with both treble and bass clefs. The notation includes a series of chords and a melodic line. The system ends with a double bar line.

Left Hand 16ths

AU Drumline Exercises 2020

4
♩=80-120 Harpsichord

100

105

110

115

119

123

Detailed description: This block contains six staves of musical notation for the 'Left Hand 16ths' exercise. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as 80-120 beats per minute, with a harpsichord icon. The exercise consists of 24 measures in total. Measures 100-119 are written in 4/4 time, featuring continuous sixteenth-note patterns. Measure 120 is a repeat sign. Measures 121-123 are written in 4/4 time, featuring continuous sixteenth-note patterns. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, naturals, flats) and repeat signs.

Cymbalisms

♩=120

126

Detailed description: This block contains one staff of musical notation for the 'Cymbalisms' exercise. The notation is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked as 120 beats per minute. The exercise consists of 10 measures in total, written in 4/4 time. The notation features a series of rests, indicating a cymbal pattern.

AU Drumline Exercises 2020

Doug Rosener

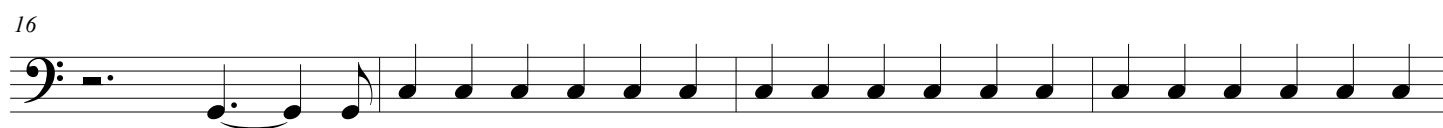
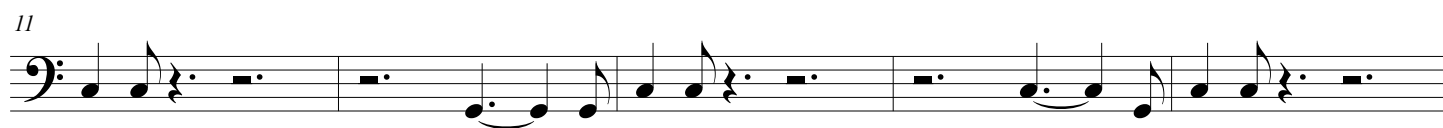
8s

♩=110-150



Bass

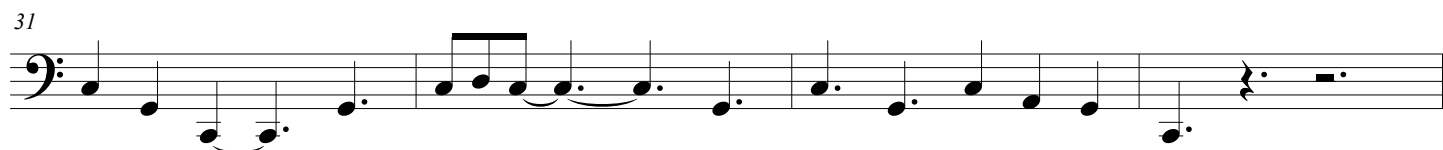
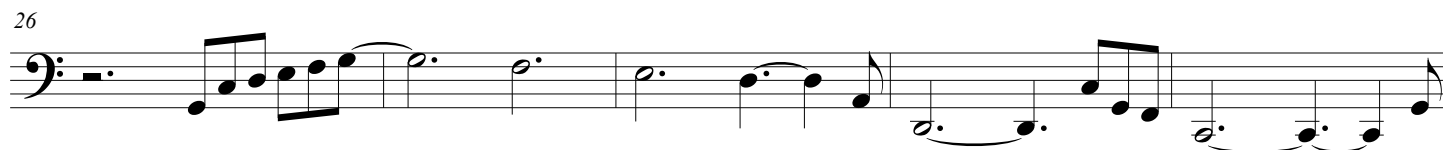
A (♩=♩.)



B



4



Accent Tap

AU Drumline Exercises 2020

35 = 110-160

Musical notation for the bass line of 'The Rose Tree'. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 7/4. The notation consists of a single staff with a treble clef. The melody begins with a whole note G2, followed by a whole note F2, and then a whole note E2. After a measure of rest, the melody continues with a half note D2, a half note C2, and a half note B1. This is followed by a series of eighth notes: A1, G1, F1, E1, D1, C1, and B0. The piece concludes with a final whole note G1.

41

47

The musical score for the bass line of 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff. It begins with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The first two measures contain whole rests. The third measure has an accent (>) above the staff. The fourth and fifth measures are marked with a forte (f) dynamic. The sixth measure has a fermata over it. The seventh measure is a whole note. The eighth measure is a half note. The ninth measure is a quarter note. The tenth measure is a quarter note. The eleventh measure is a quarter note. The twelfth measure is a quarter note. The thirteenth measure is a quarter note. The fourteenth measure is a quarter note. The fifteenth measure is a quarter note. The sixteenth measure is a quarter note. The seventeenth measure is a quarter note. The eighteenth measure is a quarter note. The nineteenth measure is a quarter note. The twentieth measure is a quarter note. The twenty-first measure is a quarter note. The twenty-second measure is a quarter note. The twenty-third measure is a quarter note. The twenty-fourth measure is a quarter note. The twenty-fifth measure is a quarter note. The twenty-sixth measure is a quarter note. The twenty-seventh measure is a quarter note. The twenty-eighth measure is a quarter note. The twenty-ninth measure is a quarter note. The thirtieth measure is a quarter note. The thirty-first measure is a quarter note. The thirty-second measure is a quarter note. The thirty-third measure is a quarter note. The thirty-fourth measure is a quarter note. The thirty-fifth measure is a quarter note. The thirty-sixth measure is a quarter note. The thirty-seventh measure is a quarter note. The thirty-eighth measure is a quarter note. The thirty-ninth measure is a quarter note. The fortieth measure is a quarter note. The forty-first measure is a quarter note. The forty-second measure is a quarter note. The forty-third measure is a quarter note. The forty-fourth measure is a quarter note. The forty-fifth measure is a quarter note. The forty-sixth measure is a quarter note. The forty-seventh measure is a quarter note. The forty-eighth measure is a quarter note. The forty-ninth measure is a quarter note. The fiftieth measure is a quarter note. The fifty-first measure is a quarter note. The fifty-second measure is a quarter note. The fifty-third measure is a quarter note. The fifty-fourth measure is a quarter note. The fifty-fifth measure is a quarter note. The fifty-sixth measure is a quarter note. The fifty-seventh measure is a quarter note. The fifty-eighth measure is a quarter note. The fifty-ninth measure is a quarter note. The sixtieth measure is a quarter note. The sixty-first measure is a quarter note. The sixty-second measure is a quarter note. The sixty-third measure is a quarter note. The sixty-fourth measure is a quarter note. The sixty-fifth measure is a quarter note. The sixty-sixth measure is a quarter note. The sixty-seventh measure is a quarter note. The sixty-eighth measure is a quarter note. The sixty-ninth measure is a quarter note. The seventieth measure is a quarter note. The seventy-first measure is a quarter note. The seventy-second measure is a quarter note. The seventy-third measure is a quarter note. The seventy-fourth measure is a quarter note. The seventy-fifth measure is a quarter note. The seventy-sixth measure is a quarter note. The seventy-seventh measure is a quarter note. The seventy-eighth measure is a quarter note. The seventy-ninth measure is a quarter note. The eightieth measure is a quarter note. The eighty-first measure is a quarter note. The eighty-second measure is a quarter note. The eighty-third measure is a quarter note. The eighty-fourth measure is a quarter note. The eighty-fifth measure is a quarter note. The eighty-sixth measure is a quarter note. The eighty-seventh measure is a quarter note. The eighty-eighth measure is a quarter note. The eighty-ninth measure is a quarter note. The ninetieth measure is a quarter note. The ninety-first measure is a quarter note. The ninety-second measure is a quarter note. The ninety-third measure is a quarter note. The ninety-fourth measure is a quarter note. The ninety-fifth measure is a quarter note. The ninety-sixth measure is a quarter note. The ninety-seventh measure is a quarter note. The ninety-eighth measure is a quarter note. The ninety-ninth measure is a quarter note. The hundredth measure is a quarter note.

47

[illegible]

51

Triplet Accent (also add diddles and flams on 1st, 2nd, 3rd partial)

57

37

3 6 4

Figure 10. Example 10. The first four measures of the piece.

20 Rolls

♩=100-132

71

The bass line of 'The Rose Tree' is written on a single staff in bass clef. It begins with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing beamed sixteenth notes. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various musical symbols such as stems, beams, and note heads.

75

The bass line of 'The Rose Tree' is written in 3/4 time. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). The melody starts on a G4, moves to F4, then E4, and continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, including a triplet of eighth notes. The line concludes with a final G4.

79

83

Musical notation for the bass line of 'The Rose Tree'. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The melody consists of eighth and quarter notes, ending with a repeat sign. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the notes.

#43

86

♩=80-120



91



95



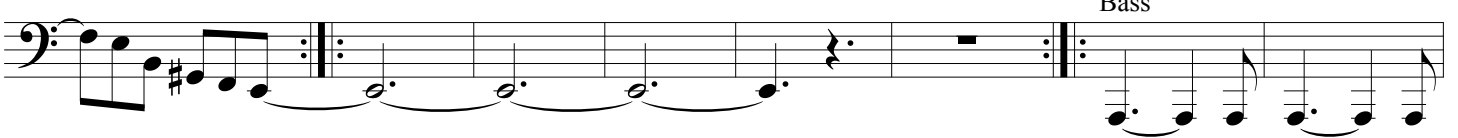
Left Hand 16ths

♩=80-120
Cello

100



108



116



123



Cymbalisms

♩=120

126



16

AU Drumline Exercises 2020

Doug Rosener

8s

♩=110-150

spd-sx bd

5

10

14

18

A (♩=♩.)

B

26

30

2 Accent Tap

AU Drumline Exercises 2020

35 $\text{♩} = 110-160$

38

41

44

48

52

Triplet Accent (also add diddles and flams on 1st, 2nd, 3rd partial)

$\text{♩} = 140-180$

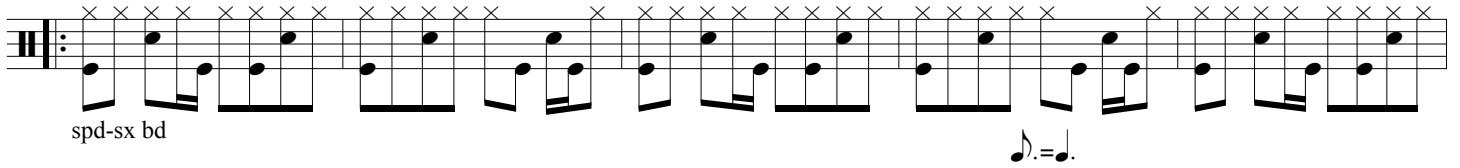
57

12/8 6/8 9/8 4/4

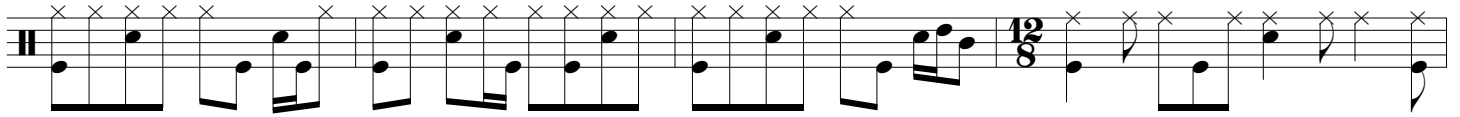
20 Rolls

♩=100-132

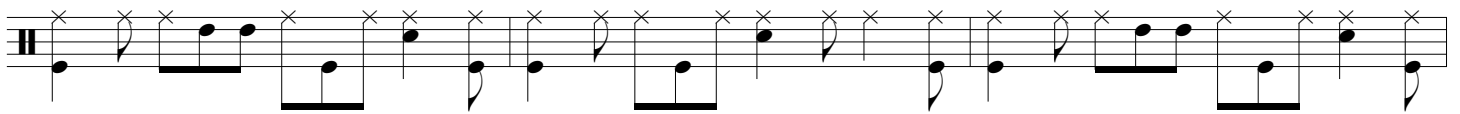
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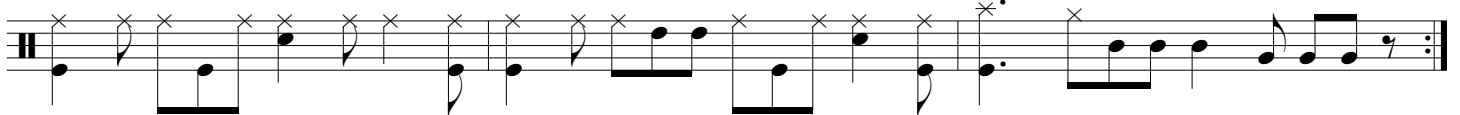
76



80

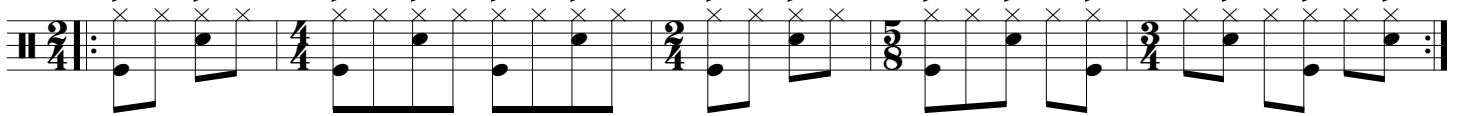


83

**#43**

♩=80-120

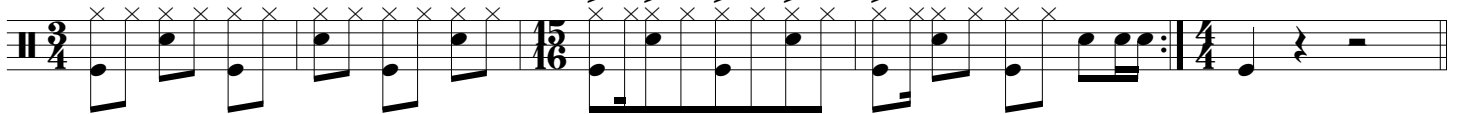
86



91



95



100

(2nd x only)

115

Cymbalisms

126