

Robert Marino

Eight on 3 and Nine on 2

duet for multipercussion



Eight on 3 and Nine on 2 by Robert Marino
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Program Notes

Eight on 3 and Nine on 2 is a multiple percussion duet like no other. Written for eight pitched tom toms, 2 rototoms, 2 bongos, and a bass drum, this piece tests percussionists' abilities to "split" rhythms. Two players perform the piece facing each other, sharing instruments just as they share in playing almost every rhythm in the piece. The listener is engaged aurally and visually as both performers sound like one in an exciting and captivating percussive showcase.

Eight on 3 and Nine on 2 was written in 2007 for George Clements' senior recital at the Eastman School of Music. The piece's unique name comes from unique experience. Robert Marino played 3rd bass drum for the Cadets Drum and Bugle Corps' eighth DCI World Championship in 2000, and George played 2nd bass drum in the Cadets for their ninth DCI World Championship in 2005. The piece was written with the goal of combining drum corps elements into a formal recital piece that would challenge any percussionist, regardless of his or her level of experience.

Performance Notes

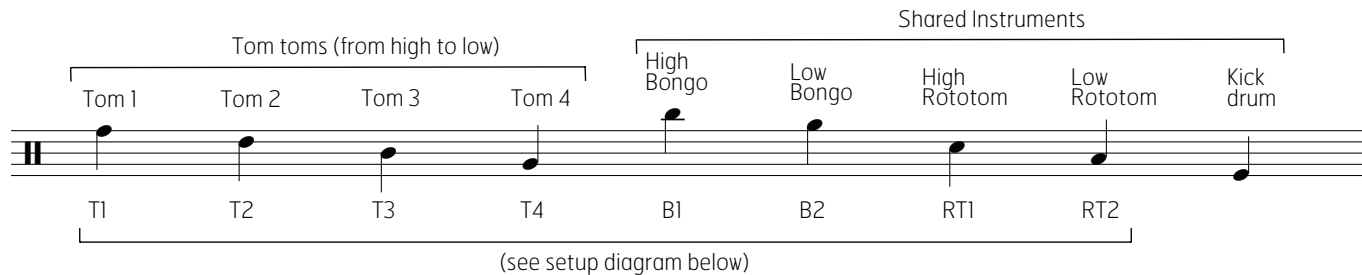
- The beginning of the piece until Letter A should be played with a laid-back feel that grooves.
- At Letter B, the dotted quarter-note ostinatos should be secondary to the moving lines. The moving lines in this section should be played musically with strong accents. The quarter-note ostinatos starting at measure 36 should be played at the same dynamic as the opposite player's part.
- At Letter C, the quarter and dotted quarter ostinatos should both be played well below the dynamic of the notes on the low bongo, bringing out the long phrase split up between players on the bongo.
- The section between Letters E and F should be played freely and soloistically.
- The *accelerando* at Letter H is a good place for a page turn if you have your music on large cardboard sheets. (See Suggested Setup on opposite page.)
- Letter I is marked at 168 bpm but can be played faster as long as smooth and accurate rhythms are maintained. Measures 129-30 represent an appropriate test case scenario for how fast this section can be played.
- Letter J should be bombastic. This section ends in a dramatic ritardando that sets up Letter K.
- Letter K is played with the hands or fingertips. The whole section should be played with *rubato*, pushing and pulling each phrase. If the tom toms used have coated heads, the players can strike the third beat of each triplet and then scrape their fingers across the head to fill in the space of the eighth note rests for the first four bars at Letter K. This creates an interesting sweeping effect.
- Letter L should be laid back like the beginning, while Letter M can be played as fast as desired, provided it has a groove to it.
- Starting at bar 168 (and then later at 179), the accents should be played at the marked *ff* dynamic while the unaccented notes should be at *mp*.
- Letter N is another bombastic section that sets up the *subito mp* at Letter O.
- Letter O to the end should be as exciting as you can make it! The last measure of the piece is a tag and can be taken out of time.

Instrument/Parts list

Eight on 3 and Nine on 2 requires 2 players. The following instruments are required:

8 pitched tom toms, 2 rototoms, 1 set of bongos, and 1 kick drum

Notation Key



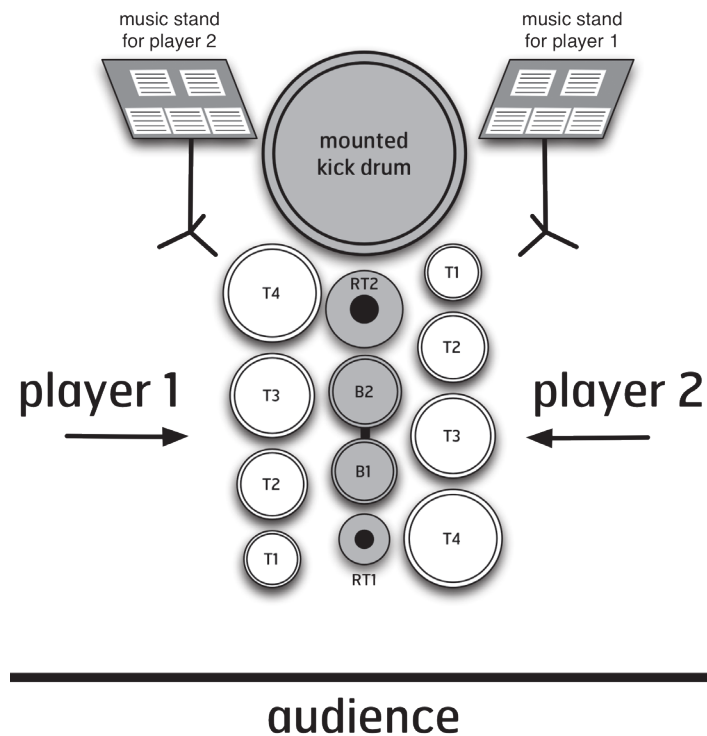
Suggested Setup

The eight toms should be tuned so that **Player 1** has pitches 1, 3, 5, and 7 and **Player 2** has pitches 2, 4, 6, and 8.

The bass drum should be around the size of a kick drum and should have a punchy, articulate sound quality.

The rototoms and bongos both need to have good separation between the two pitches.

The music should be placed next to the bass drum across from each player so it does not obstruct the audience's view of the set up.



Level: Advanced
Approx. playing time: 6'30"

Dedicated to John H. Beck

Eight on 3 and Nine on 2

Robert Marino

♩ = 112

Player 1

Player 2

Split lick: RH only (headless notes performed by Player 2)

Split lick: RH only (headless notes performed by Player 1)

Split lick: RH only (headless notes performed by Player 2)

Split lick: RH only (headless notes performed by Player 1)

A

Sample
Image

14 $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$ **B**

P1 *mp* *f* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

P2 *mp* *f* *p*

24 *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

P1 *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

P2 *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p* *f* *p*

31 *f* *mf*

P1 *f* *mf*

P2 *f* *mf*

38 *(mf)* *p* *mf* *(mf)* *p*

P1 *(mf)* *p* *mf* *(mf)* *p*

P2 *mf* *p* *mf* *p* *mf* *p*

Sample
Image

The image displays a musical score for two piano parts, P1 and P2, arranged in three systems. The notation is complex, featuring numerous sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often grouped in triplets or sixths. Dynamic markings include *mf*, *f*, *mp*, and *ff*. Articulation marks like accents (>) and breath marks (^) are used throughout. Fingerings are indicated by numbers 3 and 6. A large, light gray watermark of the Italian peninsula is overlaid on the left side of the page.

75

P1

P2

mp

f

D (natural sticking)

83

P1

P2

mf

f

E ♩ = 100

87

P1

P2

ff/f

mp

f

91

P1

P2

ff

mf

ff

Sample
Image

The image shows a musical score for "The Bird Song" by John Cage. The score is written for piano and voice. The piano part is in 4/4 time and consists of a series of chords and single notes. The voice part is in 4/4 time and consists of a series of notes and rests. The score is divided into two systems, each with a piano part and a voice part. The background of the score features a map of the United States.

Sample Image

G Split lick: RH only
(headless notes performed by Player 2)

Example 10.10

f
Split lick: RH only
(headless notes performed by Player 1)

f

110

P1

P2

H accel.

f

f

115

P1

P2

I ♩ = 168

121

P1

P2

mp *f* 9 3

f 9

126

P1

P2

mp *ff* *mf* 3 3

mp *ff* *mf*

Sample
Image

163

P1

P2

ff (*mp*)

(*mp*) *ff*

Detailed description: This system contains measures 163 through 167. P1 and P2 are both in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together. P1 has a crescendo leading to a *ff* dynamic in measure 165, followed by a decrescendo to *(mp)* in measure 166, and another crescendo to *ff* in measure 167. P2 has a decrescendo from *(mp)* to *ff* in measure 165, followed by a crescendo to *ff* in measure 166, and a decrescendo to *(mp)* in measure 167. Many notes have accents (^) and some have slurs.

168

P1

RL RL RL RL

f *ff*

RL RL RL RL

ff *f* *ff*

Detailed description: This system contains measures 168 through 172. P1 has a decrescendo from *f* to *ff* in measure 168, followed by a crescendo to *ff* in measure 169, a decrescendo to *f* in measure 170, and a crescendo to *ff* in measure 171. P2 has a decrescendo from *f* to *ff* in measure 168, followed by a crescendo to *ff* in measure 169, a decrescendo to *f* in measure 170, and a crescendo to *ff* in measure 171. Measures 168-170 have a 3/4 time signature, while measures 171-172 have a 2/4 time signature. P1 has a 6-measure rest in measure 172. P2 has a 6-measure rest in measure 172. There are slurs and accents throughout.

173

P1

np *mf* *f*

3 3

mf *f*

Detailed description: This system contains measures 173 through 177. P1 and P2 are both in treble clef. Measures 173-175 have a 3/4 time signature, while measures 176-177 have a 2/4 time signature. P1 has a decrescendo from *np* to *mf* in measure 173, followed by a crescendo to *f* in measure 174, a decrescendo to *mf* in measure 175, and a crescendo to *f* in measure 176. P2 has a decrescendo from *np* to *mf* in measure 173, followed by a crescendo to *f* in measure 174, a decrescendo to *mf* in measure 175, and a crescendo to *f* in measure 176. Measures 173-175 have a 3-measure rest in measure 177. There are slurs and accents throughout.

Sample
Image

178

P1

P2

ff/np *f* *ff/np* *f*

9 9

R R

R R

Detailed description: This system contains measures 178 through 182. P1 and P2 are both in treble clef. Measures 178-180 have a 3/4 time signature, while measures 181-182 have a 2/4 time signature. P1 has a decrescendo from *ff/np* to *f* in measure 178, followed by a crescendo to *ff/np* in measure 179, a decrescendo to *f* in measure 180, and a crescendo to *ff/np* in measure 181. P2 has a decrescendo from *ff/np* to *f* in measure 178, followed by a crescendo to *ff/np* in measure 179, a decrescendo to *f* in measure 180, and a crescendo to *ff/np* in measure 181. Measures 178-180 have a 9-measure rest in measure 182. There are slurs and accents throughout.

205

P1

fff

mp

P2

fff

mp

ff

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 205 through 208. The score is written for two parts, P1 and P2. Measure 205 starts with a forte (*fff*) dynamic. P1 has a triplet of eighth notes, followed by a quarter note, and then a half note. P2 has a quarter note, followed by a triplet of eighth notes, and then a half note. Measure 206 continues the triplet pattern in P1 and the triplet pattern in P2. Measure 207 features a nonet (9) in P1 and a nonet (9) in P2, both marked with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic. Measure 208 concludes with a forte (*ff*) dynamic, featuring a nonet (9) in P1 and a nonet (9) in P2.

209

P1

fff

P2

fff

Detailed description: This block contains the musical notation for measures 209 through 212. The score is written for two parts, P1 and P2. Measure 209 starts with a forte (*fff*) dynamic. P1 has a quarter note, followed by a half note, and then a quarter note. P2 has a quarter note, followed by a half note, and then a quarter note. Measure 210 continues the pattern in P1 and the pattern in P2. Measure 211 features a triplet of eighth notes in P1 and a triplet of eighth notes in P2. Measure 212 concludes with a quarter note in P1 and a quarter note in P2.

Sample
Image



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