

Brian S. Mason

Rochambeaux

for percussion ensemble



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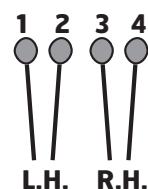
TSPCE-10

Program Notes

Rochambeaux was written for the Phantom Regiment percussion ensemble, receiving first place in the 2001 DCI percussion ensemble competition. The three distinct sections of this work represent the three elements of Rochambeaux – rock, paper, scissors. At the time this work was composed, Mason was performing with guitarist and producer, Dave Beege, known for his use of multi-meter and ethnic modalities.

Performance Notes

In order to give clarification to the sticking issues, the sticking examples given are from the perspective of this mallet diagram:



However, the composer believes that the vibraphonists should use the Burton Grip and the marimbists can choose whichever grip they prefer. If players use the Burton Grip in the traditional sense (mallet 4 as the 'lead' mallet), then the player will want to substitute mallet 4 for the mallet 3 indications.

Example 1 is the initial marimba ostinato and recurs throughout the piece. The sticking at the end of the second measure may seem a bit odd with the double-stroke followed by mallet 2 (creating a 2-1-2 motion as the pattern turns around), but when the right hand is harmonized (Lead/Solo and Marimba 1), the pattern makes more sense. The second set of stickings is for Marimba 3.

Ex. 1

[illegible]

Example 2 is the vibraphone ostinato, beginning in m. 49, which also recurs throughout the piece. Burton Grip players will want to substitute mallet 4 for the mallet 3 indications.

Ex. 2

Example 3 is the first keyboard tutti, beginning in m. 13. Burton Grip players will want to substitute mallet 4 for the mallet 3 indications. It should be noted that the 32nd-note rhythms, while only accented on the first note of the grouping, should have strong left-hand clarity from the performer in order to make the rhythm speak properly.

Ex. 3

Example 3 consists of two staves of music in 7/4 time. The first staff contains two measures of music. The first measure has a 32nd-note triplet (3, 2, 2, 3) followed by a 32nd-note pair (2, 2, 3, 2). The second measure has a 32nd-note triplet (2, 2, 3, 2) followed by a 32nd-note pair (2, 2, 3, 2). The second staff contains two measures of music. The first measure has a 32nd-note triplet (3, 2, 3, 2) followed by a 32nd-note pair (2, 2, 3, 2). The second measure has a 32nd-note triplet (2, 2, 3, 2) followed by a 32nd-note pair (2, 2, 3, 2). The notation includes mallet numbers (3, 2, 3, 2, etc.) and accents (>) on the first note of each grouping.

Example 4 is during the marimba soli at m. 70. Burton Grip players will want to substitute mallet 4 for the mallet 3 indications. It should be noted that this type of sticking is common with jazz performers (one hand in the black notes and one hand in the white notes, sticking accordingly). Use this approach with the 32nd-note passage in m. 65 during the vibe soli.

Ex. 4

Example 4 consists of a single staff of music in 4/4 time. The first measure has a 32nd-note triplet (3, 2, 2, 3) followed by a 32nd-note pair (2, 2, 3, 2). The second measure has a 32nd-note triplet (2, 2, 3, 2) followed by a 32nd-note pair (2, 2, 3, 2). The third measure has a 32nd-note triplet (2, 2, 3, 2) followed by a 32nd-note pair (2, 2, 3, 2). The fourth measure has a 32nd-note triplet (2, 2, 3, 2) followed by a 32nd-note pair (2, 2, 3, 2). The notation includes mallet numbers (3, 2, 3, 2, etc.) and accents (>) on the first note of each grouping.

Other items of note...

The **drum set player** should probably use rutes (bundled rods) or something similar.

The **Lead/Solo part** is for using a **guest soloist**. If this occurs, refer to the **soloist setup** (the soloist should play marimba).

Strong accents at D in the marimba and vibe parts to contrast the superimposed feel of the 7/4.

Strong accents during the keyboard tutti at F, especially in the 6/4 measure, in order to highlight the metric modulation.

The **nodal part in marimba 3 at m. 54** should emulate something that you might hear in a loop and should be more rhythmic than tonal. This should weave well into the drum set part to create a seamless groove.

Feel free to open up at J and create any type of ‘jam’ or feature for your percussionists that you wish. The material from K to L should end the feature section in order to transition (metric modulation) back to the original feel.

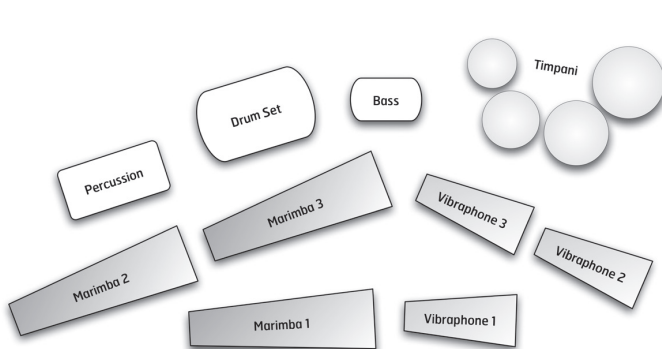
The **tutti at O** should use **alternating sticking patterns (no doubles)**. The only exception is to use mallet 1 on the downbeat of m. 104 and all recurring instances to follow.

From O to the break before the last chord, the feel should continue to be more energized and frenzied, with the break feeling abrupt. Take a good breath before playing the last chord. During this chord, the drum set player should fill it up (fermata ram) and then cue the release; marimba players should be careful not to damage the instruments during this high-energy moment.

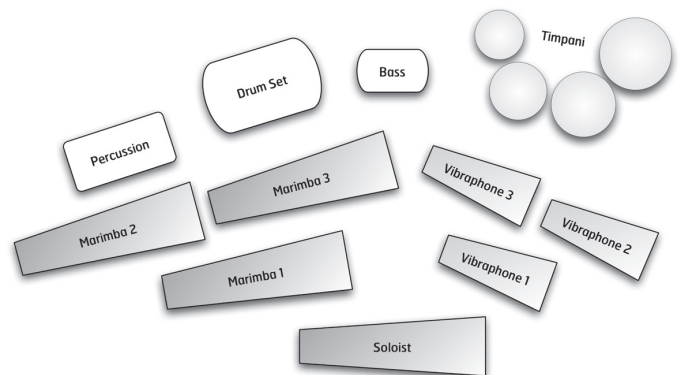
The **drum set part at rehearsal P** is written to emulate a **double-bass groove** (between the kick and the floor tom); the player may wish to utilize a true double-bass setup.

The **gong drums at rehearsal J** refer to large, single-headed impact toms. A mounted 22" kick drum would work well for these.

Suggested setups



standard setup



soloist setup

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Level: Advanced
Duration: 4'00"

Rochambeaux

Brian S. Mason

♩ = 120

Solo/Lead

Vibe 1

Vibe 2

Vibe 3

Marimba 1

Marimba 2

Marimba 3

Flute

Clarinet

Trumpet

Drum

mp

2

Sample
Image

7

Lead

V1

V2

V3

M1

M2

M3

T

Perc

Bass

DS

mp

mp

mp

mp

2

The musical score is for a 12-piece ensemble. The Lead part (bass clef) starts at measure 7 with a complex, fast-moving line. The V1, V2, and V3 parts (treble clef) are empty. The M1, M2, and M3 parts (bass clef) start at measure 7 with complex, fast-moving lines. The T part (bass clef) starts at measure 7 with a complex, fast-moving line. The Perc part (bass clef) is empty. The Bass part (bass clef) starts at measure 7 with a complex, fast-moving line. The DS part (bass clef) starts at measure 7 with a complex, fast-moving line. The score includes dynamic markings (mp) and a repeat sign with a first ending bracket.

Sample
Image

A

13

Lead

V1

V2

V3

M1

M2

M3

djembe

mp

mf

f

2

2

The musical score is for a piece titled 'Mason – Rochambeaux'. It features a 13-measure section labeled 'A'. The score includes staves for Lead, V1, V2, V3, M1, M2, M3, and djembe. The Lead staff has a 13-measure rest followed by a melodic line. V1, V2, and V3 have melodic lines with dynamics mp, mf, and f respectively. M1, M2, and M3 have melodic lines with dynamics f. The djembe part has a 13-measure rest followed by a rhythmic pattern. The score ends with a double bar line and a 2-measure rest.

Sample
Image

Sample Image

23

Lead

V1

V2

V3

M1

M2

M3

Sample Image

Sample Image

34

Lead

V1

V2

V3

M1

M2

M3

mf

2

2

Sample
Image

E

40

Lead

V1

V2

V3

M1

M2

M3

T

Perc

Bass

DS

mf

cresc.

The musical score is arranged in a multi-staff format. The top staff is labeled 'Lead' and contains a melodic line with eighth notes and slurs. Below it are three vocal staves labeled V1, V2, and V3. V1 has a melodic line starting with a *mf* dynamic, while V2 and V3 provide harmonic support with sustained chords. Below the vocal staves are three more melodic staves labeled M1, M2, and M3. M1 and M2 have melodic lines with slurs, while M3 has a bass line with eighth notes. Below these are three more staves: T (Tenor), Perc (Percussion), and Bass. The T and Bass staves have melodic lines, while the Perc staff is empty. At the bottom is a DS (Drum Set) staff with a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. A large, light gray abstract graphic is overlaid on the right side of the page, partially obscuring the staves. The graphic consists of several overlapping, irregular shapes that resemble musical notes or abstract forms.

Sample
Image

Sample Image

50

Lead

V1

V2

V3

M1

M2

M3

T

Perc

Bass

DS

sus. cym

me

Sample
Image

Sample Image

Sample Image

62 $B^b\text{Maj}^7$ Dm^7 E^b2 $E^b\text{Maj}^7$
 B^b

Lead

V1 *cresc.* *f*

V2 *cresc.* *f*

V3

M1 2nd time only (if solo) *mf*

M2 2nd time only (if solo) *mf*

M3 *mf*

Sample
Image

I

66 A^{b2} E^b D^{b2} B^bsus⁷ A^{b2} E^b D^{b2} B^bsus⁷

Lead

V1 *mf*

V2 *mf*

V3 *mf*

M1 *f*

M2 *f*

M3 *f*

T

Perc triangle *mf*

Bass

DS

Sample
Image

70 A^{b2} E^b D^{b2} B^bsus7 A^{b2} E^b

Lead

V1

V2

V3

M1

M2

M3

Sample
Image

73

1. D^b2 E^b6 2. D^bMaj7

Lead

V1

V2

V3

M1

M2

M3

T

Perc

Bass

DS

mf

dim.

dim.

mp

Sample
Image

J $\text{♩} = \text{♩}$
Optional Solo(s)

Open || Last time **K**

77

Lead *pp*

V1 African clave
last time

V2 shekere
mf

V3 shekere
mf

M1 woodblock
pp

M2 gong drum
mf

M3 gong drum
mf

ff

ff

ff

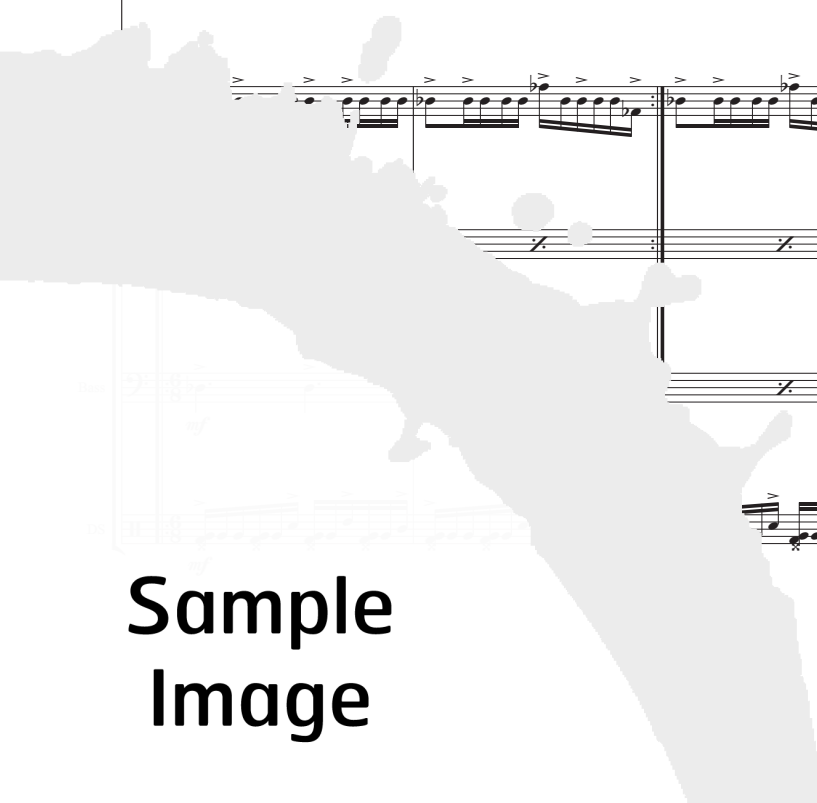
ff

fff

ff

fff

'timbale' style
fff



Sample
Image

83

L

M ♪ = ♪

Lead

V1

V2

V3

M1

M2

M3

T

Perc

Bass

DS

mf

mf

fff

Sample
Image

90

Lead

V1

V2

V3

M1

M2

M3

N

f

mf

mp

c

2

Sample
Image

96

Lead

cresc. *ff*

V1

mp *cresc.* *ff*

V2

mf *cresc.* *ff*

V3

mf *cresc.* *ff*

M1

mp *cresc.* *ff*

M2

cresc. *ff*

M3

cresc. *ff*

T

cresc. *ff*

Perc

cresc.

Bass

cresc.

DS

cresc.

0

6

Sample
Image

102

Lead

V1

V2

V3

M1

M2

M3

Sample Image

P

107

Lead

V1

V2

V3

M1

M2

M3

T

Perc

Bass

DS

Sample
Image

Sample Image

