

Matt Browne

Dementophobia

for Two Saxophones and Percussion Quartet

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Instrumentation for 'Dementophobia'

Soprano Saxophone
Tenor Saxophone

Percussion 1

Xylophone
Suspended Cymbal
3 Timpani (with 5 Crotales – E,F,F#,G#,B)
Temple Blocks
Claves
Vibraphone (shared with Perc. 2)

Percussion 2

Brake Drum
Lion's Roar
Vibraphone (shared with Perc. 1)
3 Tuned Gongs (approx. pitch C#₃, F₃, G#₃)
Bass Drum (shared with Perc. 3)
Low Tom-tom
Rute

Percussion 3

2 Woodblocks and 2 Bongos
Bass Drum (shared with Perc. 2)
Almglocken (One Octave)
Rute

Percussion 4

4 Tom-toms
Marimba
Steel Drums

Program Notes

Dementophobia is a kind of musical representation of one's own fears about becoming insane. It is a succession of rather diverse episodes, each corresponding to a different symptom of a dementophobic mind. The first section represents severe anxiety, which features piercing xylophone motives underscored by a jittery, festering ostinato in the saxes and marimba. The second episode represents a feeling of unreality, or detachment from oneself. This is much softer, and is propelled by an incessant quarter-note pulse in the almglocken and steel drum, accompanied by dream-like whispers in the saxes fading in and out of the texture. The final section represents uncontrollable mania, which is marked by explosive, constantly changing rhythmic patterns, designed to keep the listeners on their toes. The piece ends with thunderous drumming paired with desperate screeches in the very highest register of the saxophone.

Performance Notes

The opening of the work, from Rehearsals A to F, is entirely aleatoric. The duration of each bar is indicated either with a bracket with a value of duration in seconds, or dependent on the amount of time the melodic material in certain bars takes to finish playing. It is the conductor's responsibility to give a cue to the players at each barline. The melodic figures, specifically in the Xylophone and Vibraphone, are not to be conducted, but executed by the performer at their own tempo. The few instances where figures should be lined up are indicated with a dark arrow. For example, in bar 7 the end of the Xylophone's figure is to line up with the change in texture from the saxophones and marimba.

Duration: c. 7.5 minutes

www.mattbrownecomposer.com

Dementophobia

for Two Saxophones and Percussion Quartet

Matt Browne

A With a festering madness

8" 5"

Play in between and including the two pitches as fast as possible with constantly changing patterns.

Soprano Saxophone

pp anxious and intense < > < > < > simile

Play in between and including the two pitches as fast as possible with constantly changing patterns.

Tenor Saxophone

pp anxious and intense < > < > < > simile

Xylophone
^ with hard mallets

Percussion 1
Xylophone
Suspended Cymbal
3 Tom-toms (With 5 Crotales)
Temple Blocks
Claves
Vibraphone

ff

Brake Drum

Percussion 2
Brake Drum
Lion's Roar
Vibraphone
3 Tuned Gongs
Bass Drum
Low Tom-tom
Rute

To Lion's Roar

Lion's Roar
2"
mf

Woodblocks and Bongos

Percussion 3
2 Woodblocks and 2 Bongos
Bass Drum
Almglocken
Rute

^ with hard mallets

ff

Bongos Wblks.

Tom-toms
rim shot To Mar.

Percussion 4
4 Tom-toms
Marimba
Steel Drums

ff

Marimba
with soft mallets

short

Play in between and including the two pitches as fast as possible with constantly changing patterns.

n *pp* anxious and intense < >

B

Sop. Sax.

Ten. Sax.

1

2

3

4

3

3"

Xyl.

♩ = c. 200

ff piercing mf ff mf ff

Wblk/Bongos with soft mallets

Play "swells" of 2-3" lengths with short rests in between. Randomly choose between the two woodblocks (or both at once) for each swell.

Mar.

< >

< >

simile

simile

Dementophobia - Full Score

3

13"

Sop. Sax.

5

$\text{♩} = \text{c. } 100$

mp *ff* *mp* *ff*

Ten. Sax.

$\text{♩} = \text{c. } 100$

mp *ff* *mp* *ff*

1

2

short

Lion's Roar

2"

To Vib.

3

4

$\text{♩} = \text{c. } 100$

mp *ff* *mp* *ff*

Occasionally intersperse the sextuplet patterns with the original pattern from Reh. A (represented by the short, black lines inside the box). Do not synchronize with the others.

Occasionally intersperse the sextuplet patterns with the original pattern from m. 2 (represented by the short, black lines inside the box). Do not synchronize with the others.

6

C

Sop. Sax.

Ten. Sax.

1

Xyl.

(♩ = c. 200)

2

3

Wblk/Bongos

4

Mar.

Dementophobia - Full Score

5

7

As at Reh. A

Slowly expand the range of your pattern to encompass the resulting pitches.

7"

D

Sop. Sax.

sub. *pp*

< >

< >

simile

Ten. Sax.

As at Reh. A

sub. *pp*

< >

< >

simile

To Sus. Cym.

1

ff

Suspended Cymbal

Quick scrape with triangle beater

To Xyl.

p < *mf*

Vibraphone

♩ = c. 100, with medium-hard mallets

mf distant

3

3

Hold pedal until sound dies

Ped.

2

3

Begin adding both bongos to the "swells". Randomly choose between either woodblock, either bongo, or two at a time.

< >

< >

< >

simile

4

As at Reh. A

sub. *pp*

< >

< >

simile

5"

As before

Sop. Sax.

9

$\text{♩} = \text{c. } 100$ **6** ff mp **6** ff mp

As before

Ten. Sax.

$\text{♩} = \text{c. } 100$ **6** ff mp **6** ff mp

1

2

Wblk/Bongos

3

Mar.

As before

4

$\text{♩} = \text{c. } 100$ **6** ff mp **6** ff mp

Dementophobia - Full Score

7

E

3"

The quintuplet pattern should be executed in time with the others.

Sop. Sax.

10

$\text{♩} = \text{c. } 100$

sub. **ff** ⁵ forceful

As at Reh. A

sub. **pp**

Ten. Sax.

10

$\text{♩} = \text{c. } 100$

sub. **ff** ⁵ forceful

As at Reh. A

sub. **pp**

Slowly expand the range of your pattern to encompass the resulting pitches.

Xyl.

1

$\text{♩} = \text{c. } 100$

sub. **ff** ⁵ forceful

($\text{♩} = \text{c. } 100$)

mf
Ped.

2

3

4

As at m. 2

sub. **pp**

Dementophobia - Full Score

12

Sop. Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Xyl.

1

2

3

4

Mar.

Wblk/Bongos

Vib.

To B. D.

sub. *ff* forceful

sub. *pp*

sub. *ff* forceful

sub. *pp*

As at Reh. A

As at Reh. A

Play in between and including the two pitches as fast as possible with constantly changing patterns.

short

pp legato, but intense

cresc. poco a poco

mf Ped.

cresc. poco a poco

3"

(♩ = c. 100)

5

sub. *ff* forceful

sub. *pp*

(♩ = c. 100)

5

sub. *ff* forceful

sub. *pp*

As at Reh. A

As at Reh. A

Play in between and including the two pitches as fast as possible with constantly changing patterns.

short

pp legato, but intense

cresc. poco a poco

(♩ = c. 100)

mf Ped.

cresc. poco a poco

Dementophobia - Full Score

9

15 (♩ = c. 100)

Sop. Sax. *sub. ff* forceful

6" 3"

Improvise a disjunct pattern based on the quintuplet motive, interspersed with short rests.

mf jagged

molto

Ten. Sax. (♩ = c. 100) *sub. ff* forceful

short

Improvise a disjunct pattern based on the notes from the quintuplet motive, interspersed with short rests.

mf jagged

molto

1

Gradually move the range of your pattern up in pitch, moving toward in the final, raucous flourish.

Pitches marked with an X are approximate

molto

2

short

mf tense

Red.

Repeat this pattern, accelerating as indicated.

molto accel.

molto *ff*

3

Bass Drum

pp

molto

4

As before

♩ = c. 100

mp *ff* *mp* *ff*

molto

18 7" **F** ♩ = 92

Sop. Sax. *ff*

Ten. Sax. *ff*

Xyl. *ff* To Timp./Crot.

Crotales
Place crotales upside-down on the head of the largest timpani and play them with brass mallets.

1 *f* Move the timp. pedal *l.v. all*

2 *sub. pp legato, but intense*
Ped. flutter pedal

3 B.D. *l.v.* To Alm. *ff*

4 Mar. To Steel D. *ff*

21

Sop. Sax.

f startling

p

Ten. Sax.

f startling

sub. *p*

1

2

3

4

Repeat pedal movement until sound dies.

molto rit. _ _ _ _ _
disregarding the conductor's tempo

27

Sop. Sax.

Ten. Sax.

1

2

3

4

Crot.

Vib.

Almglocken
with medium-soft mallets

Steel Drums

Remove Crotales from Timp. and set aside

To T.-t.

Three Tam-tams

mp incessant

ppp incessant

l.v. all

ppp incessant:

G Hypnotic

33 G Hypnotic

Sop. Sax. *n* *p distant* *subtone 3*

Ten. Sax. *n* *p distant* *subtone 3*

To T. Bl.

1

2 *1 l.v. all pp* *2* *3*

3 *1 pp* *2* *3* *4*

4 *1 pp* *2* *3* *4* *5*

Dementophobia - Full Score

This musical score is for measures 41 through 49 of the piece 'The Heart of the Matter' by John Williams. The score is arranged for four staves:

- Sop. Sax. (Soprano Saxophone):** Measures 41-49. The staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features a melodic line with various dynamics including *n* (normal), *p* (piano), *mp* (mezzo-piano), and *ord.* (order). There are also markings for *p wandering* and *mp*. A box labeled 'H' is placed above the staff at measure 41.
- Ten. Sax. (Tenor Saxophone):** Measures 41-49. The staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music is mostly rests, with a few notes in measure 41.
- Temple Blocks:** Measures 41-49. The staff begins with a double bar line and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features a rhythmic pattern with dynamics *p*, *mp*, and *p*. There are also markings for *3* (triplets) and *5* (quintuplets).
- T.-t. (Tom-toms):** Measures 41-49. The staff begins with a double bar line and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features a rhythmic pattern with dynamics *p*, *mp*, and *p*. There are also markings for *3* (triplets) and *5* (quintuplets).
- Alm. (Alto Saxophone):** Measures 41-49. The staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features a melodic line with various dynamics including *p*, *mp*, and *p*. There are also markings for *3* (triplets) and *5* (quintuplets).
- Steel D. (Steel Drums):** Measures 41-49. The staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features a rhythmic pattern with dynamics *p*, *mp*, and *p*. There are also markings for *3* (triplets) and *5* (quintuplets).

55

Sop. Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Clv.

1

2

3

4

Alm.

Steel D.

55

56

57

58

59

60

61

62

pp

mp

n

pp

mp wandering

mp

n

pp

Timbral trill

To Sus. Cym.

Suspended Cymbal with wire brush

To Xyl.

l.v.

p

mp

9

10

11

12

14

15

16

17

62

Sop. Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Xylophone
with soft mallets

To Clv.

1

2

3

4

11

12

13

14

18

19

20

mf

n

n

pp

n

p

mp

p

Timbral trill

3

3

5

5

3

3

3

3

68

Sop. Sax.

Ten. Sax.

1

2

3

4

Claves

To T. Bl.

T.-t.

Alm.

Steel D.

mp

mf

n

pp

mf

mf

p

13

14

15

16

17

21

22

23

24

mf

p

13

14

15

16

17

21

22

23

24

75

Sop. Sax.

pp *n* *mp* *mf* 3

Ten. Sax.

n *mp* *mf* 3

1

2

3

4

15 16 17 18 19 20 25 26 27 28

Temple Blocks 5

To Vib.

K

molto accel.

Sop. Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Vibraphone
with soft mallets

1

2 T.-t.

3 Alm.

4 Steel D.

82

f *n* *p* 3 5

18 19

21 22

29 30 31

88

Sop. Sax.

Ten. Sax.

fl. tongue

To Timp.

Timpani
with stacc. mallets

1

2

3

4

Marimba

pp

20

23

24

p

L $\text{♩} = 144$ **M****Aggressive**

93 fl. tongue

Sop. Sax. *pp* *n* *molto* *fff*

Ten. Sax. *pp* *fff*

Timp. 1 *mf*

Tam-t. 2 *f* damp To B. D. Bass Drum *p* *ff*

Alm. 3 *mf* with medium-hard mallets To Wblk/Bongos

Mar. 4 *mf*

100

Sop. Sax.

Ten. Sax.

1

2

3

4

ff heavy

f *ff* heavy

Wblk/Bongos
with hard mallets or sticks

ff heavy

Tom-toms
with hard mallets or sticks

f 3 6

f 3 6

105

Sop. Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Timp.

1

B.D.

2

Wblk/Bongos

3

Tom-t.

4

N

ff

f *ff* *sub. pp*

mf *ff* *sub. pp*

ff

sub. pp

5

5

sub. pp

111

Sop. Sax.

Ten. Sax.

1

2

3

4

fff

fff

fff

sub. pp

sub. pp

sub. pp

p

fff

fff

sub. pp

damp

damp

3

5

3

5

The musical score is for a saxophone quartet and a four-piece percussion ensemble. The saxophones (Soprano, Tenor, and two Basses) are in the upper staves, and the percussion ensemble (four players) is in the lower staves. The music is in 4/4 time. The saxophones play a melodic line with a triplet and a fermata. The percussion ensemble provides a rhythmic accompaniment with various patterns and dynamics. The score is marked with '111' at the beginning of the first measure.

115

Sop. Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Timp.

B.D.

Wblk/Bongos

Tom-t.

0

fff

f *crazed*

ffp

ff

p

ff

f

ff

ff

f

ff

secco

secco

damp

To Xyl.

119

Sop. Sax.

Ten. Sax.

1

2

3

4

rim shots

To Mar.

To Tom-t.

l.v.

Marimba
with medium-hard mallets

mf

mp

f *crazed*

n

f

mf

mf *crazed*

123

Sop. Sax. *ff* *f*

Ten. Sax. *ff* *mf* *f* *mf*

Xylophone
with hard mallets
f *crazed*

Low Tom-tom
with hard mallets or sticks
f

Wbblk/Bongos
fp *ff* *f*

Mar.
ff *mf* *f* *mf* *f*

128

Sop. Sax.

5

Ten. Sax.

f *mf* *f*

1

2

3

4

mf *f*

This musical score page, numbered 29, is for the piece 'Dementophobia'. It covers measures 128 through 133, which are in 4/4 time. The score is arranged for five parts: Soprano Saxophone, Tenor Saxophone, and three members of a woodwind section (labeled 1, 2, and 3). A fourth staff, labeled 4, appears to be for a double bass or electric bass. The Soprano Saxophone part begins with a measure rest, followed by a melodic line with a quintuplet of eighth notes in measure 129 and several accented notes. The Tenor Saxophone part starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic, followed by a mezzo-forte (*mf*) section with trills, and returns to forte (*f*) in measure 133. The woodwind section (staves 1, 2, and 3) features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, with accents and slurs. The bass part (staff 4) provides a harmonic foundation with chords and moving lines, marked with mezzo-forte (*mf*) and forte (*f*) dynamics. The page concludes with a double bar line at the end of measure 133.

134

Sop. Sax. *ff* *f wild!* **Q**

Ten. Sax. *ff* *f wild!*

1 Xyl. *ff* *f wild!*

2 Low Tom-t. *ff* To Brake Dr. Brake Drum *f*

3 Wblk/Bongos *ff* To Rute Rute *f* *p* *f* *p*
> struck against shell of Bass Drum

4 Mar. *ff* *f wild!*

137

Sop. Sax.

Ten. Sax.

1

2

3

4

To B. D.

To Wblk/Bongos

Wblk/Bongos
with hard mallets or sticks

f

f

mf

140

Sop. Sax.

fl. tongue

ff 6 *sfzp* *ff*

Ten. Sax.

fl. tongue

ff 6 *sfzp* *ff*

Xyl.

To Timp.

ff

Timpani
with stacc. mallets

5

Bass Drum

p *ff*

Wblk/Bongos

ff *sfzp* *ff* *p* *f*

5

Mar.

ff

R

33

S

144

Sop. Sax.

Ten. Sax.

1

2

3

4

mf

ff

sub. pp

fl. tongue

mf

ff

sub. pp

fl. tongue

f

ff

sub. pp

p

f

p

mf

ff

sub. pp

Execute the gliss on the highest timp (to as low as possible). changing to the lowest timp. for the "B" on beat 1

To Sus. Cym.

148

Sop. Sax.

Ten. Sax.

1

2

3

4

B.D.

Mar.

Almglocken
with medium-hard mallets

Suspended Cymbal
with hard mallets or sticks on the bell

mf absurd

sfz

sfz *sfz*

sffz *sub. pp*

sfz *sfz*

3/4

3/4

3/4

3/4

154

Sop. Sax.

Ten. Sax.

1

2

3

4

mf

f

mf *f* *mf*

sub. pp

f *raucous*

f *raucous*

mf *f* *mf*

161

Sop. Sax.

Ten. Sax.

1

2

3

4

Mar.

Sus. Cym.

B.D.

T

f

mf *f* *mf*

f

mf *f* *mf*

f

167

Sop. Sax.

Ten. Sax.

1 $\text{H } \frac{4}{4}$ -

2 $\text{H } \frac{4}{4}$ -

3 $\frac{4}{4}$

4 $\frac{4}{4}$

with the head of the mallet, all choked

f

mf

f

mf

171

Sop. Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Sus. Cym.

1

2

3

4

Mar.

U

ff *mp* *fp*

ff *mp* *fp*

f *pp* *ff*

f *p* *f* *mp*

ff

f

mp

with soft mallets

To T. Bl.

Low Tom-tom
with hard mallets or sticks

p *f* *mp*

To Wblk/Bongos

To Tom-t.

Tom-toms
with hard mallets or sticks

mp

176

Sop. Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Temple Blocks
with medium-hard mallets

1

2

Wblk/Bongos
with hard mallets or sticks

3

4

f *fp* *f* *fp*

f *fp* *f*

mp

mp *f* *mp* *f*

Dementophobia - Full Score

181

Sop. Sax.

Ten. Sax.

T. Bl.

Low Tom-t.

Wblk/Bongos

Tom-t.

To Xyl.

(rim shot)

f

ff

mp

fp

f

ff

ff

mp

ff

mp

5

185

Sop. Sax.

sub. *ff*

mp

Ten. Sax.

sub. *ff*

mp

Xylophone
with hard mallets

1

f piercing

2

sub. *ff*

To Rute

3

sub. *ff*

mp

4

ord

sub. *ff*

mp

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for measures 185 through 190. It is written for four staves. The first staff is for Sopranino Saxophone (Sop. Sax.), the second for Tenor Saxophone (Ten. Sax.), the third for Xylophone, and the fourth for a four-part woodwind section (labeled 1, 2, 3, 4). The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The time signature starts in 4/4, changes to 3/4 at measure 186, and returns to 4/4 at measure 189. The Sopranino Saxophone part begins with a 'sub. ff' dynamic and a melodic line with accents and slurs. The Tenor Saxophone part also begins with 'sub. ff' and follows a similar melodic pattern. The Xylophone part enters in measure 186 with a triplet of eighth notes, marked 'f piercing'. The woodwind section (labeled 1, 2, 3, 4) has four staves. Staves 1 and 2 have a 'sub. ff' dynamic. Staff 3 has a 'sub. ff' dynamic. Staff 4 has an 'ord' (order) instruction and a 'sub. ff' dynamic. The dynamics for the woodwind section change to 'mp' in measure 187. The Xylophone part has a 'To Rute' instruction in measure 187. The score ends with a double bar line at the end of measure 190.

190

Sop. Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Xyl.

1

2

Wblk/Bongos

3

Tom-t.

4

Measures 190-194. Time signatures: 4/4, 3/4, 4/4, 3/4, 4/4, 3/4. Dynamics: *f*, *mf*. Accents: > . Trill: tr . Xyl. part includes a melodic line with accents and a trill. Wblk/Bongos and Tom-t. parts provide a rhythmic foundation with specific patterns and accents.

195

Sop. Sax.

Ten. Sax.

1

2

3

4

W

ff

ff

mf

f

ff

ff

f

ff

sub. p

Rute
struck against shell of Bass Drum

199

Sop. Sax. *frantic* *sub. pp*

Ten. Sax. *frantic* *sub. pp*

Xyl. *frantic* To Timp.

Rute *frantic* To B. D.

Wblk/Bongos *frantic* *sub. mf*

Tom-t. *ff frantic* *sub. mf*

45

This musical score page contains measures 203 through 205. The instrumentation includes Soprano Saxophone (Sop. Sax.), Tenor Saxophone (Ten. Sax.), Timpani, Bass Drum, and three percussion parts (labeled 1, 2, and 3). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature changes from 5/4 to 4/4 at measure 204, then to 3/4 at measure 205, and back to 4/4 at the end of the page. The score is marked with a forte (*ff*) dynamic throughout. Measure 203 features a melodic line in the Soprano Saxophone, with a measure rest in the Tenor Saxophone. Measure 204 shows a melodic line in the Tenor Saxophone, with a measure rest in the Soprano Saxophone. Measure 205 features a melodic line in the Tenor Saxophone, with a measure rest in the Soprano Saxophone. The percussion parts provide a rhythmic foundation, with the Bass Drum and Timpani playing a steady pattern. The three percussion parts (1, 2, and 3) play a complex rhythmic pattern, with the Bass Drum and Timpani playing a steady pattern. The score is marked with a forte (*ff*) dynamic throughout.

Dementophobia - Full Score

206

Sop. Sax.

Ten. Sax.

Timp.

1

B.D.

2

Wblk/Bongos

3

Tom-t.

4

fff

fff

fff secco

fff secco

fff secco

fff secco

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