

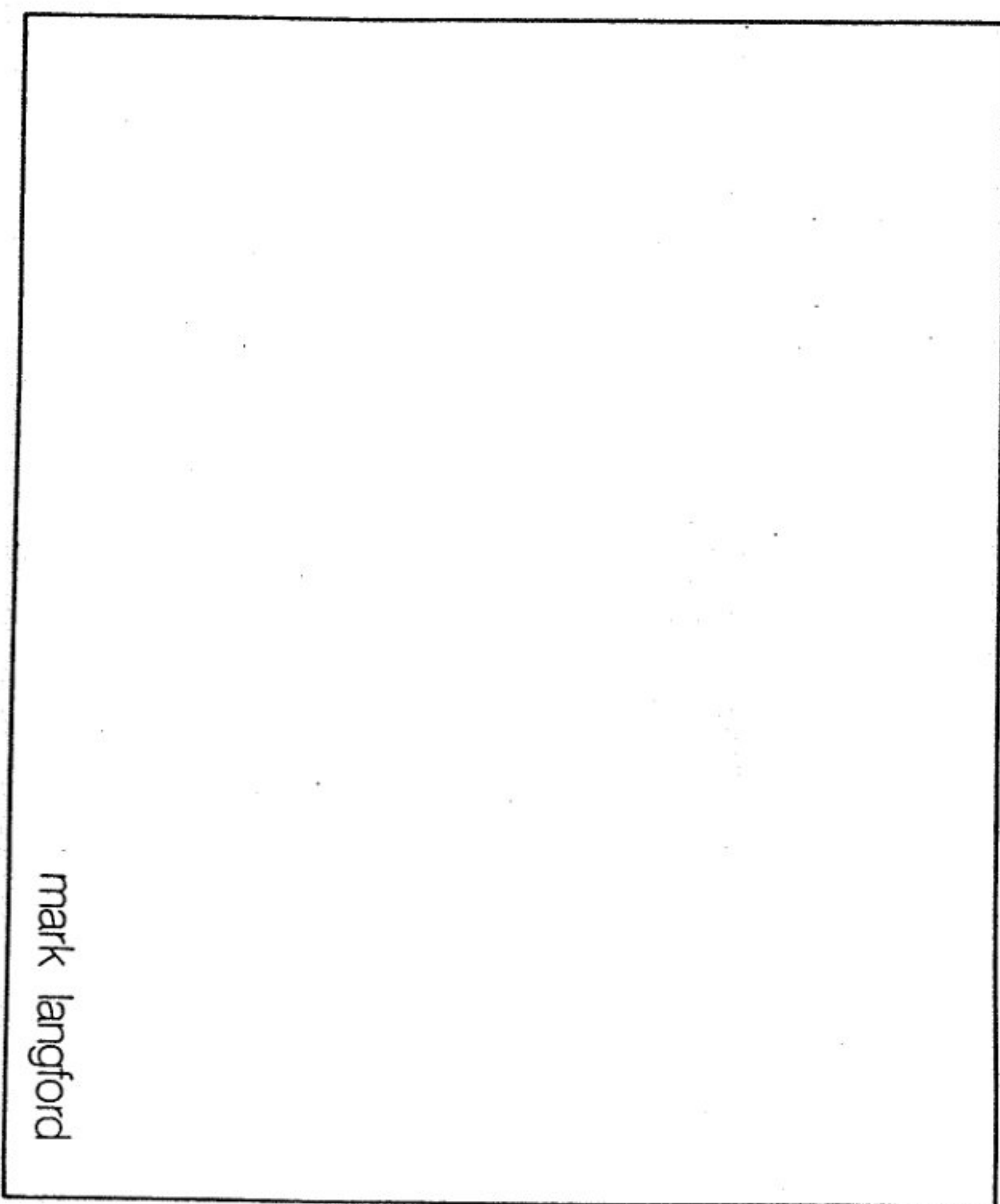
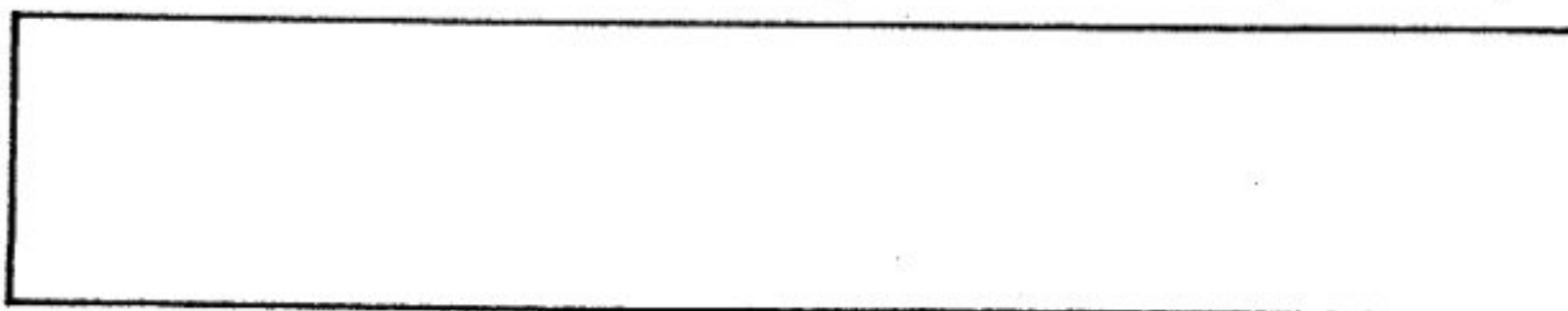
THE SYCAMORE TREE

by
Mark Langford

The structure of *the sycamore tree* is based on fibonacci time units which are delineated by the percussion group. The "interpolations" become more dominant through time, which gives the piece its energy.

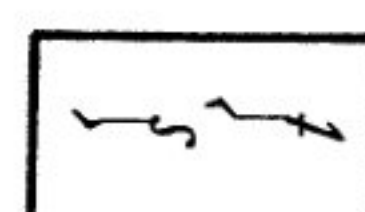
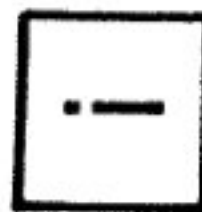
The title may cause some confusion, thus altering the perceived character of the work. The piece has more to do with dishwashing at The Sycamore Tree Restaurant (where the composer worked) than with some rather less steamy and more genteel image of a tree in a paddock.

the sycamore tree : for gamelan and percussion



mark langford

000-618034



all bars marked with an *i* should be treated as interpolation bars and played once only, all other bars are to be played three times.

all notes that are circled should be stopped before the note is struck, all other notes are to be played as normal unless otherwise indicated. *[kemau = sustained / ketuk = stopped]*

- 000 do not play.
- 003 start playing on the third time through.
- 023 start playing on the second time and continue.
- 123 play all written notes three times.
- 120 stop playing after the second time through.
- 100 play once only then remain silent.

the numbers above the notes indicate the pitch to be played.

the same pitch is to be played until cancelled.

the percussion parts may be played quite extrovertly.

the kemanak part may be replaced by a very small drum or woodblock.

gently strike your instrument.

tap the floor with your beater.

© mark langford

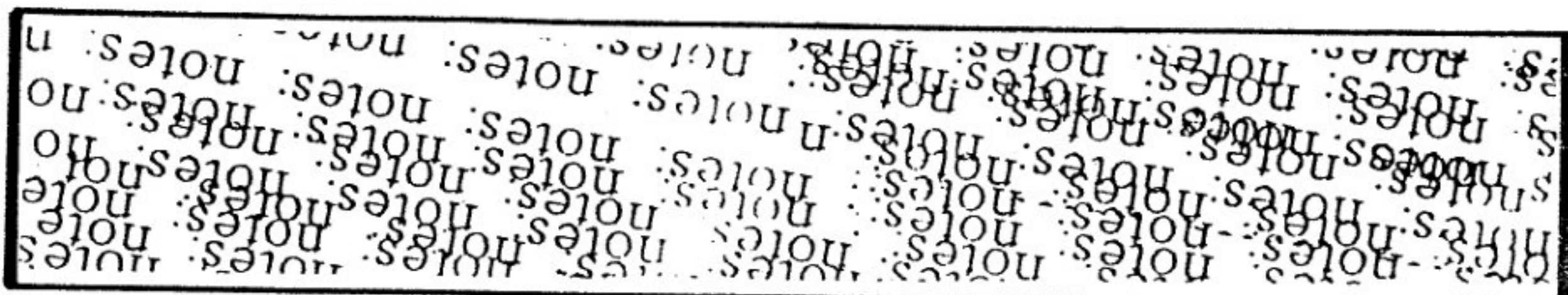
september 1981

wellington

revised:

august 1983

amsterdam



the sycamore tree : for javanese gamelan and percussion

page 1

- peking
- saron
- saron
- bonang panerus
- bonang barung
- gendér panerus
- gendér barung
- kempul
- kenong
- gong ageng
- gambang
- ketuk
- kernanak
- wood block
- small drum
- medium drum
- large drum

16 15 14 13 12

- peking
- saron
- saron
- bonang panerus
- bonang barung
- gendér panerus
- gendér barung
- kempul
- kenong
- gong ageng
- gambang
- ketuk
- komanak
- wood block
- small drum
- medium drum
- large drum

11 10 09 08 07

The musical score consists of 11 staves, each representing a different instrument. The notation includes rhythmic patterns, melodic lines, and specific fingerings (e.g., 5 6 5 3, 3 5 3 5). Dynamics such as *mp* (mezzo-piano) and *mf* (mezzo-forte) are indicated throughout. The score is organized into measures, with bar numbers 123 and 100 visible at the bottom of some staves.

- peking
- saron
- saron
- bonang panerus
- bonang barung
- gender panerus
- gender barung
- kempul
- kenong
- gong ageng
- gambang
- ketuk
- kemanak
- wood block
- small drum
- medium drum
- large drum

- peking
- saron
- saron
- bonang panerus
- bonang barung
- gendér panerus
- gendér barung
- kempul
- kenong
- gong ageng
- gambang
- ketuk
- kemanak
- wood block
- small drum
- medium drum
- large drum