Travelon Gamelon (1977)

Performance Score to the Concert version for 3 amplified bicycles and 6 performers

One of the first sounds I recorded using an old vacuum tube tape recorder in 1964 was from bicycle spokes. I jammed the mic onto the frame and the resulting tape was used as 'musique concrete for a production of Genet's "The Maids" later that year. I conceived of Travelon Gamelon as a live piece in 1977, and it received it's premiere in Boston. The piece was first performed in Europe at the 1979 Muzicki Biennale Zagreb.

Structurally, each bicycle 'solos' with different rhythmic material. The more improvisatory middle section explores many other sounds on the bicycle. The third section is a collapsed retrograde canon of the first section. The piece has been performed widely, and one of the high points at these performances occurred at EXPO 86 in Vancouver. A Balinese Gamelan group performing there, entered the plaza and later expressed to me their pleasure and surprise at the piece.

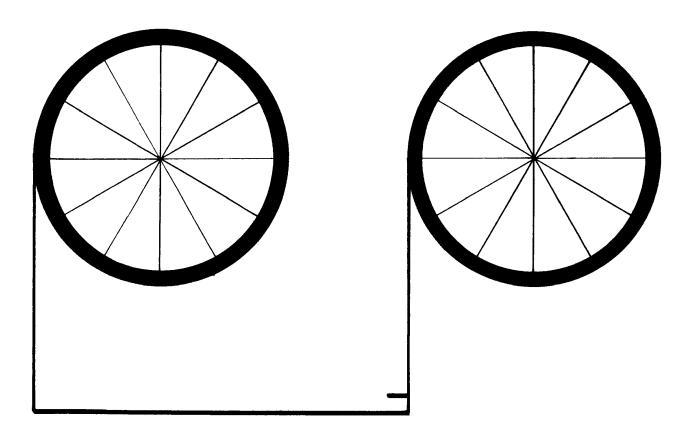
In creating this piece, it became necessary for me to construct pickups to get the sound I wanted without feedback problems. That process of investigating and then making transducers for this piece has driven my work since then.

A second version exists called the Promenade version for 20 amplified bicycles with riders. Pickups attached near the spokes amplify the pitch in the spokes which is sent to small loudspeakers. This sound is broadcast as the performers ride and walk their bicycles through the city.

The Score may be printed out to a postscript laser printer.

TRAVELON GAMELON

for three amplified broycks by Richard Lerman © 1978, rev. 1991



2 TRAVELON GAMELON: for 3 amplified bicycles

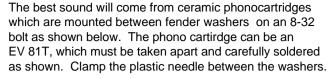
by Richard Lerman ©1978, rev. 1991

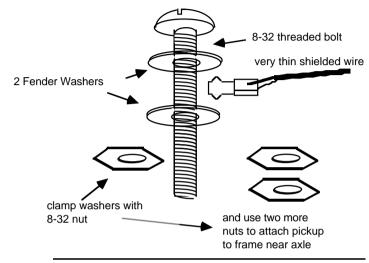
Needed for performance:

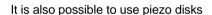
- 1. 3 bicycles (10 speeds preferred)
- 2. 6 pickups attached for each wheel near axle
- 3. preamps and/or stereo mixer
- 4. 2-4 loudspeakers
- 5. 6 performers for the bicycles
- 6. 1 or more performer for electronics

Performance Instructions

- 1. Rest bicycles upside down on seat and handlebars
- 2. Mark 'key' spoke with tape. As wheel rotates, this 'downbeat' spoke will be more visible
- 3. The two notation systems are equivelant
- 4. Rear Wheel begins each bicycle. Turn crank slowly so that the wheel rotates about one revolution in 3 seconds. Try to keep the speed even. If necessary, stop cranking and allow wheel to slow down
- 5. Front wheel is turned by hand in same direction as back wheel, and at same rate of speed. Keep the speed (tempo) even
- 6. Sections I and III explore rhythmic elements
- 7. When many notes are being played, the feeling of increasing or decreasing speed is more important than exact rhythms
- Section II, the Free Section is more improvisatory--performers should listen carefully to each other. At the discretion of the electronics performer, each wheel need not always be amplified in this section







strip wire about
1/4 " or 6mm.

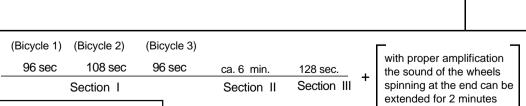
DETAILS of SOLDERING

leave insulation
on inside wire

shield wire soldered
to brass of piezo disk

phone or RCA plug

- -Scores must be on the floor
- -Arrange bicycles to emphasize performing space -additional electronics may be used to modify sounds of bicycles though I no longer do this.

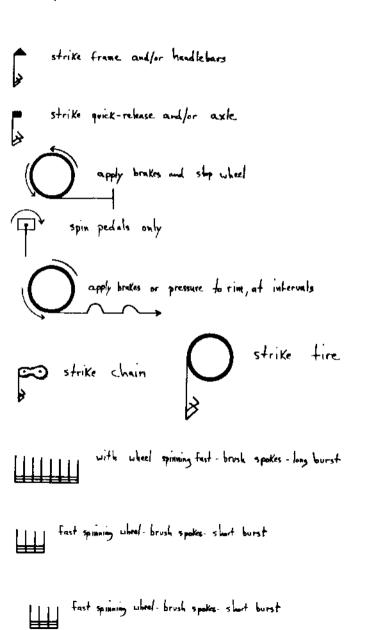


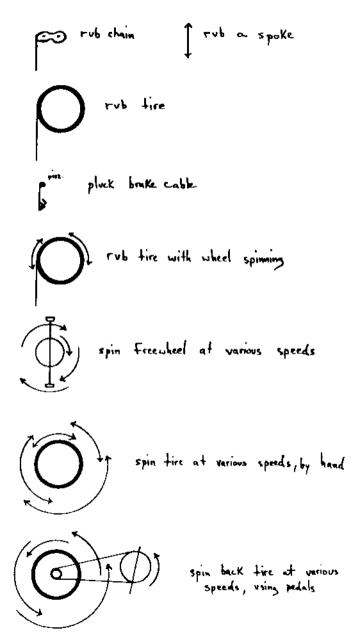
Richard Lerman Music c/o Frog Peak Music Box A 36 Hanover, NH 03874 USA

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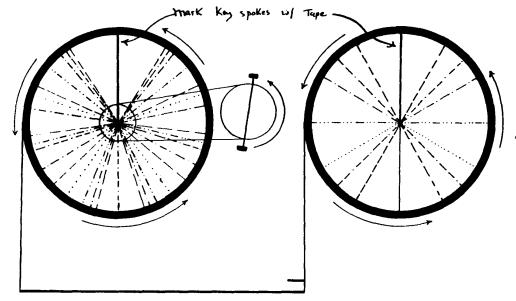
Frog Peak http://www.frogpeak.org/fpartists/fplerman.html

Symbols for Free Section

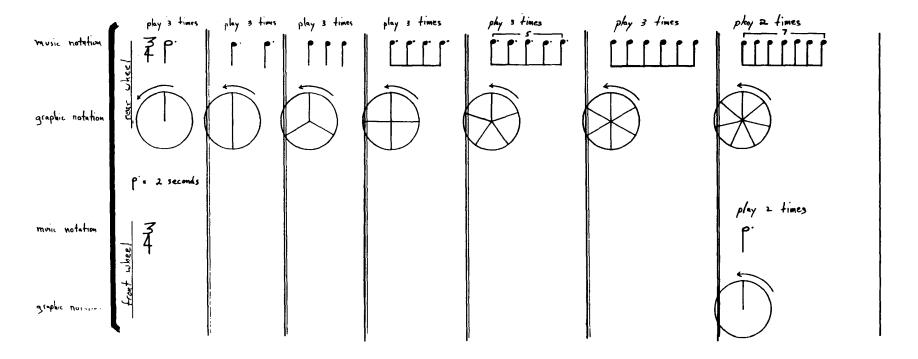


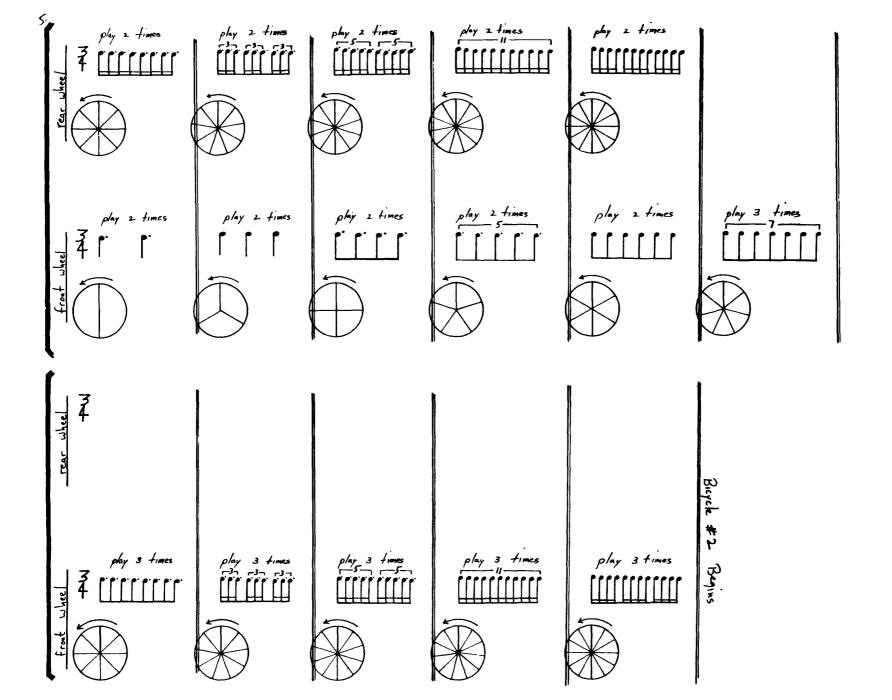


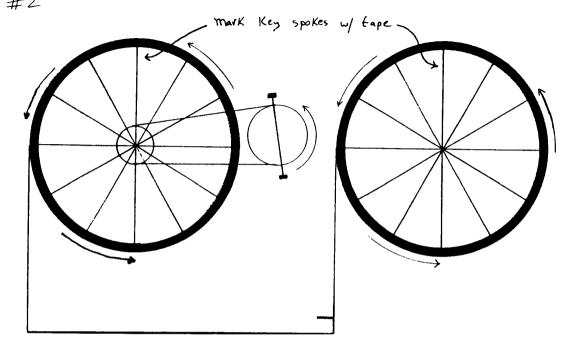
divisions of fifths, sevenths, ninths, tenths + elevenths

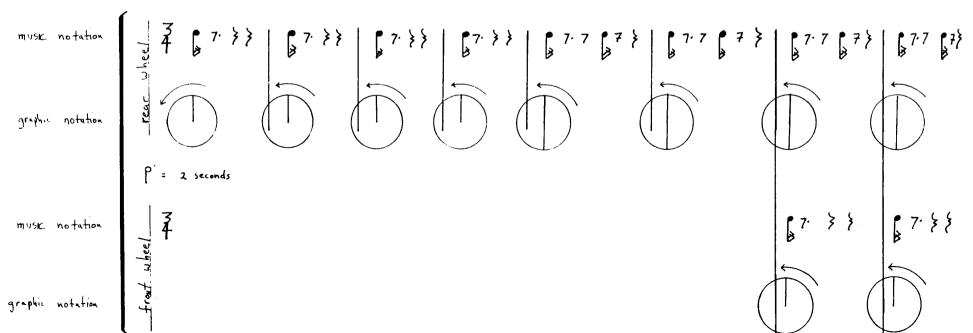


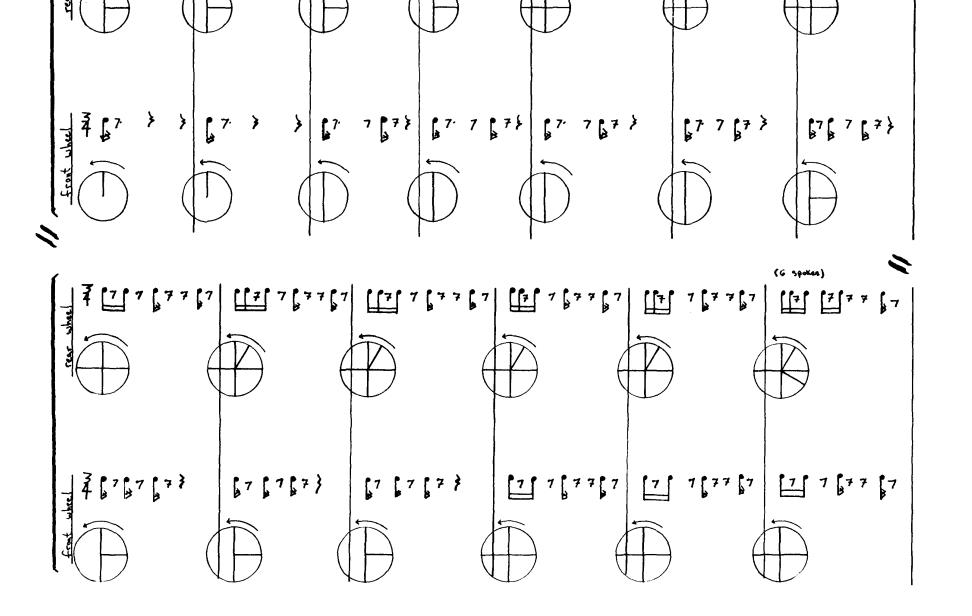
divisions of halves, thirds, quarters, sixths, eighths + twelfths.

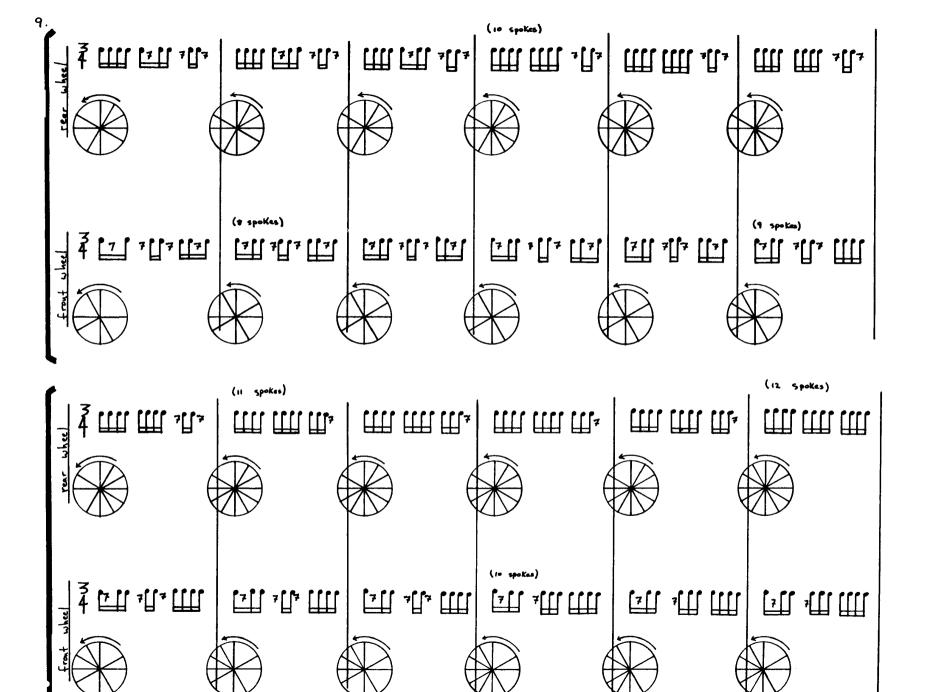


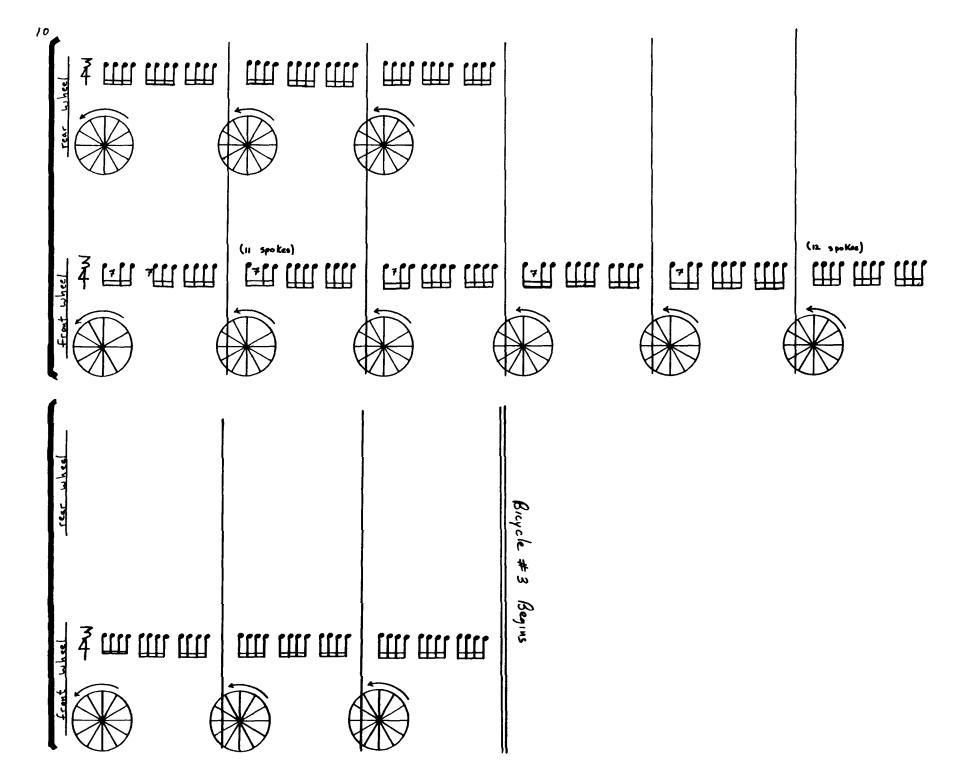












Breyele #3

