

Bali 1928 – Volume I – *Gamelan Gong Kebyar*
 Music from Belaluan, Pangkung, Busungbiu

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Introduction

These historic recordings were made in 1928 as part of a collection of the first and only commercially–released recordings of music made in Bali prior to World War II. This diverse sampling of new and older Balinese styles appeared on 78 rpm discs in 1929 with subsequent releases for international distribution. The records were sold worldwide (or not sold, as it happened) and quickly went out of print. It was a crucial time in the island’s musical history as Bali was in the midst of an artistic revolution with *kebyar* as the new dominant style of music. *Gamelan* groups were having their older ceremonial orchestras melted down and reforged in the new style. Intense competition between villages and regions stimulated young composers to develop impressive innovations and techniques. Andrew Toth has written of these landmark recordings:

Representatives from these companies [Odeon & Beka] were sent in August of 1928 to extend their coverage to Bali. Five of the ninety–eight existing matrices (sides) made at that time were included by the well–known scholar Erich M. von Hornbostel in an early anthology of non–Western traditions, *Music of the Orient*; this collection was the first exposure to Indonesian music for many people, the public as well as potential ethnomusicologists.

A third of the Odeon/Beka recordings appeared in Europe and America, but the majority had been intended originally for local sale in Bali. For this reason the information on the labels was printed in Malay, the lingua franca of the archipelago, and in some cases even in Balinese script. The ambitious plan to develop an indigenous market was a complete failure, however, since few Balinese were interested in this new and expensive technology– especially when there was a world of live performances happening daily in the thousands of temples and households throughout the island. McPhee was the only customer to purchase these 78 rpm discs in an entire year from one frustrated dealer; his collection contains most of the copies that are still preserved to this day, for the agent later smashed the remaining stock in a fit of rage (McPhee 1946:72). Fortunately the recordings were made under the guidance of

Walter Spies, the painter, musician and long-time resident whose intimate knowledge of Balinese culture was so freely given and so often benefited the work of others (Rhodius 1964:265; Kunst 1974:24). Although limited by the medium to being three-minute excerpts, they consequently are remarkable examples of a broad range of musical genres—vocal as well as instrumental—and many outstanding composers, performers and ensembles of the period who are now famous teachers of legendary clubs—I Wayan Lotring, I Nyoman Kaler, and the *gamelan gong* of Pangkung, Belaluan, and Busungbiu. These invaluable sound documents of the musical and family heritage of the Balinese include styles of vocal chant rarely heard today; *Kebyar Ding*, a historically important composition that has been relearned from the recordings by the present generation of musicians, whose fathers and grandfathers made the original discs; and records of renowned singers that are considered even sacred by their descendants, who keep tape copies in the family shrine.

No new material was released in the West during the ensuing depression and war, while only reprints of the old 78's were issued on different labels and in several anthologies.²

Much has come to light in the way of discs and information since Toth's account. During the 1980s and 1990s Philip Yampolsky was able to locate 101 matrices (sides of the 78 rpm discs) at various archives in Indonesia, the U.S. and Holland. Yampolsky shared this information with Arbiter and myself, facilitating our worldwide effort to access and reissue each and every 78 disc. The process of gaining permission from each archive and visiting most of the collections has taken us eight years. While seeking out private collections we found another Odeon disc from the original set, unlisted by both Toth and Yampolsky, on an auction list from a rural Texas town. And a search through the shelves of the UCLA collection yielded an unpublished disc listed by Toth. This brings our collection to 104 sides of three minutes each to be released on five CDs. Although it seems clear, judging from a 1932 Beka catalogue, that Odeon and Beka recorded a considerable amount of music in addition to these, a decision may have been made not to publish

² Toth 1980:16–17

any more once they realized the lack of a market. The recording masters were aluminum plates, most likely stored at the Carl Lindstrom factory in Berlin (the parent company), which was bombed during World War II. According to McPhee many were destroyed “during the Hitler regime,” possibly melted down for the war effort. However, another perspective precedes the war. In 1937 Béla Bartók wrote:

“It is well known that these companies are also busy recording the folk music of exotic countries; these records are bought by the natives, hence the expected profit is there. However, as soon as sales diminish for any reasons, the companies withdraw the records from circulation and the matrices are most likely melted down. This happened with one of the highly valuable Javanese record series of Odeon, as quoted in the bibliography of *Musique et chansons populaires* of the League of Nations. If matrices of this kind actually are destroyed, it represents vandalism of such nature that the different countries ought to enact laws to prevent it, just as there are laws in certain countries prohibiting destruction or marring of historic monuments.”³

Eighty years after the recording sessions, as we acquired the records and transferred them to CD, our research team visited the oldest knowledgeable artists—many in their 80s or 90s and one at the age of 100—in villages whose musicians and singers were recorded in 1928—and often the children of those artists, now in their 70s. We would bring a boombox and play a CD of music that no one had heard for eighty years. While some of the repertoire has endured, much of the style and aesthetic has changed and many compositions have been forgotten. Some families would give us photographs of the artists of 1928. Another photo, acquired at the New York Public Library, led to our discovery of one of the two living artists known to have participated in the 1928 sessions. Our team visited this ninety-one year-old woman, Mémén Redia (formerly Ni Wayan Pempen), who was a solo singer at the age of ten or eleven for Kedaton’s *jangér* group (CD#5). Mémén Redia described the recording session in detail and still remembered all the lyrics, correcting our earlier transcriptions. She recalled the recording taking place in the open air, on the ground and under a *tataring* ‘temporary structure of bamboo’ and *kelangsah* ‘woven coconut leaves’ near the village center. She

³ Bartók 1992:294. Bartók’s interest extended into his concert repertoire: he and his wife performed McPhee’s transcriptions for two pianos, “Balinese Ceremonial Music,” at Amherst College in 1942 (Oja 1990:153,179). One of those pieces is Buaya Mangap (Tabuh Telu) on Track #10 of this CD.

suggested that some of the other recording sessions might have been at a *balé banjar* ‘central hamlet building’ open on three sides with brick or mud wall and floor, and a roof of woven coconut leaves or thatch with bamboo and coconut wood beams. According to the Beka Record Company catalogue of 1932 all of their recordings were made in Denpasar, Bali except for two made in Lombok, but we think it somewhat unlikely the recording expedition went all the way to Lombok to record twelve minutes of music. Many older-generation Balinese we visited refer to the old records and record players collectively as *orgel* rather than the Indonesian *piringan hitam* ‘black plates’, perhaps because the record players might have been thought of as related to Dutch *orgel* pipe organs, being a machine that produces music.

Among the discs on this volume are several that the young Canadian composer Colin McPhee (1900–1964) heard in New York when Claire Holt brought them back from Bali in 1930.⁴ On listening to the 1928 Odeon recordings, McPhee and his wife, anthropologist Jane Belo, were inspired to embark on a visit to Bali the next winter which grew into a research expedition to consume them for almost eight years and lead to his major work of scholarship, *Music in Bali* and her work with Margaret Mead and Gregory Bateson as well as her own books including *Trance in Bali*.

After four years in Bali, McPhee wrote an article, “The Absolute Music of Bali,” for the journal *Modern Music*, positing: “what inspires the musician with wonder and envy, is the satisfactory *raison d’être* of music in the community. The musicians are an integral part of the social group, fitting in among ironsmiths and goldsmiths, architects and scribes, dancers and actors, as constituents of each village complex. Modest and unassuming, they nevertheless take great pride in their art, an art which, however, is so impersonal that the composer himself has lost his identity.”⁵

⁴ “Then in 1929, I think it was, we were given in New York City the opportunity to hear the first recordings of Balinese music, which had been made by Odeon under the direction of Walter Spies. The records we heard were brought to us by Claire Holt and Gela Archipenko (wife of the sculptor) who had just returned from a visit to Java and Bali...We decided to go the following winter...That was in 1930–1...” Belo: *Traditional Balinese Culture*: 1970:xviii. But according to the New York Public Library’s Guide to the Holt, Claire, 1901–1970. Papers, ca 1928–1970, (<http://www.nypl.org/research/manuscripts/dance/danholt.xml>), Holt’s first trip to Indonesia was in 1930.

⁵ McPhee 1935:163

While McPhee's ideal of Balinese music was "impersonal," with compositions unattributed to specific composers, this became less the case in the course of the 20th century. Even in the early 1930s, McPhee quotes the composer I Wayan Lotring: "Ké-wěh! It is hard to compose! Sometimes I cannot sleep for nights, thinking of a new piece. It turns round and round in my thoughts. I hear it in my dreams. My hair has grown thin thinking of music."⁷

A Sketch of the Time Period of these Recordings:

In 1928 Bali was part of the Netherlands East Indies (now the Republic of Indonesia) but Bali's rajas had not been entirely conquered until 1908. *Kebyar* emerged around the turn of the 20th century in North Bali's Buléléng region, which came under Dutch control beginning in 1849 after forces loyal to the Balinese king of Lombok and allied with the Dutch killed the celebrated military leader and chief minister of Buléléng, Gusti Ktut Jlantik, along with the king of Buléléng and the king of Karangasem, East Bali. At the time Bali had eight kings and their own internecine struggles for power allowed the Dutch to play one kingdom against another. Economic control was the goal but Dutch efforts to morally justify their conquest centered on the Balinese slave trade (which Holland had long benefited from) and widow sacrifice associated with royal cremations. One by one the kingdoms collapsed under Dutch attack: Lombok in 1894, Badung (Denpasar) in 1906 and Klungkung in 1908.

Each fell in "a traditional way to signal the 'ending' of a kingdom, and indeed the word *puputan* means 'ending'. The *puputan* was both a sign to other kings of an end, and a way to achieve liberation of the soul by death in battle."⁸ Adrian Vickers continues, "...the Dutch moved on the capital of Denpasar. On the morning of 20 September the king, his family and thousands of armed followers all dressed in white and ready to meet death in battle, marched out to meet the Dutch. Each of the leading warriors ran amuk in turn, marching on as if bullets would bounce off their bodies. The Dutch opened fire on 'women with weapons in their hands, lance or kris, and children in their arms' who 'advanced fearlessly upon the troops and sought

⁷ McPhee 1946:162

⁸ Vickers 1989:34

death'...surrender was impossible: 'where an attempt was made to disarm them this only led to an increase in our losses. The survivors were repeatedly called on to surrender, but in vain'. The king, his family and followers advanced relentlessly, killing themselves and any Dutch troops who came within range as they went. The Dutch later tried to cover up the death toll, but while it was fairly light on the Dutch side, well over 1000 Balinese were killed."⁹

We can speculate about all of the factors that fed an artistic explosion in the period following the collapse of the kingdoms. I Nyoman Catra speculates that the profusion of creative experimentation was akin to medicine helping heal the trauma of social upheaval and colonial occupation. The dismantling of the power and wealth of the many regional kingdoms led to a kind of decentralization/democratization of the arts as they spread out to the *banjar* 'hamlets'. *Puput* 'the end' also implies the beginning of something new. And along with the fashions and technology associated with modernity brought in by the Dutch came the small but steady stream of European and American travelers on cruise ships to this island paradise beginning in the 1920s. The Bali Hotel was built in 1927 and opened officially in 1928 (Mardika 2011: 28). Within hearing distance of Gong Belaluan's rehearsals at their *balé banjar*, the hotel soon became a hub of artistic accommodations to the tastes of international audiences. At the same time Balinese innovations continued to be driven by indigenous tastes and passions—both of artists and their local audiences.

Interestingly, during this same period of time on the other side of the planet, post-war marching bands were inspiring a revolutionary music genre incorporating new dimensions of rhythmic and melodic complexity, improvisation, mixing and experimentation with earlier genres. Musical instruments discarded after the Civil War were taken up by former slaves whose newly-won freedom led to the invention of jazz which, like *kebyar*, became a musical force for the next century.

Various manifestations of Balinese modernism are exemplified by the emergence—most likely in the teens—of *jangér*. One clear influence on *jangér* was *Komedie Stamboel*, the Malay-language European-influenced

⁹ Vickers 1989:35, and, within single quotes, a participant's report from the chief of staff of the expedition, from Nordholt 1986:5

theater that first appeared in Surabaya, Java in 1891.¹⁰ Seemingly innocuous and lightweight to foreigners¹¹ but well-loved by most Balinese to this day, *jangér* humorously blended traditional dramatic themes with catchy songs performed by girls in traditional costumes along with a *kécak* chorus of boys in western costume including short trousers, epaulettes and silly moustaches. *Jangér* (on CD#5) fused musical elements from *Sang Hyang* trance ritual, Malay *pantun* sung poetry, and *cakepung* palm-wine drinking songs with *gamelan geguntangan*, most commonly used to accompany *arja* dance opera, as well as *gamelan tambour* which included a *rebana* drum of Arabic origin; their adaptation of the *saman* and *saudati* hand and arm movements and postures performed in Muslim Sufi rituals and other dances in Aceh, North Sumatra, became a signature element of *jangér*'s male *kécak* dancers. All this came together with elements of classical *légong* dance and *wayang wong* dance drama based on the Ramayana, as well as circus acrobatics inspired by visiting troupes. Curiously, revivals of *jangér* over the course of the 20th century have recurred in times of political and social turmoil.

In the 1920s *gong kebyar* and related dances were starting to be seen and heard across both North and South; the compositions recorded in 1928 from Belaluan, Pangkung, Busungbiu and Kuta represent a revolutionary shift in musical and choreographic aesthetics. *Cak* (*kécak*) would only appear as a distinct dance drama—evolving into the Ramayana “monkey chant,” as it is known to international audiences—four years later, although its chorus traditionally accompanied *Sang Hyang* trance rituals, and *jangér*, its sister genre with *kécak* chorus, was already popular. I Ketut Marya (1897 or 1898–1968), spelled Mario by Covarrubias and other westerners, had just recently created his *Igel Trompong* (*Tari Trompong*) and *Igel Jongkok*, the dance later known as *Kebyar Duduk*. Of the first written account of kebyar McPhee relates, “According to the Regent of *Buléléng*, Anak Agung Gdé Gusti Djelantik, who told me in 1937 that he noted the date in his diary at the time, the first *kebyar* music was publicly heard in December 1915, when several leading North Balinese gamelans held a gamelan competition in Jagaraga...”¹²

Juxtaposition and re-interpretation were essential to I Wayan Lotring (1898–1983), a master of Balinese modernism and leader of the *gamelan*

¹⁰ See Achmad 2006:31 and Cohen 2006:21

¹¹ Covarrubias 1937:251–255

¹² McPhee 1966:328

*palégongan*¹³ in the coastal village of Kuta. His brilliant compositions startled and inspired musicians throughout the island. Lotring was a superb player of *gendér wayang*, the virtuosic quartet of ten-keyed metallophones that accompanies *wayang* shadow-puppet theater (heard on CD #3). But his major musical innovation centered on *palégongan*, the *gamelan* associated with *légong*, the elaborately choreographed court dance. One hears in *palégongan*¹⁴ a more fluid and lyrical style than in *gamelan gong*. But Lotring introduced rhapsodic melodic fantasies and subtle rhythmic shifts of phrasing often inspired by other traditional genres. His *Gambangan*, *Gegendéran*, and *Gegénggongan* compositions (also heard on CD#3) were modern visions inspired by musical elements within these traditional forms.

As far back as history recalls, there has been great competition in Balinese arts, reflecting a cultural attitude of *jengah*, a strong instinct of “not wanting to lose,” which motivates the accepted practice of taking the accomplishment of a rival and changing it in one’s own way while improving on it. In *kebyar*’s early days, groups might send a spy to climb a tree within hearing and hopefully sight-range of a rival village’s rehearsal in order to memorize their latest innovations in preparation for an upcoming competition. Very serious adversarial relationships existed between rival *jangér* ensembles as well, such as those of neighboring Kedaton and Bengkel, where conflicts were expressed politically, aesthetically, and by employing spiritual magic against one another.¹⁵ While competition has fueled creativity, Balinese arts have also flourished as a result of generous cooperation between artists of different villages and regions. For example, during *kebyar*’s early developmental phase, musical leaders from the northern village of Ringdikit came to Belaluan, South Bali, to exchange repertoires. As a result Belaluan’s *kebyar* was infused with the North’s revolutionary style and Ringdikit acquired knowledge of *légong* music and dance.¹⁶ Even earlier, notable

¹³ Palégongan is the gamelan genre accompanying légong dance but its repertoire includes diverse dramatic and dance styles as well as purely musical works.

¹⁴ The spellings in this article follow modernized Balinese orthography of dictionaries such as *Kamus Bali Indonesia*, by I Nengah Medera et.al. (1990). Although this system was proposed as early as 1972 it has been applied irregularly in writings on the arts, but we have chosen to adhere to it so as to reflect a closer relationship to actual Balinese aksara ‘letters of the alphabet, language’. For instance, many words with prefixes frequently spelled pe or peng are spelled here with the prefixes pa and pang.

¹⁵ I Madé Monog, personal conversation 2007

¹⁶ Covarrubias 1937:210

légong masters from more southern regions taught in the North, such as I Gentih from Kediri, Tabanan, who taught the female *leko* (*nandir* is the male version and both were accompanied by bamboo *rindik*) dance in Jagaraga,¹⁷ and whose student Pan Wandres turned it into *kebyar leko* and later into *kebyar légong*, subsequently adapted into *Teruna Jaya* by his student, Gdé Manik of Jagaraga. Ni Nengah Musti (1934–) from Bubunan and later Kedis learned *kebyar légong* from Pak Gentih and tells us she did not hear that term used even around 1940. Instead it was referred to simply as *Légong Lasem* or *Légong Kapi Raja* ‘Monkey King’ (a version of the *Subali–Sugriwa* story within the Ramayana¹⁸) depending on the narrative enacted. She also informs us that I Gentih was the teacher and Pan Wandres the dancer for whom he created *kebyar légong*.

In 1922 *Gong Pangkung*’s leader and composer I Wayan Gejir (1880–1943) came to Belaluan with Marya, who was born in Belaluan but moved to Tabanan at around the age of ten soon after the *puputan Badung*. Together they taught a seminal composition for dance called *Kebyar Jerebu* originally created in 1922 in the village of Kutuh by Gejir in collaboration with I Wayan Sembah of Kedis¹⁹ which was recorded by Odeon but never released and is now long–forgotten.²⁰ In Belaluan a warm friendship developed with Belaluan’s musical leader I Madé Regog, who McPhee described as “sympathetic and brooding.”²¹ Upon the birth of Wayan Gejir’s first child back in Tabanan he named her Mregog so that his own name would become Pan Mregog (father of Mregog), to honor their close friendship by having a name closely resembling but not exactly the same. On the 1928 records we can hear many themes echoed between Pangkung and Belaluan, such as *Tabuh Longgor I* and *Kebyar Ding III*.

It is also worth noting with regard to the recordings of 1928 that a great many links existed between participating artists. One example is Ida Boda (Ida Bagus Boda) of Kaliungu, Denpasar (1870–1965) who grew up in the Geria Gedé ‘Brahmana compound’ in the village of Batuan when it was still part of the kingdom of Negara, Sukawati. Ida Boda, whose singing is included on

¹⁷ Pandé Madé Sukerta, personal communication 2006

¹⁸ The *légong* versions of the *Subali–Sugriwa* story are usually called *Kutir* or *Jobog*

¹⁹ Arthanegara 1980:74

²⁰ McPhee 1966:343. It should be mentioned that McPhee attributes *Jerebu* to Madé Regog. A possibility is that Regog re–worked an earlier Tabanan version and made it his own.

²¹ From McPhee’s unpublished notes at the UCLA Ethnomusicology Archive

our CDs #2 and #5, was one of the foremost *légong* masters and taught all over Bali, including Busungbiu, whose *kebyar* music shows clear *légong* influence. Boda often danced *topéng* mask theater with the musicians of Belaluan on a *gamelan angklung* on loan from Banjar Bun (heard on CD #4), performed the *Cupak* drama with the *batél* ensemble of Kaliungu (heard on CD#3), and taught the *jangér* group in Bengkel, rivals to Ketadon (CD #5). Among his *légong* students were I Nyoman Kaler, Ni Ketut Reneng and I Wayan Beratha, who would later become the musical leader of Sadmerta–Belaluan. The music captured on this collection of recordings attests to a generous cross–pollination in Balinese arts, illuminating how aesthetic influences were often derived from villages which were once prominent but whose legacies have survived with less recognition due to sociopolitics and the lack of aural or written records. The importance of *légong* musical forms in the emergence of *kebyar* makes even more salient the creative influence of Sukawati, Gianyar, and its *palégongan* music and dance masters, Anak Agung Rai Perit, Déwa Ketut Belacing and I Madé Bangbang Duwaja, who taught Ida Boda, Wayan Lotring, Nyoman Kalér and I Gusti Bagus Jelantik of Saba from the 1880s until around 1920 (Astita 2002: 130). Lotring then disseminated this *légong* repertoire, along with his own groundbreaking compositions, to *palégongan* and *kebyar* ensembles all over Bali.

In 21st century Bali we find an inquisitiveness toward reclaiming the past, wondering what is important in Balinese culture. Wayan Lotring's *gamelan palégongan* in Kuta was melted down in 1972 to enable local musicians to purchase a *kebyar* ensemble on which they could perform for tourists. But the *sekaa gamelan* 'club' in his hamlet, *banjar* Tegal, saved the original 13-key *gendér rambat* and based the tuning of their new *gong kebyar* on the *palégongan*. They continue to perform Lotring's repertoire.

The unprecedented interest in these old recordings amongst musicians, dancers and singers young and old has encouraged our persistence in implementing, over many years and continents, a repatriation project, searching far–flung archives to assist contemporary Balinese in reclaiming their aural history.

Emergence of *Kebyar*

Kebyar came into being around the turn of the century and innovations were brewing between 1910 and 1915 in North Bali's Buléléng region, the Dutch colonial administration center. Elders in Bungkulan have said that the

musical dynamics of Dutch military marching bands influenced the nascent *kebyar* aesthetic.²² (Admittedly, the influence seems to have been limited to the element of explosive energy). The late 19th century, throughout the island, witnessed a creative era of Balinese–language *gaguritan* sung poetry (*pupuh*) taking on historical, mystical and romantic themes as well as sociopolitical topics expressed through the classical *kakawin* poetic style in the Old Javanese literary language of *Kawi*. At the turn of the century, a revival of interest in classical texts led to a plethora of *seka papaosan* literary clubs emphasizing the skills of recitation in *Kawi* and translation into the Balinese language using the stylized vocal phrasing of *palawakya* (on CDs #2 and #5). *Palawakya* refers to non–metric prose *ucapan* ‘spoken’ in broad melodic contours, using either *Kawi* or *alus* ‘refined’ or ‘high,’ Balinese language. Literary clubs from different villages would compete against one another before ever–increasing audiences at ceremonial religious events and at night markets. Sometimes the *juru baca* (*pangewacen*) ‘singer’/‘reader’ and *juru basa* (*paneges*) translator would sit amidst a *gamelan* ensemble intoning *kakawin* verses from the Bharatayuddha (Mahabharata), or individual musicians in the *gamelan* might sing a verse of impromptu *kakawin*. (It was expected of musicians to be familiar with *kakawin* in order to respond musically to the sung texts). The surrounding *gamelan gong* would play short instrumental interludes from the classical repertoire and increasingly in the flashier musical phrasing that became *kebyar*. Most significantly, a solo singer would alternate his vocalizing by playfully rendering melodies on the solo *trompong*, a row of tuned, knobbed gongs, performed with some *gaya* ‘flourish’. It is uncertain at which point this *trompong* playing began to resemble baton–twirling in a marching band or *main sulap* ‘sleight of hand’. The *Palawakya* dance performed today derives from this practice, generally credited to I Marya’s *Igel Trompong* although other opinions have come to light.²³ However, it should be noted that Marya always insisted that *trompong*–playing did not become a dance until he originated the idea.²⁴ Indeed, two approaches to *Igel Trompong* developed over time: Marya’s style prioritizing the dance (and improvisation) in contrast with a style exemplified by I Nyoman Nyongnyong of Belaluan (in CD cover photo) in which the

²² “Menurut beberapa penuturan tetua dahulu, dinamika gong kebyar seperti itu tercipta antara lain akibat pengaruh dinamika marching band Belanda, yang kemudian dipadankan dalam musik gong yang membuahkan gong kebyar seperti kita warisi.” Sudhyatmaka Sugriwa 2008:72

²³ Simpen 1979

²⁴ I Madé Bandem, personal communication, 2009

dancer would play specific melodies with *trompong* technique meeting the musical expectations of *gamelan* leader Madé Regog.

I.G.B.N. Pandji and I Gusti Bagus Tika have told us that musicians in their own village of Bungkulan were performing this explosive musical style as early as 1914 with syncopated rhythmic phrases played in unison, in combination with the *gong kuna* ‘old *gamelan*’ style called *sekatian*.²⁵ *Gong kuna* was a transitional form between *gong gedé* and *kebyar* in that a more traditional *lelambatan* and *sekati* repertoire was performed on the newly evolving *barungan gedé* ‘expanded ensemble’ featuring—most significantly—a row of *réyong* ‘kettle-shaped gong chimes’ increased from four to twelve and additional *bilah* ‘keys’ on the *gangsá* ‘full-melody flat-key metallophones’ from five to between seven and ten, expanding the melodic range.

McPhee calls *sekatén* the “old word for *bonang*,”²⁶ an instrument similar to *trompong* and *réyong*. But there is in fact no such literal correspondence and scholar I Nengah Medera tells us that the linguistic source of the word derives from the Arab *sahadat* + *tain* (the Muslim confession of faith) which became Javanized as *sekatén* during the Islamization of Java.²⁷ But most relevant is a description of Javanese *sekatén* provided by Sumarsam: “The *bonang* is also used differently than in the regular *gamelan* ensemble. In *sekatén* the *bonang* is played by three musicians. One musician plays the row of seven gong–chimes for the upper octave, and the others play the row of seven lower–octave kettles. The musician who plays the upper–octave has a different melody than the musicians who play the lower–octave. Therefore, the *sekatén bonang* can be seen as two instruments, although physically it is only one.”²⁸ In some way, the Balinese *gong kuna* innovation of a four–player *réyong* based on the *trompong* design of one long instrument actually

²⁵ The manner of playing gamelan sekati repertoire is called *sekatian* and the words are often used interchangeably.

²⁶ McPhee 1966:376

²⁷ I Nengah Medera (e–mail communication 2009) continues, “In this case *sekatén* refers to rituals performed by the Javanese Muslim population and especially at the Kraton palace of Yogyakarta commemorating the birth of the Prophet Muhammad during which the gamelan *sekatén* is played” [my translation]. Sumarsam (1981:54) writes, “Javanese sources attribute its origin to the nine holy men (*wali sanga*), advisors to the first Sultan of Demak, the 16th century Islamic kingdom...However, Kunst suggests that the *sekatén* ensemble had already existed for Hindu ceremonial music before the arrival of Islam in Java (1972:266).”

²⁸ Sumarsam 1981:55

had a precedent in 16th century Java (at the latest) and Balinese musicians were clearly cognizant of the influence, since they retained its name. Sumarsam points out historical connections (and wars) since the 17th century between Mataram, Central Java, and Banyuwangi, East Java, which was very much influenced by Balinese culture.²⁹

Before we attribute too much weight to the influence of Javanese *sekatén* it should be mentioned that the ancient *saih pitu* ‘seven-tone’ Balinese *gamelan luang* also has a set of *trompong* played by four musicians in interlocking *kotékan* parts. It is arranged with two sets placed up against one another, each with seven gong-chimes (or ‘kettles’), and two musicians at each set facing the other two players—rather than a single row of twelve gong-chimes with the modern *réyong*. Similarly, the *gong gedé* arrangement of two musicians side by side, each playing a separate pair of *réyong*, was precedent enough for a Balinese origin of the expanded *réyong*, save for the intriguing link with the term *sekatén*.

As twelve *réyong* are now omnipresent and taken for granted, the most common association with *gamelan sekati* is through the *oncangan* melodic figurations played by the *gangsa* section. *Gamelan sekati* is still performed in Bungkulan, Bubunan, and many other villages for *odalan* temple festivals and a variety of ceremonies. Noted scholar I Gusti Bagus Sugriwa of Bungkulan credited musician I Gusti Nyoman Pandji Beloh as a major creative force in that village.³⁰ And the new dance *kebyar légong* was witnessed as early as 1914 in Jagaraga.³¹ Therefore, one may assume that such innovations had been brewing for some time in many northern villages previous to the event described by the Regent of Buléléng.

For instance, another account offered by Wayan Simpen is strikingly detailed:

In 1913 approximately, geria Banjar Tegeha in Kecamatan Banjar, Kabupaten Buleleng, held a religious ceremony to ordain a brahmana as a priest. Because this was to be a large affair, followers (*sisia*) of the geria who owned a gamelan offered them to enliven the ceremony. Those who offered

²⁹ Personal conversation 2009

³⁰ Sudhyatmaka Sugriwa 2008:72

³¹ I Gusti Bagus Sugriwa conversation with I Madé Bandem, 1973

them were the gamelan club of desa Banjar Tegeha and the gamelan club of desa Bubunan in Kecamatan Seririt. The ceremony was enlivened with these two gamelan. As a result a gamelan competition (gong mapadu) took place, that is, the Banjar Tegeha gamelan against the Bubunan gamelan. Because this was the first occurrence of a gamelan competition, the spectators were, accordingly, very numerous. The competition lasted for three days, day and night. It seems that it was not the gamelan melodies that were the focus of the competition at this time but, rather, the skill of the people at reading and interpreting kakawin (mabebasan/makekawin). Whoever sang kekawin making use of various meters (wirama) and provided correct translations [and performed] parwa, tutur and kidung (other types of traditional literature) was considered the victor. The Bubunan gamelan executed all sorts of tricks (*permainan*) including sleight of hand. The Banjar Tegeha gamelan performed a seated dance. The dance commenced in the midst of the gamelan and initially resembled the movements of a person displaying expertise in performing with the trompong mallets...with arms extended in front, accompanied by kekawin or kidung, while at the same time striking the trompong slowly, following the kakawin melody. Upon completion of one stanza of the kekawin, it was rejoined for one stanza with a melodic interlude performed by the gamelan, that is, a classic melody (tabuh lelawasan). When each side had completed ten rounds, they switched. Thus the gamelan took turns to compete. (...) From that time on there were gamelan-pepaosan (mabebasan) competitions and they exerted a very great influence on the people of Buleleng in the literary sphere...³²

Walter Spies and Beryl de Zoete describe a *kebyar légong* dance in Menyali, North Bali in the 1930s, “interspersed with recitations of *kakawin* (Old Javanese texts), which as far south as Tabanan are the regular accompaniment of *kebyar*.”³³

McPhee also evokes a Buléléng event in detail:

³² Simpen 1979:1f; translation by Raechelle Rubinstein 1992:92

³³ De Zoete and Spies 1938:238

But the *kebyar* can also be extended into a long entertainment that includes not only dance and instrumental interludes but the chanting and recitation of classical literature as well. The following synopsis was noted in 1938, during a gamelan performance at a popular night fair (*pasar malam*) at Singaradja, in north Bali. Admission was charged to enter the grounds, crowded with food stalls, naive freak shows, novelty booths, and little gambling tables. Around the large gamelan a silent audience sat enthralled for nearly two hours. Here the performance did not open with the usual crashing *kebyar*. Instead, a quiet prelude by the gamelan was followed by unaccompanied chanting by a finely trained male singer of a passage from the *Mahabharata*. A brief interlude by the gamelan introduced a recited passage, and only after this did the customary *kebyar* outburst take place.³⁴

As the new compositional style was bursting upon the scene, creating heated competition between *gamelan* clubs in different villages and regions, a new form of *gamelan* instrumentation developed to accommodate the nascent

³⁴ McPhee 1966:343. McPhee continues his account:

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. kekawin | unaccompanied chanting of kawi text |
| 2. palawakia | unaccompanied recitation in kawi, but with line by line translation into Balinese by a second performer |
| 3. kebyar | gamelan introduction to the main composition |
| 4. chondong | chondong episode from legong, danced by two girls |
| 5. Gabor | melody from the ritual dance, Gabor, danced by the same |
| 6. bapang | music for a high official, same dancers |
| 7. gilakan | Baris music, same dancers |
| 8. kebyar | percussive unison passage, same dancers |
| 9. gilakan | similar to No. 7, different choreography |
| 10. bapang | similar to No. 6, different choreography |
| 11. pengechet | allegretto in classical style, same dancers |
| 12. pengisep | variation, conclusion of dance |
| 13. pengalang | melodic interlude—gamelan |
| 14. gambangan | gambang melody with kekawin singing |
| 15. pengechet | allegretto in classical style—gamelan |
| 16. pengawak | slow movement in classical style—gamelan |
| 17. pengechet | concluding allegretto—gamelan |

“Here was kebyar in a new light, no mere show piece, but a rich and varied presentation, both diverting and serious, in which classical and even sacred elements were interwoven to create a new and popular form of entertainment.”

ideas. The *gangs*a began to be suspended over their bamboo resonators following in the style of *gendér palégongan* ‘melodic metallophone used for *légong* dance repertoire’ and *gangs*a *angklung*, rather than *jongkok*³⁵ (‘resting’ directly on the wood frame, cushioned by rubber pads now and *jerami* ‘woven straw’ then)—allowing for more sustained tones and new techniques of rhythmic phrasing. Some *kebyar* ensembles, especially in *Buléléng*, North Bali, have continued to play on the old–style *gangs*a *jongkok* (*pacek*) differentiating their more percussive performance style from other regions (ex. tracks 16–20). Whether *pacek* or *gantung* ‘hanging’, the increased number of keys on the principle melodic *gangs*a *pemadé* ‘mid–range’ and *kantilan* ‘upper–octave’ brought a greater melodic range to *kebyar*. The *trompong* row of bronze kettles played by one musician was eliminated as an integral member of the *gamelan*, the *réyong* section was expanded from four to twelve, played by a row of four musicians, the number and size of *céng–céng* cymbals was reduced and the number of melodic *gangs*a metallophones was eventually increased. It should be noted that on these recordings of the Belaluan and Pangkung *gamelan*, they seem to be playing on only two *gangs*a *pemadé* and two *kantilan*. Either a decision was made to scale down the ensemble size for the sake of audio clarity or an expansion of the *gangs*a section (which includes four *pemadé* and four *kantilan*) did not occur until after 1928. The new *kebyar* genre derived much from two traditional styles, *gamelan gong gedé* and *palégongan*, with additional rhythmic and melodic influence coming from *gendér wayang*, *gambang* and *angklung*.

According to I Wayan Begeg (1919–), the term *kebyar* was first being used in Pangkung in 1920, with its meaning as *krébék* which refers, in Balinese, to both the sound of a ‘thunderclap’ and the light in a ‘flash of lightning’. From our discussions it seems that *krébék* and *kilat* (Indonesian for ‘lightning’) remain the most common interpretations of the onomatopoeic word *byar*.³⁶

³⁵ An interchangeable term for *gangs*a *jongkok* is *gangs*a *pacek* ‘nail’ describing the fact that a nail goes through each of two holes keeping the bronze key in place.

³⁶ While *byar* refers to the explosive sonority in the broadest sense, it is also the term for a specific sonority described by Tenzer (2000:25): ‘...*byar* is actually a *tutti sforzando* in which all of the bronze–keyed metallophones play the same scale tone, each in its special register, so that together the more than four octaves of the *gamelan*’s tuned gamut is spanned. Additionally, the *reyong*, a set of twelve horizontally mounted knobbed gong–chimes played by four musicians, strikes a set of eight tones spanning over two octaves in the mid–to–upper register. The largest hanging gong, the cymbals, and a deep–pitched drum are sounded too, blending with the *reyong* and metallophones to produce a sonority that can

It has also been interpreted as “a flash of light from a match or an electrical light switch.”³⁷ McPhee wrote, “It has been explained to me as meaning a sudden outburst, ‘like the bursting open of a flower’.”³⁸ But in the context of his actual conversation, he writes, “As for Chokorda Rahi, he said it was like the sudden bursting open of a flower...,” more a personal impression than an opinion about the original meaning of the word *kebyar*. To differentiate *kebyar* from previous musical styles, Begeg defines it as playing *keras dan bersama* ‘loud and together’. In the South, before the term *kebyar*, it was often called *babantiran*, generally taken to mean “in the style of Bantiran,” a prolific village in the Northwest. Bandem suggests that the verb *mabantir* refers rather to *bantir* ‘youthful’ implying the music is played with a youthful spirit.³⁹ Jaap Kunst, who conducted research in Bali in 1921 and 1924 (publishing his *De Toonkunst von Bali* in 1925), never mentions the word *kebyar* but does report on music performances called *mabantir*. Bandem asserts that until the 1950s in the districts of Gianyar and Tabanan the word *kebyar* was less commonly used than was *kebyang*. He remembers that in 1958 when he was studying the dance *Kebyar Duduk* in Peliatan, Marya and A.A. Gedé Mandera each referred to it as *pangeléban gong kebyang*, *pangléban* being an introductory dance preceding a performance of *légong*.⁴⁰

According to I Nyoman Rembang⁴¹ it was in 1919 at a *palebon* ‘cremation’ ceremony that a *gamelan gong kebyar* was performed for the first time at Puri Subamia, Tabanan by musicians from the village of Ringdikit, North Bali. Some confusion has often arisen over the years in such narratives because any *gamelan* playing in the new *kebyar* or *kebyang* style might be referred to as “*gong Bantiran*,” really meaning “in the style of Bantiran,” or from the region of Bantiran,⁴² but interpreted as the actual musicians from Bantiran. Rembang’s chronology suggests that soon after this *palebon* Marya began to develop his improvisational dances with *kebyar* music while teaching dance in Busungbiu and Pangkung. As various accounts (including that of Wayan Begeg) tell it, Marya was walking past a group of musicians

extend for more than five octaves—from the deepest gong to the smallest, highest metallophone, and farther if the prominent upper partials are counted in.”

³⁷ Simpen 1979:2

³⁸ McPhee 1966:328. He heard this in Peliatan (1946:159), which came to *kebyar* later.

³⁹ Bandem 2006:3

⁴⁰ Personal communication 2009

⁴¹ Bandem 2002:6

⁴² Bandem 2006:5

rehearsing the bamboo *gamelan jogéd* in which the female *jogéd* dancer is joined one by one by individual male members of the audience. The musicians called out to Marya to join their rehearsal and he began to dance spontaneously, combining the female and male roles of the flirtatious *ngibing* sequence. It was these informal, playful encounters that led to such interactions with the *gamelan kebyar*.

According to an interview that Marya gave with Dr. A.A. Madé Djelantik in 1962 it was during a performance tour of North Bali with his *gandrung* club that Marya attended a rehearsal of the *gamelan gong kebyar* in either Busungbiu or Ringdikit.⁴³ They invited him to dance to the *kebyar* music they were rehearsing and as he had long desired to dance to such ‘*lagu Bantiran*’, he spontaneously accepted their invitation. Without a chance to change from the female *sarong* he had been wearing for *gandrung*, he began to improvise to the music. He began dancing in a *gandrung* style but playing off of the complex and syncopated rhythms and melodies of the *kebyar*. Ordinarily the *gandrung* dancer would do a flirtatious *ngibing* dance, noses almost touching, with male audience members, but Marya was confused since he was surrounded by the *gamelan* instruments and could not interact with the audience. So he decided to do the *ngibing* sequence with the person closest at hand, and that was the drummer, who was seated cross-legged on the floor. Marya instinctively squatted down to his level and improvised a new kind of *ngibing*, and this was followed by a visit around the *gamelan* to *ngibing* with other musicians in his half-seated position. It was this improvisation and adaptation to the moment that gave rise to the “sitting dance.” Another time Marya was trying to *ngibing* the *trompong* player who was unable or unwilling to join the dance. Marya was impatient waiting so he grabbed the two *panggul* ‘mallets’ from the hands of the musician and began to dance while playing the instrument before him. That was the birth of a new creation—*Kebyar Trompong*.⁴⁴

Competing chronologies and historical narratives abound, and it should be noted that Wayan Simpen (b. 1907) proposed numerous alternative attributions in the manuscript quoted above, which was an unpublished article submitted to the Bali Post newspaper in 1979. The fact that renowned musician-dancer Gdé Manik (b. 1906) confirmed at least some of Simpen’s

⁴³ Gandrung is the male version of jogéd in which a boy soloist is then joined by audience members.

⁴⁴ Djelantik 1993:20 (my paraphrased translation)

claims to Raechelle Rubinstein in 1980 gives them some credibility since Manik was from Jagaraga and would be expected to support an origin theory based there. Gdé Manik actually performed in many *kakawin* competitions as primary dancer and credited Bubunan as having the first *kebyar légong*. Rubinstein paraphrases: “At first he mentioned that it had originated in Busungbiu but reflected on this and then changed his mind to Bubunan. He was certain that it had begun in Bubunan.”⁴⁵ Simpen wrote that Bubunan was the first village to create or *mencetuskan* ‘ignite’ a *kebyar* composition.

Ida Bagus Surya is credited as being the leader of the Bubunan *gamelan*, assisted by I Nengah Dangin, an expert in *kakawin* literature, translation and dance. Simpen goes on to describe the Bubunan dance at the same 1913 event in greater detail, including “*tari lepas, sambil duduk*” with circling movements performed while in sitting position and using a fan, performed in the middle of the *gamelan*.⁴⁶ He describes the music including *ocet–ocetan* and *cecandétan*, syncopated interlocking techniques characteristic of the new *kebyar* aesthetic. Simpen credits Busungbiu as the next *kebyar* innovator of the *dauh enjung* ‘region west’ of Singaraja, followed by Ringdikit, Kedis, Bantiran and east ‘*dangin enjung*’ to Jagaraga and Sudaji.⁴⁷ He credits Ringdikit dancers as the first to switch from squatting to standing position “like *légong*,” with two dancers performing together.

An additional perspective is provided in the article by Sudhyadmaka Sugriwa, quoted above. The author’s father, scholar I Gusti Bagus Sugriwa wrote in 1914 of a dancer in North Bali named Ngakan Kuta who experimented with dancing improvisationally along with the music of *gong kebyar* following his own intuition. “And this was how *gong kebyar* began to be performed along with dance” (my paraphrased translation).⁴⁸

⁴⁵ Raechelle Rubinstein, personal e-mail correspondence 2008

⁴⁶ Tari lepas ‘free dance’ is a term referring to 20th century dances outside of dramatic performance.

⁴⁷ Simpen 1979:3 (my paraphrased translation)

⁴⁸ “Ada catatan yang menunjukkan bahwa di Bali Utara sajian *gong kebyar* dimainkan untuk mengiringi tarian telah terjadi sekitar tahun 1914. Eksperimen ini dicatat oleh ayah penulis di mana (tahun 1914) seorang penari bernama Ngakan Kuta secara improvisasi menari diatas tabuh–tabuh *gong kebyar*. Begitu tabuh dimulai, Ngakan Kuta pun mulai menari dengan intuisi sendiri. Bukan main. Itulah awal dari *gong kebyar* yang disertai oleh peragaan tari.” (Sudhyatmaka Sugriwa: 2008: 74)

Pandé Madé Sukerta conducted numerous interviews in the North and describes the process of shaping the *gong kebyar* ensemble as initially taking place in Ringdikit, Bubunan and Busungbiu, then Gobleg, Bungkulan, Sawan, Kalianget and Seririt. Soon after, Bantiran, Tabanan became the vehicle for spreading *kebyar* to Pangkung and South Bali.⁴⁹ Arthanegara places Bantiran's *gong kebyar* at Puri Subamia in 1908 but does not mention a *palebón* 'cremation' [could this have been an earlier event?], adding that the *gamelan* group in Pangkung had already brought in a *kebyar* teacher from Pujungan by 1910. He also credits I Wayan Sukra (from Mel Kangin, Tabanan) with composing the music for *Igel Trompong* and *Igel Jongkok* (later called *Kebyar Duduk*) in 1915.⁵⁰ In our discussions with Wayan Begeg of Pangkung, he agreed with two of these earlier dates (and was most likely one original source of Arthanegara's chronology)⁵¹, but places *Gong Bantiran* at the Puri Subamia cremation in 1913 or 1915. Begeg also believes that Marya was dancing *Igel Trompong* in 1915 (creating the dance in tandem with Sukra's music) and *Igel Jongkok* by 1919 or 1920 with music composed by Sukra (1894–1960) and Wayan Gejir. This chronology is credible in that an eighteen year–old choreographer would not have been very surprising, but there are differing views concerning this sequence of *Kebyar Duduk* and *Kebyar Trompong* and Bandem tentatively reverses the chronology. Dr. Djelantik's account of his conversation with Marya also implies that *Kebyar Duduk* preceded *Trompong*, although he does not directly quote Marya.

In any case as late as 1935, when Spies and de Zoete wrote their scrupulously detailed *Dance and Drama in Bali*, the single word *kebyar* was still all that was used to name Marya's dances, though people referred to the dance informally as *igel jongkok* 'squatting dance'—but not the Malay word 'duduk' which, in any case, means 'sitting'. As late as 1958, the program notes for *Gong Pangkung's* U.S. tour⁵² included Marya performing "*Igel Trompong*" and his student I Gusti Ngurah Raka dancing "*Kebyar*", described

⁴⁹ Sukerta 2004:513

⁵⁰ Arthanegara 1980:73

⁵¹ It should be mentioned that many published *Riwayat Hidup* compilations of artists' biographies are inconsistent and unreliable in that dates of birth for that generation and specific years that events occurred are most often guesswork. We have included dates of birth when available and tried to confirm lifespans as much as possible with families and by cross-checking with multiple sources since this information sheds light on the historical narrative and sequence of creative innovations.

⁵² Gamelan groups are often referred to in the manner of Gong Pangkung, Gong Belaluan, Gong Busungbiu indicating genre and village; *gong* is an abbreviation for *gamelan gong*.

as “the famous sitting dance.” And only recently while watching McPhee’s 1930s film of his childhood friend I Wayan Sampih performing *Igel Jongkok*, ninety-two year-old *gandrung* dancer I Madé Sarin referred to it as *igel Bantiran* ‘Bantiran-style dance’.⁵³ I Wayan Aryasa tells us that the Indonesian (Malay) language term *Kebyar Duduk* was not used until I.G.B.N. Pandji and others at the conservatory KOKAR adapted to a pan-Indonesian trend in the early 1960s.⁵⁴ With regard to what is now known as Marya’s *Tari Trompong* or *Kebyar Trompong*, Spies and de Zoete describe as a “half-dance, the name of which is Maktepanggoel,”⁵⁵ which means “handling mallets.” In fact many of Marya’s peers point out that he would improvise his *igel jongkok* and *trompong* dances to a wide range of new *kebyar* musical creations as soon as they were composed and kept his choreography ever-changing and spontaneous.⁵⁶

Kebyar enjoyed abrupt bursts of sound, shifts in tempo, rapid stops and a style of fast successions of themes within a single piece, in contrast with the more evenly colotomic and structured traditional repertoire of *gamelan gong gedé*. *Buléléng*’s *gamelan* clubs excelled at dynamics and contrast and as *kebyar* spread throughout Bali, a *Bali tengah* ‘central Bali’ style emerged, with Belaluan (Denpasar district⁵⁷) and Pungkung as the most influential, with Peliatan ascending to mutual prominence in 1929. Wayan Beratha recently observed that as they evolved Belaluan’s *cara pukul* ‘style of playing’ was faster than that of Pungkung, while Peliatan’s was even faster.⁵⁸

Kebyar interpreted into dance a new musical form—a roller coaster of melody and rhythm. In earlier solo male dances such as the martial *baris* and masked *jauk*, the *gamelan* would follow and reflect the movements of the dancer and Marya’s *kebyar* developed this dynamic in new ways. Marya created a new equilibrium, with each dance gesture dependent on the music more blatantly than in *légong*. His slender physique was considered perfect

⁵³ Personal conversation with Madé Sarin (2009). All four dancers can be seen in our Bali 1928 film collection: the first three accompanying this volume online, and Madé Sarin with Volume III.

⁵⁴ Personal conversation 2008. Aryasa was in the first graduating class at KOKAR and was a long-time member of its faculty.

⁵⁵ De Zoete and Spies 1938:236

⁵⁶ Wayan Begeg, personal conversation 2007

⁵⁷ At that time the names Denpasar and Badung were used interchangeably. Now they are two separate districts.

⁵⁸ Wayan Beratha, personal conversation 2009

for interpreting each nuance of the *gamelan*'s dynamics. With Marya as performer *kebyar* grew over time as his choreographic and musical ideas influenced one another. Although some Balinese classicists failed to appreciate his departure from traditional form, Marya's work has not only endured but has spawned generations of choreographic heirs and become the dominant choreographic idiom. Besides collaborating with the *gamelan gong kebyar* of both Pungkung and Belaluan, Marya worked with the *gamelan* of Peliatan in preparation for their 1952 world tour, adapting his *Tambulilingan* for dancers Wayan Sampih from Sayan and Ni Gusti Raka Rasmi from Peliatan. Marya's many students included I Gusti Ngurah Raka of Tabanan, whose most renowned *kebyar* students were Sampih and I Wayan Rindi of Lebah, who also studied with Marya. Both had first been trained in *légong* and *gandrung*, Sampih with Nyoman Kalér in Kelandis and Ni Camplung in Bedulu (McPhee 1946:142), Rindi with Kalér and masters in Saba, Sukawati and Pemedilan, according to Ni Ketut Arini (personal conversation 2003).

Gender roles were breaking down as women portrayed refined male characters in *arja* dance opera and *jangér*, both of which had been all-male at their inception (males continued to dominate female roles in the classical *gambuh* until the 1960s). Marya had been trained in the male dances *jauk* and *baris*, in addition to *gandrung*—the male version of a female *jogéd* dance—as well as the female role of *sisya* for the *Calonarang* magic drama. In creating *Igel Trompong* and *Kebyar (Igel Jongkok)*, he created a *banci* (hermaphrodite) style incorporating male and female qualities. This contrasted with *gandrung* in which the dancing boy—often arousing erotic feelings amongst the male audience—looked convincingly like a girl (included as a video file on CD#3) or even *gambuh*, *jangér* and *arja*, where the male was playing a female character. So Marya's *banci* idea was not at all alien, but rather an innovative way of melding male and female characteristics in a new way.

Marya either invented, or at the very least, brought to a stunning level of virtuosity the radical choreographic idea of centering so much of his *kebyar* movement on the ground in very low squats with sinuous choreography. But he also helped instigate and spark a whole new kind of energy and interaction in music and dance. In the 1930s, MCPhee and some Balinese were critical of many of *kebyar*'s innovations, but Spies and de Zoete had very positive insights into Marya and the new aesthetic: “the players, in order that they might see each other, took a new formation, facing each other across a space about eight feet square which is the stage of the *kebyar* dancer... In *kebyar*

the dancer is dependent on the *gamelan*, he exhibits not himself but the music, projecting every mood and nuance of rhythm...the sitting posture seems somehow significant in its dependence on the *gamelan*...seated in the small square bounded on all sides by the instruments, he seems to meditate on the music, to gather it into himself...he is moved by it, drawn by it, driven by it, he has no action independent of it.”

As a counterpoint to this exegesis it should be mentioned that Wayan Begeg has stressed to us Marya’s insistence that the *gamelan* must *mengiringi* ‘follow’ his dancing. Marya did not use a consistent *pakem* ‘choreography’ (a fact confirmed by Begeg, Wayan Rindi, Ni Ketut Arini and other students).⁵⁹ Begeg tells us that Marya’s style no longer exists. So what was this style? “In the old days with Pak Marya dancing and me playing the music, he would say, ‘when I dance, the music accompanies me. I don’t follow the music’. The relationship was basically the same as today only now it is more like a contest between *gamelan* and dancer. With Marya, as a musician I would be watching the *jiwa* spirit of the dance; if it is *sedih* ‘sad’ and *lemas* ‘soft, gentle’ we are also *lemas*; if it is slow, we are slow.” Begeg asserts that the most important quality of Marya’s performance aesthetic was that the dancer was free to change tempo and mood, and that this impulse would trigger an immediate response in the drummer who would lead the *gamelan* into the new tempo or dynamic—somewhat like the relationship between *gamelan* and *topéng* or *baris* dancer. A *baris* and *topéng* dancer is in a sense freer because the music is an ostinato accompaniment as opposed to a composition with structured thematic development. But the nature of Marya’s *kebyar* allowed the dancer to elaborate his movement with more *kembangan* ‘variations’ as well as a range of emotions. In Wayan Begeg’s opinion this was a creative process more intimate (between dancer and musicians), spirited, flexible, and spontaneous than *kebyar* performance practice today.⁶⁰

This new spatial arrangement described by De Zoete and Spies—architecture of sound—gave the musicians and dancers a kinetic glue, as well as optimum eye contact, enabling sudden changes into unexpected musical terrain—the very essence of *kebyar*.

As if the gamut of perspectives surrounding *kebyar*’s development was not sufficient, an unexpected range of insights was made available to our

⁵⁹ Personal conversations: 2006 (Begeg), 1972 (Rindi) and 2007 (Arini)

⁶⁰ Personal conversations 2006 and 2007

research team in 2008 when a collection of more than three hours of films made by Colin McPhee in 1930s Bali was discovered in the at University of California, Los Angeles, Ethnomusicology Archive—untouched for almost fifty years. Another collection of films made by Miguel Covarrubias in Bali between 1930 and 1933 was made available to us as well. One perspective afforded by this newly-examined film footage is of the variable placement and evolving role of the *kendang* players. In traditional *gong gedé* court ensembles the two drummers are seen way in the back, behind the two rows of *trompong* players and just in front of the several *gong*. In some of the *gamelan palégongan* one *kendang* player is in between the two *gendér* in the first row of the ensemble with the second drummer just behind him. But McPhee's photograph of Wayan Lotring and his second drummer show them in front of and slightly distanced from the other musicians, giving them more perspective to watch the dancers and lead the group's every newly composed phrase. As described above, one of *kebyar*'s innovations was creating a closed rectangle within which the drummers would sit facing the dancer. In several film sequences (including the Covarrubias film of Marya with Gong Belaluan) the *kendang* players—Madé Regog and Gusti Alit Oka—are in the center facing the dancer, with their backs to the audience. Another (posed) McPhee photograph of *Gong Belaluan* shows the *gamelan* faced open to the audience, without *trompong*, and with the same drummers in front and at opposite sides of the *gamelan*, facing each other. But a film of *Gong Peliatan* on the Ed Sullivan Show—during their 1952 tour produced by John Coast—shows the drummers at each side of the curtain from where the dancers come out, facing the audience and viewing the dancers from behind. This is the arrangement used by *gamelan kebyar* today, reflecting the frontal proscenium-style perspective of tourist performances and contemporary Balinese concert halls in contrast with the traditional *kalangan* 'performance space' open to the audience on three sides. These shifting positions reflect a changing architecture of sound as well as an evolving role for the *kendang* players as *pangenter* 'leaders' or conductors, featured performers and even stars. But positioning *kendang* players behind the dancers where they are less able to observe facial and kinetic expression may also reflect the element of improvisation being de-emphasized in favor of fixed choreography. Traditionally, *topéng* and *baris* dances place the *gamelan* facing the dancer while *légong* places the musicians behind the dancer. As mentioned earlier, *topéng* and *baris* are male dances in which dancer leads the *gamelan* with changing dynamics and sudden stops '*angsel*', while *légong*'s dancers follow the music.

Listening to these recordings many Balinese musicians are struck by the impact of juxtaposition and re-combination as a defining feature of *kebyar* so early in its evolution—appropriating *gendér wayang* (music for shadow-puppet theater), *gambang* bamboo music associated with royal cremations, and *angklung* for their uneven phrasings and meters and *palégongan* for its form and lyricism.

Interestingly, *gendér wayang* was also influenced during this period by *kebyar*'s energetic starts and stops, creating a 20th-century style for that genre as well, according to I Wayan Konolan (1923–2008) and I Wayan Suweca of the village Kayu Mas. And, in recalling his lessons with another *gendér wayang* master, I Wayan Loceng (1926–2006), Evan Ziporyn responds, “this was confirmed by Wayan Loceng in Sukawati, who himself had been a *réyong* player, and who told me point blank that the *gineman* to *Sekar Ginotan* (and other pieces) was an attempt to bring *réyong tunggal* style into *gendér wayang*.”⁶¹ The same mutual influence was felt as *kebyar* influenced *gamelan angklung*.⁶²

According to composer I Wayan Beratha, one particularly important aspect of *Kebyar Ding* lies in its innovation with *ngucek* (with the ‘c’ pronounced as ‘ch’), a technique of playing ‘*ucek–ucekan*’, a variety of rapid unison melodic-rhythmic figurations. “*Ngucek* derives from the movement of rubbing back and forth, like putting out a cigarette, rubbing your eyes when they come in contact with dust, rubbing smoldering pieces of wood together to put out a fire. *Ngucek* technique is used as a transition to a new melody in *kebyar*. *Kebyar Ding* is characterized by patterns of *ngucek* technique, which became an identifying characteristic of *kebyar*.”⁶³ As thematic transitions, *ucek–ucekan* interrupt the steady pulse and melody of the preceding theme with their irregular rhythmic phrasings. While the verb *ngucek* really refers to the motion of playing the rapid figurations, musicians also refer more generally to phrases or extended themes that contain a series and variety of the figurations as *ngucek* or *ucek–ucekan*.

Writing in the 1960s, Ruby Ornstein recalled “McPhee’s description of some pre-war compositions as containing not only *kebyar* introductions but *kebyar* interludes as well,” suggesting “that the *ngucek* transition represents the

⁶¹ Personal communication 2009

⁶² Ornstein 1971:360

⁶³ Wayan Beratha, personal conversation 2003

vestigal remains of these early kebyar episodes.” In *Kebyar Ding*, (as Ornstein, recalling McPhee, suggests) we hear *ngucek* as a defining feature of the first, *Kebyar*, section as well as transitions throughout. Terminology varies from place to place, and neither McPhee nor Michael Tenzer (except once⁶⁴) refer to *ngucek* but rather to “*kebyar* phrasing,” as Ornstein does here. In fact, ever since 1925 musicians have referred to the first section as the *kebyar*, or *byar*, and the verb denoting the playing of this kind of rhythmic/melodic phrase—as well as other signature syncopated unison figures outside of regular pulse or meter—as *ngebyang* or *ngebyar*. But according to Wayan Beratha and Wayan Begeg, the primary characteristic that constitutes *kebyar* is the *ngucek* phrasing and *ucek–ucek* are consistently referred to in the course of our discussions with other musicians as well.

What we hear in these recordings confirms that such *ucek–ucekan* constituted entire sections of compositions. Such a compelling entity, this *ucek* that helped define a revolutionary expression with such a subtle gesture—wiping, erasing, shaking up, clearing one’s eyes from what smoke?—and then musically interrupting, upstaging, reinvigorating, accelerating, pushing forward.

Bandem (2006:2) reflects a general consensus in characterizing *kebyar* style as syncopated *ucek–ucekan* rhythms, cadenzas and unison passages as well as specific techniques played by the *réyong* such as interlocking *ubit–ubitan*⁶⁵ and new sonorities of the *byong* chord, *byok* or *byot* dampened stroke, and *kécék–kécek* non-pitched sound produced on the rim of the instrument. Another of the “revolutionary signature techniques and devices” is the use of the *byar* (and *byong*) chord⁶⁶ heard on this CD as the initial sound of *Kebyar Ding*. As can be heard in *Kebyar Ding*, by 1928 the *byong* chord played by the *réyong* section came to replace the *klentong*, which had been used for mid-phrase punctuation in *légong* music (although the *klentong* was re-

⁶⁴ McPhee 1966:373 defines ‘nguchekan’ as “a term for syncopated trompong passages (pop.)” and Tenzer mentions Ornstein and Aryasa’s use of the term (2000:364).

⁶⁵ Tenzer 2000:455 defines *ubit–ubitan* as, “Kotekan type in which polos and sangsih are syncopated and coincide at irregular temporal intervals.” He defines kotekan as, “Melodic interlocking parts, especially as played by *kantilan* and *pemadé*; their composite rhythm characteristically subdivides the beat into four parts.” Polos is, “Of the two complementary elaboration parts, the one that most closely follows the underlying melody.” And sangsih is described as, “(Different, complementary). Of the two complementary elaboration parts, the one that adds second-order vertical relations to, and/or interlocks with, the polos.”

⁶⁶ Tenzer 2000:46 and 88

introduced several years later). Ziporyn comments, “The chord (whether you call it ‘*byong*’ or ‘*byar*’) is important because it’s the first significant non-colotomic harmony (in the broad sense of the term) since the introduction of gongs from Java. In other words, what ‘*byong*’ contributes to ‘*byar*’ is that it’s always the same chord, and therefore NOT always the same pitches as the *gangsa* or *pokok* instruments are playing. That adds to the ‘*ramai*’, gives each *gamelan* a signature sound.”⁶⁷

The following passage of a *Gong Belaluan* rehearsal was found amongst Colin McPhee’s notes at the UCLA Ethnomusicology Archive:

I find among my notes the following account of a music-club rehearsal I witnessed during my first week in Bali. The club was the Kebyar club of Badung, one of the leading organizations of the island.

When I arrived, the musicians were playing at top speed. Suddenly they stop. The first drum, who seems to be leader, is not satisfied. The four boys at the reyong play an intricate section by themselves, rather experimentally. The gangsas join in. Drum number one stops them again. He wishes to hear the first row of gangsas alone.

Ah! Someone is playing a wrong note! Who is it? Each must play the passage alone. The wrong note is finally located in the third player, who has a wrong idea of the melody. A discussion and a clarification. The third gangsa plays alone. Is this it? The second player joins in, to show him. Yes! says the leader, all right. Let’s get on. The orchestra begins again.

A vigorous rhythm now sounds on the three sets of cymbals, violent and syncopated. Suddenly the orchestra is call[ed] to stop again. The cymbals have played the rhythm once too often. Drum number one explains. He would now like to hear the reyong players once again, each boy separately. They play a complicated passage, first slowly and carefully, then at

⁶⁷ Personal e-mail correspondence 2009. ‘Pokok’ refers to the basic or nuclear tones of a composition (McPhee 1966:375). ‘Ramai’ or ‘ramé’ means crowded, busy.

breakneck speed. Good! Go on! The orchestra joins in once more.

Stop! Those gangsas again! Play alone! No, it is wrong! Each player separately. Number three is wrong again (he seems to be new). The drummer goes over to the instrument, and sitting across from the player, plays the melody for him. He is doing this in reverse, since seated on this side, the low notes are to his right.

The second drummer now goes over to the leader of the gangsas and shows him a new part. (This seems to be new, judging from the expression on the boy's face.) The two practice this difficult part some ten minutes, teaching it to the rest of the gangsa group. At last it is learned, and the orchestra begins playing again.

Later, I asked the drummer, who turned out to be Regog, famous for his *kebyar* compositions, the name of the piece they were practicing. He answered that it had no name, as it was in the process of being composed. When it was finished they would give it a name. (In one place Regog conducted with his right arm. I never saw this done again.)⁶⁸

The Balinese *Gamelan*:

Gamelan, the term for Bali's dozen or so instrumental music ensembles, derives from *gambel*, to handle. The Balinese spelling is *gambelan* (denoting Balinese pronunciation of the word) but most writers defer to the better known, dominant Indonesian spelling. Balinese differentiate between *gamelan krawang*, bronze instruments manufactured by *pandé krawang* 'bronze smiths', and those ensembles utilizing bamboo. Additionally there is the more ancient and less-common iron-keyed *gamelan selonding*. The distinctive features of Bali's major styles highlight shimmering resonances of gongs, knobbed, kettle-shaped gong-chimes, and metallophones with flat—or more accurately, bevelled—bronze keys suspended over bamboo

⁶⁸ Courtesy of the UCLA Ethnomusicology Archive and the Colin McPhee Estate.

resonators), collectively ranging four or five octaves. *Gamelan* in Bali differs from neighboring Java in its explosive sonorities, fast speed and dynamic phrasing.

One feature unique to Bali is a precise tuning system of *ombak* ‘waves’ (acoustical beats), also referred to as *getaran* ‘vibrations’, responsible for the signature shimmering sound of Balinese *gamelan krawang*. Instruments are arranged in pairs with each pitch of the *pangumbang* ‘hummer’ (*ngumbang* is a word for bee) tuned between five and eight cycles per second lower than its corresponding *pangisep* ‘sucker’ mate (from *ngisep*, to suck), not coincidentally borrowing from words associated with the activities of honeybees. According to *pandé krawang* Pan Santra (Pandé Madé Sebeng, son of Pandé Aseman) of Tihingan and Pandé Madé Gabléran of Blahbatu,⁶⁹ *kebyar* is generally tuned to an eight cycles per second differential, creating a consistently rapid pulse of vibrations even within slow, lyrical melodies. *Gendér wayang* is tuned to five or six *ombak* per second and *palégongan* six or seven. Composer Wayan Beratha, also a *gamelan* maker and tuner, concurs with these numbers, adding that he prefers *angklung*—most commonly associated with music for death rituals such as cremation—to be in the slower six *ombak* per second range so it resembles a person weeping.⁷⁰

Gamelan repertoires and varying instrumentation are associated with specific ceremonies, dance and drama repertoires, or recreational activities. *Gamelan* most commonly utilize a five-tone octave, whether it be in the tuning of *saih gendér wayang* tuning (related to the Javanese *sléndro*), its four-tone relative *saih angklung* specific to *gamelan angklung*, or the *saih selisir* or *pagongan* tuning (related to the Javanese *pélog*) of most other genres such as *kebyar*, *palégongan* and *gong gedé*. *Selisir* is actually one of five tunings derived from a *saih pitu* ‘row of seven’ system still used in a quasi-modal manner by older and more rarely-heard ensembles such as *gamelan gambuh*, some *semar pagulingan*, and *gamelan gambang* (all examples on CD#3), *gamelan selonding*, *gamelan luang*, *gamelan saron*, as well as a recent resurgence of *saih pitu* in numerous innovative manifestations.⁷¹ Compositions in each of these derived tunings may be limited to a specific set of five tones per octave (*kebyar*, for instance) or include six or seven tones. The *suling* (bamboo flute) provides additional pitches and tonal shadings, as do singers, who may

⁶⁹ Both personal conversations, 1972 and 1980

⁷⁰ Personal conversation 2009

⁷¹ See Vitale: 2002 and McPhee 1966:36–55

join with the *gamelan*. In fact, within the diverse range of vocal music are a great many unnamed tunings often utilizing many more tones per octave including a rich sampling of microtones. Although the Javanese terms *sléndro* and *pélog* are mentioned in the 19th-century Balinese *Prakempa* and *Aji Gurnita* texts, they only came into common usage in the 1960s after being introduced by I Nyoman Rembang, I Gusti Putu Madé Geria and I Nyoman Kaler, theorists and faculty at the *KOKAR* conservatory, all of whom had taught at *KOKAR* Surakarta, Java. Previously, Balinese people would refer to *sléndro* as *saih gendér wayang* or *saih angklung* and use the specific *saih*, *patutan*, or *tekep* ‘mode’ name such as *selisir* to describe the tuning of *gamelan gong* and *palégongan*.⁷² Partly because of a perception that the *gong kebyar* tuning of *selisir* has come to dominate the Balinese public’s sense of intonation—and in general parlance *pélog* has become synonymous with this particular tuning—there is currently a trend underway amongst many artists and educators to steer away altogether from the terms *pélog* and *sléndro* so as to avoid generalization and recognize the great variety of tonalities. In fact, while Javanese *gamelan* ensembles adhere to a standardized tuning, no two Balinese *gamelan* sets are identical, at least in principle, and although standardization has been enveloping *gamelan kebyar*, there is still a distinct tonal character to a great many *gamelan*.

The unique collection of tuned gongs, gong–chimes, drums and flat metallophones associated with the *gamelan* styles of Bali and Java, appears to have developed between the construction of the 9th-century Borobudur Buddhist temple and the arrival of the first Dutch expedition in 1595. In its most expanded form, Balinese *gamelan* is organized into instrumental stratification spanning over five octaves:

- a. Basic statement of the melody within a one or one and a half octave range.
- b. Articulation at regular time intervals of the basic melody, generally every four tones.
- c. Full melodic expression, ranging from two to three octaves.
- d. Doubling and paraphrasing in the octave above.
- e. Ornamental figuration of the melody.
- f. Punctuation of larger time intervals (the general function of the gongs).

⁷² Personal conversations: I Madé Lebah and I Nyoman Sumanthi 1980; I Wayan Sinti 1974 and 2008

g. Drumming, with one or two musicians playing two-headed cylinder-shaped drums, using their hands or a single mallet, which conducts the group and provides a propulsive and contrapuntal rhythmic undercurrent.

Evan Ziporyn comments on the categories above: “*b*, *d*, *e* and *f* are aspects of a central organizing principle, i.e., the stratification/punctuation of melody at every level of the operation. The music is essentially one melody, which is then either distilled or elaborated in different registers. That is, it can’t really be described as either homophonic or polyphonic—it is one melody that takes on differing forms depending on the register and instrument.”⁷³ An applicable term for this kind of stratification is heterophony.

Given the prominence of *céng-céng* and *kempli* (a knobbed kettle-shaped horizontal-positioned *gong* which functions as beat-keeper as does *kajar* in other ensembles) in modern *kebyar*, it is striking that these instruments are rarely heard on the 1928 recordings, possibly on the advice of the recording sessions’ producers. But the recently-discovered McPhee and Covarrubias films from the 1930s show *kebyar* ensembles with *kempli* as well as two or three musicians playing *céng-céng angkep* (also called *ricik* or *rincik gedé*), for which each has two cymbals resting on the cymbal stand—facing up—while the musician plays them with another two. This is another of *kebyar*’s innovations for new compositions as well as traditional *lelambatan*—a cross between the smaller *rincik* of *gamelan palégongan* and the much larger and dominating *céng-céng kopyak* of *gong gedé* played by a larger group of musicians each of whom has two big face-up, free-lying cymbals each of which is hit by a matching cymbal.

Traditionally, instrumental music is rarely notated; musicians learn their parts by rote. Melodies are sung using variants on the names of each pitch of the scale: *nding*, *ndong*, *ndéng*, *ndung*, *ndang*. As the music is highly structured, improvisation is reserved for the leading drum, the flute, or solo instruments in specific contexts. Schools and many contemporary composers use a notation system combining Javanese *kepatihan* for rhythmic dynamics and Balinese *aksara* ‘letters’ for vowels indicating pitch as described above.

Istilah ‘terminology’ can vary from village to village and region to region or even reflect an individual musician’s vocabulary. Our goal in these CD notes is to include a variety of local terminologies from Belaluan, Pangkung and

⁷³ E-mail correspondence 2009

Busungbiu in hopes that some light may be shed on their particular musical concepts and ethno-poetics. But although musicians may be very specific at times, many terms such as *norot*, *notol–noltol–neteg*, *ngucek–norét–norék*, *oncangan–nyog cag*, can be interchangeable in different contexts and personal vocabularies. The terms are often used more to describe the kinetics of a physical action of playing than an abstract musical concept or prescribed pedagogy.

Titles of compositions may describe a dramatic, ritual or literary context associated with the music or humorous allusions to nature, but are often images reflecting the composer's inspiration or whatever passed through his mind during or after creation.

Recordings from Bali, 1928

Gamelan Gong Kebyar of Belaluan, Denpasar

According to I Nyoman Yudha the *gamelan* club *Seka Gong Belaluan* began in 1918 with a *gamelan gong* on loan from the nearby royal *Puri Dangin*. Their repertoire at first was music for dances associated with *légong* but by 1920 they were playing in the new *kebyar* style. In 1929 they played at the Betawi (Jakarta) *Festival Pasar Gambir*.⁷⁴ That same year they had a new *gamelan kebyar* with nine-keyed *gangsa* built by Pan Sebeng of Tihingan, Klungkung.⁷⁵

Due to local politics, the *gong kebyar* club of Belaluan is now referred to as *Seka Gong Sadmerta–Belaluan*, officially based in an adjacent hamlet. Before their trip to China in 1956 the *seka* commissioned a new *gamelan* with ten-keyed *gangsa* which they continue to use. In 1975 a *Kebyar Ding* (more commonly called *Ding Surapati*) reconstruction project was organized by the *seka* led by musician and composer Wayan Beratha with his father, Madé Regog, as advisor. The reconstruction was based on the Odeon recordings dubbed onto an audio cassette brought by I Made Bandem and Andrew Toth from the Colin McPhee Collection at UCLA's Institute of Ethnomusicology. Regog had been composer and leader (along with Gusti Alit Oka) of the *gamelan* at the time of the 1928 recordings and long

⁷⁴ Yudha 2005 and personal conversation 2008

⁷⁵ Personal communication with his son, Pan Santra, Tihingan 1972

thereafter, so Regog and Oka were unquestionably the two drummers on this recording with Regog leading on the *kendang lanang*. With regard to the controversial nature of the emerging *kebyar* aesthetic it is interesting that I Ketut Keneng, Madé Regog's father, was one of those opposed to Belaluan's new direction. Grandson Wayan Beratha recalls that I Keneng "would yell in anger when he heard the lively *kécék*—playing on the *réyong*, afraid that it would break one of the instruments."⁷⁶ I Keneng was active as a *gambuh* musician and dancer at the Puri Denpasar royal residence. His colleague Ida Boda, on the other hand, performed *topéng* accompanied by *gamelan kebyar* early on.

1. *Kebyar Ding* I: *Kebyar*

As 78-rpm discs only allowed for three-minute selections, the *Kebyar Ding* was broken up into separate movements (1 through 6) and Pangkung's *Gending Longgor* as four movements. In actual performance they would proceed immediately from one section into the next. We have not edited them into a continuous whole so as to preserve the integrity of the recorded event and also because we cannot be certain whether or not some beginnings and endings of the sections might have been added to frame the themes for the recording. It is apparent that Madé Regog crafted the composition very carefully for the recording session. When Pak Beratha refers to *Kebyar Ding* he is speaking only of the first three sections. *Ding* (or *nding*) is the first pitch of this *selisir* scale, and as with other compositions of that era, the piece is named for the scale pitch which is the "tonic" of the opening *byar* "chord." The first movement of a *kebyar* composition is still generally called *kebyar*, and features explosive sequences of syncopated, unison playing free of regular meter, but frequently returning to phrases with a steady beat.

Upon listening to these recordings many contemporary musicians have been surprised at how "*gamelan* was already modern in 1928." Sadmerta-Belaluan musicians were surprised by the speed but as the oldest of the *seka* commented, "not just fast, but graceful." Several pointed out that they could detect a clearly different technique of mallet-work, in which there is a more fluid side-to-side motion, and a little less up and down rigidity. Ketut Gedé Asnawa finds the original *Kebyar Ding* unique not only as an overall composition but for the variety of specific techniques such as *ngucek*, *ngorét-ngérot* (three-tone *ngorét* on the way up and *ngérot* on the way

⁷⁶ Wayan Beratha: personal conversation 2009

down, executed as a single gesture) and *ngejer* (rapid repetition of *kendang*'s 'tut' stroke and *gangsa* on a single tone). The techniques of *gegedig* 'striking' and *tetekep* 'syncopated muting of keys' are *tekes dan incep* 'clean and tight'. The collective breathing within the dynamics and tempo of the music he describes as *kenyang lampung* 'fast but as if floating' or 'combining hard and fast with slow and soft'. Asnawa is also fascinated with the drumming which, like *légong* rather than today's *kebyar*, is led by the *lanang* player (the Covarrubias film shows this to be Regog) who conducts 'nyingklak' the ensemble with rapid and precise phrasing and *nrudut* cues (a drumming technique using a fast repetition of the *tut* mid-range open-sounding tone) which mix the new *kebyar* dynamics with *kendang légong* style. Nowadays the *wadon* player leads in *kebyar*.

The first examples of the rapid *ngucek* style are introduced at 00:18 and again at 00:34. In Wayan Beratha's terminology, *ngucek* 'rubbing' or 'wiping' is more of a general, all-inclusive term including *norét* 'to scratch as in lighting a *korét* 'match' (verb form: *ngorék*, *ngorét* often used interchangeably) as well as what Wayan Begeg of Pangkung specifically designates as *ngucek*. The *norét* action of lighting a match conveys the feeling of a more sustained motion than *ngucek*. There are a great many different melodic and rhythmic variations of both *ngucek* and *ngorét* as well as combinations of the two, and differentiating *ngucek* and *norét* is not always easy or necessary. And it should be emphasized that *ngucek* and *ngorét* (*ngorék*) refer to the mallet technique—the action—rather than a theoretical abstraction centered on the tones themselves. But for the sake of clarity, the most common *ngucek* could be described in western terms as a rapid sextuplet using two tones, the first three as 16th-notes followed by a tied 16th-note and 16th-note rest. Melodically this will often involve a back-and-forth alternation between two notes but can also be three or four tones (two pairs of two's).

If there are three tones in succession ascending or descending (more commonly ascending) it can be called *norét*. (*Ngucek* can also involve three tones if they are 'jumping' and thus become two pairs of two's). A common rhythm for *norét*—heard just after the series of *ngucek* at 00:08 of *Surapati* (track 2)—can be described as a sextuplet alternating between 16th notes and tied 16ths. Of course a listener could hear this figure as two pairs of two's, but the fact that there are three tones in succession gives it the characteristic of *norét*. *Norét* is also found in non-*ngucek*, non-*kebyar* repertoires as well (*gendér wayang* and *palégongan* for example) where its affect is often very different, a marker of *manisan* (sweet style). *Norét* can also be thought of as

a type of glissando or grace note, two or three notes in ascending or descending in succession. In its energized *kebyar* form it is played in unison by *gangsa* and (usually) *réyong*, with *réyong* and (often) *gangsa* filling in additional *kempyung* tones.

The *pangadéng* ‘slow section’ beginning at 01:00 derives from *pelayon* form (*layon*, refined, sad, but also referring to a specific version of the *légong* repertoire). The *céng–céng* cymbals can be heard from time to time playing extremely softly. Interestingly, even when the free-meter *byar* and *ngucek* phrasing subsides to allow this lyrical theme with steady beat, it is played in alternating irregular phrases. Pak Beratha tells us he finds *Kebyar Ding* fascinating in that innovative devices like this asymmetry are employed in a way that repetitive phrases are altered in a subtle manner not noticed by casual listeners. As Ziporyn explains it, “The for-the-most-part regularity of the *gong/kempur* pattern, i.e., every four (slow) beats... is ‘irregularized’ subtly by the two beat hiccup, which in turn happens at a different place in the form on different repetitions.”⁷⁷ Also of interest here is the *kerep* ‘crowded’ phrasing of the *gong*, filling in with frequent strokes. The phrasing is represented here following a contemporary Balinese style of notation, using G to indicate a *gong*, P to indicate *kempur* (mid-size *gong*), small ‘p’ for the *kempur* played in a muted manner. A period ‘.’ indicates a rest.

... P ... G ... P ... G ... P ... G ... P ... G . p ... G ... p ... G

... P ... G ... P ... G ... P ... G . p ... G ... p ... G ... P ... G ..

When the slow *pangadéng* theme returns at 02:04 it is morphed from the first statement by reshuffling the odd and even phrases:

... P ... G ... P ... G ... P ... G . p ... G ... p ... G

... P ... G ... P ... G ... P ... G ... P ... G . p ... G ... p ... G ...

At 02:22 we can actually hear a *gangsa* player’s mistake—missing the count and playing into what should be a rest—an indication to some listeners that the music might have been very recently composed and rehearsed. Colin McPhee features this particular theme prominently in his composition for western orchestra, *Tabuh–tabuhan*. While *céng–céng* cymbals (here in the

⁷⁷ Personal e-mail correspondence 2009

form of *rincik gedé*) are not heard on many of these recordings, they are clearly audible here (01:22 for instance).

Pak Beratha finds another innovation of *Kebyar Ding* to be the wide range of genres, cyclical forms and gong patterns combined into a single composition such as *bapang*, *gilak*, *Pelayon Légong* and *Légong Légod Bawa*, *batél*, *pangrangrang* (free-structured melody like the *gendér* plays in *légong* or *trompong* plays in *lelambatan*), *tabuh telu*, and *kalé* (*batél* using only one tone).

2. *Kebyar Ding II: Surapati*

Some musicians also refer to this *Surapati* section as *Sempati* (the tiger character in the *wayang* shadow-puppet theater and *wayang wong* dance drama stories based on the *Ramayana*). Wayan Beratha and I Nyoman Yudha, both sons of Madé Regog, insist the title is *Surapati*, referring to the bravery of that early 17th century anti-colonialist war hero who is thought to have been Balinese-born. Rising from poverty and slavery to military commander and king in East Java, Surapati led successful uprisings against the Dutch throughout the region. Surapati's literal meaning is 'brave in death' and at least one recent interpretation, that of Ketut Gedé Asnawa, sees the entire *Kebyar Ding* as a six-part narrative of the struggle between the *raja* of Badung and the Dutch military.⁷⁸

Introduced here, and also featured in subsequent movements, are interlocking *ubit-ubitan* phrasings played by the *réyong*, which replaced the *trompong* as a major innovation associated with *kebyar*. Physically similar to the solo, lyrical, and majestic *trompong*—which is still used in the *palégongan*, *semar pagulingan* and traditional *gamelan gong gedé*—the *réyong* are played by four musicians in complex, rippling rhythms. The *ngucek* heard at the end, and at the finale of several succeeding movements offer a transition into the next movement, each time a reinfusion of the initial *kebyar* energy.

The first *bapang* phrase at 00:15 (nowadays (G . P. t . P. G) begins here as G . P . G . P. G and changes into G . P . . . P . G without an audible *klentong* high-pitched gong-chime (marked as 't'). At 00:23 the *réyong* play an interlocking four-tone *ubit ngempat*.

⁷⁸ E-mail correspondence 2009

At 00:43 the *kendang* drums play *nrudut* to cue the *gamelan* to accelerate the tempo. At 00:55 as the *bapang* phrasing continues with a new melody, the lead tone goes from a high *nding* down to the *ndung*. A more common *bapang panasar* (used to accompany the masked *topéng* narrator) goes from the lower leading tone to the higher but here it is reversed.

At 00:55 the *réyong* come in with *norot*⁷⁹ and four-tone *ubit ngempat* interlocking in a *légong* style while the *gangsa* play *noltol*. The word *noltol* derives from the way birds peck over and over again at bits of grain with their beaks bobbing up and down.

At 02:07, *bapang* phrasing returns with the *gong* playing at the *ndéng* tone of the melody, and with a differently pitched *gong*; the earlier *gong* was tuned to *nding* and the *kempur* a high *ndung*. This second version has the *gong* tuned to *ndéng* and *kempur* on *ndong*. While this is still *bapang* with eight beats per *gong*, the sweet higher range suggests a *gagaboran* feeling associated with *gabor*, a ritual dance for females. Also at 02:07 the *réyong* alternate between *norot* and a four-tone *ubit ngempat* interlocking, while the *gangsa* lead with a combination of *oncangan* and *noltol*, filling in with a *kerep* ‘denser’ style. The *kempur* is used here (and elsewhere in most of these recordings) as the *klentong* is used today, on the 4th beat (*gong* is on the 8th beat). Nowadays we use (G) . P . t . P . G while the phrasing here is (G)...P...G. The section ends with *ngucek* and *norét*.

3. *Kebyar Ding III: Oncang–oncangan*

Oncang–oncangan is a technique inspired by the polyrhythmic pounding of rice mortars as grain is husked, most often by women. The “jumping melody” played by the *gangsa* (metallophones played with one mallet) involves an interlocking method of playing a main melodic theme (unlike the interlocking of florid higher-register *kotékan* ornamentation).⁸⁰ The melody is broken up into a two-part figuration, *polos* (basic, simple) and *sangsih* (differing, filling in). *Oncang–oncangan* technique is the distinctive element of this section, with one *ngucek* phrase in the middle. *Oncangan* such as this

⁷⁹ “Kotekan style featuring one-to-one melodic alternation between the prevailing pokok tone and its scalar upper neighbor” (Tenzer 2000:453)

⁸⁰ The word *koték* means ‘to hit something with a pole’. An interesting connection is with the raucous and most basic procession music called *téktékan*, for which each of a large group of players hits two bamboo sticks together in familiar interlocking rhythms. The dictionary definition of *tékték* is “beat repeatedly and noisily.”

(and the related *nyog cag* in Pankung’s *Lagu Sesulingan*) is most often associated with the *sekatian* style of *gong kuna*, the transitional genre between *gong gedé* and *kebyar*, though it is also heard in such *gendér wayang* pieces as *Tulang Lindung*. As *kebyar* emerged in the 1920s the *oncangan* technique gave birth to the more irregular and jumpy sub-group commonly known as *nyog cag* ‘inconsistent’. While *oncangan* remains the generic term, a delineation suggested by I Nyoman Astita seems to be widely accepted if not always specified, namely that *oncangan* interlocking combines two tones of the *gangsa polos* part with two of its *sangsih* partner while *nyog cag* combines three tones of the *polos* with two of the *sangsih* creating more of an imbalance. The center-point of the *polos* three-tone part stresses the melodic line while the third tone jumps around it.

The rapid eight-beat *bapang* meter switches at 00:21 to a *pangadéng* ‘slow’ *bapang* with the same melody slowed down, still counting eight beats subdivided at one point by the *réyong*’s *byong* chord. At 00:49 the *réyong* play interlocking *norot* and *gangsa* alternate *oncangan* with *noltol* (*polos* and *sangsih* interlocking on the same tone). At 01:15 the *réyong* play a faster *norot* (called *norot-tetorotan*) alternating with *ubit ngembat* and the *gangsa* combine one-tone *noltol* interlocking and *neteg* ‘consistent’ technique, in which a single key is played repeatedly on each individual *gangsa* (not interlocking).

After a variety of *ngucek* and *gendér wayang*-style *norét* beginning at 01:27, there is a slow *pangadéng* at 01:43 reminiscent of a theme occasionally used as opening music for programs on *Radio Republik Indonesia*. Upon first listening it sounds like an ordinary *pangadéng bapang*, but as Pak Beratha has pointed out, *Kebyar Ding* contains subtle surprises that are felt by the listener without being consciously aware of the uneven structure.

Nyoman Astita has observed the compositional process of *nirus*, or *ngelukus*, in which the structure is compressed gradually with each *gongan*, and maps out the *pola* ‘form’ in this way:

..... P..... P..... G	(24)
..... P..... P... G	(20)
... P..... P... G	(16)
... P..... G	(12)
... P..... G	(24)

4. Kebyar Ding IV: Batél

Batél traditionally accompanies *pasiat* ‘dramatic fighting scenes’, *angkatan* ‘entrances and departures’ in *gendér wayang* and *palégongan*, and is used in *balaganjur* processional music at such moments as arrival and departure from the cemetery during death rites, when the more excited *gong* and *kempur* pulse is preferable to *gilak* phrasing. *Batél* may also signify a musical transition from one section of a composition to another. This three-minute section really waits until the end for the rapid, even *batél* phrasing (G) . P . G . P . G played by the large *gong* and smaller *kempur*. The *batél* principle is two *ketukan* beats (the most basic pulse) for each *kempur* or *gong*; *batél* is the shortest of all phrase units. Similarly, the *batél* ostinato played by the left hand in *gendér wayang* follows two-beat phrasing.

Rapid *gilak kendang* drumming and (G) P . P G phrasing gives way to the slow *pangadéng* section beginning at 00:25, with the *réyong*’s *byong* chord where we would expect the *klentong* high-pitched *gong*, (G)...P...*byong*...P...G. Nowadays we hear *byong* used as this halfway mark simultaneously with the *klentong* in *pendét* and *gabor* dances.

The phrasing is *bapang longgor* form of 16 beats to each *gong* with low melody characteristic of *bapang* and *oncangan* played by the *gangsa*. At 01:25 the *réyong* play *norot* as the *gangsa* carry the lyrical melody. At 02:02 the *gangsa* switch to *noltol* one-tone alternation and now, still keeping to *longgor* form, we again hear the process called *ngelukus* (*ngringkus*) in which the form is condensed into *ngilak* (*gilak*), involving a quickening of tempo from *adéng* ‘slow’ to *gangsar* ‘moderately fast’. *Kebyar* unison syncopated phrasing returns at 02:15 with a series of *ngucek* and at 02:17 *ngorét-ngérot* three-tone up and down glissando-like phrases reminiscent of *gendér wayang*. Finally, at 02:25 real *batél* phrasing of (G) . P . G . P is heard for the first time, although still with a *gilak* feeling coming from the *réyong* playing *ubit ngempat*. But the *kotékan* at 02:32 gives a moment of *gendér wayang batél* style as well. Again the three-tone *ngorét-ngérot* phrase at 02:51 is a flashback to *gendér wayang* but after a mere two seconds, we end with *kebyar*.

Usage of *byong* chords played by *réyong* instead of *klentong* on this and other tracks leads one to speculate that the *klentong* might not have been common in south-central *kebyar* until I Nyoman Kaler borrowed it for his

Panji Semirang dance in the 1930s—as did Busungbiu on their 1928 recordings—from the *légong* repertoire.

5. *Kebyar Ding V: Pangrangrangan*

Pangrangrangan derives from “composing” (*ngarang*), originally referring to the distinctive improvisational playing of a soloist on the *trompong* or two-mallet *gendér* in the introductory *kawitan* ‘point of origin’ section of a *gamelan gong gedé* or *semar pagulingan* piece (like the *buka* in Javanese *gamelan*), or within the body of the composition itself. In *kebyar*, *ngarang* came to connote new music composed in a fixed, permanent sense. But here, the name *pangrangrangan* suggests a feeling in which the imaginative process of a composer (*gendér* or *trompong* player) comes into being, rather than an actual performance format. *Bandem* suggests the title is based on the linkage of *pangrangrangan* composing with *bercerita* storytelling, as the melodic feeling here is reminiscent of the narrative sections in *légong* in which the story is told in words and song. Traditionally, the *trompong* or *gendér rambat* player’s variations for the *kawitan* ‘introduction’ are played in a kind of non-cyclic and non-pulsed melodic style called *gineman*. Also referred to as *ngilik-ngilik* ‘explorations’—or alternatively as *pangalihan* or *ngali-ngalihan* ‘searching’—a kind of improvised quotation from the *pangawak* ‘body’ of the composition. This anticipates and sets a mood for the rest of the *kawitan* introductory section of the composition by which other *gamelan* musicians recognize the melody, the final tone of which is the first tone of their entrance.

Oncangan continue in this section followed by *ngucek* phrases and then at 01:19 we hear a melody and (G)...P...G) phrasing associated with *bapang* of *gong gedé*. Nowadays this *bapang* and melody would be with *kjentong* (G . t . P . G) to accompany the *gabor* dance, and this *norot* technique later became common with *gabor*. In live performance the concluding flurry of *ngucek* phrases lead directly into the *pangawak* section. The extended round of *ngucek* and *norét* fireworks beginning at 02:22 continues until the end of the section and completes the *byar* phrasing of *Kebyar Ding*.

6. *Kebyar Ding VI: Pangawak and Pangécét*

Kebyar compositions frequently conclude with a *pangawak* and *pangécét*, with themes derived from the classical repertoire of *légong*, *gambuh*, or *gamelan gong gedé*. *Pangawak* generally refers to the “body” of a

composition in which the main themes are fully developed. Wayan Beratha confirms that this *pangawak* comes from the *Pelayon Légong* musical theme.

As the *pangawak* ends at 01:32 the two *kendang* drummers play alone to signal a transition, emphasizing their *nrudut*. This will be followed by *oncang–oncangan* by the *gangsra* which leads into the faster *pangécét* section and climax. Pak Beratha find this moment especially poignant and explains “the drummers feel the *pangécét* in their hearts before being joined by the *gamelan*, anticipating and leading into the faster section,” a *pangécét* reminiscent of *Légong Pelayon*’s melodic contour while creating something new with *réyong*’s combination of *norot* and *ubitan*.

While this *Pelayon Légong*–style *pangécét* has the primary pitch (what the *gangsra* play on the *gong* stroke) as *ndang*, the *pangécét* of other *légong* themes vary. *Jobog* uses *ndong*, *Kutir* uses *nding*, *Lasem* uses *nding*.⁸¹ But while the form may vary, the feeling is similar between the versions.

7. *Curik Ngaras* ‘Starlings Kissing’

As with *Kebyar Ding* this composition fell into disuse many decades ago, and *Curik Ngaras* was not part of the 1975 Sadmerta–Belaluan reconstruction. Upon hearing the recording all listeners assume this was originally performed with dancers and at 01:01, one can almost see the two starlings pecking affectionately at each other in a *pangipuk* ‘love scene’. The main body of the composition utilizes a simple pattern of large *gong* and smaller *kempur gong*. In the accelerated *pangécét* section the *réyong* fill in with *norot* and related *ubitan* syncopations, as the *gong* phrasing expands and the two dancers would be circling each other playfully. Within two weeks of receiving a cassette dub from me, exclaiming, “I haven’t heard this since I was a kid,” Wayan Beratha began teaching *Curik Ngaras* to the young members of his local *gamelan* club in Sadmerta. McPhee briefly quotes *Curik Ngaras* in his *Tabuh–tabuhan* composition for orchestra, and the Javanese choreographer–dancer Devi Dja told Madé Bandem she used this recording to accompany her *Garuda Légong* creation on a 1939 U.S. tour which included Carnegie Hall. In the early 1960s Ruby Ornstein recorded (and Peliatan dancer Ni Gusti Ayu Raka Rasmi and others have described to us) a *Gong Peliatan*

⁸¹ *Jobog* and *Kutir* (*Kuntir*) both derive from the Subali–Sugriwa story of two rival monkeys from the Ramayana and *Lasem* is from the gambuh story derived from East Javanese Malat literature.

“mini–dance drama” of the *Rajapala* story in which *Curik Ngaras* was played for the scene in which *dedari* ‘heavenly nymphs’ are bathing at a spring and prince *Rajapala* at first observes them and then steals the *seléndang* scarf of the most beautiful amongst them, Ken Sulasih. The *Rajapala* story had been developed in the 1920s by Nyoman Kaler for the *jangér* group of Kedaton (included on CD#5).

8. *Kembang Lengkuas*

Wayan Beratha identifies *kembang lengkuas* as *bunga kunyit*, the flower of the turmeric plant and suggests that Marya’s student I Nyoman Nyongnyong of Belaluan might have danced to this composition. In any case it is a flowering root spice in the *bunga isén* ginger–turmeric family whose leaf sways as rainwater shifts around on its surface. There is agreement amongst expert listeners that the music was intended to convey this feeling of shifting weight, and even *paling*—a peculiarly Balinese feeling of disorientation—suggested by the way the *kotétan* patterns of the *réyong* play off against the regular beat of the *gangsa* melody, the sudden *angsel* cadences at the ends of phrases and the ebb and flow of soft to loud dynamics. Derived from the ceremonial *gamelan gong gedé*, which has a piece by the same name in its *lelambatan* repertoire, this *kebyar* version exhibits at least one striking feature which distinguishes it as a modern work: asymmetric phrasing. *Gong gedé* music is structured in multiples of four beats, with *gong* punctuating phrases of four, eight, sixteen, and so on. But these early *kebyar* compositions introduced uneven, asymmetric phrasing which has grown ever more complex over the succeeding decades. This early expression of *kebyar* form creates a gentle imbalance (another expression of shifting weight) with two beats added to the expected sixteen. It has been suggested that the image of a leaf’s shifting weight refers specifically to the two extra beats added to the *gong* phrase. This is just another example of Wayan Beratha’s fascination with the subtle irregularities of early *kebyar* meant to be felt but not noticed. Listeners may find a resemblance to Beratha’s *Berathayasa* composition. Nyoman Astita hears the shifting phrasing as:

. P P P . G
 . P P P . G
 . P P P . G
 . P P P . G

. P P P . G

. P P P . G

. P P P . G

Instead, Beratha hears it as phrases of 8, 8, 4, 8, and 8, and although the *gongan* falls on the 18th beat each time, he thinks of it as a 36-beat *palet*.

9. *Tabuh Telu*

The implication in the name *tabuh telu*, belonging to the old *gong gedé* genre, is taken by musicians today to mean a tripartite *kempur* phrasing within each *gong* cycle, but this does not apply in practice.⁸² This rendition of a fast-paced *gending gangasaran* (*gangsar* ‘fast’) represents current conceptions of *tabuh telu* and contains the *trompong*’s *kawitan* introduction playing a *periring* ‘condensed’ melody followed by the *pangawak* main body of the composition. For *gangasaran* the *kempur* sounds on the fifth and seventh beats as *neliti* ‘counted’ on the *calung/jublag* with the *gong*, as always, on eight: (G) P . P G. A western musician would hear the *kempur* on six and eight with the *gong*’s downbeat on one but, as Ziporyn puts it, “Balinese regard meter as ‘going toward’ the *gong*/downbeat rather than as springing from it.”⁸³

The small *kempli gong*, otherwise absent on the other 1928 selections, marks the beat in traditional *gong kuna* or *gong gedé* ensembles and is indeed heard here on the 2nd, 4th and 6th beats. Following the three *gong* phrases or *palet* of the *kawitan*, the *pangawak* consists of an eight-count *palet* ending on pitch *ndung*, a *palet* ending on *nding*, then two different *palet* reversing the ending tones to *nding* followed by *ndung*, then all four lines are repeated, followed by the first *palet* ending on *ndung* but now followed by another ending on *ndong*, and finally a closing *pakaad* ‘tail’ with eight *ngunda* repetitions of another *palet* each time ending on *ndong*. This fluid structure built on repetition of melodic and rhythmic elements shows how the *trompong* player can lead a traditional *lelambatan* ensemble through an evolving composition-in-progress, especially adapted to the three-minute requirement.

⁸² See Tenzer 2000:259–260 and McPhee 1966:393 for further discussion.

⁸³ E-mail correspondence 2009

This same composition is still performed in the North for tooth-filing ceremonies and *odalan* temple festivals and, at least in Tejakula, is called “*Gending Belaluan*,” according to Pandé Madé Sukerta. As with traditional *lelambatan* pieces the *trompong*’s melodic lead can be heard throughout, but this rendition already shows *kebyar*-style playing by the *kendang* drums, filling in with *rangkep* doubling or “splashing.” The *réyong* play *norot* figuration as in *lelambatan* and the *gangsa* play *noltol*.

10. *Tabuh Telu Buaya Mangap* ‘Open-mouthed Crocodile’

Another old *lelambatan* composition in the faster *gending gangasaran* form, this is still commonly performed in South Bali and was transcribed with the title *Tabuh Telu* by McPhee for his two-piano work *Balinese Ceremonial Music*. The introductory *kawitan* is freely performed by the *trompong* in a relatively fast *periring* ‘condensed’ and *polos* ‘simple’ form up to 00:20.

Following the two lines of the *kawitan*, each ending on *ndung*, we have another example of *alih-alihan* searching process led by the *trompong* as it leads into the *pangawak* main body of the piece at 00:30. The first eight-beat *palet* ends on the pitch *ndéng*, followed by two different melodies for *palet* also ending on *ndéng*. The next two lines end on *nding* and then *ndung*. Those five *palet* are repeated two more times except that the first line is replaced by a different melody also ending on *ndéng*. After all three repetitions of the five-*palet* structure, the *trompong* leads into a *pakaad* ending with three *palet* chosen from the previous five lines: the second version of the first line ending on *ndéng*, then the third line (ending on *ndéng*), and finally, the 4th line which is chosen so the melody can end on the tonic, *nding*. The structure, again, leaves us with the impression of having been designed within the performance to fill in three full minutes for the recording. The *gangsa* play a combination of *norot* and *oncangan* techniques throughout. Here the creativity lies with one drummer’s (*lanang* and *wadon* taking turns) more freely playing a combination of *batu-batuhan* ‘filling in’ and *gilak*-style, and combining *unda-undahan* terracing and *nyambung* ‘continuity’, building up, stepping gradually toward the *angsel* climax. Using the onomatopoeic syllables used for drum strokes, we would say the drummers take turns, with the *wadon* filling in with ‘*dagatadagadaga*’ and

lanang answering with ‘*dugadugaduga*’ in an improvisational *batu–batuan* used especially for *gilak* sections of *tabuh telu*.⁸⁴

Gamelan Gong Kebyar of Pangkung, Tabanan

I Marya was like a bee cross-pollinating the flowers of *kebyar*, collaborating as a dancer in Pangkung and Busungbiu, then Belaluan later in the 1920s and finally in Peliatan in the early 1950s. But according to his friend Wayan Begeg, Marya was not much of a musician at all and relied on his less well-remembered musical partners, I Wayan Gejir and I Wayan Sukra. Gejir was the leader of the *seka* ‘club’ (inheriting the position from his father, Pan Gejir) and, along with Sukra, composed most of Pangkung’s new *kebyar* works from the teens to 1940s. I Nengah Ngaji was another leading member of the *seka*. Sukra composed the music for *Tambulilingan* (Bumblebee) which Peliatan adapted with his help for their 1952 U.S. and European tour, renaming it *Tumulilingan Mengisep Sari* ‘The Bumblebee Sips Honey’ and later *Olég Tumulilingan*. According to Begeg the original Pangkung version in the 1940s was played on *gamelan angkung* and was performed as a male role by a single female dancer. The two-dancer version developed around 1951 with a male dancer as bumblebee and female as a *kupu–kupu* ‘butterfly’ in which the two compete for the nectar of a flower. The subsequent Peliatan version developed for the international tour and performed on the Ed Sullivan Show—choreographed by Marya but conceived by John Coast and A.A. Gedé Mandera—reconstituted it as a love scene between two bumblebees. Interestingly, Peliatan performed another dance on the tour accompanied by *angklung* called *Olég* in a style combining *jogéd* and *légong*.⁸⁵ While the ‘*lég*’ of *légong* means ‘to bend’, *olég* is a play on the word *élog*, which implies more fluid movement and especially a wiggle of the hips.

Wayan Begeg’s chronology suggests 1897 as the year when Anak Agung Ngurah of the royal family at the court of Puri Kaléran, Tabanan—who had been appointed by the Dutch authorities to cultivate regional arts—arranged for the *désa* ‘village’ of Pangkung to receive a *gamelan*. The *Seka Gong*

⁸⁴ ‘Chapter 7 Meter and Drumming’ of Michael Tenzer’s *Gamelan Gong Kebyar* (2000:249–304) is highly recommended for an in-depth analysis of current practice.

⁸⁵ Ni Gusti Raka Rasmi, personal conversation 2009

Pangkung was formed in 1900 and sometime around 1910 they invited a teacher from Pujungan, inspiring them to create new compositions such as *Tabuh Trompong*, some of which were composed in collaboration with musicians from the Bantiran club. Before the Bantiran performance in Tabanan the *Pangkung gangsa* had just five keys, but the musicians were already beginning to utilize *kebyar* techniques and the *barungan gedé* or *gamelan gong kuna* was already expanding from older instrumentation. In order to play with *kebyar* dynamics the *gamelan* was melted down around 1915 to make one with nine keys for its *gangsa*. By 1916 they had evolved this new aesthetic into a distinct *gaya* *Pangkung* ‘style’ integrating elements from *angklung*, *gambang*, *gong suling* and *gendér wayang*.

Forms borrowed from *kebyar Buléléng* included *bapang*, *gagaboran* and *lelonggoran*. In 1917 a bamboo *gamelan tingklik* was acquired by *Pangkung*, using a similar repertoire which influenced their emerging *kebyar* style. At this time *gamelan kebyar* did not include *suling* ‘bamboo flute’, *rebab* ‘bowed lute’ or *ugal* lower octave *gangsa*. *Wayan Begeg* tells us that *suling* and *rebab* were introduced to *kebyar* in 1939 for competitions held by the Dutch authorities.

According to *Begeg*, names of new compositions were not used before the word *kebyar* was coined, and they would be referred to as ‘*jung jéng jung*’, ‘*jéng jéng–jung jéng*’ or ‘*jung jung–te jung*’ to indicate the opening phrase in terms of pitch, rhythm, and its jumping intervals. This is echoed by *Guru Gdé Adnya* (*Guru Rsi*) of *Sawan*, who still finds this practice more *semangat* ‘spirited’.

Begeg suggests that it was not until around 1952 (when *Gong Peliatan* toured in the U.S. and Europe) that some *seka gamelan* began to refer to themselves other than by their genre and village and took on names such as *Gong Tirta Kencana Pangkung* or *Gunung Sari Peliatan*. The *Pangkung* group changed names again in 1957 to *Surya Kencana* at the time of their tour to the U.S. and Europe. But in fact the *Peliatan* group did not use the name *Gunung Sari* for their 1952 international tour and it was not until the advent of government-recognized *yayasan* organizations in the early 1960s that more than just a few *gamelan* clubs began using such individualistic and fanciful names. And the musicians of *Belaluan* have kept the simple name of *Gong Sadmerta–Belaluan* to this day.

11. *Gending Sesulingan*

This is actually *Tabuh Trompong*, the theme for *Igel Trompong (Tari Trompong)*, the dance created by I Marya. Upon listening recently to this recording Wayan Begeg suggested that the *Sesulingan* music most likely preceded the creation of the dance, and confirmed the influence of *pangécét Pelayon Légong* for its feeling, nuance, embellishments and melodic flow. The *bantang gending* ‘core melody’ continues to be used in *Kebyar Trompong*—following the *pelayon* or *pangawak papeson* ‘entrance/opening’—for the second *pangawak* section during which the dancer plays the *trompong*.

Begeg does not consider this music to be in the “real *kebyar*” style since it lacks *ngucek* or syncopated rhythms played synchronously by the melodic instruments. Ni Ketut Arini, a student of I Marya, suggests the name *Sesulingan* might refer to the *gangsā*’s style of playing the melody somewhat like the rapid “noodling” of a *suling* bamboo flute.

At 00:21 paired upper–octave *kantilan* metallophones play *neteg* ‘consistent’ as in ‘hitting something repeatedly’ (the same technique as *noltol*) before changing to *nyog cag* at 00:26, which dominate the entire *gending* with *neteg* interspersed throughout. Additionally, we hear *oncangan*’s jumping melody played by interlocking mid–range *gangsā pepadé*.

12 *Gending Longgor I*

Longgor can refer to a 16–beat meter as well as to a compositional form associated with specific social contexts. I Gusti Bagus Tika tells us that in Bungkulan and the Singaraja region in general, *lelonggoran* music is still played on the *gong kuna gamelan sekastian* while people collectively prepare *mébat* food for religious ceremonies. Guru Gdé Adnya confirms that in Sawan *lelonggoran* is still important in the repertoire played for *odalan* ceremonies in the *pura* ‘temples’, varying by day or night in compositional form.

Wayan Begeg tells us that this *Longgor* exemplifies the techniques and terminology that was emerging by 1920 for motifs of the category *gegebug* ‘ways of striking an instrument’: *ngebyar*: the style of phrasing with most instruments playing each note simultaneously; *nyog cag*, *norot* played by *réyong* or *gangsā*, and the three varieties of *ngucek* phrasing: *norék/norét* (three–tone figuration); *ngucek* (two–tone figuration); *panegteg* or *neteg*

‘consistent’, often synonymous with *noltol* as a one–tone interlocking pattern played by paired *polos* and *sangsih gangsa*, but in Pangkung also referring to a rhythmic one–tone phrase played by each *gangsa* without *sangsih* filling in. I Wayan Aryasa confirms the use of this meaning elsewhere and reports hearing this usage from Cokorde Mas of Ubud, a noted musician. I Putu Sumiasa of the northern village of Kedis suggests that while *neteg* can refer in a general way to *noltol* interlocking, it is really the *polos* part which plays *neteg* on the beat with the *ugal*, while the *sangsih* part plays *nyandét* (*candétan*) on the off–beat.⁸⁶

Since *Kebyar Ding* and Pangkung’s *Longgor* exhibit such similar characteristics, the question that everyone asks is, “who influenced whom?” We can only assume that it was mutual. At 00:25 we hear *bapang* phrasing of (G) P . P G. The *ngucek* at 00:46 flow into *ngorék* and then into an expanded rhapsody of *ngucek*–style phrasing. Interestingly, the 16–beat *longgor* theme at 01:22 is the same melody—except for one tone—as heard in Belaluan’s *Kebyar Ding III* at 00:08, but without *kempur* or the *réyong*’s mid–phrase *byong* punctuation.

At 01:22 we hear *bapang longgor* meter of 16 beats to the *gong* and after the *kendang* play *nrudut* as a transition signal into a section featuring *réyong*, the *gangsa* stressing *neteg* and the *réyong* *norot*. Wayan Begeg points out the way one sings the *réyong* part at 02:05—while intoning the actual pitches—is *norot–ndot–ndot–ndot* or *norét–ndét–ndét–ndét*.

13. *Gending Longgor II*

After a round of *ngucek* and *ngorét*, we hear at 00:26 metric phrasing of eight beats to the *gong* with melodic phrasing on a sixteen–beat cycle. The *kempur* is inconsistent, sometimes on the 8th and other times on the 12th beat. The melody from 00:27 to 01:25 makes use of the interlocking *neteg/noltol* in a consistent way, but the melody beginning at 01:44 exploits the *neteg/noltol* in syncopated contrast with the *oncangan* as they alternate back and forth. Pande Madé Sukerta suggests the theme is derived from *gending lelonggoran* repertoire of the *Buléléng* region.

⁸⁶ Ugal, or pengugal, also called giying, was used by the gamelan of Busungbiu for these recordings but had not yet been incorporated into the Belaluan or Pangkung ensembles. It is the ten–key, two–octave, lowest–register leader of the *gangsa* section.

14. *Gending Longgor III*

The melodic phrasing of *gabor* continues within the *longgor* form, except that the *gong* phrases are cycles of 28 beats, a common feature in *légong* repertoire. At 01:04 a faster *pangécét* section takes over with the feeling of a *pangipuk* ‘love scene’. This steady eight-beat phrase is more common in *gabor* than the *longgor* form and includes a *kempur* on the 4th beat. Today’s *gabor* would play *klentong* on the 4th with *kempur* on the 2nd and 6th beats. After the transitional *ngucek* the phrasing at 01:50 suggests *lelonggoran* with *gangsa* playing *neteg* and *réyong* play *norot* in the old *gong kuna* fashion but with the melodic feeling of *palégongan*. More in keeping with *légong* are the two cycles of 28 beats to the *gong*. Therefore, the last section is a mix of *lelonggoran*, *légong* and *gabor*.

15. *Gending Longgor IV*

This section begins with a *bapang*, four beats to the *gong*, resembling the dance of the *sisya* female students of the sorceress in *Calonarang*, with *gangsa pepadé* leading the melody and *réyong* playing the rapid *kécék* creating percussive sound without specific pitch. But the initial steady *bapang* is interrupted twice by playful *ucek–ucekan* syncopations. At 00:31 the *réyong*’s interlocking three-tone *ubit telu* and *gangsa*’s *kotékan* exploit a rhythmic quality called *océt–océtan* characterized by a playful, *kécak*-like shifting syncopation. The meter here is *batél* with *gong* every four beats subdivided by a *kempur*. The solo phrase played by the *gangsa* at 01:04 is derived from the *pangipuk* of *légong*, transitioning into an accelerated *pangécét* with *neteg* one-tone figuration alternating between the *polos* and *sangsih gangsa*. The *réyong* play in *pangécét* style, *norot* interlocking like *légong* but still with an extended *gabor* phrasing of 16 beats to the *gong*. The ending *pakaad* ‘tail’ is in the *gendér wayang* style.

Gamelan Gong Kebyar of Busungbiu, Northwest Bali

According to a 1932 Beka catalogue, the northern *gamelan* of Busungbiu was recorded in Denpasar. The *gamelan* also performed at the *Betawi* (now Jakarta) *Festival Pasar Gambir* in 1928. Busungbiu’s recordings share essential features of the new *kebyar* style but contain minimal suggestions of *ngucek*. A reasonable supposition is that the keys of all their *gangsa*—still being *pacek* ‘held in place by nails’, *jongkok* ‘resting on the frames’ and not

gantung ‘hanging’—did not allow for the damping technique needed to go full force with *ngucek*. But one bold, new element heard in these recordings is *réyong tunggal*, when the entire *gamelan* stops suddenly to allow the four *réyong* musicians to play alone. Another key innovative element heard only in the Busungbiu compositions is their dramatic use of sudden stops and silences, a feature which has become characteristic of 20th-century *kebyar*.

Pandé Made Sukerta asserts that Busungbiu was playing *gangsra* with ten keys before 1915 and that in this they preceded Bantiran. However, they kept to the *pacek (jongkok)* design until around 1990 when (we were told by I Wayan Weker, I Gdé Kwat Kusnadi, I Gdé Ratep Suryasa and I Ketut Artika on a visit to Busungbiu) the old *gamelan* was melted down to have a new *kebyar* ensemble forged. They still saved the *réyong*, large gong and two *gangsra pepadé* from the original *gamelan* as heirlooms kept at the *pura désa* temple, and continue to play *sekatian* and *lelonggoran* repertoire as well as contemporary music on the new *kebyar* instruments.

Wayan Begeg tells us that the early *kebyar Buléléng* style was characterized by the compositional forms of *bapang*, *gagaboran* and *lelonggoran*. The influence of *légong* repertoire in their new compositions was facilitated by such teachers as Ida Boda from the regions of Gianyar and Badung (Batuan and Kaliungu) and I Gusti Gedé Raka Badeng (a.k.a. Anak Agung Raka Saba) who taught in the northern village of Tamblang near Bungkulan. Later, Ni Gusti Biang Sengog of Peliatan is known to have taught *légong* in Busungbiu. Wayan Patra (Wayan Weker’s father), *kendang* player and one of the leaders of Gong Busungbiu (and likely a *kendang* player on these recordings), told his son that in the early years of *kebyar* he would play in the *krumpungan* ‘light hand–drumming’ style of *palégongan*.⁸⁷ Weker remembers that when Ida Boda taught in Busungbiu he would reside at the home of the *kepala désa* ‘village head’ and also relates that the *légong* versions taught by Ida Boda in Busungbiu were *Kuntul (kokokan* ‘egret bird’) and *Jobog* (Subali–Sugriwa). And it is of considerable interest that Busungbiu is the only *kebyar* ensemble recorded in 1928 which used a *klentong*, the high–pitched vertical *gong* so characteristic of *légong* repertoire. Another similarity to *gamelan palégongan* is the presence of the *kempur* with no large *gong* heard on these recordings. But oddly enough the

⁸⁷ *Krumpungan* is also the technique for gambuh drumming while the very similar style of *krémpéngan* is used in gamelan arja with smaller *kendang*.

kempur sometimes functions as if in mid-phrase and a large *gong* were present. This could be due to the hybrid nature of *kebyar-palégongan* experimentation or a decision not to sound the *gong* and risk distortion on the recording. Our recent visit also revealed that the original *barungan kebyar* ensemble of Busungbiu included two twelve-key *gendér rambat* that were used to play *palégongan* repertoire (not heard in their recorded selections). We saw such a pair of *gendér rambat* on a subsequent visit to *Bubunan's gong kebyar* group, which still maintains its *gangsa pacek (jongkok)* style playing *sekatian* and *lelongoran* repertoire for *odalan* temple festivals. But the two twelve-key *gendér* were reduced to ten keys under the influence of the conservatory KOKAR in the 1960s as a result of the island-wide *Sendratari Ramayana* trend. And instead of being played as *gendér* they are used as *penyacah*, an octave-higher version of *jublág*. Another instrument not included in these works is the low-pitched *jegogan*, though its higher-octave sibling *jublág* is very active.

16. *Tabuh Légod Bawa*

Légod Bawa is among the standard repertoire of the *légong* genre⁸⁸ and the solo *kawitan* or *pangalihan* phrase played by a *gangsa* at the very beginning is in a condensed *légong* style. But before we can hear anything else resembling *légong*, *kebyar* jumps in. Introduced here is the revolutionary style of sudden stops and *putus-putus* phrasing, creating jagged, discontinuous melodic sections. We also hear right from the beginning the *réyong tunggal* played in starts and stops on large, low-pitched *réyong*, characteristic of the North. According to Putu Sumiasa of Kedis the northern style always preferred *réyong* in the range of *gangsa pepadé* while *réyong* of the South have tended to be one octave higher in the range of the *gangsa kantilan* to create a sweeter sound. Pandé Sukerta speculates that the *gangsa* players may be holding their mallets in a slanted *miring* position enabling a certain fluidity. McPhee's film sequences of *gangsa pacek* in 1930s *kebyar* ensembles show *panggul tanduk* mallets, smaller and lighter than those used today. At 00:34 we hear a series of *ngucek* leading into three-tone *ngorék (ngorét)*. The extended *réyong tunggal* section playing *ubit-ubitan* style of *kotékan* at 00:47, again at 01:24 and throughout these Busungbiu recordings is a precursor of what later became a prevalent feature of *kebyar* throughout Bali.

⁸⁸ The *Légod Bawa* story tells of the gods Wisnu and Brahma in their struggle with Siwa's 'lingga'. See De Zoete and Spies 1938:326

At 01:12 and again at 01:29 are themes and *ucek–ucekan* phrasing similar to that heard in *Kapi Raja*, which McPhee analyzed in the 1930s and which the *gamelan* of Peliatan revised and toured since 1952, and which was adapted by Wayan Beratha in 1964 for his seminal *Jayasemara*. A recent visit with Beratha illuminated the creative process after he listened to this track and laughed, exclaiming, “*Jayasemara!*” He explained that in the 1930s musicians from Busungbiu would spend time in Belaluan to learn *légong*—the dance from Ida Boda and *karawitan* ‘music’ from his father, Madé Regog. In exchange the Busungbiu musicians introduced the Belaluan musicians to their *gaya* ‘style’ and techniques. The young Wayan Beratha kept this Busungbiu music in his head and much later—after hearing the *gamelan* of Peliatan with their revised *Kapi Raja* ‘Monkey King’—felt inspired (and challenged) to create his own adaptation of the Busungbiu style, composing *Jayasemara* which influenced the next generation of musicians and composers throughout Bali. During our subsequent visit with the musicians of Busungbiu, Wayan Weker recalled his father Wayan Patra’s trips to Belaluan and that Patra would return home to the coffee and fruit region of Busungbiu with bags of *beras* ‘rice’ given by Belaluan in exchange for teaching *kebyar*. Incidentally, Beratha’s brother, Nyoman Yudha, also remembers the *pangécét* section of Busungbiu’s version of the traditional *lelambatan* composition *Galang Kangin* being played on Radio Republik Indonesia in the 1950s to introduce the 6:30 a.m. broadcasts of the BBC World news program.

Here, as in the other Busungbiu compositions, we have *gangsa ugal*, or *giying*, one octave lower than the *pemadé* used by Belaluan and Pangkung. The *giying* subsequently became standard in *kebyar* instrumentation.

Amidst the interlocking *norot* of the *gangsa* at 01:49 giving a *pangawak légong*–like feeling, the *kendang* drum plays *nrudut* to signal a transition into very *pangawak légong*–like melody and *kotékan*. But the solo *tunggal* drummer plays *gupekan* technique similar to *babarongan* style associated with the *barong* dance. The formal structure until 02:35 resembles the *pangawak* section of *légong*, as well as use of *kotékan telu (nilu)* and *kotékan ngempat*, three–part and four–part interlocking patterns. Once we are into this *légong*–like section a high–pitched *klentong* verticle *gong* is heard at 01:58 and then twice more every 32 beats. The *klentong* is associated with *légong* instrumentation as well as later *kebyar*, but is not heard on the Belaluan or Pangkung tracks. Another *légong*–like aspect throughout is the use of *kempur*

18. *Kebyar*

Here again we hear the revolutionary northern *kebyar* style of sudden stops, jagged, discontinuous melodic phrases and rapid alternations from one section of the *gamelan* to another, especially featuring the *réyong tunggal*. But at the very opening *byar* chord we are reminded that Mémén Redia—the one artist who actually participated in the 1928 recordings and lived to tell us about it—explained that the Odeon–Beka company employees only allowed for one take of each performance; any mistakes would have to be tolerated. In the case of this *Kebyar* composition one may question the very definition of *kebyar* as “*keras dan bersama*,” for that opening *byar* is anything but *bersama* ‘together’.

Again at 00:20 we hear a theme similar to that used in *Kapi Raja* and Beratha’s *Jayasemara*. Putu Sumiasa comments that the playing technique here clearly reflects the instruments’ rested *pacek* keys. At 01:06 *légong*–style *bapang* phrasing comes in with characteristic *légong kotékan* figurations, *kempur* and with intermittent *klentong* striking three times beginning at 01:28. But the *réyong*’s *kécék–kécék* at 01:20 and again at 01:40 is the sound of *kebyar*, with mallets hitting the flat surface of the *réyong*’s lower rim rather than the tuned knob.

After a *Jayasemara*–like phrase is an eight–beat *bapang* at 02:04 reminiscent of *bapang panasar* in *topéng* mask dance theater. At 02:29 we are back to the *Jayasemara*–like *kebyar* themes for the conclusion.

19. *Tabuh Panyelah*

The word *panyelah* derives from *selah* ‘insert’, and this might refer to *légong* themes (in this case *Lasem*’s melody) being inserted into *kebyar*, or perhaps to the *gending*’s use as an intermezzo. But Beratha suggests the title reflects the old practice of inserting such instrumental interludes in between sung verses of *kakawin* during performances of *palawakya*. Again we hear the solo *kendang tunggal* drummer playing solo *gupekan besik* technique, using his hands and no mallet. At 00:14 a *légong*–style *pangawak* section begins with just a hint of the *Lasem* theme at the very beginning. The *ugal* plays the *pola* ‘structural form’ of *palégongan* but in a *kebyar* style.

At 01:05 we hear *kotékan* associated with *pangécét légong* played by the *gangsá*. But the *gangsá*’s *oncangan* and *neteg* at 01:54 joined by the *réyong*’s *norot* are certainly not in *légong* style. Again we hear a mix of *gong*

kuna interlocking with *légong*-like melodic phrasing and solo *gupekan bapang* drumming anticipating later refinements in the development of the *kebyar* aesthetic.

20. *Tabuh Gari*

Generally played as a *penutup* final piece in a program, *Tabuh Gari* is an aural signal for the audience that it is time to leave. This rendition bears no similarity to the better-known *semar pagulingan*, *palégongan* or *gendér wayang* versions, or the original version of *Tabuh Gari* in the classic *gambuh* repertoire, which uses it as introductory music. But the link with *légong* is in the use of a melodic theme from *Légong Jobog* heard at 02:20. Pande Madé Sukerta suggests that the single *kendang* drum played here is still common in northern Bali, even in *semar pagulingan* ensembles such as in the village of Sawan.

The work opens with *légong*-style *kawitan* and *kotékan*, and switches at 00:23 to *neteg* and *noltol* techniques referring back to *gong kuna*—and especially so in this case with the two *kendang* playing *cedugan* with mallets—and then at 00:37 into *kebyar*'s freer metrics. At 01:01 we hear a variety of *batél* ensemble without melody, with two drums, *klentong* and *céng-céng* cymbals heard prominently, playing in the style of the *kécak* sections of *jangér* dance theater. We might assume that *céng-céng* were omitted from most of the recordings because they would dominate the signal picked up by the microphone. In this brief section they are played as a component of a quotation from another genre rather than as *kebyar*. The *gong kuna* style at 01:37 leads into a *pangécét* coming in at 01:50, which Putu Sumiasa likens to *Légong Jobog*. And so these earliest of *kebyar* recordings come to a close with a very *légong*-like melody and evenly-alternating *kempur* and *klentong* as if glancing back over one's shoulder while moving on.

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• **MPEG-4 excerpts from silent archival films by Rolf de Maré (1938) on this CD (World Arbiter CD 2011):**

I Marya teaching *Kebyar (Igel Jongkok/Kebyar Duduk)*
 I Marya teaching *Igel (Kebyar) Trompong*
 I Marya dancing *Igel (Kebyar) Trompong*

• **Updates regarding ongoing research on the recordings of 1928 as well as silent film excerpts hosted on the World Arbiter and STIKOM-Bali websites: www.arbiterrecords.org and www.bali1928.net**

- I Marya dancing *Igel Trompong* with Gong Belaluan
 Filmed by Miguel Covarrubias circa 1930–34.
- Ida Boda teaching *légong* with the *gamelan palégongan* of Kelandis
 Filmed by Colin McPhee circa 1931–38.
- *Gamelan kebyar* from Jineng Dalem in Singaraja, North Bali, featuring the *trompong* player I Gdé Lila. Filmed by Colin McPhee, circa 1931–38.
- I Sampih dancing *Igel Jongkok (Kebyar Duduk)* with *Gong Peliatan* (A. A. Gedé Mandera, *kendang*). Filmed by Colin McPhee circa 1932–35.
- I Gdé Manik playing *kendang*. Filmed by Colin McPhee circa 1931–38.
- *Baris Poléng Ketekok Jago* from Banjar Tembawu Kelod
 Filmed by Miguel Covarrubias circa 1930–34.
- *Baris Malampahan* in Tegaltamu including I Wayan Serog, I Wayan Tekek, Anak Agung Aji Raka Pajenengan, I Gusti Ngurah Raka Koplogan & I Gusti Ngurah Regug. Filmed by Miguel Covarrubias circa 1930–34.
- *Baris Tunggal* performed by I Gusti Ngurah Regug (Pedanda Rsi Agung Tegaltamu). Filmed by Rolf De Maré, 1938.
- *Gamelan Gong Gedé* of Sulahan, Bangli. Filmed by Colin McPhee circa 1931–38.
- *Céng-céng Kopyak* from the Gong Gedé Sulahan. Filmed by Colin McPhee circa 1931–38.
- *Ngoncang: Munyiang Ketungan dengan Lu Seseh* (Women sounding a wooden mortar with wood poles); *Ngelesung Padi di Ketungan* (Husking rice in a wooden mortar); *Nebuk Padi dengan Petung* (Husking rice on the ground with bamboo poles). Filmed by Colin McPhee circa 1931–38.

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Edward Herbst made his first visit to Bali in 1972 while working toward his B.A. at Bennington College, spending one year studying *gendér wayang* and *palégongan* with the I Madé Gerindem in Teges Kanginan, gong-smithing practices and acoustics in Tihingan, Klungkung, and the inter-relationship between *gamelan* and dance-theater. He and Beth Skinner studied with I Nyoman Kakul, master of *gambuh*, *baris*, and *topéng*, while living with his family in Batuan. In 1980–81, Herbst spent fifteen months on a Fulbright in Bali focusing on vocal music performance with *gamelan* and dance-theater, studying with I Madé Pasek Tempo of Tampaksiring, Ni Nyoman Candri, and Pandé Madé Kenyir of Singapadu, I Ketut Rinda of Blahbatu, among others. He was commissioned by Sardono Kusumo's experimental Indonesian dance theater company to collaborate as composer and solo vocalist on *Maha Buta* in Switzerland and Mexico as well as Sardono's film, *The Sorceress of Dirah*, in Indonesia. After receiving a Ph.D. in Ethnomusicology from Wesleyan University he returned to Bali for four months in 1992 (funded by the Asian Cultural Council) to complete research for a book, *Voices in Bali: Energies and Perceptions in Vocal Music and Dance Theater* (Wesleyan University Press). He continues to balance research, lecturing and creative projects in Indonesia with his role in the U.S. as co-artistic director and composer for the performance company Triple Shadow. He is currently a Research Associate in the Department of Anthropology at Hunter College–City University of New York.

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