



# Danny Buckley

Compositeur, Interprete

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## A propos de l'artiste

Born 1987, I began playing guitar at the age of 14 and soon after I began composing within the Heavy Metal idiom. In 2006 I began my undergraduate studies in Music Business at Millikin University. In the fall of 2006 I began to compose piano and instrumental music; and my style has evolved to encompass a wide range from Heavy Metal to Impressionism and even 12 tone serialism. within these different styles I bring what I have emotionally into my work to make it my own.

Enjoy,

Danny Buckley

**Page artiste :** [http://www.free-scores.com/partitions\\_gratuites\\_dbuckley.htm](http://www.free-scores.com/partitions_gratuites_dbuckley.htm)

## A propos de la pièce



<b>Titre :</b>	Unkulunkulu
<b>Compositeur :</b>	Danny Buckley
<b>Arrangeur :</b>	Danny Buckley
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<b>Editeur :</b>	Danny Buckley
<b>Style :</b>	Contemporain

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# Unkulunkulu



## For African Percussion Ensemble

Danny Buckley 2018

# Program Notes:

This work is inspired by The Zulu Creation Myth which focuses on the story of Unkulunkulu or otherwise known as First Man.

Unkulunkulu was born from a massive plant that grew until it could no longer sustain his weight. Upon his birth he began creating mankind from the plants in the same way which he was created. As The Villages of the first men began to flourish Unkulunkulu sent a Chameleon to spread the word to the villages that eternal life was on its way. However, the chameleon was slow and Unkulunkulu grew impatient and sent a fast lizard to the villages. When the lizard arrived first, instead of telling the people of eternal life he spread word that death was coming. Soon thereafter the village and all others were afflicted with death.

Instrumentation:

Duration:  
4:50

Gyil

Balafon

Bougarabou (Set of 4 preferred.  
3 acceptable.)

Gome

Doun Doun Ba

Kenkeni

Sakara

Televi

Tonetang

# Performance Notes:

During the first movement the percussionists are asked to vocalize at the end of each phrase. This need not be a definite pitch but rather a yell and is notated as such with the phrases Huah and Hoo.

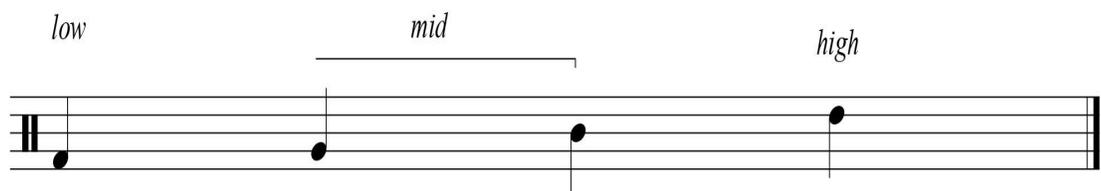
## Stage Layout

left to right in a slight arc:

Tonetang Televi Sakara Kenkeni Doun doun ba Gome Bougarabou  
Balafon gyil

## Percussion Key

Bougarabou set



# I.

## The Birth of Unkulunkulu

Danny Buckley

*Sparse and minimalistic* ♩ = 125

The musical score is arranged in a system of nine staves, each representing a different instrument. The instruments listed on the left are Gyl, Balafon, Bougarabou, Gome, Doun Doun Ba, Kenkeni, Sakara, Televi, and Tonetang. The time signature is 6/4. The tempo is marked as ♩ = 125. The style is described as 'Sparse and minimalistic'. The score is divided into two measures. In the first measure, Gyl, Balafon, Bougarabou, Gome, Kenkeni, Sakara, Televi, and Tonetang have whole rests. Doun Doun Ba plays a continuous eighth-note pattern starting at the first beat, marked *mf*. In the second measure, Gyl, Balafon, Bougarabou, Gome, Kenkeni, Sakara, Televi, and Tonetang have whole rests. Doun Doun Ba continues the eighth-note pattern. Kenkeni enters at the first beat of the second measure with a continuous eighth-note pattern, marked *mf* and with accents (>) on the first, third, and fifth beats.

3

Gyil

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

> > >

*mf*

*ff* *sempre*

5

Gyil

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

*f*

*f*

>

>

>

>

>

>

7

Gyil

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

*ff* *sempre*

*stir clockwise*

9

Gyil

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

*stir clockwise*

*ff*

Gyil

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

*stir clockwise*

The musical score consists of ten staves, each representing a different instrument or part. The first measure contains the following elements: Gyil (rest), Blfn (melodic line starting with a sharp sign), Boug (rest), Gome (rest), Ddba (rhythmic pattern of eighth notes), Kni (rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents), Ska (rhythmic pattern of eighth notes), Tvi (rhythmic pattern of 'x' marks with accents), and Tng (rhythmic pattern of notes with an 'x' mark). The second measure contains: Gyil (rest), Blfn (melodic line), Boug (rest), Gome (rest), Ddba (rhythmic pattern of eighth notes), Kni (rhythmic pattern of eighth notes with accents), Ska (rhythmic pattern of eighth notes), Tvi (rhythmic pattern of 'x' marks with accents), and Tng (rest). The instruction 'stir clockwise' is written below the Tng staff in the first measure.

13

Gyil

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

*mf*

>

>

>

>

>

>

15

The musical score is arranged in ten staves, each representing a different instrument or voice part. The parts are labeled on the left as Gyl, Blfn, Boug, Gome, Ddba, Kni, Ska, Tvi, and Tng. The notation includes various musical symbols such as treble clefs, rests, notes, and dynamic markings. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line. The first measure contains rests for Gyl, Blfn, Boug, and Gome, while Ddba, Kni, and Ska play a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. Tvi has a specific rhythmic pattern with 'x' marks above some notes. The second measure shows Blfn playing a melodic line starting with a sharp sign, followed by rests for Gyl, Boug, and Gome. Ddba, Kni, and Ska continue their rhythmic pattern. Tvi has rests, and Tng has a rest. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is placed below the Ska staff in the second measure.

17

Gyl

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

*stir counterclockwise hit*

19

Gyil

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

*stir counterclockwise* *hit*

21

The musical score consists of ten staves, each representing a different instrument. The first two staves, Gyil and Blfn, are in treble clef. The remaining eight staves (Boug, Gome, Ddba, Kni, Ska, Tvi, and Tng) are in alto clef. The score is divided into two measures. Gyil, Blfn, Boug, and Gome have rests in both measures. Ddba, Kni, and Ska have rhythmic patterns. Tvi has a pattern of 'x' marks. Tng has rests in both measures.

Instrument	Measure 1	Measure 2
Gyil	Rest	Rest
Blfn	Rest	Rest
Boug	Rest	Rest
Gome	Rest	Rest
Ddba	Rhythmic pattern	Rhythmic pattern
Kni	Rhythmic pattern with accents (>)	Rhythmic pattern with accents (>>)
Ska	Rhythmic pattern	Rhythmic pattern
Tvi	Pattern of 'x' marks	Pattern of 'x' marks
Tng	Rest	Rest

23

Musical score for ten instruments: Gyil, Blfn, Boug, Gome, Ddba, Kni, Ska, Tvi, and Tng. The score is divided into two measures. Gyil, Blfn, Boug, Gome, Tvi, and Tng have rests in both measures. Ddba, Kni, and Ska have rhythmic patterns. Ddba and Kni have '>>' markings below them. Ska has a rhythmic pattern with some notes beamed together.

25 *ff*  
Gyl *ff* huah

Blfn *ff* huah *pp*

Boug *ff* huah

Gome *ff* huah

Ddba *ff* huah

Kni *ff* huah

Ska *ff* huah

Tvi *ff* huah

Tng *ff* huah

huah

27

Gyil

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

*mf*

*pp*

*mf*

Detailed description of the musical score: The score is for a string ensemble. It consists of two measures, 27 and 28. The Gyil part (top staff) has a melodic line with a dynamic change from *mf* to *pp*. The Blfn part (second staff) has a sustained chord with a dynamic change from *mf* to *pp*. The other instruments (Boug, Gome, Ddba, Kni, Ska, Tvi, Tng) have sustained notes.

29

Gyil

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

*mf*

*pp*

*mf*

31

Gyil

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled 'I.' on page 20. The score begins at measure 31. The first two staves, 'Gyil' and 'Blfn', contain melodic lines in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The 'Gyil' staff starts with a rest followed by a series of eighth notes, while the 'Blfn' staff starts with a series of eighth notes followed by a rest. The remaining eight staves, labeled 'Boug', 'Gome', 'Ddba', 'Kni', 'Ska', 'Tvi', and 'Tng', are empty except for a double bar line at the beginning of each staff, indicating they are currently silent.

33

Gyil *f*

Blfn

Boug *mf*

Gome *mf*

Ddba *mf*

Kni *mf*

Ska

Tvi

Tng

35

Gyil

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

37

Gyil

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng



41

Gyil

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

The image shows a musical score for a piece titled 'I.' on page 25. The score begins at measure 41. The first staff, labeled 'Gyil', is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and contains a melodic line of eighth notes. The second staff, labeled 'Blfn', is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and contains a bass line of eighth notes. Both staves are marked with a piano dynamic (*pp*). Below these are ten empty staves, each with a label on the left: Boug, Gome, Ddba, Kni, Ska, Tvi, and Tng. Each of these empty staves has a double bar line at the beginning and a small horizontal tick mark in the middle of the staff.



45

Gyil

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

47

Gyil

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

*pp*

49

*pp*

*ff*

Gyl

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

huah hoo

51

Gyil

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

*mf*

Kni

*mf* > > >

Ska

Tvi

Tng

53

Gyil

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

55

Gyil

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

*f*

*f*

*f*

*f*

*mf*

*stir clockwise*

*stir clockwise*

57

Gyil

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

*stir clockwise*

59

Gyil

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

*stir clockwise*

Detailed description of the musical score: The score consists of ten staves, each representing a different instrument. The first measure (measures 59-60) shows Gyil and Blfn playing a melodic line with notes and accidentals. Boug, Gome, Ddba, Kni, and Ska play rhythmic patterns. Tng has a specific rhythm with an 'x' mark. Tvi is silent. The second measure continues the patterns for Boug, Gome, Ddba, Kni, and Ska. Gyil and Blfn are silent. Tng is silent. The instruction 'stir clockwise' is written above the Tng staff in the first measure.

61

Gyil

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

63

The musical score is arranged in a system of ten staves, each labeled with an instrument name on the left. The staves are: Gyl (treble clef), Blfn (treble clef), Boug (soprano clef), Gome (soprano clef), Ddba (soprano clef), Kni (soprano clef), Ska (soprano clef), Tvi (soprano clef), and Tng (soprano clef). The score is divided into two measures. The first measure contains rests for Gyl, Blfn, Boug, and Gome. The second measure contains musical notation for Boug, Gome, Ddba, Kni, Ska, and Tng. The Boug staff features a melodic line with eighth notes. The Gome staff has a rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Ddba, Kni, and Ska staves have a consistent rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The Tvi staff uses 'x' marks to indicate specific rhythmic events, with accents (>) above them. The Tng staff has rests in both measures.

65

Gyl

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

*stir counterclockwise*

*hit*

67

Gyil

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

*f*

*stir counterclockwise hit*

69

Gyil

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

71

The musical score is arranged in a system of nine staves, each representing a different bagpipe chanter or drone. The staves are labeled on the left as Gyl, Blfn, Boug, Gome, Ddba, Kni, Ska, Tvi, and Tng. The notation includes treble clefs for Gyl and Blfn, and a double bar line for the remaining staves. The Ddba, Kni, and Ska staves feature complex rhythmic patterns with many notes. The Tvi staff uses 'x' marks to indicate specific notes. The Tng staff includes the instruction 'stir clockwise' written twice. The score is divided into two measures by a vertical bar line.

73

The musical score is arranged in nine staves, each representing a different percussion instrument. The instruments are Gyl, Blfn, Boug, Gome, Ddba, Kni, Ska, Tvi, and Tng. The score is in 2/4 time and consists of two measures. The first measure contains rhythmic notation for all instruments, while the second measure contains rests for all instruments. The notation for Ddba, Kni, and Ska includes accents (>) under the notes. The notation for Tvi includes 'x' marks above the notes, indicating a specific rhythmic pattern.

75

*ff*

Gyil

*ff* huah

Blfn

*ff* huah

Boug

*ff* huah

Gome

*ff* huah

Ddba

*ff* huah

Kni

*ff* huah

Ska

*ff* huah

Tvi

*ff* huah

Tng

huah

# II.

## The Chameleon and The Lizard

*Sparse and minimalistic* ♩ = 100

The musical score is arranged in a system of nine staves, each representing a different instrument. The instruments are: Gyl, Balafon, Bougarabou, Gome, Doun Doun Ba, Kenkeni, Sakara, Televi, and Tonetang. The time signature is 7/8. The Bougarabou and Doun Doun Ba parts are marked *mf* *Sempre*. The Kenkeni and Sakara parts are also marked *mf* *Sempre* and begin their melodic lines in the third measure of the piece. The other instruments (Gyl, Balafon, Gome, Televi, and Tonetang) have rests throughout the piece.

4

Gyil

Blfn

Boug

Gome

*mf* *Sempre*

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

*ff* *Sempre*

*stir clockwise*

*hit* *hit*

Tng

*ff* *Sempre*

*stir counterclockwise*

7

Gyl

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

10

Gyil

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

*mp*

*mp*

12

Gyil

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

The image shows a musical score for a woodwind ensemble. The score is divided into two systems, each containing two measures. The parts are labeled on the left: Gyl, Blfn, Boug, Gome, Ddba, Kni, Ska, Tvi, and Tng. The Gyl and Blfn parts are written in treble clef and contain melodic lines with various notes, rests, and slurs. The Boug, Gome, Ddba, Kni, Ska, Tvi, and Tng parts are written in bass clef and contain simple rhythmic patterns, primarily consisting of quarter notes and rests. A measure number '14' is written above the first staff in the first system.

16

Gyil

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

*accel.*

The musical score is arranged in a system of nine staves. The top two staves, Gyl and Blfn, are in treble clef and play a melodic line starting at measure 18 with a *mf* dynamic. The remaining seven staves (Boug, Gome, Ddba, Kni, Ska, Tvi, Tng) are in bass clef. Boug, Gome, Ddba, and Kni play rhythmic accompaniment patterns starting at measure 21. Ska plays a pattern with accents starting at measure 21. Tvi and Tng are silent throughout the section. A dashed line above the score indicates an acceleration starting at measure 21.

21

Gyl

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

♩ = 145

24

Gyil

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

26

Gyil *mp*

Blfn *mp*

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

The musical score is arranged in a grand staff format with ten staves. The vocal parts are: Gyl, Blfn, Boug, Gome, Ddba, Kni, Ska, Tvi, and Tng. The first two staves (Gyl and Blfn) contain vocal lines in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 2/4 time signature. The music consists of two measures, each containing a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and a final note with a fermata. The remaining eight staves (Boug through Tng) are piano accompaniment parts, each starting with a double bar line and a fermata, indicating they are silent for the duration of the two measures.

90

Gyil

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

Gyl

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

*mf*

*mf*

34

Gyl

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

*hit*

*hit*

37

Gyl

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

*hit*

40

Gyl

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

43

Gyl

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

*mf*

*mf*

45

Gyil

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

*ff*

*ff*

47

Gyil *mf*

Blfn *mf*

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

49

Gyil

Blfn

Boug

Gome

Ddba

Kni

Ska

Tvi

Tng

*ff*

*ff*