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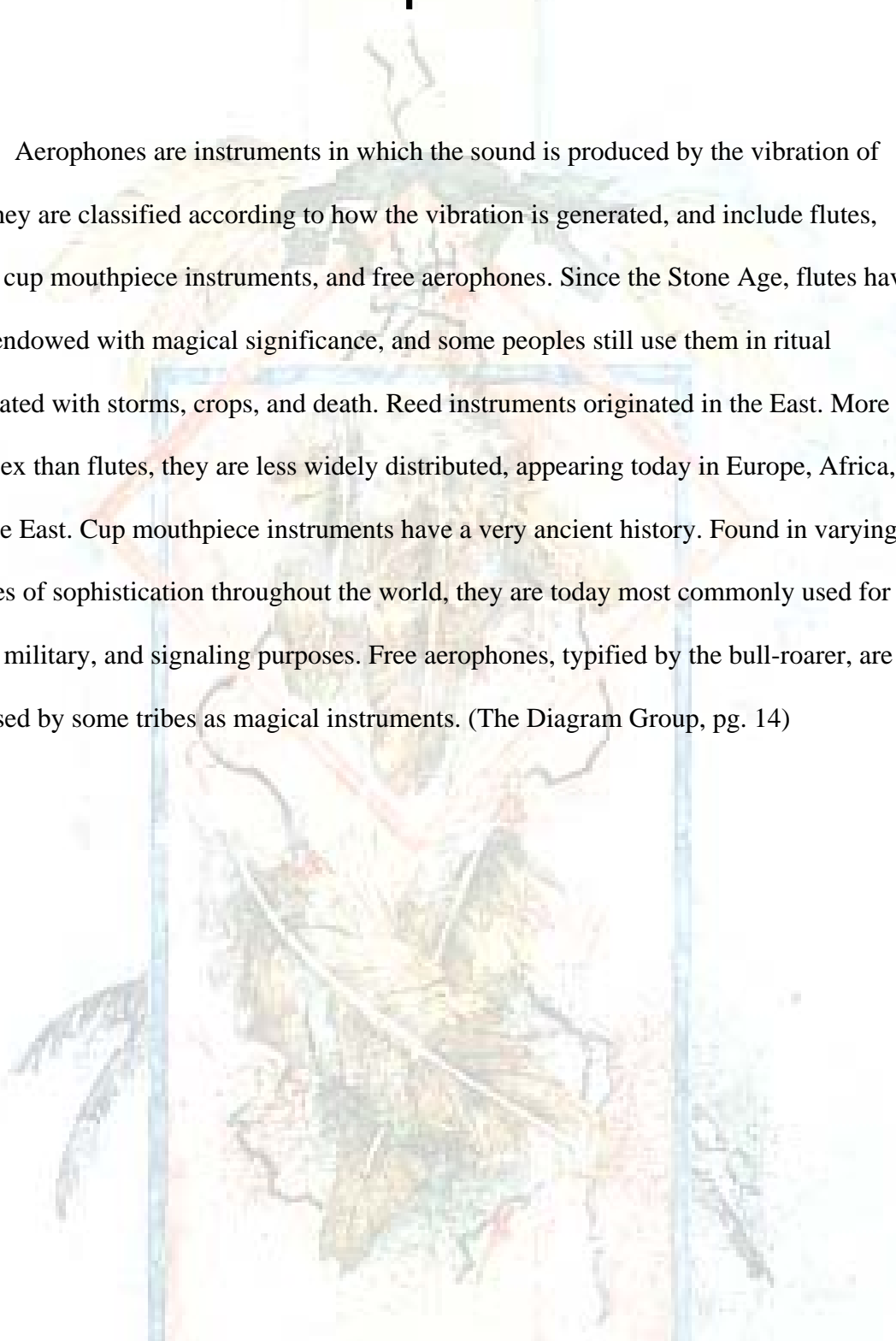


Ethnic Instruments Catalog

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Aerophones

Aerophones are instruments in which the sound is produced by the vibration of air. They are classified according to how the vibration is generated, and include flutes, reeds, cup mouthpiece instruments, and free aerophones. Since the Stone Age, flutes have been endowed with magical significance, and some peoples still use them in ritual associated with storms, crops, and death. Reed instruments originated in the East. More complex than flutes, they are less widely distributed, appearing today in Europe, Africa, and the East. Cup mouthpiece instruments have a very ancient history. Found in varying degrees of sophistication throughout the world, they are today most commonly used for ritual, military, and signaling purposes. Free aerophones, typified by the bull-roarer, are still used by some tribes as magical instruments. (The Diagram Group, pg. 14)



Double Flute

Simply put, this is just two flutes tied together.

Double flute players have been common since earliest times, and sometimes a single player would perform on two flutes at the same time. Later



this gave rise in some areas to the development of multiple flutes. Note that one of the flutes has finger holes for changing the pitch and the other flute will only sound a single pitch. (*Musical Instruments of the World*, p. 24)

This particular instrument resembles South American double flutes.



Folk Whistle Flute

“A whistle flute, sometimes called a fipple flute, is an end-blown flute in which the air is directed through a simple mouthpiece against the sharp edge of a hole cut in the pipe just below the mouthpiece. It can be made of clay, wood, cane, or metal, and the most familiar

European version is the recorder. Finger holes or some other means of sounding more than one pitch distinguish the whistle flute from the simple whistle.” (*MIOTW*, p. 18) This particular model is wooden, has finger holes, and most resembles a whistle flute that would have come from Europe.



Kazoo

A kazoo is played by singing into the blowhole. There is a membrane over a lateral hole halfway down the tube that gives it its unique sound. This particular kazoo is wooden.



Ocarina

Ocarinas are vessel flutes with a whistle head and up to eight finger holes. The name ocarina was first used by Giuseppe Donati, who invented such an instrument in the late 1800s. Ocarinas of different sizes were used in ensembles in the early 1900s. (*MIOTW*, p. 21)





Shinobue

This is a popular Japanese flute.

Suona

This is a double reed instrument with a conical metal bell. It has a nasal penetrating sound and comes in various sizes. The



Suona comes from China.

Vessel Flute

“A Vessel Flute is characterized by its body shape; which is globular instead of tubular. The sound is produced by directing the air stream either across the sharp edge of a blow hole, as in the end-blown flute, or into a whistle mouthpiece



as in the whistle flute.” (MIOTW, p. 20) Some vessel flutes have finger holes and sound different pitches and others are simple whistles and only produce a single note. This particular flute resembles an elephant head, therefore, it probably originated in India. It has a whistle mouthpiece and also finger holes for creating different pitches.

Nose Flute

A nose flute is an instrument sounded by breath from the nostril instead of from the mouth. The nose is obviously a less efficient projector of breath than the mouth, but among some primitive peoples of the Pacific nose breath is thought to have special



powers. These flutes are found in other regions but particularly in Polynesia where the nose flute is the “national” instrument. The player generally plugs one nostril with tobacco or rag, or presses it closed with a finger. The most common version is side-blown, but end-blown nose flutes are played by the aboriginals of Borneo. This particular style of nose flute is known to be mainly used as a party novelty. (MIOTW, p. 23)



Hunting horn – Western Europe

European signal horns take several forms. The hunting horn, consisting of a large circular air-tube of brass, was worn hooked around the shoulder. Since they were portable, they were playable on horseback, or even while running. These horns only play one or two pitches; signals were differentiated by rhythm. Hunters had different calls to signal the start of the hunt, to call the hounds

and attendants to order, to broadcast a kill, and others. It is the circular hunting horn that in the second half of the seventeenth century gradually was transformed into a concert instrument, with the addition of keys. This is the horn we know today as the French horn.

Chico Instrument Encyclopedia. <http://www.si.umich.edu/chico/instrument/>

Rondador (panpipes) - Ecuador

These instruments from Ecuador are often referred to as Pan Pipes. They vary in size and have specific names such as malta, zanka, or toyo. They are also commonly known as Rondador.

Traditional Andean Instruments.
<http://www.andeanexpress.com/instruments>





End blown flute.



Double clarinet.

End blown flute.

Series of bamboo flutes from South America

Side blown flute.



End blown flute.

The *shakuhachi* is Japan's most well-known woodwind instrument. A vertically-held bamboo flute, it is made from the very bottom of a bamboo tree. Bamboo is hollow except for these nodes which are spaced at intervals along the pipe. These nodes are knocked out to form the complete hollow length of the pipe. Fingerholes are put on the front of the instrument and a thumbhole on the back. The mouthpiece is the open top of the pipe itself with the front side cut at a slight angle to facilitate blowing the instrument.



Shakuhachi. <http://www.j-music.com/aki/bamboo.html>



Simple Horns

A horn is a curved and conical instrument in which the sound is produced by vibrations of the player's lips. The simplest type is made from an animal horn and animal horns serve as a model for other primitive horns. Air combined with the lips vibration make this instrument an Aerophone.



Primitive Single-Note Whistles

All are simply constructed. Bone, Horn, Can, and Wood are the most usual materials. Single-note whistles have a history dating back as far as the Stone Age, when they were commonly used as signal and decoy instruments. This instrument is an Aerophone.



Multiple Clarinets

In some parts of the world, the widespread practice of playing wind instruments in pairs, led to the development of double, and even triple or quadruple, clarinets. Instruments of this kind are particularly important in Arab countries, but examples are also found elsewhere – notably in the Belkans, India, Sardinia, and South America. The combination of melody and drone pipes is often found in these instruments. This particular multiple clarinet is found throughout the subcontinent of India. The vibration of air is what makes this instrument create sound putting it in the Aerophone family.



Sheng

The Mouth Organ has a very long history in the Far East, having first been described in China about 3000 years ago. Instruments of this kind, of varying degrees of sophistication, are played today in many oriental countries. They are free-reed instruments with a vibrating reed fitted in each playing pipe. The player blows into the wind chamber and sounds individual pipes by covering the finger holes. This makes it an Aerophone. This Eastern Mouth Organ is from China. It is made of bamboo and metal making it classified as more of a sophisticated classical instrument.



(A.)

(B.)

Wooden Panpipe

These wooden pipes from Romania are classified as panpipes. Panpipes are sets of graduated flutes that are joined together in a raft or bunch shape. The sound is produced by blowing across the top of the holes. The tubes have no finger holes and the lower end is usually stopped. Panpipes have been known for over 2000 years and specimens have been found in most parts of the world. Materials include clay, stone, cane, wood, and more recently, metal and plastic. They are Aerophones.(A.) is from Bolivia or Peru because it is not curved and (B.) is thought to be from Romania because it is curved.