

1 Kettledrum

This Mexican kettledrum used to be a water pot! Inside, air vibrates as the drum is played, making the sound louder. The drum's pitch can be changed by twisting the long strings to tighten the drum's skin. Can you find some other instruments made of reused materials?



2 Cocoon rattles

These delicate rattles were made in Swaziland, Southern Africa, from moths' cocoons filled carefully with stones! They are worn around dancers' ankles for the annual Reed Dance ceremony, *Umhlanga*, when up to 40,000 women perform for the royal family.



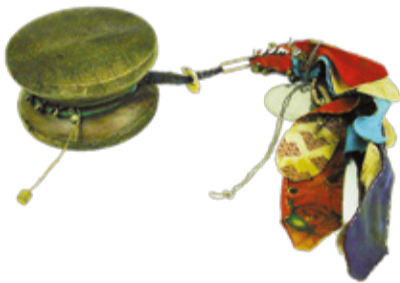
3 Spinnet

Many of these beautiful, expensive spinets were destroyed during the French Revolution (1789–1799), when the starving poor rebelled against the rich. Spinets are a type of harpsichord; unlike a piano, their strings are plucked by a small spike rather than struck.



4 Damru; rattle drum

This Tibetan rattle drum has two lizard skin drumheads that are struck by small pellets as the drum is spun around. Pellet drums are used by Tibetan Buddhists during spiritual meditation. How might steady, repetitive sounds help people to meditate?



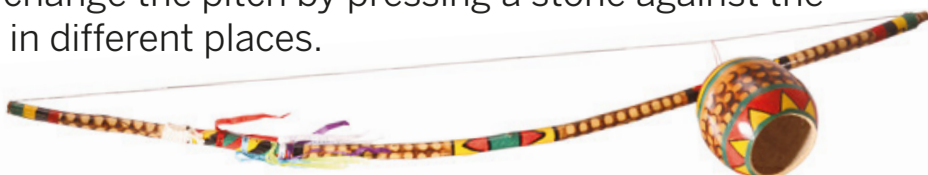
5 Musical box

These 'automatic instruments' play themselves! They were invented in Switzerland and are powered by a wound spring mechanism. Bumps ('pins') on a turning cylinder pluck a metal comb, making music. What will happen to the music as the mechanism winds down?



6 Berimbau

Berimbaus (musical bows) are often played in the bands that accompany a Brazilian martial art called *capoeira*. Players hit the berimbau's wire with a stick, *baqueta*, and change the pitch by pressing a stone against the wire in different places.



7 Sitar

Sitars are famous Indian instruments. They have two sets of strings that create overlapping layers of echoing (reverberating) sound. As the main strings are plucked and pulled, the 'sympathetic strings' stretched beneath them vibrate too, creating a shimmering sound!



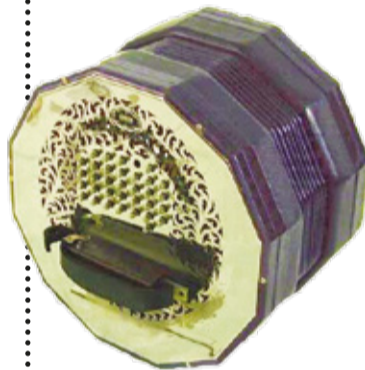
8 Rondador; panpipes

The rondador is Ecuador's national instrument. Up to fifty hollow pipes are made from materials including bone, clay and reeds. The bottom of each pipe is closed, trapping air inside that vibrates when someone blows across the top.



9 Concertina

Concertina players pump the instrument's folding middle ('bellows') to squeeze air through hidden reeds. Each tiny button plays a different note. Like a piano, buttons on the left side play low (bass) notes and buttons on the right play high (treble) notes.



10 Russian bassoon

This Russian bassoon is actually French and sounds more like a tuba! Originally played by military bands in the 1800s, they were decorated with dragons to intimidate the enemy. Which scary animal would you decorate a military instrument with?



11 Mute

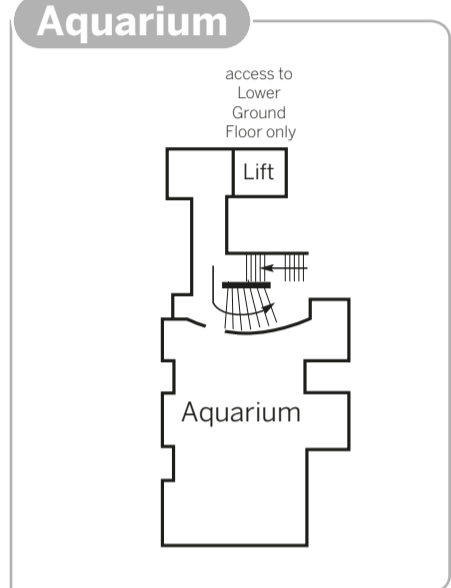
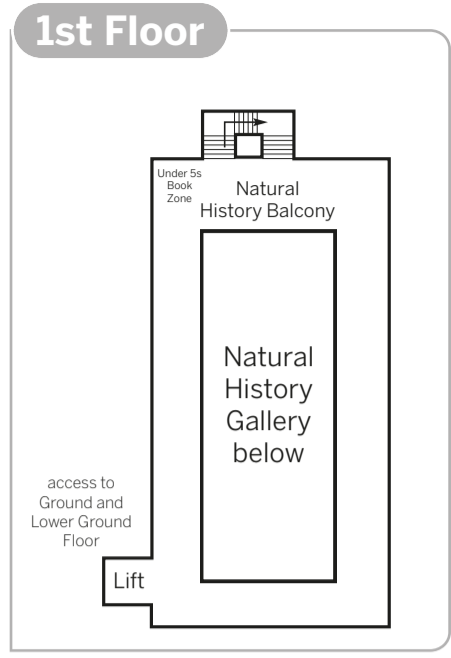
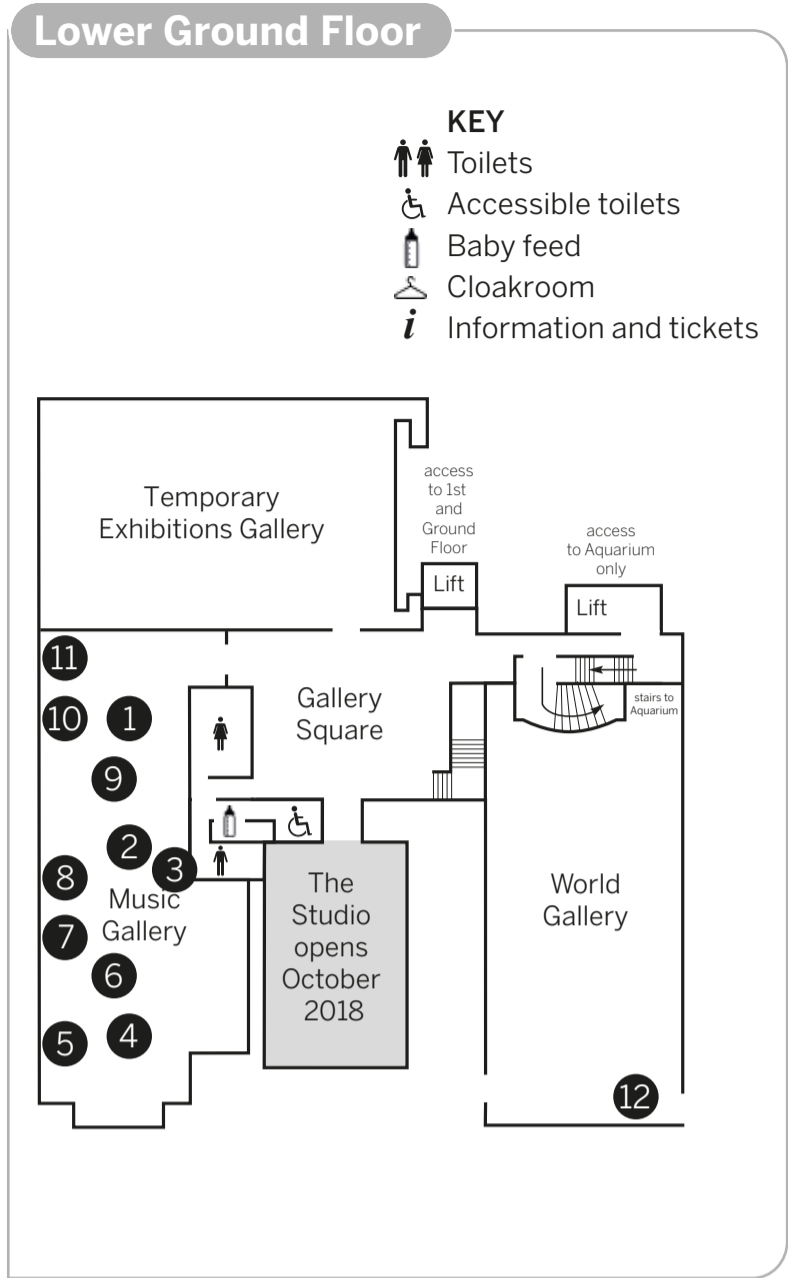
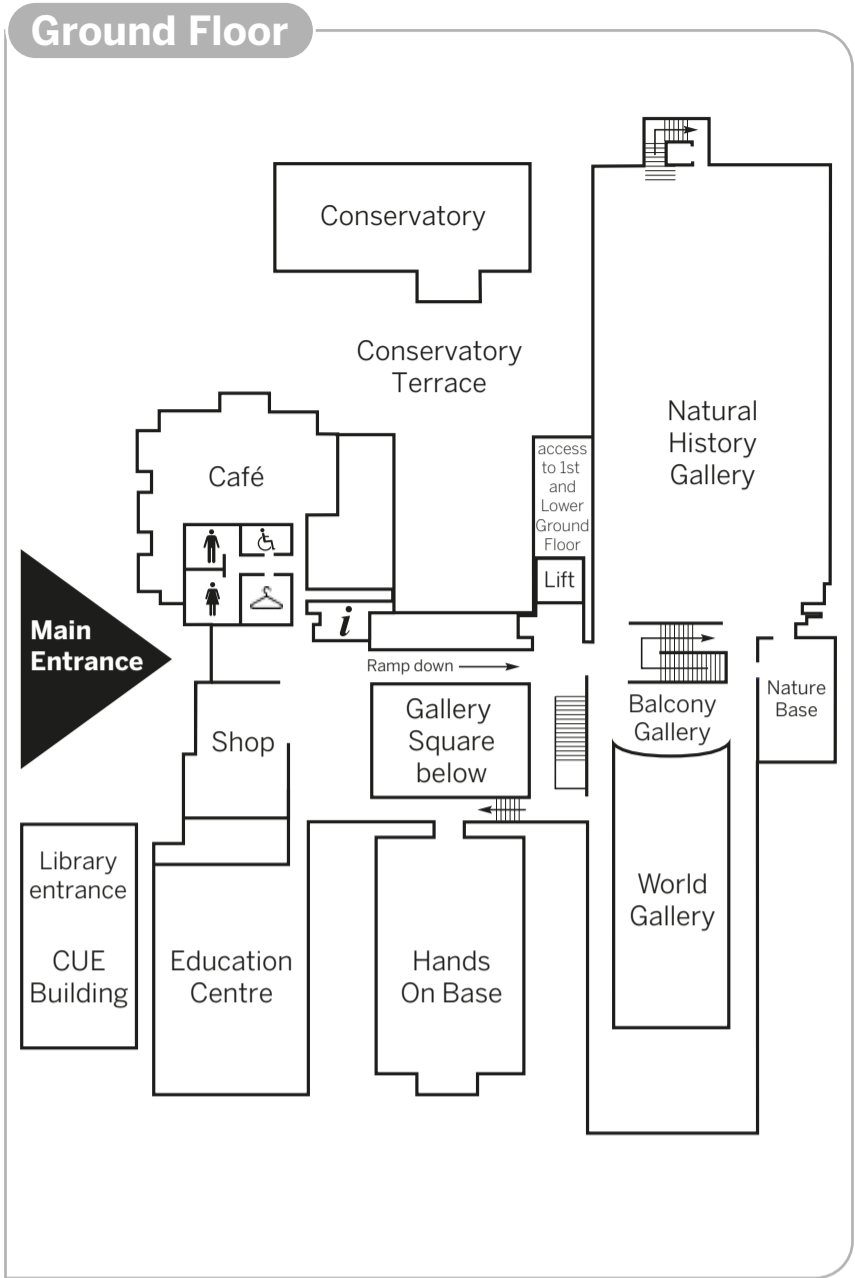
Mutes are often used to quieten brass instruments by covering or filling the hole in the end (bell) of the instrument. Mutes can also change an instrument's tone or timbre. How else can musicians change an instrument's sound?



12 Ko-ling; pigeon whistle

Chinese Aeolian whistles are gently tied to a pigeon's tail. As the bird flies, fast-flowing air blows through the whistle and plays it! Aeolian instruments are named after the Greek God of the winds, Aeolus.





MUSIC OBJECTS

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