



College of Music  
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

## Aurand Collection of Musical Instruments





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# SINGLE REED INSTRUMENTS

- BASSET HORN
- CHALUMEAU
- CLARINETS
- OCTAVIN
- SAXOPHONE
- TAROGATO



## Franz Doleisch Basset Horn, c.1800



Prague, Czech Republic

Boxwood, angled, 13 keys with kasten. An extremely rare instrument.

## Soprano Chalumeau, c.1710



Replica by David Ross.

Based on originals in Munich, Germany, and Stockholm, Sweden. The originals are made of ivory (the copy of artificial ivory). Both have two silver keys. The pitch is 415.

## Alto Chalumeau, c.1710



Replica by David Ross.

The Liebav alto Chalumeau has 2 keys.

The original is at the Stockholm Museum in Sweden.

## Tenor Chalumeau, c.1710

Replica by Stefan Beck.

The J. C. Denner original is at the  
Stadtmuseum in Munich, Germany.



## Bass Chalumeau, c.1700



Replica by David Ross.

Based on originals in Munich, Germany and Stockholm, Sweden. The originals and the D. Ross copy are made of boxwood with three brass keys. The pitch is 415.



## Denner, Baroque Clarinet, c.1700



Replica by David Ross.

This instrument is a copy of the J. C. Denner clarinet at University of California, Berkeley, CA. The Berkeley instrument is made of maple with three brass keys.

This is probably the oldest/earliest surviving clarinet, obviously an experimental model with the multitude of doubled holes and third key. This instrument has been the subject of several articles.

## Scherer, Baroque D Clarinet, c.1740



Replica by David Ross.

The J. G. Scherer ivory clarinet at the Royal College of Music in London, England.

This D. Ross instrument is made of artificial ivory and has two silver keys.

## Joseph Stingelwagner, Clarinet d'Amour, c.1760



Replica by Stefan Beck.

Four keys (one thumb key).

Original is at the Stadtmuseum,  
Munich, Germany.

## W. Nicolai, A<sup>b</sup> Clarinet, c.1800



Boxwood, 5 keys.  
Mouthpiece replica  
by Stefan Beck.

## Moltino, B<sup>b</sup> Clarinet, c.1800

London, England

Boxwood and ivory,  
5 keys.



## Goulding d'Almaine Potter & Co., B<sup>b</sup> Clarinet, c.1813



Soho Square, Boxwood  
and ivory, 5 keys.

## Goulding & Co., A Clarinet, c.1800



Boxwood and ivory,  
5 keys.

## Dobner & Consort, C Clarinet, c.1815



Strasbourg, Germany

Boxwood and ivory,  
5 keys.



## D'Almine & Co., B<sup>b</sup> Clarinet, 1820

London, England

Boxwood and ivory,  
6 keys.



## Thomas Garrett, B<sup>b</sup> Clarinet, c.1825



London, England

Boxwood and ivory,  
8 keys.

## Richard Bilton, B<sup>b</sup> Clarinet, c.1826



London, England

Boxwood and ivory,  
6 keys.

## Richard Bilton, A Clarinet, c.1826

London, England

Pearwood and ivory,  
13 keys.



## Franz Carl Kruspe, E<sup>b</sup> Clarinet, c.1830

Granadilla wood with  
ivory rings, Albert system.



## Bilton, Richard, B<sup>b</sup> Clarinet, c.1830



London, England

Boxwood and ivory,  
5 keys.

## George Metzler, A Clarinet, c.1833



London, England

Boxwood and ivory,  
6 keys.

## James Jordan, A Clarinet, c.1835



Liverpool, England

Boxwood and ivory,  
8-keys.



## Wood & Ivy, B<sup>b</sup> Clarinet, 1835

London, England

Boxwood and ivory, 6 keys.



## Metzler & Co., Clarinet, c.1842

London, England

Boxwood and ivory,  
10 keys.



## Richard Bilton, A Clarinet, 1843



London, England

Boxwood and ivory,  
13 keys.

## Gottfried Schuster, B<sup>b</sup> & A Clarinets, c.1820



Neukirchen, Germany

Includes corps de rechange  
(interchangeable parts).

Boxwood and dark ivory  
rings, extendable keys for  
the right hand.

## H. Kayzer, E<sup>b</sup> Clarinet, c.1845



Hamburg, Germany

Boxwood and ivory,  
14 keys.

## H. Kayzer, D Clarinet, c.1845



Hamburg, Germany

Boxwood and ivory,  
14 keys.

## George Butler, C Clarinet, c.1869

London and Dublin

Boxwood, 13-keys.



## I. Lot, B<sup>b</sup> Clarinet, c.1870

Paris, France

Albert System, 4 rings,  
12 keys.





## Theodore Berteling, E<sup>b</sup> Clarinet, c.1875



New York, New York

This clarinet possesses several extra keys that are not normally found on Albert System instruments.

It has four rings, rollers between both left and right hand little finger keys, an extra right hand side key, and a left hand E<sup>b</sup> key.

## Anonymous, A Clarinet, c.1885



Maker unknown,  
Albert system.

## Buffet Crampon, B<sup>b</sup> Clarinet, c.1886



Albert system, 13 keys,  
2 rollers.

## George Cloos, C Clarinet, c.1890



New York, New York

Albert system,  
12 keys, 2 rings.

## Anonymous, C Clarinet, c.1890

Albert system, 12 keys,  
2 rings, high pitch.



# Gonet & Cie, Paris, E<sup>b</sup> Clarinet, c.1890

Paris, France

12 keys, two rings, high pitch.



## Buffet Crampon, B<sup>b</sup> Clarinet, c.1915



Albert system, stamped  
“Carl Fischer”, left  
hand/right hand lower joint  
rollers.

## C. G. Conn, E<sup>b</sup> Metal Clarinet, c.1900



Double wall instrument,  
metal with chrome.



## Clarinet, Model Conservatoire, c.1890

C-pitch, Albert system.



## Ideal by Royce & Co., E<sup>b</sup> Clarinet, c.1910

Toronto, Canada

Albert system



## Buffet Crampon, B<sup>b</sup> Clarinet, c.1918



Albert system, left and right hand rollers, stamped, "Carl Fischer."

## Buffet Crampon, A Clarinet, c.1919



Albert system,  
stamped with "Carl  
Fischer, New York," left  
hand and right hand B & C  
keys have rollers.

## Boosey & Co., B<sup>b</sup> Clarinet, 1927



London, England

The Clinton System.

The Clinton model clarinet was invented by George Clinton (1850-1913), a British clarinetist that performed in numerous orchestras in London. His model of clarinet was quite common in Europe in the first decades of the 20th Century.

The Clinton System is very close to the Albert System commonly also called the “ordinary system”.

## H. Selmer, A Clarinet, c.1928

Paris, France

Full Boehm system.



## Couesnon, B<sup>b</sup> Clarinet, c.1929

Paris, France

Silver plate, Boehm system



## Buffet Crampon, Clarinet, c.1930.

Paris, France

Boehm system.





## Buffet Crampon, A Clarinet, c.1930



Albert system, LP (low pitch), stamped "Carl Fischer, New York," rollers on right hand keys.

## Clemens Meinel, B<sup>b</sup> Clarinet, c.1930

Wemitzgrun, Germany

German system, thumb key  
for resonance hole in bell.



## Clemens Meinel, A Clarinet, c.1930

Wemitzgrun, Germany

German system, thumb key  
for resonance hole in bell.



## H. Selmer, Brevet, A Clarinet, c.1930



Paris, France

Brevet, full  
Boehm system.

## Gustav Pruefer, A Clarinet, c.1930



Providence, Rhode Island

Albert system, articulated G#,  
wraparound register key.

## Gustav Pruefer, B<sup>b</sup> Clarinet, c.1930

Providence, Rhode Island

Albert system, articulated  
G#, wraparound register key.



## Buffet Crampon, A Clarinet, c.1934



Paris, France

Boehm system.

## Gustav Pruefer, B<sup>b</sup> Clarinet, c.1934

Providence, Rhode Island

Boehm system.





## Anonymous, B<sup>b</sup> Clarinet, c.1940



Silver plated, student model,  
Boehm system.

Metal clarinets were widely used  
by students in elementary and  
junior high schools during the  
1930's and 1940's.

## Selmer Bundy, B<sup>b</sup> Mazzeo Clarinet, c.1920



The Selmer Bundy Mazzeo System was invented by Rosario Mazzeo (a former clarinetist with the Boston Symphony) in the 1920's.



The Mazzeo key system was produced by the Selmer Company and was available in the 50's on their student and professional instruments.

In spite of considerable publicity and advertising, the Mazzeo system was not accepted widely in the U.S. by clarinetists and production was halted.

A total of 13,000 instruments were produced. A limited number exist today in museum and private collections.

## Anonymous, B<sup>b</sup> Clarinet, c.1950



Resembles a Selmer Bundy, Boehm system.

This type of resonite, entry level, student model clarinet was widely used with beginning students in the U.S. for several decades.

## Anonymous, L. Labori, C Clarinet, c.1920



Paris, France

Granadilla wood, Albert or Simple system, stamped "L. Labori, Paris".

L. Labori is a trade name used for imported woodwind instruments.

## Leblanc, B<sup>b</sup> Clarinet, c.1957

Paris, France

Leblanc, Noblet Model ND,  
Boehm system, granadilla  
wood.



## Amati Krastice, G Clarinet, 2009

Prague, Czech. Republic

German system, extra tuning barrel, with case.



## Leblanc Alto Clarinet (Vito), c.1970

Reso-tone, Boehm system.



## F. Besson Bass Clarinet, c.1873



London, England

Albert system, rosewood  
with plateau keys.



## Buffet Bass Clarinet, c.1880



Paris, France

Albert system, plateau keys, granadilla wood.

## Oscar Adler, Octavin, c.1893



Marknuekirchen, Germany

The Octavin is a conical tube, doubled back. It is made from a single piece of wood and has a single reed saxophone-like mouthpiece. It is 30cm in length with a curved bell.

The Octavin has a tone similar to that of a saxophone. Only a limited number of instruments were produced. Few examples of Octavins exist today.

## Adolphe Sax, Alto Saxophone, 1867



Reputed to be one of the earliest instruments made by Sax from his first year of production.

The bell is inscribed by Sax.

## Stowasser, Tarogato, c.1920



Ofem, Hungary

Rosewood, single reed,  
conical bore.

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# DOUBLE REED INSTRUMENTS

- BASSOONS
- COR ANGLAIS
- CRUMHORNS
- OBOES
- SARRUSOPHONE



## William Milhouse Bassoon, c.1800



Maple bassoon, pitched in C, with brass bands and six brass keys. Rare instrument.

## Anonymous, Bassoon, c.1800



Maple wood, French system, marked "Czecho-Slovakia."

## G. Astor & Co., Octave (Small) Bassoon, c.1810



The Octave bassoon is a bassoon, but not an ordinary bassoon. This one is small (61.9cm high) and plays one octave above the normal bassoon. It is made from dark stained maple with six brass keys and brass bands. It is unsigned but made in England. The keywork pattern is very similar to the keywork of Goulding, but probably made by Wood.

These small bassoons are rare instruments. Few other small bassoons exist and nearly all are in museum collections.



## Heckel, Contra-Bassoon, c.1900



Dark stained maple with  
German silver keywork,  
163cm height.

## G. Astor & Co., F Bassoon, c.1800



London, England

83 cm long, with  
brass bands and six  
brass keys, maple,  
signed "G ASTOR &  
CO / LONDON".

## Guilloume Triebert, Cor Anglais, c.1820



Paris, France

Cor Anglais (English Horn),  
Ivory rings (5 saddle, 2 wood  
mounted), 7 brass keys, bulb  
shaped bell.

Bowed body wrapped in  
elephant hide with gold  
embellishments. This is a  
very rare instrument.

## I. Milla, Soprano Crumhorn, 16<sup>th</sup> Century



Replica by Stefan Beck, 2002.

Pitch A 440, with three different bells to help control the quality of the sound.

Original at the Kunsthistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria.

## I. Milla, Alto Crumhorn, 16<sup>th</sup> Century



Replica by Stefan Beck, 2002.

Pitch A 440, with three different bells to (somewhat) control the quality of the sound.

Original at the Kunsthistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria.

## Tenor Crumhorn, 16<sup>th</sup> Century



Replica by Gunther Körber,  
c.1973.

Maple wood.

## I. Milla, Tenor Crumhorn, 16<sup>th</sup> Century



Replica by Stefan Beck.

Pitch of the instrument is A-440.

This instrument has three bells, these bells were used to control the quality of the sound.

Original at the Kunsthistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria.

## I. Milla Crumhorn, Bass, 16th Century



Replica by Stefan Beck, 2002.

Pitch A:440, with three different bells to control quality of sound.

Original at the Kunsthistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria.



## Adele Papis, Oboe, 1880

System 6.



## Heckel, Oboe, c.1900

Biebrich, Germany

C-Pitch Oboe, System 6.



## N. Cousins, Oboe, 1719



Austria

Replica by Stefan Beck.

Original is at the Germanische National Museum, Nurnberg, Germany.

## Dupuis, Oboe, 1710

Replica by Stefan Beck.

Wood with ivory decorations.

The original of this A-392 pitch instrument is at the Berlin Music Instrument Museum, Berlin, Germany.



## Jacob Denner, Oboe, 1720



Replica by Stefan Beck.

2 keys.

Original at Germanisches  
National Museum, Nurnberg,  
Germany.

## **Triebert, Oboe, 1875**

Paris, France

Cocuswood with silver plated  
keywork.

Triebert's System 6 with the  
addition of a few keys and a  
thumb plate. Original fitted case.



## Henri Pourcelle, Oboe, c.1875



Blackwood, 12 keys with 2 octave keys, half-hole key, 1 ring upper joint, 2 rings lower joint.

Henri Pourcelle is a trade name used for clarinets sold by Charles Bruno & Son in New York.

## G. Berhold Speier, Oboe, c.1865



Wein, Germany

African blackwood, 12 keys,  
2 rings for 5 & 6, serial  
number 3866, 2 top joints.



## Anonymous, Oboe, c.1860



Probably imported from Europe for Carl Fisher, stamped "Carl Fisher, New York".

Silver keywork, 12 keys, blackwood, 1 ring upper joint, 2 rings lower joint.

## I. T. Weigel, Oboe da Caccia, c.1730



Poland

Replica by Stefan Beck.

2 keys, leather wrapped.

Original at Stadmuseum, Poland

## I. Poerschman, Oboe d'Amore, 1750



Replica by Stefan Beck.

Original at the Metropolitan  
Museum, New York.

## C. G. Conn Ltd., Oboe, c.1950

Elkhart, Indiana

American model, cocuswood



## Pieffe Louis Gautrot, Tenor Sarrusophone, c.1857



Paris, France

Unusual instrument, limited number produced and few exist in the world.

The Sarrusophone was invented in the mid-1800's by Gautrot to compete with the Saxophone, for use in military bands to bolster or replace oboes and bassoons. The instrument was named after the French bandmaster Sarrus, who Gautrot credited with the idea for the instrument.



# WIND BLOWN INSTRUMENTS



- FLUTES
- PICCOLOS
- RECORDERS



## **Pierre Naust, Flute d'Amore, c.1721**

Replica by Stefan Beck.

Original at Musee de la Musique,  
Paris, France.



## Anonymous, Ivory Flute, 1725

English, one square key.





## Quance, Flute, c.1750

Replica by Stefan Beck.

Pitch - A:415

Original at Kopenick Castle,  
near Berlin, Germany.



## Thomas Collier, Flute, c.1760

London, England

Boxwood and ivory.



## Goulding & Co., Flute, c.1800

London, England.

Boxwood and ivory, 1 key,  
ivory rings



## **John Parker, Flute, c.1800**

London, England

Boxwood, 1 square key.



## **Anonymous, Flute, c.1820**

Granadilla wood, 8 keys.



## Gottlieb Ludwig Zenker, Boxwood Flute, c.1835

Dresden, Germany



This is a very rare and interesting flute. It is basically a 4-key flute with a D foot and three corps de recharge; Also with an added C foot and a C-key added to the middle joint. 4 to 8 keys depending on the configuration. A “high-pitch” instrument.



## Goulding d'Almaine Potter & Co., Flute, c.1810

London, England

Boxwood and ivory, 7 keys,  
ivory rings.



## **Anonymous, Boxwood Flute, c.1840**

European boxwood with  
ivory rings, 4 keys.





## **Anonymous, German Flute, c.1850**

Low pitch, 9 keys, granadilla wood, fully reconditioned.

Marked "LP," "C," and "Made in Germany." Unidentified makers stamp (with harp and decorated "S").



## **Anonymous, Flute, c.1860**

Boxwood, 1 key.



## H. F. Meyer, Flute, c.1885

Hannover, Germany

Blackwood, 10 keys.



## **Anonymous, Flute, c.1900**

Granadilla wood, ivory head joint, 10 keys.



## Anonymous, Flute, c.1900

Marked “Marca” [Picture of shield] “Fabrica”.  
Blackwood, 6 keys.



## **Anonymous, Flute, c.1900**

Granadilla wood, 6 keys.



## **Anonymous, Flute, c.1900**

Granadilla wood, 8 keys.



## Eisenbrant, Flute, c.1835

Baltimore, Maryland

Rosewood and silver, 8 keys.

This flute has a special shank for the low C key which, with its sweeping double curves, is quite rare.





## Stowasser, Flute, c.1910

Budapest, Hungary

12 keys, metal head joint,  
blackwood body.



## **Anonymous, Flute, c.1900**

Germany

Granadilla wood, ivory  
head joint, 10 keys.



## Anonymous, Piccolo, c.1900

Germany

6 pillar-mounted keys,  
ivory head joint, 3 sections,  
with case.



## Anonymous, Piccolo, c.1900

6 keys.



## **Anonymous, Piccolo, c.1900**

Granadilla wood, 6 keys.



## Wm. S. Haynes, Piccolo, c.1918

Boston, Massachusetts

A<sup>b</sup> Piccolo, plateau system.

This piccolo was produced for the Boston Fire Department, Fife & Drum Corp.



## **Anonymous, Piccolo, c.1890**

4 keys.



## **Anonymous, Piccolo, 1870**

England

Rosewood, 1 key, 2 sections.





## **Anonymous, Piccolo, c.1890**

Rosewood, 6 keys.



## **George Cloos, Piccolo, c.1900.**

Granadilla wood, ivory  
head joint, 6 keys.



## Mollenhauer, Soprano Recorder, c.2018



Denner model, pearwood.

## Mollenhauer, Alto Recorder, c.2018



Denner model, pearwood.

## Mollenhauer, Tenor Recorder, c.2018



Denner model, pearwood.

## Mollenhauer, Bass Recorder, c.2018



Denner model, pearwood.

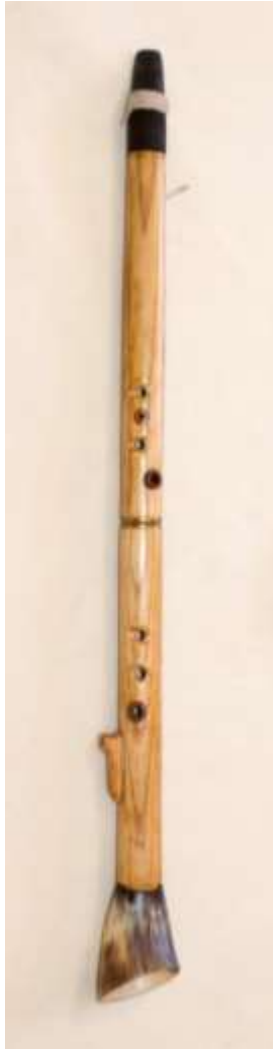


# REED FOLK INSTRUMENTS

- BIRBYNE
- DUDUK
- NEY
- SHEHNAL
- SOPILA



## Folk instrument: Birbyne, Lithuania



Single reed, one key, eight tone holes, register key.

Oak wood with cow horn bell.



## Folk instrument: Duduk, Armenia



Double reed, Armenian.

## Folk instrument: Ney (Karamoudzes), Athens, Greece



Maker unknown, however, this instrument was previously owned by an Albanian. Double reed.

Instruments of this type are commonly used in Eastern Europe.

## Folk instrument: Shehnai, India



An example of an early oboe.  
No keys, silver bell.

Used at weddings and  
special events.

## Folk instrument: Shehnal (Karamoudzes), Uzbekistan



Double reed, conical bore.

## Folk instrument: Sopila, Croatia



Two instruments, similar to the oboe or shawm. An ancient traditional woodwind instrument of Croatia, always played in pairs.

They have the possibility of producing a variety of sounds, frequently very piercing.

Ostrich feather “reed”.

## Folk instrument: Ney, Cambodia



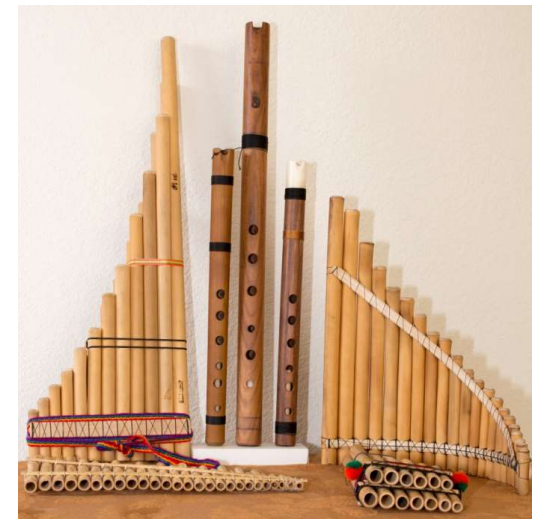
Maker unknown, double reed.

Instruments of this type are commonly used in Cambodia.



# A SAMPLING OF FLUTE FOLK INSTRUMENTS FROM DR. AURAND'S TRAVELS

- ARGENTINA
- ASIA, MIDDLE
- ASIA, SOUTH EAST
- CAMBODIA
- CHINA
- CROATIA
- EASTERN EUROPE
- INDONESIA
- ITALY
- JAPAN
- KYRGYZSTAN
- LITHUANIA
- MAYANMAR
- NATIVE AMERICAN
- NEW ZEALAND
- PERU
- POLAND
- ROMANIA
- SERBIA
- SYRIA
- TURKEY
- UKRAINE



## Folk Instrument: End Blown Flute, Argentina



Cuidad del Este, Argentina

Beautifully crafted with  
inlay decorations.



# Folk Instrument: Clay Flutes, Middle Asia

Middle Asia

Two clay “bird” flutes.



## Folk Instrument: Clay flute, Middle Asia



Middle Asia

Decorated.

## Folk Instrument: End Blown Flute, South East Asia



A gourd with two bamboo pipes.

## Folk Instrument: Flute, Cambodia



6 Hole, end blown.  
Highly decorated on one side.

## Folk Instrument: End Blown Flutes, Cambodia



Dark stained bamboo.

## Folk Instrument: Chinese Hulusi



Two octaves,  
gourd end blown  
flutes.

## Folk Instrument: Flute, Croatia



6 finger holes, end blown,  
fipple mouthpiece.

## Folk Instrument: Flute, Eastern Europe



6 holes, end blown.



## Folk Instrument: End Blown Flute, Bali, Indonesia



6 holes, highly decorated  
with wood work.

## Folk Instrument: Shakuhachi, Japanese End Blown Flutes



6 finger holes, decorative wrapping paper around body.

Used for Zen Buddhist meditation.

# Folk Instrument: Shakuhachi, Japanese End Blown Flute



Used for Zen Buddhist meditation.

## Folk Instrument: End Blown Flute, Lithuania



Vilnius, Lithuania

Six pipes mounted together.

## Folk Instrument: Marty Lisonbee, Native American Flute



Hurricane, Utah

End blown, 6 holes, F#-pitch,  
decorated with leather straps.  
Wood is spalted black limbe.

## Folk Instrument: End Blown Flute

Native American.



## Folk Instrument: Maori Flute, New Zealand



Auckland, New Zealand

End blown native New Zealand flute. Highly decorated with carving and mother of pearl, with display cradle and book.

## Folk Instrument: Flutes from Peru



This collection of end blown folk instruments includes 3 single pipe, 6 hole, flutes, and 5 sets of chromatic pipe, single row, curved row, and double row (pan) flutes. The longest set reaches 52” (right). All are tied together or wrapped with cord.





## Folk Instrument: Walking Stick Flute, Romania



Castle Bran, Romania

End blown flute and walking stick combination with handle and lower section, 6 holes.  
Maker Unknown.

## Folk Instrument: Fumara, Serbia



This instrument originated in central Slovakia as a large shepherd's fipple flute. It is a unique design and is technically a contrabass in the tabors pipe class. Made in Belgrade, Serbia.

## Folk Instrument: Mijwiz Flute, Syria



End blown double flute, cane with 5 tone holes on each of 2 pipes.

A traditional music instrument of Syria, the mijwiz requires “circular breathing.” It is played in Egypt as an accompaniment to either belly dancing or Dabke, the folkloric line dance of the Levant.

## Folk Instrument: Ney Flute, Turkey



Istanbul, Turkey

7 hole, end blown flute.

## Folk Instrument: Double Flute, Italy



Zammaruni, Italy

Both pipes are played by one person and played together.  
Maker: Giorgio Maltese.

## Folk Instrument: Small Flute, Italy



Sicily, Italy

Frauto a Paru.

Maker: Giorgio Maltese.

## Folk Instrument: Hotchiku, Japanese End Blown Flute



Made of bamboo, end blown with four finger holes and one thumb hole. The range is two octaves.

The instrument has an angled mouth opening, Utaguchi, literally meaning “singing mouth.” The bore of the instrument is cylindrical.

A basic method book accompanies this instrument (in English). Written by Kaizan Neptune.

## Folk Instrument: Kyrgyz Aerophon, Kyrgyzstan



Anonymous. Traditionally associated with shepherds. This flute akin to the Turkish ney and ocarina-like clay flutes called chopo choor.



## Folk Instrument: End Blown Flute, Lithuania



Vilnius, Lithuania

Six finger holes plus  
thumb hole.

## Folk Instrument: Flute, Myanmar



End blown, thru hole instrument.

## Folk Instrument: Inca Bone Flute, Peru



Copy of an early  
Inca bone flute.

## Folk Instrument: Flute, Poland



6 hole, end  
blown flute.

## Folk Instrument: Frautu a Paru, Sicily



Frautu a Paru or Drojanka. Flutes of this type are widely used in Eastern Europe and Central Asia.  
Maker: Giorgio Maltese.

## Folk Instrument: Double Sopika, Ukraine



Ethnic whistle from  
Ukraine.



# WIND BLOWN FOLK INSTRUMENTS



- DIDGERIDOO
- FLAGELET
- FOREST HORN
- HORN
- NAW
- SHOFAR
- TIBIA ALEXIS





## **Folk Instrument: Australian Didgeridoo**

Aboriginal folk instrument. A large wood instrument developed by indigenous Australians of Northern Australia around 1,500 years ago. Conical bore.



## Folk Instrument: Anonymous, Flageolet, c.1850

Granadilla wood, 1 key.



## Folk Instrument: Anonymous, Flageolet, c.1860



6 keys.

# Folk Instrument: William Bainbridge, Double Flageolet, c.1820



London, England

Tenor in D, boxwood and ivory,  
7 silver keys, 1 wind shutter.

## Folk Instrument: Forest Horn, Lithuania



Vilnius Lithuania

This end blown horn is constructed of wood bark. It was used to call family members when they were away from home.



## **Folk Instrument: Horns, Bhutan**

Tourist examples of two Bhutan religious music instruments. A long (six feet), conical bore horn and a 22 inch double reed, conical bore instrument. Both instruments are used for religious services by monks in Bhutan.

## Folk Instrument: Anonymous, Naw, Myanmar



Mouth organ.

## Folk Instrument: Jewish Shofar, Israel



The Jewish Shofar is made from an ocean shell which was decorated. The Shofar is used for high holy days in the Jewish faith.

## Folk Instrument: Tibia Alexis (Mirliton or Eunuch)



Replica by Stefan Beck.

The 15<sup>th</sup> Century original is displayed in the Lucerne Museum, Lucerne, Switzerland.





# STRINGED FOLK INSTRUMENTS

- AUTOHARP
- BAGLAMAS
- BALALAIKA
- CIFETLI
- DROMA
- DULCIMER
- GIJJAK
- GUSLE
- HARP
- KARADENIZ KEMENCESI
- KOBYZ
- LESANA
- KOKLES UN KOKLESANA
- KOMUZ
- LUTE
- LYRE
- OUDIPEDIA
- PORTUGUESE GUI
- REBABA
- RUBAB
- SAW DUANG
- SHEHNAL
- TZOURES
- UKULELE



## Folk Instrument: Autoharp, c.1900



By Hopf's Jubelklänge.  
Probably Austrian or  
German maker.  
Purchased in Belgium.

## Folk Instrument: Baglamas, Greece & Turkey



This folk instrument is a bowl-lute, six strings, used in Turkish music. When used in Greek music, it is usually plucked. Strings are tuned in unison pairs on the four highest strings, an octave above the lowest “*D-A-D*”. The body is often hollowed out from a piece of Mulberry wood or made from a gourd. The frets are maple and the cover, spruce. Fretted fingerboard, with bow.

## Folk Instrument: Balalaika, Russia



A Russian folk instrument found in numerous Eastern European countries. Hand painted by T. Stadnichenko in 1994; made in the Ukraine. Three strings, fretted fingerboard.

## Folk Instrument: Çifteli, Albania



Çifteli (meaning "pair of strings") is a string instrument with only two strings, played mainly by the Gheg people of northern and central Albania, Southern Montenegro, and Kosovo.

## Folk Instrument: Droma, Ukraine



A Ukrainian folk music instrument. Four strings with a fretted fingerboard.

## Folk Instrument: Dulcimer



Eastern Europe, Central Asia,  
India, Korea, China and the  
United States.

Four strings (one is double),  
fretted fingerboard.

## Folk Instrument: Gijjak, Central Asia



Very close in structure to the Persian Kamancheh and instruments from Azerbaijan, Iran and Armenia. Four strings with bow.



## Folk Instrument: Gusle, Montenegro/Croatia



Montenegro/Croatian  
National Instrument. One  
string with bow.

## Folk Instrument: Gusle, Greece



One string, with bow.  
Stretched goat skin, carved  
goat head. Purchased in  
Athens, Greece.

## Folk Instrument: Harp, Myanmar



Model of a harp of the ancient Burmese (Myanmar) navy. Full size harps of this type are frequently played in area hotels.

## Folk Instrument: Karadeniz and Kemençesi, Turkey



Karadeniz: Bowed, three-string instrument. Typically, the instrument body is made from mulberry, plum and juiper woods.

Kemençesi: An instrument with standard pitches for the strings making it possible to easily play various types of chromatic sounds.

## Folk Instrument: Kokles un Koklesana, Latvia



A Baltic Psaltery folk instrument with eleven strings. Reputed to be “the most legendary and highly praised of Latvian musical instruments,” as quoted from the manual. Playing manual included, compiled by Valdis Muktupavels.

## Folk Instrument: Kobyz, Middle Asia



Purchased in Uzbekistan and found throughout Middle Asia. Associated with shamanic rites and supernatural powers. Climax of its development occurred in the 19<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

## Folk Instrument: Komuz, Central Asia



A fretless string instrument, it has three strings, traditionally made of gut, and a bowl shaped resonating sound chamber. Uzbekistan, used mainly in Kyrgyzstan.

## Folk Instrument: Lute, Bhutan



Thimphu, Bhutan

Six strings, highly decorated.



## Folk Instrument: Lyre, Greece



Instrument made on the island of Crete. Three strings tuned "*La-Re-Sol*". Beautifully crafted with inlay decorations. Three strings, plucked.

## Folk Instrument: Oudipedia, Middle East



Uzbekistan

This 13 string instrument is one of the most popular instruments in Middle Eastern music. Also found in Greece, Turkey, and Armenia.

The body is bowl shaped. It is usually the bass instrument when used in small ensembles.

## Folk Instrument: Portuguese Guitar, Portugal



Lisbon, Portugal

Hand crafted from Fabrico Artimúsica, 12 strings.

## Folk Instrument: Rebaba, Jordon



String Instrument with a long tubular neck that extends the length of the instrument, reputed to be the oldest of the bowed instruments. This instrument has one string. It is the most used instrument by the desert Bedouin nomads. Purchased from a Bedouin near the Jordan River.

## Folk Instrument: Rubab, Uzbekistan



A short-necked lute whose body is carved out of a single piece of wood, with a membrane covering the hollow bowl of the sound-chamber, upon which the bridge is positioned. It has three courses of strings (2-2-1). The instrument is made from the trunk of a mulberry tree.

It is widely used in countries such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, Azerbaijan, India, Iran, Turkey, Iraq, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan, as well as the Xinjiang Uyghur Region of northwest China.

## Folk Instrument: Anonymous, Saw Duang, Thailand



A bowed string instrument used in Thai music. It has a higher pitch than a Saw U. It has a hardwood sound box covered on the playing end with python skin. It is held vertically and has two silk strings that are played with a bow. Like to Saw U, the bow is between the string so the player has to tilt the bow to switch strings.

## Folk Instrument: Shehnai, India



A twelve string, bowed instrument frequently used for weddings in India.

## Folk Instrument: Tzoures, Greece



A long-necked string instrument with three sets of strings (2 strings each). It has a fretted keyboard. The body is carved from a solid piece of wood. This folk instrument is tuned “*D-A-D*”. Purchased in Athens, Greece.



## Folk Instrument: Ukulele, USA



Made by Ohana, this instrument has four strings and a fretted fingerboard. It has a mahogany top, back and sides. Used widely in the United States.

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*This catalog was developed over time with numerous revisions. It is correct to the best knowledge of the original collectors, Charles and Donna Aurand, and the Michigan State University College of Music. It will be updated as needed.*