

CANTARÉ, Latin American Music

INSTRUMENT LIST

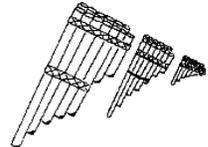
From the Andes Region (Perú, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and Argentina):

Bombo – large double-headed drum made from a hollowed tree trunk with patches made of calf or goat skin, played with two sticks.



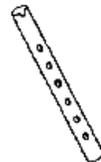
Chajchas – rattle made from sheep, llama or goat hooves dried in the sun, oiled and sewn into a wrist cloth bracelet.

Zamponas – panpipes made of bamboo reeds tied together.

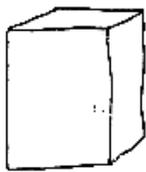


Charango – Small ten-stringed guitar, traditionally made from an armadillo shell.

Quena – vertical notched reed flute originally made from bones, clay or bamboo.



From Perú (Afro-Peruvian Music from the Pacific Coast Region):



Front



Back

Cajón – a wooden rectangular box played as a drum. The musician sits on top and taps on the front with both hands, coming up with variations of timbre depending on where the cajón is played.

Quijada de burro – donkey jawbone used as a percussion instrument. The instrument is held with one hand and struck on the side to make the teeth rattle, whereupon the sound is amplified by the bone structure itself. The teeth can also be scraped with a thin stick. An instrument called vibraslap is derived from this instrument.



Cowbell (cencerro) – Bell made out of hard metal and used for many different styles of Afro-Latin music. In the United States the Cencerro is known as the Cowbell because it is worn by cows.

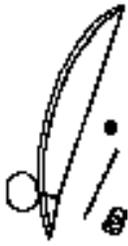


From Brazil:

Agogô – Percussion instrument originated in Africa. A pair of pitched bells mounted on a flexible rod, used for Brazilian samba and other Latin Music. It is played with a stick in one hand, while the holding hand also opens and closes the rod, adding additional tones by hitting the bells together.



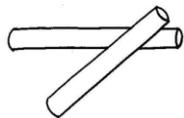
ago-go



Berimbau – Wooden pole bent by a single metal string with a gourd resonator tied around both pole and string near one end. The bow is struck with a small stick which also holds a small rattle made of woven grass or vine (*caxixí*). Between thumb and index finger of the bow hand, the player holds a coin or stone, which is used to stop the string, thus producing two main tones (stopped and unstopped).

From Central America, Mexico and Spanish-Speaking Caribbean (Cuba, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic):

Bongos – Two drums, consisting of one larger drum and one smaller drum joined together. They are particularly important in Afro-Latin music. Bongo drums are of Cuban origin, derived from variants of bongo drums from Africa, particularly Egypt, and other Middle Eastern countries.



Claves – sometimes called rhythm sticks in the US; a pair of hardwood sticks which are struck together in particular patterns to provide the rhythmic base or "key" to a song (the word *clave* means key)

Güiro – a hollowed gourd made from the fruit of an “higuera” or gourd plant, with grooves carved on the side. A fine wire fork is used to scratch the ridges producing a scraping sound.



Maracas – shakers traditionally made of gourd with beans, seeds or small pebbles inside.

Panderetas (or pleneras) – a set of three different sized hand drums used to perform *Plena*, an Afro-Puerto Rican rhythm.



Puerto Rican cuatro – The national folkloric instrument of Puerto Rico, which looks like a small guitar. Originally it had four strings, now it has five pairs of metal strings that produce a high pitch sound. It is also used in Mexico.

From Venezuela:

Venezuelan cuatro – small four-stringed guitar from the plains of Colombia and Venezuela

